SRP02840

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

1905-7

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 174, H.R. 293, H.R. 299, H.R. 496, H.R. 776, H.R. 1762, H.R. 1925, H.R. 2008, and H.R. 8237

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

OCTOBER 30 AND 31, 1961—McCALL, IDAHO

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WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1961

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
McCall, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:55 a.m., in the Masonic Hall, Hon. Gracie Pfost (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mrs. PFOST. The Subcommittee on Public Lands will now come to order for the consideration of proposed legislation for the establishment of a wilderness preservation system.

First, I should like to introduce the gentleman to my right, Congressman Olsen from western Montana. Congressman Olsen flew here just a few moments ago and, Congressman, we are most happy to have you. Mr. Olsen represents a district very similar to our First Congressional District which I have the honor to represent in northern Idaho and is quite familiar, of course, with wilderness and forests and other matters that are so pertinent to the hearing and so important to Idaho.

I should like also at this time to introduce our staff members. Our consultant on the Public Lands Subcommittee, Mr. Milton Pearl on my left, and our reporter, the very able Mr. Karl Veley. Both of these gentlemen, of course, work out of Washington, D.C., and they arrived by plane last night.

We are ready, I believe, to proceed with the hearing.

A great deal of concern is in everyone's mind judging from the number of people who were here at the table a few moments ago. Let me assure you that those who have not requested time may do so by contacting Mr. Pearl, as soon as we adjourn at noon today.

We have at the present time 116 people who have requested to be heard which will just about absorb the time we have today and tomorrow. We want to do the very best we can to hear from everyone.

I have one suggestion to make and that is that if two or three of you are here from the same organization, or plan to give approximately the same type of testimony, the person coming to the witness stand to testify could make reference to other persons who have not asked for time and have their statements placed in the record in full.

Also, let me assure you that every person may have the privilege of filing statements. They will be printed in the record in their entirety so that all committee members will have an opportunity to read them and we shall have the opportunity to study them at a later time.

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At the outset I want to compliment those of you who are here this morning. We are pleased to see the interest shown in this important piece of legislation, particularly by the fact that you conformed to our request through news reports we released in advance, and 110 of you sent your requests for time to our office in Washington, D.C., and sent five copies of your statements as we requested. We asked for the five copies so that the press, as well as each member of the committee, and particularly the committee reporter, would have a copy of your statement in full.

Judging from the number of people at the press table the five was not quite adequate, but we hope they will be able to share copies.

I want to say, too, that I am most, most pleased to be able to hold these hearings in this gorgeous setting and even "Old Sol" is shining on us this morning so that our visitors may truly enjoy the beauty of the mountains and the forests surrounding the gorgeous Payette Lakes.

McCall is just a few miles from the primitive area as you people know. Therefore, we felt that we should hold the hearings as close to the primitive area as possible and yet not duplicate what was accomplished in the area of Lewiston and Grangeville where primitive area hearings were held by the Forest Service earlier in the year.

The gentleman from Montana is recognized.

Mr. OLSEN. Madam Chairman, I want to say that I am very happy to be here with you this morning and particularly I am happy to be here with yourself as chairman of this subcommittee. I would like to tell the people here in Idaho that Gracie Pfost is the authority on public lands in the House of Representatives in Washington. All of us that have questions about public lands look to Mrs. Pfost to tell us her experience and knowledge because she has spent so much time and obtained so much experience with this legislation.

So I want to tell you that I am not nearly so familiar as she said. I am down here because I am not familiar. I am down here to learn with Gracie Pfost. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Congressman Olsen. I might take a brief moment to read a short résumé as background.

As I think everyone knows, the proposals for a wilderness system have been discussed throughout the United States during the last several years, but it is only now that we have reached the point of having fairly concrete proposals upon which the proponents of this legislation have reached agreement.

By way of background I should mention that there are eight bills pending before the committee that were introduced in the House of Representatives in addition to S. 174, which passed the U.S. Senate on September 6, 1961, and has been referred to our committee for consideration. I find by and large that when people today refer to "the Wilderness Act" they mean S. 174 as passed by the Senate and for this reason and also for simplicity of reference I think it would be well if we likewise refer to that bill when talking of specific provisions. And even though extensive hearings were held by the Senate, not all aspects of this legislation have been publicly explored in the areas affected and, of course, amendments were added after the hearings were closed.

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Therefore, this is the first opportunity to secure public opinions on them. This subcommittee is here officially to find out how you people who would be most directly affected by the legislation feel about it and see whether there are any positive recommendations that may be made concerning the legislation.

In short, we want to hear all sides of this issue and endeavor to determine, first, whether there should or should not be established a wilderness preservation system as envisioned by the proponents and, secondly, if such a system is to be established, to write the best bill possible for the protection of the greatest public and national interest.

For additional background I think it might be well to review here for a moment the areas that would be affected by S. 174. Under that act, 14,664,388 acres of national forest lands would be incorporated into the wilderness system at the outset—that is nationwide. There is provision, however, for the subsequent deletion of 7,907,416 acres of lands presently classified as "primitive" to be based upon recommendations made by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President and in turn to Congress. Congress could by resolution of either the House or the Senate reject the President's recommendations concerning the continued inclusion of primitive areas in the wilderness system. There are at present 3,017,907 acres of forest lands classified as "primitive" in Idaho.

In this connection I would also like to call attention to the pending proposal of the Department of Agriculture to reclassify the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area to wilderness status, whether this bill is passed or not. If the reclassification of this 1,162,555-acre area is accomplished and S. 174 were to be enacted as presently written, then the area would automatically become a permanent part of the wilderness system; however, if it retains its status as a primitive area it would be subject to review and possible deletion from the wilderness system within 14 years after passage of the bill.

In addition to the Forest Service areas it is possible under S. 174 for units within the national park system to be incorporated within the wilderness system. The Secretary of the Interior would be required to review units of the national park system that comprise continuous areas of 5,000 acres or more without roads and make recommendations for incorporation of each such portion into a wilderness system. Recommendations forwarded by the Secretary through the President to Congress could be rejected by resolution of either House of Congress.

Within Idaho there are two units of the national park system that could qualify under this provision—the Craters of the Moon National Monument which embraces 48,003 acres of federally owned land, and the Yellowstone National Park with 31,488 acres located in Idaho.

Finally, there would be incorporated into the wilderness system portions of wildlife refuges and game ranges as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior through the President to the Congress subject to the same right of either House of Congress to reject the recommendation. There are no such wildlife refuges or game ranges in Idaho.

Without going into detail of the provisions of the act pertaining to administration of the wilderness I think it should be noted that subject to existing rights there would be no commercial enterprise, no

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roads, no mining, and no use of motor vehicles, motorboats, or aircraft except where such practice has become well established.

For the convenience of those testifying here and for the benefit of the committee we have had prepared for us by the Forest Service the maps that you see on the walls showing location of wilderness-type areas throughout the Western States. Reference to these maps will be helpful when they are necessary but should be specific.

As I told you earlier, it will be necessary to be concise and move quickly. I do wish that time permitted us to hold these hearings longer. We made an attempt to try to start our hearing today earlier but that could not be done. Our agenda has been established for several weeks and Idaho gets the only day-and-a-half hearing during the entire session. We will be busy for about 2 weeks with hearings on this and other public lands matters and the members will not be able to go back to their districts until the middle of November. Keep in mind also that hearings will be continued in Washington, D.C., after the Congress reconvenes next January. So, therefore, there will be additional time to be heard.

For those who may not have statements with you this morning but would like them printed in the record, we will allow some additional time for the printed statements to be sent to Washington to be included in the record of the hearings. We want everyone at the grassroots level who wishes to be heard to have their say. We will make every attempt to hear everyone and we shall start now with our first witness on the agenda.

Our usual procedure during congressional hearings is to hear all of the proponents first and divide the time equally between them and the opponents. Because we felt that we should take the people in the order in which they requested time and because some who did not write in did not tell us whether they favored or were against the legislation, we felt it was best to take witnesses in the order in which they are listed. It may be our first witness will be for, the next against, and the next three or four may be against, but we are taking them in the date order in which they requested time.

Our first witness this morning is Mr. E. M. Stoddard, president, Southern Idaho Forestry Association, 114 South 10th Street, Boise, Idaho.

Will you please come forward, Mr. Stoddard and take a seat here at the end of the witness table on the platform?

You may proceed, Mr. Stoddard.

STATEMENT OF E. M. STODDARD, PRESIDENT, SOUTHERN IDAHO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. STODDARD. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is E. M. Stoddard, and I come before you on behalf of the Western Pine Association, in which I serve as chairman of the committee on forest conservation.

I headquarter at Mountain Home, Idaho, where I am manager of the Sawtooth Lumber Co. The Western Pine Association is the largest lumber regional trade group in the United States, having more than 400 member mills in 12 States and representing an industry producing about 30 percent of America's softwood lumber volume.

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The western pine industry employs directly approximately 70,000 workmen, earns some $700 million a year for the western economy and is of course the mainstay for thousands of jobs and businesses in hundreds of communities. Most of the raw material for our industry is purchased at public auction from Government forests.

As part of the foundation for our industry's statement on S. 174, let me point out that the timber supply situation in the western pine region is considered excellent, for present and future, providing the basic resource—the commercial forest—is permitted to go on producing its multiple crops for use. Our interest in the wilderness system bill stems from concern over possible attrition of the commercial forest base as a result of this proposal and other pressures for special-use dedications.

As a fourth-generation western pine lumberman, I feel I can testify as an expert on the unique role that Government lands and timber play in the lives of western citizens. The mill that I own employs less than 100 men and draws nearly all of its log supply from the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests. Most other mills throughout the entire western pine region are in a like situation, depending wholly or in part on Government timber sales. That is so, not because private timber has been cut out, but because private ownership never had the lands in the first place. Only 16 percent of the western pine commercial forest is owned by the lumber industry. Seventy-three percent is Government held or controlled. Sixty percent of the whole is national forest.

Obviously, then, without Government timber there could be no western pine lumber industry as we know it. But it goes deeper than that. Control of industrial destiny means similar influence over our communities and people, for the lumber industry is in effect only a necessary economic middle force between the landlord and the citizens. Employment tax support, business in hundreds of our communities depend on lumber manufacturing—sometimes exclusively.

Mr. J. B. Edens, president of the Western Pine Association, recently put it this way:

> Congress and the Government agencies * * * are partners in a delicately balanced economic mechanism in which they have tremendous influence and corresponding responsibility.

In other words, while Government has the power in the public land States to make ghost towns it also can help the people prosper, build, grow—by land management decisions.

We urge, therefore, most earnestly that the vital interests of dependent communities be closely considered in decisions and actions affecting public lands.

Our position on the wilderness system bill and similar proposals is summarized in the following several points:

(1) In the public land States, Government control of resources is of such deep meaning that Government must live up to a dual responsibility role—on the one hand to all the people and on the other to local communities dependent on public lands in their vicinity for livelihood.

(2) We have no quarrel with the wilderness preservation concept but we do believe areas to be set aside should be carefully chosen and

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individually acted upon in positive, forthright manner. The proposed blanketing-in of nearly 8 million acres of unclassified primitive area lands goes contrary to what we consider sound procedure.

(3) Since multiple use has been practiced by Government agencies and private landowners for many years and since it became law for the national forests in 1960, we think any proposed withdrawal of public lands from multiple use should require public hearing in the locality of every proposed deviation from multiple use.

(4) We contend the burden of proof as to wilderness quality and value of proposed set-aside should be on those wanting to set aside. Under S. 174 the burden of proof is on those advocating multiple use to prevent excessive withdrawals.

(5) We view recreation as part of the basic concept of land use. Recreation and timber harvesting are compatible. In fact, forest management increases recreational opportunities.

(6) We doubt that S. 174 can be considered a recreation bill. It seems more likely that virtual locking up of large areas without allowing roads will intensify growing recreational problems by making less lands available for family recreation.

(7) We think Congress should keep intact its constitutional authority over public lands. The bill relegates Congress to a subsidiary role in land policy, with the President calling the turns.

(8) We consider the wilderness system bill unneeded. We know of no threat whatever to wilderness. There is sure to be plenty of U.S. wilderness without this legislation.

As an Idaho man speaking for an important basic industry, I stress the ominous portent of the drastic primitive area land grab which is certain to have an adverse effect on forest-borne communities in every Western State.

Particulary, I plead the case of Idaho, which is earmarked to contribute more than 3 million acres of the nearly 8 million acres that the wilderness system bill would blanket into sanctuary status at the outset. And of that 3 million acres, more than 1½ million acres is commercial forest.

Dedicating productive forest areas on a scale like that to aesthetic use of a privileged few can hardly be in the public interest, either of the people of Idaho or the Nation.

In respectfully submitting this statement for the record, I ask also that the committee include the attached State-by-State summary of "1960 Production of Lumber and Jobs by the Western Pine Lumber Industry," compiled from statistical information of the Western Pine Association. On the basis of all official resource information available there is every indication the western pine lumber industry will be able to maintain indefinitely or increase its present rate of productivity under multiple-use management policies for the commercial forest.

We wish to commend the members of this committee for taking the time to come out here to look into our land problems. We should like to see more frequent visits to the pine region by congressional bodies, which we believe would facilitate programs on the national forests.

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(The additional material referred to follows:)

Western pine lumber industry 1960 production of lumber and jobs

	Production (board feet)	Man-hours of employment	Carloads	Enough for this many houses
Arizona	309,200,000	4,483,400	10,300	30,000
California-Nevada	2,770,900,000	40,178,050	92,000	275,000
Colorado	198,900,000	2,884,050	6,500	20,000
Idaho	1,650,100,000	23,926,450	55,000	165,000
Montana	1,029,600,000	14,929,200	34,000	100,000
New Mexico	217,900,000	3,159,550	7,000	21,000
Oregon	1,650,400,000	23,930,800	55,000	165,000
South Dakota	72,700,000	1,054,150	2,400	7,000
Utah	51,400,000	745,300	1,700	5,000
Washington	919,800,000	13,377,100	30,000	90,000
Wyoming	96,400,000	1,397,800	3,000	9,000

WESTERN PINE REGION TOTALS

Production:	
Board feet	8,967,300,000
Carloads	296,900
Enough for this many houses	887,000
Value to West	$706,424,000
Man-hours employment, lumber	130,065,850
Man-hours employment, factory[1]	11,614,000
Man-hours total	141,679,850
Average hourly wage rate	$2.43½
Man-years, full time	71,000

[1] Includes box factories, remanufacturing, furniture, millwork plants, etc., operated in conjunction with sawmills in region.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you.

Are there committee questions?

Mr. OLSEN?

Mr. OLSEN. No questions.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Stoddard.

Our next witness is Mr. A. M. Derr, superintendent, Richfield Public Schools, District No. 376, Richfield, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Derr.

STATEMENT OF A. M. DERR, SUPERINTENDENT, RICHFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DISTRICT NO. 376, RICHFIELD, IDAHO

Mr. DERR. The Honorable Mrs. Pfost, members of the committee, and friends, I am A. M. Derr of Richfield, Idaho. I was born and grew up in northern Idaho, served in the Idaho Legislature, have engaged in farming, ownership and operation of forest lands, have taught school, and am interested as a citizen, in promoting the welfare of the State of Idaho.

The proposed Wilderness Act is inimical to the welfare of the people of the State of Idaho and to its visitors. It is a confusing hodgepodge act that tries to be all things to all people. It is based on a false philosophy, is totally unnecessary, costly to taxpayers, and in violation of the laws of God and man. It is startling that such triviality and animus should be accorded credence by responsible citizens.

The purpose of the bill is to set aside over 14 million acres of land, for fun for a few, and exclude all others as spoilers. The land is already set aside for that purpose.

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Its purpose is to set aside over 14 million acres of land of which 3 million are in the State of Idaho, and of that land 32 percent is commercial forest to be set over for one use, the sole use of recreation and enjoyment of the few who are able to pack or walk into the area. All other uses are denied.

There are concommitant uses urged for the bill, such as a need for all this land as a place to commune with God. Isn't this governmental promotion of a religion prohibited by the Constitution?

Another small group need sole use of all the acres to escape from civilization, and get well physically and mentally. Is this last significant in the purposes of the bill? The entire package is wrapped up in a sentimental appeal that is quite valid, for wilderness, like motherhood, is loved by all of us. Are people to be selected for these by Congress?

Two Cabinet members now administer most public land involved. They are the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. They are appointed by the President—they work for him. They are his men. So the lands are actually under Presidential control unless the Secretaries are insubordinate.

Under article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution, Congress has the power to administer Federal lands. It could not lose this authority if it wished. It has always had, and still has, the power to pass any act, at any time, governing the management of public lands. It cannot "regain control," as is claimed, since it never lost control. Neither can Congress set this land aside forever. The next Congress could pass a new act and completely change any administrative use or procedure.

The circumambient provisions of the bill jockey the administration of the lands through secretaries, to the President, and back to Congress. There, a sort of veto arrangement is set up, a backhanded attempt at legislation, apparently in the futile expectation that this would prevent a future Congress from writing a new act for management of the land involved.

Hidden under all this confusion and verbosity, it is a dangerously false philosophy that sets up waste and mismanagement as an ideal, and condemns industry and most of the people of the United States as unfit to manage and use their own resources. This sort of philosophy needs circumlocution to hide it, but the actual administration of the land is little changed by the bill.

The bill purports to support the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, but nullifies both in its single use dedication. This is confusing. Which principle shall determine use?

Rights of prospectors to locate ore, file mineral claims, and mine and sell ore are supported by a clause in the bill, but in other paragraphs, there shall be no roads—no machinery, and, in substance, no mining, unless the President can be persuaded to intercede and permit specific special use. Such permission would need to be granted in violation of the basic single-use principle of the wilderness act. It is unlikely the President would grant many requests. It is obvious that age-old rights to find and mine ore on the public domain are being repealed, despite confusing words to the contrary.

One clause says they can go in and prospect for ore and the next says they can have no roads to take it out and no machinery to mine

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it and they will have to get an impossible situation of Presidential approval to operate in the area. In other words, it is so confused it makes for an impossible situation and, overall, in order to get Presidential approval they would have to convince the President, apparently, that this philosophy of single use is the ideal philosophy.

It takes years to find and develop mines. The Government has heretofore aided and encouraged development of mines, but this is a complete reversal. Mining is discouraged on wilderness land, except under the most exceptional circumstances. Who will prospect if he cannot mine the ore? Very few will prospect now, for even if they found ore, and were permitted to mine it, they could not make a profit. Price of domestic ore is a legitimate field for Congress to explore—not waste time on some unnecessary bill like the wilderness bill. We need industry to provide employment. We resent the discouragement and gratuitous insults provided by this bill.

What is so bad about the appearance of a mine, that these wilderness people should have their fun spoiled when they see one? A pile of rock from a mine is not greatly different from any other pile of rocks. Few of the mines are operating, and they will not operate at present prices. They will remain closed until prices justify operation. Of course no new mines are being developed.

About 1 million kilowatts of power are developed in the area that is affected by the bill. Almost 3 million potential kilowatts remain to be developed. Our electrical needs of the future will not be provided for with cheap hydroelectric power unless the President overrules the save-it-for-fun principle of the wilderness bill. Wilderness proponents have stated that powerlines are eyesores. They do not see beautiful lakes, but only scars where dirt was gouged to make a dam. They see no beauty in development—only in waste can their lust be satisfied.

Water rights are given lipservice in the bill, but only are recognized as regarding established rights. The main aim is to keep the wilderness untrammeled—unused. All water not appropriated will apparently be taken over by the Federal Government. Any future use will have to be approved by the President.

Twenty counties in Idaho were declared disaster areas in 1961, due to water shortage. Floodwaters of a few years back were desperately needed this year, and storage of such water from cycles of plenty to cycles of scarcity is now possible unless the wilderness bill prevents it. The Government is pouring money into the area in attempt to rescue farmers and businesses about to be ruined by drought. While aid and recognition is extended with one hand, the real remedy is being ignored, and the other hand of Government is being drawn back to strike into oblivion the already prostrate people dependent on water for their lives. States rights are being submerged, and water rights are being grabbed as the primary purpose of the bill, while it presents a clause stating it will not affect these rights. One purpose or the other is a deceit, for they are counter to each other.

The bill is presented as an aid in tourist attraction, but proceeds to do everything possible to keep tourists out of the area. How many tourists with their women and children will ever get into the wilderness, the wilderness area, with no roads, and no way to get in except to walk or hire a pack string?

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How many could ride horses if they could afford them? How many now visit inaccessible areas of the national parks where they have to walk or pack for miles? You can get some idea from records of the U.S. Forest Service which show a visitation of eight people per thousand acreas per year in the primitive area.

Wilderness proponents say, "Anyone can use the area." They must walk or pack in. Anyone can have ice cream with horseradish on it, too, but how many want it that way? Should we be required to eat it that way because a few might like it? Shall we be required to use the land to which we have an equal right with wilderness people, on bird-watcher basis, or be denied any right to use it?

What about this legislation devoting billions of dollars of resources for use of a few for their exclusive fun? Will Congress be expected to devote a few million more to some other small group that might like to be entertained in Europe, for instance?

"Wilderness, once used, is forever lost," they say. This false statement imputes to man more power than he possesses. Down through the eons of time, nature has devastated areas of wilderness with a thoroughness than man cannot approach, yet nature has restored these areas, just as it restores any devastation or change wrought by man.

What does man destroy? He cuts a few trees, and the young growth quickly grows to a vigorous, healthy stand of timber. Dams create beautiful artificial lakes, that control floods, protect fish, wildlife, and industry all the way down the stream, by keeping an even flow of water the year around.

Is this objection to industrial use a true and valid objection to artificial lakes and roads and powerlines, or is it a vengeful blow in a hate-industry theme which these misguided aesthetes hope to promote as a national policy?

One labor union man said, "If the big companies are opposed to the wilderness bill, I am for it." He admitted he would not approve murder as a policy, just because big companies were opposed to murder. Is this stand based on sense or logic?

The bill purports to protect commercial forest area, which is about one-third of the area to be included in wilderness, yet it makes no appropriation for fire protection and provides no access roads. Timber sales build most access roads in the national forest but this burden will now be shifted elsewhere. The present road program is said to be 40 years behind at this time. Do they think they can build roads overnight to control a raging fire?

Is there a whisper of a suggestion here that since fire is a natural phenomenon, well—let 'er burn?

The bill avers it will not interfere with the National Forest Act, but goes right ahead to take the area out of the national forest category, to classify it as "wilderness." Have many of the wilderness folks volunteered to pay the 9-cents-per-acre fire-protection costs, or will this be paid by the hated industries they have excluded, or by taxpayers in general? How will they control bugs, disease, erosion, and other problems faced by sensible management, or are these, as a natural thing, to be allowed to progress without attention?

A lot of sloppy sentimentality has been spilled in print and over the lecture platform about the necessity for a wilderness bill, but it is all

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based on false philosophy. In the first place, it is an inferential insult to all western industry, when they are told, in effect, that they are not fit to enter the wilderness area—that they are all spoilers.

In the second place, it is a fallacy to assume that wilderness is lost, once used. Modern industry preserves wilderness. Young healthy timber, bright running streams, water conservation, prevention of erosion, better fishing and hunting, all of these are promoted by industry today, and are part of sensible management and multiple use.

A few hundred feet from a road, over a ridge, you could not tell whether you were a few feet or a thousand miles from evidences of civilization. Millions of acres of private land are in wilderness under managed programs, which include use for fun, as one of the legitimate uses. National forest management, where it has the time, energy, personnel, and money is attempting to duplicate the tree-farm principle, and management for multiple use on its holdings.

How about dedication of all this public land to a single use? Is this not a dedication to waste? What will happen to timber ready to harvest, when no roads, and no machinery are permitted? Will it not mature, die, and waste, a tangle of fallen timber, useless to man, and a source of bug and disease infestation to nearby stands of timber?

What sort of perverted sense of the esthetic requires this waste and mismanagement of valuable resources in order to have fun? What will happen to the men whose jobs depend on harvest of timber, and its manufacture? What will happen to wildlife in these dead and tangled areas where the principal living things are those that subsist on death?

While Congress debates such asinine philosophy, the mining and lumbering industries are being economically starved to death. Most of the small lumbermen in Idaho are already finished finanically. Certainly they have not cut the allowable cut on available land—where would they sell it? Farmers have price and water trouble while foreign imports cut the jobs from under American workingmen day by day, and the markets are filled with foreign products which displace those made here. Congress considers how to kick American industry in another spot, with a wilderness bill.

The idea that we may save a wilderness area intact is baloney. Living things grow, mature, and die. Nature replaces them with young growth, but management by man sustains and hastens this process. It is a false philosophy to have to preserve wilderness through mismanagement or no management at all. Modern industry's use of wilderness is part of conservation—it is necessary, and vital.

The "hate industry" undertone that permeates the wilderness bill is a product of intellectual sterility and misinformation. It has no place in a bill in Congress. It is subtle and vindictive, although it has some legitimate source of origin in industrial abuses of a past generation when some resources had to be wasted to make room for new industry such as farming.

Passage of the wilderness bill will sow the seeds of discord that could rightfully result in industry refusing to allow recreational use of any of its land. If this selfish pattern is set by the National Government, why shouldn't a landowner or farmer notify the public that henceforth his land is limited to use to his industrial purposes. A

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rash of "No hunting," "No fishing," "No camping," "No picknicking," and "No trespassing" signs will be in order.

The millions of acres of public and private land outside wilderness areas could be denied to recreational use with much more reason than industry should be excluded from wilderness lands. Shall a selfish dog-in-the-manger attitude be set as public policy?

Such policy of use as outlined in the wilderness bill is morally and legally wrong. It violates the laws of God and man. The Biblical admonition against waste in the parable of the prodigal son is well known, and certainly applicable here. Not to use conservation measures that should be used is to waste resources of soil, water, and timber, and a waste of the lives and efforts of those who depend on these resources for their life.

The violation of the laws of man we have discussed, such as the laws pertaining to water rights, mining law, National Forest Act, and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. Also, it is class legislation of the grossest sort. It creates a sort of feudal barony for the eight people per thousand acres who now use the primitive area and gives them sole use as a basic right. It sets up a tax-escape clause that was objected to by the Department of Internal Revenue as being unnecessary. Evidently the rich wilderness proponents need even more help than the billions of dollars of donated resources provided by the bill.

Rights of States are given lipservice, but are submerged and usurped by the basic purposes of the bill, and water, minerals, and power rights will become Federal properties, and no longer rights of the State.

To insult the industry and people that built the West—to call them "spoilers" and exclude them from land we all own, and to set that land aside for a single use for fun for a few birdwatchers, would seem so preposterous, silly, and trivial that we should smile in tolerant amusement at its introduction, except that masked in its verbiage is a philosophy that is a virulent danger to us all.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Derr.

Our next witness is Mr. Ernest Butler, president, Mining & Resources Association, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.

Do you have members of your organization who wish to appear with you, or are you appearing alone?

Mr. BUTLER. They will appear separately.

Mrs. PROST. You may proceed, Mr. Butler.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST BUTLER, PRESIDENT, MINING & RESOURCES ASSOCIATION, INC., LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. BUTLER. Madam Chairman and members of the hearing panel, my name is Ernest Butler, Culdesac, Idaho. I am president of the Mining & Resources Association, Inc., of Lewiston, Idaho. I appear here in behalf of the association.

We feel that the wilderness bill, as amended, does not promote the best interests of the Western States. This wilderness act is in direct conflict with the Multiple Use Act of 1960, which already provides for wilderness as an authorized recreation use of national lands. We conclude that there is no need for a special law to protect or set aside wilderness areas because it is already provided for.

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The wilderness resources has its rightful place and use but it should not be designated or established as such until a thorough and complete study of all natural resources and their uses be evaluated.

The association is opposed to such large areas of unstudied land being placed in the national wilderness system. So far there have been no adequate studies or surveys made of these proposed areas.

Contained within the boundaries of these many millions of acres is a great wealth of national resources which would be locked up instead of being harvested. The sustained yield practice now being used by the Forest Service, such as the cutting of ripe timber, would encourage new growth, thereby keeping the forests in a productive capacity for future perpetual use. This conservation practice to control timber cutting has improved the forests, reduced disease, insects, fire hazards, and benefited recreation. Grazing would be virtually eliminated, causing a great production loss of millions of pounds of beef and mutton. We need food and fiber for the expanding population.

As a mining association we feel that this wilderness issue should command our fullest attention and consideration in behalf of the mining industry. Mining is extremely important to our economy and to our national security and defense.

On several occasions wilderness bill backers have misled the public to believe that a miner can prospect at will for minerals within the wilderness system. This of course is not true. The bill clearly states, and I quote:

> The President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting—upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial.

Anyone may be permitted to go into the wilderness area on foot to look around and perhaps gather information in relation to minerals, but certainly not allowed to adequately prospect for discovering minerals to develop a mine.

The wilderness enthusiasts need not become alarmed that the miner would trespass on his domain because the prospector would have no incentive to bother to prospect because of the limitations and restrictions set forth in the act.

The miner would have little chance to discover a mine or could afford to go through the redtape to get authorization from the President to prospect or mine.

There was no provision made in this act for staking mining claims. Who would want to invest their money, time, and energy in such a poorly defined, risky proposition?

Because prospecting is incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment, we can see no hope for any exploration of minerals and development of mines should wilderness bill, S. 174, become law.

The Mining & Resources Association, Inc., after having carefully studied wilderness bill, S. 174, have decided to adopt an amendment that the Northwest Mining Association has recommended that S. 174 be amended by adding as subparagraph (8) to section C, subsection (C):

> (a) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding lands within the wilderness system shall continue to be open to prospecting and subject to location

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and entry in the same manner and to the same extent under existing mineral laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto.

The association urges that a thorough geological, geophysical, and geochemical examination be made of all affected areas to determine the mineral content and their values before any lands are set aside for permanent wilderness use.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Butler.

Are there questions?

Mr. Olsen?

Mr. OLSEN. No questions.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mrs. Irene Butler, of Culdesac, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mrs. Butler.

STATEMENT OF MRS. IRENE BUTLER, CULDESAC, IDAHO

Mrs. BUTLER. Honorable Chairman, the hearing panel, and ladies and gentlemen, I am Mrs. Ernest Butler from Culdesac, Idaho. The Wilderness Act is aiming for permanence, so let us gravely consider all things involved in this issue.

It makes good sense for the people of the Northwest States to look into the matter of the millions of acres that will go into the wilderness system.

In these areas are many sites suitable for multiple-use purposes and we should see to it that nothing goes to waste. All resources should be used to keep the States economically strong. In Idaho, there are 3,014,896 acres in primitive area, which include grazing, timber, mining, and other important resources and if allowed to produce would bring in much needed revenue.

The expanding population will need all available natural resources, for use in the time to come, for the major industries. In order to protect our rights from the minority groups who want huge wilderness areas withdrawn for themselves, I strongly urge that a just evaluation of all natural resources in the proposed wilderness system be made before any legislation is passed. I also urge that a complete and thorough examination, survey and geophysical and geochemical study be made for mineral content in these proposed areas. There has been no adequate surveys for mineral resources in any of these areas.

It makes good sense to have minerals discovered, mines developed and ores available for immediate use in case of war for the defense of our Nation. We cannot always depend on foreign imports for metals.

Because there are only six mines operating in the proposed areas does not mean that there are no mining potentials of great importance present. Mining is now dormant in these areas because of the remoteness, no roads were allowed and the gate was closed in primitive areas in 1929.

The miner built the West. Don't restrict or neglect him now. We still need him.

I strongly recommend that the existing mineral laws of the United States be applied to the lands in the wilderness system without change thus giving the miner the privilege to enter, locate, and prospect.

As to the sportsman and outdoor enthusiasts, I am very sure they have enjoyed for years the mining roads and trails.

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It has been mentioned by the proponents of the wilderness bill, that if an area is roadless, one can see just as much wilderness within 3 miles as they could if they went 30 miles. In that case, why put such a vast amount of land into an inaccessible areas for just a few to enjoy, when the mass population and tourists would enjoy accessible areas much more?

I wish to go on record as opposing wilderness bill, S. 174, until a complete, thorough study, survey, and examination is made of all natural resources values within the proposed areas before any legislation is passed on this bill. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mrs. Butler.

Our next witness is Mr. Herman Dobroth, of Lewiston, Idaho.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN DOBROTH, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. DOBROTH. Honorable Chairman, members of the subcommittee, my name is Herman Dobroth, of 3313 Sixth Street, Lewiston, Idaho.

I am an American born citizen, a past lumberman, active in mining and manufacturing, and a taxpayer. I feel that national resources are essential to the welfare of our economy and I believe this wilderness bill, S. 174, is un-American and is a detriment to every taxpayer.

I am against taking away any use of the public lands from the stockmen, miners, lumbermen, or others. It deprives stockmen of the grazing which is known to keep down forest fires. There are already enough recreation areas. Why have more when the ones we have are not taken care of properly.

You say "The wilderness can be preserved without taking $1 from anyone's pocket." How can this be when as I roamed through the national forests I see nothing but fire hazards.

We have laws now which govern monopoly.

I believe that the people of Idaho should be allowed to vote on whether or not we have any wilderness areas. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Dobroth.

Our next witness is Mr. Lawrence Lemire of Clarkston, Wash.

You may proceed, Mr. Lemire.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE LEMIRE, CLARKSTON, WASH.

Mr. LEMIRE. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Lawrence Lemire of Clarkston, Wash., and my occupation is mining.

I am opposed to the wilderness bill, S. 174, as passed by the last session of the U.S. Senate and to be acted upon by the next session of the House of Representatives on the following grounds:

First, the area to be withdrawn from Western States is far in excess of the alleged needs of the chosen few who support this bill, and the majority of the citizens in the Western States cannot afford the loss of natural resources, namely, mineral, lumbering, and grazing;

Second, the expense embraced is so large that its lack of improvements in transportation and communication render the adjacent property unreasonably exposed to fire hazards and other natural destructive causes;

Third, the alleged benefits derived from the supposed existence of such an unwarranted reservation of public land is detrimental to the

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proper development of the economy of the Western States and the citizens therein and their issue and expectant issue;

Fourth, the Senate bill, S. 174, alleges the so-called nefarious special interests would be curtailed; however, on close examination, this alleged special interest group includes not only large industries, but the majority of the citizens residing in the Western States, viz, small logging operators, small mine operators, small road contractors, and the many employees of related industries thereof.

Therefore, I propose the wilderness area as set forth in S. 174 be reserved to the exclusive control of the Forest Service by and through the multipurpose program, that roads and trails be constructed in said areas to enhance the control of fire and diseased timber, the removal of mature timber, and the establishment of campsites for all citizens and the proper and reasonable development of the minerals therein.

I am deeply concerned about this bill and I do not believe the area chosen for this bill, the sacrifices that the Western States have to make in these lands, is far too great for the benefit that is going to be derived from it. I think some of the Eastern States should take some of the burden. Mainly it is for the people of the East to spend their vacations in and I think they should take some of their land instead of so much of Idaho's land.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Lemire. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Richard Johnson of Lewiston. I understand he is not present.

Next is Mr. Clair Johnson of Clarkston, Wash.

I am informed that he will not be here either, but that both will send in their statements.

Next then is Mr. Art Manley, president, Coeur d'Alene Wildlife Federation, 1109 Eleventh Street, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Manley.

STATEMENT OF ART MANLEY, PRESIDENT, COEUR D'ALENE WILDLIFE FEDERATION, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. MANLEY. Madam Chairman, I would like to introduce for the record some letters of people who could not come.

Mrs. PFOST. That is all right. If you will hand the statements in we will have them placed in the record following your statement.

Mr. MANLEY. I am a native of the State of Idaho, a resident of the city of Coeur d'Alene, and am now serving as president of the Coeur d'Alene Wildlife Federation. I am speaking for this organization and for myself. I request that this testimony be made a part of the hearing record on S. 174, the wilderness bill, by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands.

The Coeur d'Alene Wildlife Federation holds a regular meeting each month. Attendance at these meetings during the past 6 months has varied from 70 to 140 persons. At almost every meeting we have discussed the wilderness bill. On several occasions we have gone on record in favor of this legislation. We have yet to hear a single dissenting voice. We attach special significance to this unanimity because our members are informed on this matter and our organiza-

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tion is composed of a representative cross section of Idaho's populace—lumber mill and wood workers, farmers, businessmen, teachers, clerks, and others.

We find that opposition to S. 174 comes primarily from large timber and mining operators who appear to be able to obtain much support from some of our newspapers which seem to be not too concerned with giving both sides of the story.

One of the larger timber company employers in this area has, on at least two occasions in recent months, caused petitions to be circulated among its employees against the wilderness bill. It has sent to each one letters, and at least one pamphlet, all containing misleading information about the wilderness bill.

It seems to me that these opponents of wilderness legislation are placing the immediate dollar return to themselves far above the general welfare and best interests of our State as a whole.

We think they are wrong in this attitude, and we think their economic judgment is wrong. This legislation does not take away from them anything they now have. Their concern seems to be chiefly with the feature of this bill that provides for transfer of primitive areas to wilderness status. But, not that only lands presently designated as "primitive" can be transferred to the more permanent "wilderness" category, note, too, that ever since these primitive areas were established in Idaho some 20 or so years ago they have been closed to logging, and no roads have been allowed.

How can something be locked up or taken away from a person when he never had it in the first place?

Please note also that the total lands—the maximum possible, if you please—that could conceivably be included in the wilderness system would be only a little over 2 percent of our land in the entire United States. This 2 percent includes not only our primitive areas but also much of our national parks, national monuments, bird and game refuges, canoe and wild areas. Indeed, the primitive areas involved amount to only about one-half of 1 percent of our land. And even this will be reduced even further in the reviewing process before the primitive areas are approved as wilderness.

Forest Service and timber company spokesmen alike insist that our timber economy has been on a sustained-yield basis for many years and still we cut more timber annually than we can market. So where is the need to grab this remaining one-half of 1 percent?

Indeed, it must be obvious to any intelligent person that unless we stop short of that point we must some day come to the last tree. Must our greed drive us that far? Or can we let wisdom and vision prevail and leave a few comparatively small areas untouched and unspoiled by man for future generations to enjoy?

Our timber industry is sick. But its illness is caused by lack of market and low prices rather than any weakness in supply.

Actually, in our State of Idaho the tourist industry has grown so rapidly in recent years that it promises in the near future to be our most important industry financially.

If we can retain our great primitive areas and advertise and promote these natural attractions our tourist business will increase many times over. And all without cutting a tree that would take years to replace, and without molesting a single one of our priceless trout

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streams or laying these vast watersheds open to virtual destruction through logging.

If we act now with an eye to the future and manage this great resource wisely we can turn some of our Federal, tax-free land into our greatest source of income.

Yes, we are enthusiastically for S. 174 because it is a step in the direction of sound conservation of natural resources, but we have one serious reservation.

We note that the bill provides (sec. 3(B)(1)) that if the President has recommended inclusion of an area in the wilderness system and his recommendation is rejected by Congress, and no revised recommendation reaches Congress within 2 years, or if somehow the President fails to make any recommendation at all within 14 years of the date of signing of this bill, the area in question would revert to national forest status.

Thus, we could conceivably lose all of our primitive areas in Idaho and have less than we have today. This weakness in the bill has caused several of my friends to decline to get out and support S. 174. We think this is a serious weakness, and it is our fervent hope that the House of Representatives will see fit to insist on a corrective amendment.

Otherwise, through delaying tactics, the enemies of this type of legislation may well be able to negate completely the noble purpose of this bill.

To summarize, it is our belief that S. 174, which has now run the gamut of years of hearings and amendments, offers no threat to the legitimate aspirations of any group or segment or business in our society. Rather, it is a long-overdue statement of broad conservation policy in the public interest.

These resources are not ours to destroy; they are instead an obligation that we owe to the future.

Therefore, we earnestly solicit your support for this bill, S. 174.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I would like to introduce several statements from persons, some members and some not members of our organization, who were not able to come to this meeting.

I will add a few remarks and then introduce these letters.

Incidentally, I found in talking to various people about this wilderness bill, there is considerable misunderstanding, lack of understanding, about it, and recently I have discovered that particularly on the part of the lumber mill workers in the Coeur d'Alene area.

I have a few statements that I would like to present in behalf of some of these people, and I would like to mention also that, while I understand that the hearings being held were for the purpose of obtaining information as to public sentiment, quite a number of people have expressed regret to me that the hearing was here and at this time rather than a little bit nearer to their work. Lumber mill workers were not able to come, of course. Many businessmen I talked to who would like to have testified were not able to come, either.

Here I have a letter from Elmer A. Parrott, of Coeur d'Alene, who is owner-manager of the Parrott Furnace & Sheet Metal Co., a plumbing and heating concern in Coeur d'Alene. I should like to introduce his letter to be made a part of the record.

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I also have a letter from Fred T. Swan, of Coeur d'Alene, which I would like to place in the record, and one from Fred W. Muller, Jr., of Coeur d'Alene, and a letter from H. Frank Evans, also of Coeur d'Alene, who is a college instructor.

Also a letter from Conrad Knutson, of Coeur d'Alene, a cabinetmaker. Also a letter from Cecil F. McCracken, who is also a carpenter and building contractor; a letter from George E. Allman, Coeur d'Alene, who is a farmer; a letter from Robert G. Thomas, Coeur d'Alene, who operates an insurance agency; a letter from Royal Shields, who is manager and part owner of an independent creamery there, also a member of the board of directors of a local bank, and he is also a member of the executive board of the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce, although he is speaking only for himself.

Then a letter from Martin J. Hagen, of Coeur d'Alene, a businessman, and a letter from Robert B. Garrett, of Coeur d'Alene.

Then I would like to make a brief comment about an article that was in the paper, in our local papers, in the local Coeur d'Alene press, last Friday and in the Sportsman's Review for the same date. I make this mention because it indicates fairly clearly the fact that we are not getting complete information on this matter through our local press.

The original article from the local newspaper had five short paragraphs about a letter written by Mr. McArdle, chief forester, to Senator Dworshak, and those five paragraphs were, I think, the most detrimental remarks in Mr. McArdle's letter. In the Review of the same date, the Sportsman's Review, we presented a more complete article there with these two paragraphs included which had not been included in our local newspaper, and I think they are worth mentioning to indicate what was left out.

I am quoting from the article in the paper:

> Continuing, the chief forester said: "Within our nationwide fire planning project, preliminary results showed an acceptable fire control job can be done each year in wilderness areas under the actual fire conditions within reasonable limits, cost, and sacrifices to watersheds and resources."

That was left out of the other newspaper item.

In another part, he says:

> In setting up wilderness area boundaries under existing Forest Service regulations, we gave earnest consideration to fire protection problems as well as resource management matters in reaching these decisions on wilderness area boundaries.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Manley. If there is no objection, the letters submitted will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letters referred to follow:)

COEUR D'ALENE WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, November 14, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I testified at the hearing conducted by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands at McCall, Idaho, on October 30, 1961, and listened to most of the testimony presented on that date. However, as time for oral presentation of testimony was limited to 5 minutes, wtih no opportunity for rebuttal, I respectfully request that the following observations be entered in the hearing record:

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(1) Although the intent to hold a grassroots hearing at which Idaho people could testify was commendable, I think even a cursory glance at the roster of those testifying will indicate clearly that the most numerous elements making up Idaho's population were conspicuous by their absence. There were many mine owners, executives, large stockholders, lawyers, and geologists representing them. But where were the miners. Who spoke for these hundreds of men who work in the mines?

There were the usual battery of large timber company executives, their satellites and the groups who front for them. But where were the loggers and the lumber mill workers?

The cattlemen's association was well represented and the American Farm Bureau was there. But who was there to represent the thousands of small independent farmers in Idaho?

The State chamber of commerce was there, and I notice its board of directors includes strong representation of the mining company and timber company executives. The local chambers of commerce were there to oppose S. 174, but I know personally many small independent merchants and their employees who are strong backers of the wilderness bill—I introduced representative testimony in the hearing from 11 of these "little people" who wanted to be heard but couldn't afford the time and expense to travel to McCall for this hearing.

Yes, this was the opposition, and I think it was there in force. I think it was obvious, too, that the dollar sign of selfish interest was the dominant motive behind this testimony. It was disappointing, too, to see the lack of knowledge of the contents of the bill itself displayed by many of these witnesses, some of whom obviously hadn't written their own testimony and hadn't even bothered to read the bill.

Who, then, was there in favor of the bill? The organized sportsmen's groups representing thousands of members in Idaho, Washington, Montana, and Oregon. Almost a David and Goliath struggle, but now as then I am confident that truth and justice will prevail.

(2) As one evidence of ignorance of the content of S. 174, one opponent said it would establish more Government bureaus. This cannot be substantiated anywhere in the bill.

(3) Some one else claimed taxable property would be lost. This, too, is false. The bill specifically provides that only Federal lands can be included in the wilderness system.

(4) Another opponent corrected this but asserted that taxes on the products of this land would be lost. This would be true if and when the land were developed by mining or timber interests, for example, but this would be far in the future and at best could never come up to the economic boom that we can obtain through proper tourist promotion of our wilderness areas.

(5) Someone said counties should be consulted before a wilderness area is established. The bill already provides for obtaining the Governor's opinion. If we must take such a matter to the county, why stop there? Why not ask every mayor of every village and hamlet. Actually, since only Federal lands are involved and every U.S. citizen has an equal share in them, it would be more realistic to ask all U.S. citizens their opinion in creation of each wilderness area. Better yet, why not ask for a national referendum before we let any more of our national forest lands go to the timber and mining companies.

(6) Mining representatives in one breath said they don't oppose wilderness areas but only want a study made first to determine possible mineral resources. But when cross-examined they were unwilling to grant approval even after the study is made.

(7) Cattlemen were bitterly critical and uncomplimentary of Supreme Court Justice Douglas' article on "Wilderness" in the November 1961 issue of True magazine. For an independent judgment as to who speaks for the public interest here, I suggest a reading of this fine article written by a sincere and capable conservationist.

(8) Another illustration of ignorance was the repeated charge that 3 million acres of Idaho land would be blanketed into the wilderness system by passage of S. 174. Not one acre of Idaho land would be blanketed in. Actually, this is one of the weakest features of the bill because each of our three primitive areas would have to be reviewed before being recommended for inclusion in the wilderness system. Under the act these areas can be reduced but not enlarged. To see what will happen we need look no farther than the hearings of last spring re the reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area as a wilderness area. Here the U.S. Forest Service proposed reducing the area

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1,800,000 to 1,300,000 acres. The timber and mining interests through their multiple use committee recommended 800,000 acres—less than half of the original area. Beyond any reasonable doubt this area will be reduced by at least the one-third suggested by the Forest Service. Even more drastic reductions are likely in our other areas.

(9) Some witnesses suggested no need for S. 174. Administrative guidelines established by the Forest Service are sufficient, they say. But here is the crux of the whole issue. Our wilderness areas have now gradually shrunk to a dangerously low point. We dare not trust what little we have left to the administrative policy of any Government department. The Forest Service is certainly to be commended for its initiative and foresight in establishing primitive and wilderness areas on its own volition. But the pressure from commercial interests is becoming so heavy that a definite policy established by congressional act is urgent.

(10) A railroad representative joined the opposition, seemingly more to present a united front with fellow business interests than for any possible effect on his own industry. He indulged in vague talk of huge taxes paid by the railroads, roads built, etc.; talked of lands being tied up, no provision to buy, etc. Yet, I recall testimony by U.S. Forest Service officials during the hearing on the Selway-Bitterroot reclassification that a trade of lands is being worked out to remove Northern Pacific lands from any possible wilderness restriction before the wilderness area is established. I fail to see any evidence of any railroad land being restricted as to roadbuilding, taxrolls, or in any other way.

(11) It seems that the opponents of S. 174, while accusing the proponents of emotionalism, missed few opportunities for an emotional appeal themselves. Thus a gentleman from Gem County tried to somehow use both the patriotism of his county in contributing 100 men recently to a callup of Reserves and the hardship it inflicted upon the community as arguments against the wilderness bill. The connection completely escaped me.

(12) I think the testimony of C. J. Hopkins, secretary of Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, summed up much of the deliberate misunderstanding. He was not against wilderness—only that part of the wilderness containing trees, evidently. There would be no revenue from timber sales to the schools in wilderness areas, he said. Nor is there now in the primitive area, I might add. Anyway such revenues go primarily to the county in which the timber is located. What schools would benefit? He worried, too, about the small sawmills running out of timber. I wonder how many of them could outbid PFI for this timber and how many could operate on a small scale and bring timber the many miles from this primitive area to market.

(13) Newspaper reports say that John Edwards of McCall, representing the Idaho Motel Association, spoke against the bill. This is odd because I happen to know the president of the Idaho Motel Association, A. M. Tate, of Coeur-d'Alene, and when I asked him about this he said he didn't know Mr. Edwards and furthermore the motel association had not taken any stand on S. 174 and had not authorized anyone to represent otherwise.

(14) Newspaper reports also quote Jack Crollard of Coeur d'Alene as being opposed to S. 174 because he was against any legislation that provides for the few at the expense of many. Surely S. 174 does just the opposite.

(15) Someone else worried about the lack of roads for fire protection in the wilderness. But the fact is that the Forest Service hasn't even had adequate funds for trails in these areas, let alone roads. Thousands of miles of roads are now programed in national forest lands where permitted and await only funds and time to be completed. This will use all funds and crews for many years to come. Moreover, Chief Forester McArdle himself has stated that modern fire detection and suppression methods are adequate for wilderness area protection in all but the most hazardous seasons—in which cases even the roads don't provide any guarantee of control, as witness the fact that a fire raged out of control for several days this past summer 20 miles from Coeur d'Alene and only a matter of a few yards from Highway No. 10.

To summarize, this obviously does not cover all testimony presented at the hearing. But I think it is sufficient to illustrate several fundamental facts that came out of the hearing:

First, the vested interests which have a stranglehold on Idaho's natural resources now were there in force, clamoring for more.

Second, the testimony they presented was short on facts and long on emotion and repetition—sounded like a broken record.

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Third, and most important, the vast majority of Idaho citizens were not able to attend this hearing. I think you heard their sentiments expressed through representatives of our sportsmen's groups. I'm confident this will be verified in the weeks and months to come as you hear from these ordinary citizens by mail and in person in your visits throughout Idaho.

May I repeat again: American industry has available to it today 98 percent of our land. If it cannot prosper on 98 percent, the other 2 percent wouldn't be adequate for survival either. Moreover, I am firm in my conviction that this generation does not have the moral right to deprive future generations of this tiny remaining 2 percent of our land intact and in its natural state. This is a part of the inheritance of the future that we have to use as temporary custodians. It is our solemn obligation to posterity to turn it over intact to the next generation.

Respectfully submitted.

ART MANLEY, *President*

PARROTT FURNACE & SHEET METAL,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, October 29, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I am owner-manager of a heating and sheet metal business and also a small electrical business and since this is our busiest season I cannot spare the time to attend the hearing in McCall on the wilderness bill. However, I do think we need legislation of this type and I therefore request that this brief statement be made a part of the hearing record.

It is seldom that I have the time to visit any of our Idaho primitive areas but I feel nevertheless that it is of utmost importance to our entire country to set aside and protect in its natural state each of the comparatively small areas still remaining that is suitable for this purpose. In years to come the tourist value of these lands alone can be tremendously important to us in Idaho, far offsetting in my opinion, any possible loss in timber, mining, or any other business. Moreover, such losses are highly improbable in view of the fact that the lands in question have not been available for timber harvest and mining and such purposes for many years.

To me it seems clear that we have an obligation to the future to save this little bit of the past as nearly in its natural state as possible. I therefore urge approval of S. 174, the wilderness bill.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER A. PARROTT.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, *October 27, 1916.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Will you please enter the following statement in the hearing record at McCall on the wilderness bill as I am not able to take time off from my job to present it in person.

So far I have traveled only in small parts of our Idaho primitive areas—more or less on the fringes. But I like what I've seen and it seems to me to be something quite rare and extremely valuable in this day of smog and crowds. I believe it will someday be our greatest asset.

Moreover, I can see no harm that could come to any person or business through passage of S. 174, the wilderness bill. Therefore, I strongly urge your committee to approve this bill and also ask your active support for it.

Sincerely yours,

FRED T. SWAN.

MUELLERS' BUILDING SUPPLIES & FUEL,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, October 26, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho:

This letter is to inform you that I am in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 174, as passed by the Senate September 6, 1961.

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The people of Idaho and the entire United States will benefit by perpetual outdoor recreation and conservation of water resources and wildlife.

Because my livelihood depends on the lumber industry, this question has been given my most serious consideration, the reforestation program of the forest service is ample to cope with the national lumber requirements of the distant future. And this is being accomplished without the use of the designated wilderness areas.

Please make a record of the fact that I am in favor of the above-designated wilderness bill.

FRED W. MUELLER, Jr.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, *October 29, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands:

I am regretfully not present in person today and am making this statement through the proxy of one who also voices my views. I am one of a rather small group who, nearly 7 years ago in Berkeley, Calif., requested one of those present to draw up a wilderness bill so that the legislators of our land could enact into the law of the land a definite and protective policy to govern the administrative procedures relating to the last remnants of wilderness. Then and now the administration of wilderness is not a national policy but simply a policy of an administrative bureau of the Government and it can, therefore, change with changing policies of that bureau.

I have seen the first wilderness bill presented, investigated, revised, again presented, investigated, revised, again presented, investigated and revised until I am frankly not too sure how many forms it has taken. Each time I have urged legislators and investigating bodies like this one to expedite action to have the bill become the law of the land. Now I have seen the bill, Senate bill 174, passed but in some respects effectively emasculated. For years I have seen in the press across the land, gargantuan misstatements and misrepresentations to hoodwink the public into opposing the bill. I have seen industrial representatives misuse truth and exert unfair influence to defeat the wilderness legislation.

I am indeed fatigued in the art of persuasion, but I am honest in my opinions and I seek for my countrymen that which is in their best interest. The preservation of our remaining wilderness areas is imperative if we are to have any of these vestiges remain. The passage of Senate bill 174 by the House of Representatives is imperative and it is equally urgent that the nullifying amendments passed in the Senate should be defeated.

Respectfully submitted.

H. FRANK EVANS.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO,
October 27, 1961.

GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I request that the following statement be made a part of the hearing record on the wilderness bill by your subcommittee. I am a resident of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and have lived in Idaho most of my life. I am a cabinetmaker by trade.

My income is not sufficient to provide for extensive vacations but I do manage a few fishing and hunting trips into our primitive areas almost every year. In fact, this is one of the main reasons why I and many others live here rather than some other place where wages are higher and jobs are more plentiful.

I think it's important to our future in Idaho to keep as much as we can of our wilderness areas. Therefore, I am grateful to Senator Church for his courageous stand in our behalf and I hope the House will back his stand and approve this bill.

Respectfully yours,

CONRAD KNUTSON.

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COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO,
October 27, 1961.

Subject: Testimony in favor of wilderness bill, S. 174, as was considered in the Senate on September 5 and 6, 1961.

CONGRESSWOMAN GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands:

My name is Cecil F. McCracken. I live in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. I am a carpenter and a building contractor.

I am in favor of the wilderness bill for the following reasons:

(1) The Wilderness Act will preserve or set aside areas that may be enjoyed as a wild, primitive, or wilderness area. These areas are not enjoyed or visited by only the rich, but by many low- and middle-income families and persons.

(2) A study of these proposed areas shows that their value is suitable for wilderness areas.

(3) The areas shall be realized in such a way that these particular lands will remain wilderness.

(4) The act does not create any new administrative agencies or transfer the jurisdiction of the areas concerned.

(5) The act sets up a 10-year program for the selection and designation of the areas to be included in this system. It also specifies the areas that may be considered.

(6) The act does not damage any lumber enterprises, as no area now subject to timber cutting is included.

(7) It does not interfere with livestock grazing, as any areas now being grazed will be allowed to continue as such.

(8) It does not close the area to miners. The national forest areas now open to mining that are included will be subject to prospecting and may be opened to mining if the President determines it to be in the public interest.

(9) The act does not lock up any resources in its areas. If and when the time comes and the resources are needed, provisions are included in the act to release these resources.

Now we know that there is some commercial timber, some grazing areas, and probably some mining areas in the areas contemplated for wilderness areas. These same areas are also suitable for recreational purposes. I am for preserving some of our land for recreational use as well as for commercial exploitation. Commercial interests now have about 98 percent of our land.

The wilderness areas would constitute about 2 percent of our total land. If the commercial interests cannot survive on 98 percent of our economic resources and land, I am sure that the other 2 percent of our land won't make or break them. After all, this land belongs to the people of the United States of America and no one should be allowed to exploit every resource and take the cream of the crop as so many commercial interests have.

The Wilderness Act in my estimation is a very good and important conservation act or measure which will be for the good of all.

I urge that the Wilderness Act, S. 174, be brought to the floor of the House for a vote as soon as Congress convenes after January 10, 1962. No amendments weakening the bill should be added.

Mrs. Chairman, I submit this testimony to be included in the records of this hearing.

Thank you very much,
Sincerely yours,

CECIL F. MCCRACKEN.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO,
October 27, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Because of the distance and time involved, I am unable to attend the hearing at McCall concerning the wilderness bill. However, I am very much interested and concerned and, therefore, am sending this statement and ask that it be made a part of the hearing record.

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I have made my living all of my life by farming, with some outside work from time to time to stretch the farm income. For many years now I have lived on a small farm about halfway between Coeur d'Alene and Worley, Idaho. I don't get out much for recreation except to our regular grange meetings and elk and deer hunting trips in the fall. A lot of what I've seen on these hunting trips I don't like. In some areas in the Clarkia-Bovill district, for example, modern logging methods have literally devastated the land, with streams choked with logging debris and silt. Neither the U.S. Forest Service Service nor the State seems to have any control over this situation.

It seems to me that present logging practices are causing permanent damage to the land and are extremely wasteful. And I see very little concern on the part of lumber companies with reforestation to replace what they take away.

Therefore I am strongly in favor of keeping as much of our remaining primitive lands intact as possible. The wilderness bill seems to be a step in this direction, and I, therefore, urge your support for it.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. ALLMAN.

THOMAS INSURANCE AGENCY,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, October 25, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I request this letter be included in the hearing on the wilderness bill at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

Please place me on record as favoring S. 174, the wilderness bill.

Economics: The lands affected are too remote and rugged for farming or lumbering. There are no mines. The value, therefore, lies in recreational and conservational purposes—hunting, fishing, and enjoying outdoors in its virgin state.

Natural resources: The undisturbed flora will guarantee an abundance of clean, pollution-free water. It will guarantee a regulated runoff of snowpack. It will provide the cover vitally necessary for wildlife (much of which has been driven back to its last refuge). We only need to consider the annual damage caused by flooding streams to appreciate the value of an undisturbed watershed.

Are we not grateful Yellowstone Park was preserved as such 90 years ago? What value will wilderness areas be as such, 90 years hence.

We now stand at the crossroads to (*a*) destroy and lose forever our last wild frontiers, or (*b*) preserve it and let the future generations decide whether it is worth continuing or not.

ROBERT G. THOMAS.

VAN'S CREAMERY, INC.,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, October 27, 1961.

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I request that the following statement be made a part of the hearing record on S. 174 by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. I am manager and part owner of an independent creamery in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; am currently serving on the executive board of the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce; and have served on a number of community organizations and civic projects. I am, of course, not speaking for the chamber: I mention this connection simply to express my conviction that many business people, like myself, look with favor on this legislation.

Although our business limits the time I can devote to outdoor recreation, I nevertheless manage to get into some of our Idaho primitive areas for fishing each summer and occasional hunting trips in the fall. I think these areas will draw thousands of tourists in years to come and stimulate our economy as a result.

I do not see how preservation of these primitive areas in their present state under a wilderness system will hurt our timber company friends in any way as they seem to have plenty of timber for many years to come. Nor do I see where any mining company or anyone else will be harmed. If events in the future prove this observation to be wrong, corrective legislation is always possible. However, once these areas are opened up to roads, logging, etc., it

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will never be possible to restore them to their original primitive condition. I therefore solicit your support of this legislation (S. 174).

Respectfully submitted.

ROYAL SHIELDS.

HAGEN-LUNCEFORD,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, October 29, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho.

THE HONORABLE MRS. PFOST: I am very much interested in the wilderness bill and would like to be able to testify in favor of it in person but have just returned from a 10-day hunting trip into some of our rugged Idaho back country and simply cannot take more time off at this time. Therefore, I ask that you include this written statement in the hearing record on the wilderness bill.

I am a lifelong resident of Idaho, own my home in Coeur d'Alene, and am a partner in a plumbing and heating and building supply business in Coeur d'Alene. In our business we handle many wood products supplied by the lumbering industry. Contrary to many irresponsible claims I don't think this legislation poses any threat to this industry—or to the mines or anyone else.

Rather, I think we have a responsibility to preserve intact some real wilderness area in its natural state. There seems to be plenty of land still available for many years to come for logging, mining, etc., without sacrificing our primitive and wilderness areas. I therefore strongly endorse the wilderness bill, S. 174.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN J. HAGEN.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Committee on Public Lands,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PFOST: I am unable to attend your hearings at McCall, Idaho, concerning the merits of the wilderness bill. I would, however, like to express my appreciation for your efforts in conducting these hearings in the interest of the public.

I have lived in Idaho most of my life and enjoyed the mountains, primitive areas, hunting opportunities, and beauty that few, if any, other States have to offer. I did move out of State for 3 years but took the first opportunity to return. My family wasn't able to enjoy these facilities without traveling some distance and at an expense we couldn't very often afford.

We in Idaho are seeking ways to attract tourists, realizing this is an important source of revenue. We are promoting the idea that people should stop in Idaho on their way to the World's Fair in Seattle. I am for promoting the free natural recreational resources God gave us to enjoy as long as we have the wisdom to preserve it.

It is true there is some timber in the wilderness area. We haven't had to resort to this source of lumber to date. The lumber industry tells us we are finally growing timber as fast as it is being consumed. Why is it necessary to open this area for them to deplete? We are told by the Forest Service that the establishment of a wilderness area will not jeopardize the grazing rights of the ranchers in the area.

I sincerely feel we must make every effort to preserve the wilderness area not only for ourselves but for future generations and our forefathers who established this great democracy. I feel we are not losing this area but rather making an investment for those who are finding more leisure time. The wilderness bill will also put the control of the area into the hands of Congress where it belongs.

I, like millions of others, have become discouraged in driving to our lakes, streams, and other recreational areas only to find "keep off," "no trespassing," and "no hunting" signs to bar our enjoyment. I can also appreciate the landowner's position. Why not preserve this 2 percent of our land where we are all landowners and can enjoy the pleasures it has to offer?

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. GARRETT.

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Mrs. PFOST. The next witness is Mr. R. Stanley Pearce, president, Orofino Chamber of Commerce, Orofino, Idaho.

Is Mr. Pearce here?

(No response.)

Mrs. PFOST. Apparently he is not here.

Our next witness is Mr. G. Heber Smith, regional director, National Wildlife Federation, Box 212, Grace, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Smith.

STATEMENT OF G. HEBER SMITH, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, GRACE, IDAHO

Mr. SMITH. As previously instructed, I have here a short statement from the chairman of the fifth district, Idaho Wildlife Federation in southern Idaho, who would like this made a part of the record.

Mr. OLSEN. In favor or against the bill?

Mr. SMITH. In favor.

Mrs. PFOST. Without objection, it will be included in the record at the conclusion of your statement. You may proceed.

Mr. SMITH. As a director of the National Wildlife Federation for the States of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, and being a longtime resident of Idaho, I am greatly concerned about the passage of adequate legislation to protect wilderness values of this country.

Not only do I feel strongly about this matter personally but I can vouch for similar feelings from large numbers of individuals associated with the National Wildlife Federation. I wish it known that I appear here at no expense to the federation and that this statement does not necessarily reflect the policy of the National Wildlife Federation.

The passage of S. 174 in the Senate by a large majority required an effort of 6 years' duration. The bill has been discussed, modified, and compromised by dedicated leaders who now believe its present form will adequately protect wilderness and not create hardship on anyone. Many of the amendments proposed by those who oppose the bill have not been made in the spirit of helpfulness but in an effort to destroy the basic legislation involved.

Undoubtedly continued efforts to reduce the wilderness bill to an ineffective instrument will be made in the House. This is not surprising.

Ever since farsighted individuals proposed restrictive legislation on the natural resources of this country there has been a continual effort to seek exceptions.

Everyone seems in favor of multiple use until it affects his own special interests, and then a great hue and cry of wounded indignation springs forth. Indeed, even though the National Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other agencies are now well established, they have great difficulty in accomplishing their responsibilities because individuals and groups that have a monetary interest in these lands resist any changes that threaten this monetary gain.

The wisdom of our forefathers in establishing the philosophy of total public interest has been demonstrated repeatedly. The estab-

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lishment of a secure wilderness system is in keeping with this philosophy. For 6 years the opponents have suggested the bill is not needed, using present-day conditions for their arguments.

This argument is completely invalid since the measure is designed to perpetuate wilderness for future generations, thinking of 50, 100, and 500 years hence. Waiting to secure wilderness at a later time would result in nothing but a search, since none would remain unless something is done about it right now.

Presently established wilderness areas, by and large roadless, came about as a natural sequence and were not highly exploited for commercial purposes simply because they lack high commercial values.

Stating that valuable resources, presently unknown, will be "locked up" forever by wilderness legislation is ridiculous. S. 174 specifically takes care of this problem. America is not going to let herself suffer for lack of some basically needed resource just because it is in a wilderness area.

Every broad measure available clearly reflects that the present areas now designated as wilderness, primitive, wild, and roadless are now serving their highest and best use and will for a long time to come. Making exceptions for this industry and that interest makes a mockery of the wilderness idea.

It is difficult to deny the fact that wilderness preservation has a great deal of merit. The question of how much and under what conditions seems to be the bone of contention. The history of the bill in the Senate need not be repeated in the House.

It is my own personal opinion that if the House of Representatives causes further delays and creates crippling amendments it will be due to the fact that political expediency will be taking over in place of total public interest.

While those seeking to serve America in lawmaking positions must be practical, it also follows that this motivation should not prevent broad public interest legislation from receiving fair consideration.

A fair consideration means a full debate on the floor of the House of Representatives which, in turn, can come about if the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reports the bill out.

I earnestly solicit a favorable reaction to the principles contained in S. 174.

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing here.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Smith. [Applause.]

(The statement of Doyal Stiles, referred to above, follows:)

FIFTH DISTRICT WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Conda, Idaho, October 28, 1961.

The membership of the fifth district, Idaho Wildlife Federation, do hereby request that they be placed on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174) as was passed by the U.S. Senate.

DOYAL STILES, *Chairman.*

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Lyle Stanford, College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Stanford.

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STATEMENT OF LYLE STANFORD, COLLEGE OF IDAHO, CALDWELL, IDAHO

Mr. STANFORD. Madam Chairman, I am Lyle Stanford of Caldwell, Idaho.

I am representing the Idaho Wilderness Committee. I have submitted by mail a paper to be included in the record of this hearing. I have taught biology and other sciences for more than 25 years.

My residence has been Idaho for all except 4 years of my life. For many years I spent all or parts of my vacations and other free time camping near to or hiking in the various primitive and wilderness areas. Some of this pleasure I must now forgo, but I do sincerely desire that it be a possibility for others in the years to come when the population and an increasingly technological society will have few nature-based pleasures left.

As I have mentioned, my business is teaching. I consider that I have two main areas—biology teaching and the teaching of conservation of resources. I began one of the first summer workshop programs in conservation in the State of Idaho. I was interested in doing this because I like Idaho very much and this is one State with a great many possibilities for far-thinking and sensible conservation. I have presented similar courses at eastern universities in the summer because I also believe that conservation problems concern our Nation as well as our State.

I would like to defend something that is almost a dirty word among my opponents and that is the business of sentiment. When you are not thinking dollars you are thinking sentiment, believe it or not. You are thinking children, thinking your love for your children, you are thinking the beauty, you are thinking, in a sense, perhaps, effeminately when you are talking fishing and this is sentimental and we must know that sentiment is a part of the resources of the United States. We are almost based on sentiment.

While much of my reading, writing, and teaching has had to do with conservation of minerals, forests, soil, and water, population problems, economics and the like, I have come continually more to realize that our highly civilized United States, with the world's highest standard of living, must recognize the great resource it has in its growing leisure time and must recognize the need to see that this leisure time is not all wasted in shoddy, thoughtless, materialistic pleasure.

The hard-won resources of leisure time (vacation and the many shorter periods) may be sheer wasted resource if not at least partly used for the betterment of the physical and mental human being.

In these times when many people and agencies, including President Kennedy and the Army, recognize that Americans are a very soft people, we should be encouraging our young people, and all who can, to build vigorous bodies and stable, clean minds by planning and taking part in simple outdoor living.

The small amount of wild land remaining has great possibilities in this building of minds and bodies. Some States and large groups of citizens know this to be true and encourage it. Handled, and advertised and encouraged in its use, the wild lands have proved to be and can prove to be of tremendous importance in this building of Ameri-

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can citizens. Instead of working against the wilderness concept, Idaho people should recognize how fortunate they are in having this small area of resource and guard it and use it.

I am interested in one argument that is often brought up against the wilderness resource or the wilderness concept. It is maintained that even the crowded Eastern United States have fine wilderness resources. I am well aware that there are in Maine and especially in New York State such jealously guarded State wild lands as the Adirondacks area, which is such a great resource to the East.

But it is further argued that many areas of the East which were once settled, lumbered, or otherwise exploited or harvested are now fine, wild areas. I have experienced many of these regrowth and man-altered wild lands. I suppose for the insensitive, the callous person, or the kid of the great city streets who has never known anything better, this may be real wilderness and a visit to such an area—a wilderness experience. But we of the West either know or can know better than this. Unfortunately we can sometimes make some people fairly happy by keeping them ignorant.

Idaho and some other States have a small amount of the real thing—real wild land. This is a real, not a watered-down regrowth resource. In the years to come it can be made to pay off in vigorous bodies, clean, rested, stable minds and in love of the outdoors and of the West.

Let us defend this resource, let us use it, let us encourage people to experience it. Let us go by roads to its edge and camp there as I and many do; let us encourage others to increasingly walk or ride into the area a mile or 10 miles by trail. Let us recognize and advertise this resource for what it is—a tool to lend strength to our State and Nation.

(An additional statement submitted by Mr. Stanford follows:)

STATEMENT OF L. M. STANFORD, CALDWELL, IDAHO, OCTOBER 23, 1961

What is the wilderness bill? What is it exactly without scare language and scare treatment? What is it insofar as it can be expressed or defined in a few words? I deeply feel that the wilderness bill is one of our truly great pieces of legislation and cannot be characterized at all well in a short letter, but this letter is a half attempt to characterize the bill.

The wilderness, as must all great legislation, presupposes a nation that is going to continue—as a great nation—a nation that will continue to and increasingly consider all sides of its citizens' life. The wilderness proponents feel that not only is America, in its best sense, expressed by its fantastically successful economic world, its great inventions, its other emphases on materialistic things of life, particularly its relatively great standard of living, but also and perhaps equally well by its great educational institutions, its museums, its art galleries, its churches, its emphasis on spiritual, its time and emphasis on enjoyment of many worthwhile things other than commercialism and materialism.

The wilderness concept certainly does not oppose commercialism. It recognizes that America's strong financial and economic emphasis has been a large factor in making such worthwhile projects as national parks, wilderness, and libraries, possible concepts. Wilderness could not be a concept of any favorable interest or an exciting and feasible possibility in a low-standards or backward society.

But I emphasize—the wilderness idea and the wilderness bill give recognition that America has been a country with a wide spectrum of possibilities for moneymaking, and a wide spectrum for leisuretime enjoyment, beauty appreciation, and spiritual growth. The wilderness idea insists that the spectrum of America is worth maintaining and developing for an America which wants and needs strength in many directions. The loss of wilderness would be one more of the constant parade of values, great and small, that America has seen eroded away in the midst of her greatness. The alternative for the idea of great libraries is perhaps TV, since TV apparently reaches most people while the

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libraries are resources to relatively few. The alternative for ample and natural beach areas is Coney Island and the honky-tonk beach as the (in opposition language) "greatest good for the greatest number." The alternative to unmarred and natural beauty of wilderness and mountains is the gradual, and, perhaps swifter than we realize, shift to the commercialized mountain tavern, the lakeside marinas, Disneylands and other artificial pleasures which will be offered as the greatest good for the greatest number or the least common denominator of recreation. The wilderness idea and wilderness bill recognize that most conservation begins when it is nearly or quite too late and feels that now is the time to conserve this bright bit of America's diminishing spectrum.

The wilderness bill should be read by all Americans and particularly Idaho Americans—for we are Americans also, and we should consider America as a whole.

The wilderness bill does not do these things—

1. It does not deal in territory of States but in territory more strictly belonging to all U.S. citizens. Wilderness is now and will be, under the bill, parts of your unspoiled U.S. real estate.

2. Wilderness will not include territory which is not already a part of national refuges, national forests or national parks and canoe lands.

3. Wilderness does not "lock up" land to anywhere near the amount that our opponents have been leading people to believe. It may very well actually reduce the present operating wilderness areas to a great extent. It may actually be less of a lockout than the present situation.

4. The wilderness does not set up any new bureau. It simply gives the National Forest and National Parks and Fish and Wildlife Service a firm law under which certain territories will be maintained with wilderness status.

5. Wilderness will not stop hunting or fishing. No agencies of hunting and fishing are in any new way effected. Most hunting and fishing agencies and groups are completely in favor of the bill.

6. Wilderness will not stop measures for fighting fires, insects, or disease.

Wilderness will allow territory such as primitive areas and land in national parks to be reviewed not by a single agency or department secretary but also by the President and Congress.

The wilderness bill will allow a single House of Congress to oppose by resolution a move by the President to place a certain primitive area permanently in the wilderness system. Under the wilderness bill, if a primitive area inclusion is finally disapproved of by a single House, it will return to ordinary forest status. The wilderness bill is championed by the U.S. Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of the Interior (for national parks), the National Wildlife Federation, by hundreds of organizations, by 78 Senators (against 8), and tens of millions of U.S. citizens.

Over the years, wilderness will prove to be a great resource for Idaho, the Nation, and for the mental and physical welfare of our citizens.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Olsen wishes to ask you a question, Mr. Stanford. The gentleman from Montana is recognized.

Mr. OLSEN. I wondered if you could, in just a minute, tell me for the record—and I think for people here, too—what the wilderness bill does not do. Could you take a minute on that? What this wilderness bill does not do?

Mr. STANFORD. The only thing I might say on that is that when the wilderness bill first came out it actually was a much more secure bill in some ways for the people who are advocating it. But at the present time it is a reasonable bill and I think it has been made by reasonable people over a reasonable 5- or 6-year period in which they have tried to meet all opposition. So I do not think there is much it does not do today.

I am most sorry it did not actually carry on with some of the original intent. But I still am very much in favor of it. I think it does what we want it to do.

Mr. OLSEN. What I had reference to is the statement you made for the record that you mailed in and which listed some of the things

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it does not do, and I have thought, for the edification of some people at this hearing who criticized the bill, they ought to know what the bill does not do.

Mr. STANFORD. I see. May I see it?

The bill does not do these things:

1. It does not deal in territory of States but in territory more strictly belonging to all U.S. citizens, and the people of the United States have allowed to do a great deal of the harvesting of that resource. Wilderness is now and will be, under the bill, parts of your unspoiled U.S. real estate.

2. Wilderness will not include territory which is not already a part of national refugees, national forests, or national parks and canoe lands. Only one-third has anything to do with national parks. All the rests is already in national parks.

3. Wilderness does not "lock up" land anywhere near the amount that our opponents have been leading people to believe. It may very well actually reduce the present operating wilderness areas to a great extent. It may actually be less of a lockout than the present situation. It has a key for everything it locks up. I thing we are actually using scare tactics when we say it actually locks up anything.

4. The wilderness does not set up any new bureau. It simply gives the National Forest Service, National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service a firm law under which certain territories will be maintained with wilderness status.

5. Wilderness will not stop hunting or fishing. No agencies of hunting and fishing are in any new way affected. Most hunting and fishing agencies and groups are completely in favor of the bill. In fact, all agencies I know of having to do with hunting and fishing are in favor of it.

6. Wilderness will not stop measures for fighting fires, insects, or disease. In fact, the National Forest Service people have come out in favor of it and if they are in favor of it with their wonderful record of fighting forest fires, I think they are worth listening to.

Does that help any?

Mr. OLSEN. This is fine. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Robert P. Dwyer, of Kellogg, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Dwyer.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT P. DWYER, WALLACE, IDAHO

Mr. DWYER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, members of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, my name is Robert P. Dwyer, I reside at 160 King Street, Wallace, Idaho, and am a lawyer engaged in the general practice of law in Shoshone County, Idaho. I appear before you to voice objections to enactment of S. 174, especially in its present form.

As many of you know, I was recently employed in Washington, D.C., as a member of the staff of the Senate Interior and Insular Committee and for the present year prior to my resignation, effective October 7, 1961, I was the mineral consultant of that committee.

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In the performance of my duties I did, of course, become acquainted with the terms of this bill and certain of its predecessors. From the outset I have had reservations concerning the necessity of passage of this type of legislation and whether the bill is really good for the United States. My opinion is that it is not.

As you committee members are aware, a great deal of emotion has developed among those of the public who have some knowledge of the proposed legislation.

Proponents speak of conservation and retention of the irreplaceable bounty of wilderness for future generations so that the latter, too, may enjoy it. Opponents maintain that the philosophy of this bill is not true conservation but is rather nonproductive single-purpose use for a limited number, who are financially and physically capable of going into wilderness areas.

Disregarding these types of statements, I wish to comment on certain features of the legislation now before you.

Item 1: The members of this committee, of course, need not be reminded that article IV, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution provides that:

> The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needed Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

The bill, however, by the language of section 3(f) would have Congress abdicate to the executive branch of Government its authority and responsibility above stated. This is so because unless either House of Congress approves a resolution declaring itself opposed to a recommendation, such recommendation becomes effective automatically upon adjournment of the first complete session of Congress following receipt of the President's recommendation.

To me this is a radical departure from the ordinary method of enactment of legislation by positive action by both Houses of Congress. By approving the proposed method contained in the bill, it is believed the legislative branch or our Government would find itself in the unusual and unorthodox position of enacting law by failing to do something, that is, failure of either House to approve the required resolution of disapproval. This is enactment of law by veto and is certainly a startling precedent.

I might add in this regard also, Madam Chairman, that so far as establishment of our national parks is concerned, that is done by positive approval of both Houses. I see no reason for a departure from that method so far as creating a wilderness area is concerned.

Item 2: The bill is inconsistent and lacks clarity for in section 3(b)(2) beginning with line 22 at the bottom of page 5, it is stated and I quote:

> (2) The purposes of this act are hereby 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. 11), and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-571 (74 Stat. 215).

May I emphasize the words "declared to be within and supplemental but not in interference with." Now let us learn what some of the purposes specified in the above-cited acts are. Permit me to mention a few.

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Act of June 4, 1897: Among the purposes for which national forests are established and the activity permitted therein, so far as mining is concerned are—

1. Settlers within national forests, miners, residents and prospectors for minerals may use timber and firewood, fences, buildings, mining, prospecting and other domestic purposes as required by such persons.

2. The regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing administration of the forest shall not prohibit any person from entering upon such national forest for all proper and lawful purposes including that of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof. Such persons must comply with the rules and regulations covering such national forests.

3. All waters within the boundaries of the national forests may be used for domestic, mining, milling or irrigation purposes under the laws of the State wherein such national forests are situated or under the laws of the United States and the rules and regulations established thereunder.

Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960: 1. In the statement of policy the law provides that nothing therein shall be construed so as to affect the use or administration of the mineral resources of national forest lands.

Turning now to section 6(b) of the bill at the bottom of page 13 we find, however, a prohibition of certain uses including operation generally of a commercial enterprise, use of motor vehicles and the construction of roads. It is submitted that the prohibitions nullify the asserted compatibility aspect of the provisions earlier cited with the terms of this bill.

Item 3: Section 6(c)(8) purports to assure continuation of the right to prospect and obtain information about mineral resources provided such activity is conducted in a manner which is not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

Because the information can only be acquired in a fashion which does not affect the status of wilderness, the proviso, as a practical manner, is meaningless. It permits only visual observation which in no sense of the word is prospecting.

Incidentally, should one come upon a mineral outcrop, what would he do with it? Locate a lode mining claim, apply for a lease or permit to exploit his discovery? I do not know, as there is nothing in the bill at all which permits acquisition of a private possessory right to any mineral that might be found. This being true, who would even bother to look?

Item 4: Alaska and Minnesota receive preferred treatment over the other States which contain areas within their borders which would be included in the wilderness system should S. 174 become law. Minnesota is favored because of the language on page 15, beginning at line 20 with the word "without," which phrase reads, "without unnecessary restrictions including timber." Thus timber operations, at least, are assured.

Alaska also is treated differently, since it is the only State in the Union having more than 90 percent of its total area owned by the Federal Government on January 1, 1961, and thus is entitled to a Presidential Land Use Commission established to consider the best

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use and protection of the publicly owned areas. The right to such a Commission is thus denied other States.

Although the present bill is an improvement over prior ones considered by the Senate Interior Committee, it is suggested that the bill, if favorably reported, be amended to eliminate inconsistencies and to assure that activity now authorized may continue in the future.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Dwyer. [Applause.]

Our next witnesses are Mr. Nick Speropulos and Mr. Kenneth Steck.

Are these gentlemen here?

(No response.)

Mrs. PFOST. Evidently they are not here.

Our next witness is Mr. Joe Webster, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, representing the members of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

Are the witnesses planning to come together?

Mr. WEBSTER. We are appearing singly.

STATEMENT OF JOE WEBSTER, MEMBER OF IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, HORSESHOE BEND, IDAHO

Mr. WEBSTER. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is J. A. Webster, of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, and I have been running cattle in Bear Valley, Idaho, for the past 25 years.

I run these cattle in an association known as the Garden Valley Cattlemen's Association with 3 other cattlemen, 4 of us altogether, and we run approximately 500 head of cattle on this summer range.

As far as I know there have been cattle run in the Bear Valley area for the past 50 years and our association, the Garden Valley Cattlemen's Association, has been running cattle in Bear Valley since about 1925.

This area, Bear Valley, is adjacent to the present primitive area, and that area, I understand, which will come under the proposed wilderness area.

I am opposed to the creation of a wilderness area because I can see no reason for making a change. Under the present system, supervised by the Forest Service, the primitive area has been kept unchanged practically since Idaho was a territory. Very few, if any people, get into the area because of the expense of transportation either by plane or horse or by personal physical effort and I fail to see just how a change in the laws or administration is going to help the situation.

It would appear to me this new proposed wilderness law would ultimately just be setting up another Government bureau with more taxes for us taxpayers to carry. I think instead of drawing more tourists to the area the new proposed law, S. 174, would tend to discourage out-of-State sportsmen and recreationists from coming in because of modern concept of using motor equipment to make their trip easier.

My main objection to S. 174 is the fact that it does not guarantee the permittees in the area the fact that they will not be forced out of the area. If I am forced to give up my permit, and I am sure this would hold true with other cattlemen adjacent to primitive areas

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or proposed wilderness areas, my ranch would lose its value as a base of operations and would become almost worthless.

This, in addition to the fact that I and a lot of other cattlemen would lose their entire livelihood.

It is true the present bill states that grazing, mining, and other commercial businesses will not be molested, but it does not guarantee they will not be put out of business in the future.

If stockmen are put off of these ranges it will mean thousands of dollars in losses to the local counties involved from taxes which I do not think can be made up by tourist dollars.

I wish to thank the committee for allowing me to testify at the McCall hearing. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Webster.

Our next witness will be Mr. W. Clay Sutton, of Midvale, Idaho. You may proceed, Mr. Sutton.

STATEMENT OF W. CLAY SUTTON, MEMBER OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, MIDVALE, IDAHO

Mr. SUTTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I am W. Clay Sutton of Midvale, Washington County, Idaho, and also have had the honor of representing my county at the past four sessions of the State Legislature of Idaho at Boise.

As I understand it this hearing is being held for the purpose of getting grassroots thinking upon S. 174 both by the opponents as well as the exponents of the bill.

As I am a farmer and cattlegrower and have been for the past 49 years I feel amply qualified to express my opinion upon the merits of this bill.

Frankly, I am very much opposed to this bill or any other for that matter which will turn over a large portion of my State to have and use for little else than a playground as it seems to me to be the principal purpose of this bill.

According to the proponents of this bill, it is accordingly declared to be the policy of the Congress of the United States to secure for the people of the United States of the present and future generations the benefits of enduring resources of wilderness.

For this purpose there is hereby established a national wilderness preservation system to be composed of federally owned areas in the United States and its possessions to be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.

A wilderness is described and recognized as such as an area where a man is only an occasional visitor on a terrain which remains in its raw unimproved state, unmarred by roads or any improvements whatever.

Then follows a number of confusing regulations which allows for some changes in certain conditions but which would be hard to bring about due to the fact that the public would be dealing with officials mostly back in Washington and no common individual would be able to reach them also.

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None of this seems necessary to me as at present wilderness and primitive areas within national forests have been protected under Forest Service administration for more than 35 years or ever since the Forest Department was cleaned up and laws were passed to protect our national resources. Now let us see that it remain that way, free from exploiters. Under this bill national forest lands in tracts of not less than 100,000 acres may be designated by the Secretary as "wilderness areas," within which there shall be no roads, no provision for motorized transportation, no commercial timber cutting, no occupancy under special-use permit for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, or similar uses.

This bill provides for a lot of changes all more or less complicated and all subject almost entirely to the consideration of what will best work in with the preservation of the wilderness. This will also require the setting up of a large number of bureaus, and will require the employment of an army of administrators and at a very considerable cost to our already hard-pressed taxpayers.

Mining, lumbering, grazing, water resource use, and many other interests would be subject to the whims of the bureaucrats back in Washington with little or no chance for relief. Absolutely no activities of any kind could be carried on in these wilderness areas.

Under some conditions mining and gas and oil could be harvested but how in the world could any of these things be discovered where there are no roads or other modes of transportation. Many valuable products would go undiscovered because of the limitations of this bill. Although the existing grazing rights for livestock are to be continued they are subject to regulations as are deemed necessary. This clause alone allows for any kind of regulation which could put a number of cattlemen out of business.

It allows for certain hearings, regulations which are subject to the recommendations of the President. How many of we people here in Idaho know the President or his close advisers or administrators? Or could even get a hearing in an emergency, or even Members of the National Congress which it seems will have a lot to do with the administration of this bill; or even the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture which it seems will also have a lot to do with the administration of this bill.

Proponents of this bill would have us believe that it would bring great influx of tourists to our State and, consequently, a lot of outside spending. Why would anyone drive their cars to Idaho to bury themselves in a wilderness without roads or improvements of any kind?

Another feature which is objectionable to me is the fact that this bill allows the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to acquire any State-owned or privately owned land where any portion of such land lies within any part of this wilderness system.

Just how is he going to do this? I suppose regardless of any objection upon their parts. In any case where a conflict of interest is involved, the wilderness interest is paramount.

Proponents of this bill claim that motorboats and aircraft will be allowed to continue wherever the practice is well established, but the bill says that they may be allowed to continue. Also it says grazing is allowed to continue where well established prior to the effective date

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of this act, subject to such regulations and restrictions as are deemed necessary by the Secretary having jurisdiction over such area.

The proponents of this wilderness system contend that the land involved is insignificant. However, there are about 7.9 million acres of such land involved, about 3 million acres of which or about 37 percent are in Idaho, which is about 6 percent of Idaho's total area.

I wish to thank the committee for the privilege of being allowed to appear at this hearing and I think that we should add to the slogan "Keep Idaho Green" an additional one to "Keep Idaho Clean." [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much.

I am happy to have the privilege of counting you as one of my good friends, Mr. Sutton. You are not only a substantial citizen, but a respected Idahoan and many people look to you for advice and leadership. Since we know each other so well, I feel I can freely discuss the portion of the bill dealing with single-purpose use, that is, mining, lumbering, grazing, water conservation, and other interests which you have said would be subject to the whims of the bureaucrats in Washington, D.C.

You have probably had an opportunity to look at the map on the wall, and will notice that in Idaho, the proposed wilderness area covers only that which is now designated as "primitive."

To bring us back into perspective again, of just what the bill provides, I would like to read from page 14 of the bill, and I quote:

(2) Within national forest and public domain areas included in the wilderness system, (A) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting (including but not limited to exploration for oil and gas), mining (including but not limited to the production of oil and gas), and the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the pople thereof than will its denial; and (B) the grazing of livestock where well established prior to the effective date of this Act with respect to areas established as part of the wilderness system by this Act, or prior to the date of public notice thereof with respect to any area to be recommended for incorporation in the wilderness system, shall be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions and regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary having jurisdiction over such area.

Mr. Sutton, you are familiar with the fact, are you not, that the prposed wilderness system will embody, in Idaho, only those lands which are now in primitive status and does not reach out and take in any other lands?

Mr. SUTTON. I think, Gracie, I understand it very well.

Mrs. PROST. Fine. [Applause.]

Mr. SUTTON. I cannot see just where I have committed some error.

Mrs. PROST. You certainly have not committed an error. I just wanted to make sure that you recognized the fact that this measure will not change the use of the land and will not by itself put additional lands into Federal ownership.

Mr. SUTTON. I have read the bill.

Mrs. PROST. As you know, it will not reach over into your Midvale area or north of the Lewis and Clark Highway. Normally, when holding hearings in Washington, D.C., we have the opportunity of

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having the Department witnesses give us technical information and designate areas involved in legislation, but in this instance our time was so limited we requested the Department witnesses to withhold their testimony until after we get back to Washington when hearings are held there. Therefore I thought in order that everyone in the audience, who may not have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the maps which indicate the areas that would be included in the wilderness system, might do so during the lunch hour. We have asked the Forest Service to put the names of the close by towns and this information may be helpful to those making future statements.

Mr. SUTTON. Gracie, I was not thinking just of Midvale, I was thinking of my State at large.

Mrs. PFOST. And, of course, all of Idaho naturally either profits or loses, on measures affecting the economy of any section.

Mr. SUTTON. I want to thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Sutton. Our next witness is Mr. R. C. Larsen, of Kimberly, Idaho. You may proceed, Mr. Larsen.

STATEMENT OF R. C. LARSEN, KIMBERLY, IDAHO

Mr. LARSEN. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am Russell C. Larsen, at the present time county commissioner, Twin Falls County, Idaho. I have been engaged in the cattle business practically my entire life. I am quite concerned with the implications of the wilderness bill which has, at the present time, been passed by the U.S. Senate. It is my opinion the State of Idaho cannot afford the wilderness bill or lose any of its assessed valuation for the following reasons:

The entire State of Idaho has an assessed valuation of approximately $700 million, about one-fourth the valuation of the city of Chicago.

Three of the forty-four counties in the tSate of Idaho in which the present wilderness area is generally located are Lemhi County, valuation $6,710,863; Valley, $5,623,188; Idaho, $51,111,008, for a total of $27,445,056. It appears that each time a bill of this sort is suggested, the range livestock operators are made the whipping boys and used as the horrible example for all of the deficiencies of range management and conservation practices. (Reference: a recent article in True Magazine, November 1961, purportedly to be written by Chief Justice Douglas.)

I used the word "purportedly" on purpose. It is hard to believe that a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States would convict an industry on hearsay evidence.

I present the magazine to the committee.

Idaho has an area of 84,557 square miles, and it ranks 13th in the 50 States. It ranks 44th in total income. The per capita income is $1,782, ranking 34th, far under the cost of living. (I do not know if this is before or after withholding taxes.) The population of 1960 was 8.1 people per square mile, against a national average of 50.5. The urban population in 1940 was 177,000; in 1960, 317,000. The rural population in 1940 was 348,000; in 1960, 350,000, with all their developments.

Lemhi, Valley, and Idaho Counties, in Idaho, roughly 25 percent of the acreage of the State, have an evaluation of $27 million, just slightly more than the $25 million assessed valuation which the domestic range livestock in the State of Idaho carry for tax purposes.

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This tax not only reflects the direct tax upon the livestock themselves, but many ranches and many other allied businesses depend on the existence of these range cattle and people on said ranches for their very existence themselves.

In my own particular county, Twin Falls County, which has the second largest valuation in the State of Idaho of $44,081,755, is roughly 16 percent of the assessed valuation of the entire State and of which is the only source of revenue for any county other than fines and other minor sources of revenue, 63 percent of our county tax revenue goes to education, that is in my county, 23 percent to health, hospitalization, and welfare, 9 percent to the roads, and 5 percent to run county government (police protection, et cetera).

As county government is, in the present day, the mainstay and the only place left of this grassroots government that we are forever talking about, I think it ridiculous when Washington, Boise, or even Twin Falls County attempts to tell Lemhi, Valley County, or any other county in Idaho how to run their business.

To me, it is also ridiculous to pass a bill in Washington declaring a wilderness area out of a particular portion of Idaho which will never be anything but a wilderness area unless millions of dollars is spent within to develop roads and means of transportation to commercialize this area to an extent that all of the people may enjoy it, not just the privileged few who have the money to employ pack outfits and airplanes to get in there and see the beauty of this country.

At the present time, to develop the State of Idaho, the road should be completed from Salmon City to Riggins. Another prime need is a road from Stanley, Idaho, to Grangeville to make north Idaho more accessible to the people of eastern and southern Idaho. These roads would go through the wilderness area.

I firmly believe that the total counties who are affected by any change of policy of the Federal Government should be consulted before any change is made in the lands within the boundaries of their counties which affect the taxes on real and personal property and would interfere with local government.

Any person engaged in serving the government in any capacity, whether elected or appointed; city, county, State, or Federal, should be faced with this sobering thought: If care is not taken in spending the tax money well, we are in danger of running out of taxpayers. Spending tax with no taxpayers is like an employee with no employer.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Olsen wishes to ask you a question.

Mr. LARSEN. Fine.

Mr. OLSEN. It is not your understanding, is it, that this bill would provide to reduce the taxable valuation of any of these counties?

Mr. LARSEN. I will have to answer that question in this manner. I have stayed State chairman of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association roughly 15 years. I served about a like amount of time as representative of the Taylor Grazing Board in district 2 in Burley, Idaho. We have seen so many times a time when a Federal law is approved, if we have an official in our own area who exercises the regulations with a little horsesense, we get along with him very well. If they send us an official who reads all of the semicolons, question marks, and exclamation points, we are in trouble. They have a way of interpret-

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ing these laws after a new law is established. The effect on the locality is how the law is interpreted by the official who interprets the law when it gets down to the grassroots level.

For instance, as the county commissioners, we do quite a little on this welfare. Every county in the State of Idaho operates under the same law and I will almost bet there are 44 different interpretations of it. In other words, a law which we try to live by which would be real beneficial in our county, Cassia County might live with, and Oneida County. And you know the one, two, three counties in southern Idaho are just that way. In one locality we can live with the regulations. Go to the next county, we will kill you. Does that answer your question?

Mr. OLSEN. Not quite so. None of these Federal lands are paying taxes to these counties now, are they?

Mr. LARSEN. No.

Mr. OLSEN. That is the answer.

Mr. LARSEN. OK. I just missed a point. I am sorry.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Without objection, the article to which Mr. Larsen referred in True magazine will be placed in the files.

Is there objection? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The magazine will be found in the files of the committee.)

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. H. J. Magnuson, Hecla Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho. You may proceed, Mr. Magnuson.

STATEMENT OF H. F. MAGNUSON, DIRECTOR, HECLA MINING CO., WALLACE, IDAHO

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Harry F. Magnuson. I reside in Wallace, Idaho, and have been a resident of the State of Idaho for the past 38 years.

I am a director of the Hecla Mining Co., vice president of Lucky Friday Silver-Lead Mines Co., and an officer of several small mining companies which are operating or have operated in the State of Idaho, and I appear before your committee representing these mining companies. The purpose in being here today is to enter my opposition to the proposed wilderness bill, S. 174, upon the record of this hearing.

I am opposed to the wilderness bill, as the bill has far-reaching harmful implications on the future of the State of Idaho and other Western States. To my knowledge, there have been few bills before Congress in recent years which have caused so much adverse discussion among the people of Idaho.

This bill would set aside exclusively for wilderness use up to 61 million acres (95,300 square miles) of land in the Western States. This area is larger than the entire State of Idaho. This much wilderness, as defined in the bill, will be of little or no use for any industrial purpose. It must, in fact, remain only as a vast empty area containing undetermined resources which may not be used in any manner.

The greater portion of our national park system is already administered essentially as a wilderness area by the National Park Service. The area administered by the National Park Service amounts to about 22 million acres, or over 34,000 square miles—an area nearly one-third as large as Idaho.

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In addition, some 7 million acres, or over 10,000 square miles of our national forests, are already administered as wilderness, and there is no reason to believe that their status is in danger of being changed.

The mining industry has been, and still is, a firm supporter of the multiple-use concept, and I firmly believe that the withdrawal from the State of Idaho of the vast acreage that would be dedicated under the present bill as wilderness is distinctly against the best long-term interest of all of the people of our State and our Nation.

The withdrawal is indeed alarming, not only to Idaho, but also to the entire West, where the livelihood and future of our population depends so much on wise use of public land, whether it be for recreation, water, soil conservation, flood control, grazing, mining, timber, or other multiple and generally productive uses for many, many people.

Why should we set aside a vast area merely to satisfy a minority group and prevent its utilization for the benefit of the majority of our people as a means of livelihood and for accessible outdoor recreation?

I do not feel that potential resources within our State should be locked up for only the wealthy outdoor enthusiasts who can afford the time and the cost of expensive pack trips into these enormous and otherwise inaccessible wilderness areas.

I believe that a thorough study should be made of potential water resources in the area subject to this proposed legislation, and of the timber resources that are presently available.

I also believe that a comprehensive geologic study should be made before this area is locked up as wilderness. This last item is indeed of great concern to the mining industry of Idaho, as we of the industry have only to look back a few years to the beginning of the uranium industry in Utah. Had this area of Utah been classified as "wilderness" or "primitive," it would have been swallowed up just as the primitive areas of Idaho will be under the proposed bill.

Had we hastily locked up this area of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico by a bill such as S. 174, our Nation would indeed have found it quite difficult or impossible to mine or even to prospect for uranium in an area which has supplied a large quantity of uranium so important to our Nation in progressing with the atomic age.

As you know, our lead-zinc industry in Idaho has had a difficult time in the last 5 or 10 years. Congress has recognized this fact by recently passing the small mines bill which has been a step in aiding the industry. We have been looking for diversification and my company has been successful in finding uranium deposits. We are continually looking for other kinds of metals.

The bill as it now stands bars the use of even the most rudimentary forms of prospecting. All mechanized equipment essential to efficient prospecting, such as rock drills and diamond drills, is effectively banned in a wilderness area.

Furthermore, airborne geophysical methods, roads, and all forms of mechanized transportation, including airplanes and heilcopters, are forbidden. And even if by some accident a substantial mineral deposit were discovered, it could not be acquired and developed except with specific approval of the President of the United States.

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Under the provisions of the present bill, over 6 percent of the entire State of Idaho will be locked up for the exclusive benefit of an extremely small and specially privileged minority who can actually use wilderness.

I firmly believe that commonsense dictates that no vast areas of our State should be given over to wilderness or any other highly restricted single-purpose use until an exhaustive study has been made of the resources that may exist in the area.

Otherwise, we are certain to stifle the growth and development of the State and the West, and deprive not only the State, but the Nation of needed resources for the future. Opportunities for specialized wilderness-type recreation are not the only resources that must be defended. We also need forage, timber, minerals, and forest recreation accessible by roads that the vast majority can enjoy.

In my opinion S. 174 is one of the most flagrant examples of special interest legislation I have ever seen. For it seeks to set aside an area in the West equal to the size of the entire State of Idaho for the sole enjoyment of an extreme minority of unusually rugged individuals who can and will hike into these enormous areas, plus an equally small minority of people who can afford the cost of expensive pack trips into these areas.

No one else can use this vast wilderness proposed by S. 174. This is so in spite of all the emotional and high-sounding phrases by which the proponents of this measure seek to delude the average citizen.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Magnuson.

Our next witness is Mr. Thomas P. Koch, of Ravalli County, Mont.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS P. KOCH, RAVALLI COUNTY, MONT.

Mr. KOCH. I am sorry I have no prepared statement with me, Madam Chairman.

I appear on behalf of myself and also on behalf of a witness you have later on, Mr. Robert C. Sykes, who is the president of the Montana Wildlife Federation. He called me last night and asked me if I could testify for him, too, and I believe he either has submitted to you or to Washington a written statement. He said he would take care of that. In addition, I will have a written statement.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. Your statement will be made a part of the record following your testimony.

Mr. KOCH. My name is Thomas P. Koch. I am a lawyer and I live in Hamilton, Mont. I am here to represent myself and the Ravalli County Fish & Wildlife Association of Hamilton, Mont., of which I am a member and on whose wilderness committee I serve.

I flew over this morning and came across the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and had a chance to see it from the air for the first time. I have walked into it and have been in there on horseback, but I never had an opportunity to see the thing as a whole before today. I would like strongly, on behalf of myself personally and on behalf of the Ravalli County Fish & Wildlife Association, and on behalf of the Montana Wildlife Federation, to urge the passage by the House at the earliest opportunity of S. 174.

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I have heard it said that the people who support this bill do it purely as a matter of emotion, that they are trying to set aside a vast part of the United States for the use of a special few.

Now, I think that the purpose of the bill, the primary purpose of the bill, is to set aside a large portion of the United States for a special few. Those special few are not even in existence yet, but they will be someday. I have children. I hope my children will have children and that their children will have children. I do not feel that it is right for our generation to completely clean out all of the wilderness that remains. It seems to me that the future generations should have some say in this matter.

You all know that this is an irreversible process. You cannot make wilderness. You have to take wilderness as you find it. Why should not my children and the succeeding generations have some say about some part of the United States and what use shall be made of it?

Certainly you may be locking up for a generation or more mineral resources that our generation could profitably use. But certainly the generations that are to come should have some right to say how those resources should be used and should have some place where they can get away from an internal combustion engine and see what the country was like once.

Therefore, I strongly urge the passage of the bill S. 174. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

(The statement of Mr. Koch follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THOMAS P. KOCH ON BEHALF OF THE RAVALLI COUNTY FISH & WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION

The Ravalli County Fish & Wildlife Association wishes to place on record a reiteration of its longstanding policy of support for the wilderness bill.

Much of Ravalli County is composed of national forest and, under the proposal of the bill, parts of that forest will be set aside as wilderness. The members of our association are well aware of the importance of the forests to the economy of the county, but we are also aware of the recreational values of primitive areas.

We have been witness to propaganda and testimony against the bill on the part of well-organized commercial interests. Much of this propaganda has been misleading to uninformed persons who have been led to believe that a major part of Montana, and a major part of the Government land throughout the country, are to be set aside irrevocably and in perpetuity from all exploitation. Actually, only a small fraction (4.3 percent) of the land area of Montana and a small fraction of Federal lands will be thus reserved and all reservations would be subject to review within 10 years. Furthermore, there is nothing irrevocable about any decision to set aside certain lands. Antagonists of the bill have sought to create the impression that the land and its resources would be "lost forever to the American public," whereas in fact they would be held in trust for the American people and would be subject to special uses in the future, if the Nation's welfare should so demand.

Opponents of the bill have created confusion in the minds of the public by invoking the concept of multiple use in opposition to the special use of recreation that is envisioned in the bill. However, the multiple-use concept was never meant to enforce equal use of all lands for all purposes.

Carried to a logical absurdity, there must then be mining on lands without mineral wealth, logging on lands without merchantable timber, and grazing on forests without grass. In the true sense, multiple use means that where several compatible uses may be made of the forest, no one use should be pursued to the exclusion or detriment of the others. Thus logging, grazing, mining, and hunting can be, and are, pursued over a very large part of the national forests without serious detriment to each other. On the other hand, those uses, except

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hunting, are not compatible with high standards of esthetic recreation but another exceedingly important use, watershed protection, is compatible. In our opinion, those two uses constitute sufficient justification for making certain areas inviolate for the foreseeable future.

We are reminded over and over of the desperate need of the economy of this region for the material wealth of the national forests. However, recreation constitutes one of the greatest factors in our economy; it is an increasing source of income, and it is not limited if we do not destroy our capital. On the other hand, despoilation of the forests can seriously reduce income from tourism and recreation.

At this time, when our burgeoning and wealthy population is expressing its requirement for relief from the stress of urban existence by exhausting the facilities of our national parks, the need for additional outdoor recreational areas would seem to be self-evident. There is every indication that the demand will continue to increase and at an accelerated rate. We feel that setting aside some lands for recreation is a logical provision for the future. If other—more pressing—demands for those lands should occur, they may be handed over unspoiled. They will not be lost forever.

In conclusion, we want to present a plea for an end to public hearings on this matter. We have been engaged very actively in this controversy for more than 4 years at great expenditure of time and money. Our funds and our time have been expended with no thought of personal gain but in the sincere belief that the wilderness bill is for the best interest of the country. On the other hand, the commercial interests and the organizations they control can afford to fight the bill with all the resources of money and professional personnel they command. We feel that the interests of the informed public have been amply demonstrated in the great mass of testimony already available.

Mrs. PROST. Without objection, the statement of Mr. Robert C. Sykes, president of the Montana Wildlife Federation, supporting the wilderness bill, will be placed in the record at this point.

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The statement of Mr. Robert C. Sykes follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. SYKES, PRESIDENT, THE MONTANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

My name is Robert C. Sykes. I am an attorney by profession, living in Kalispell, Mont., a small town that is in the middle of a green valley surrounded by mountains. Within a 60-mile radius of Kalispell, there are more than 500 lakes. I appear here today on behalf of the Montana Wildlife Federation, of which I am the president. I wish to thank this committee for the privilege of making this appearance in support of the wilderness bill, and giving me this opportunity to state the view of the members of my organization.

I think it might be interesting to consider that the four largest industries of the State of Montana are mining, agriculture, logging, and tourist trade. These are the same industries that are here today expressing their opinions on the wilderness bill. As a smalltown attorney, my livelihood is dependent upon the economy of Kalispell; and my clients, naturally, are my neighbors and friends who are the loggers, mill operators, the ranchers, and farmers, as well as those who serve the many tourists that visit our beautiful country each year. These are the same people who make up the membership of the Montana Wildlife Federation throughout the State of Montana. Now it would be extremely unwise for me, from a selfish standpoint, as well as from an economical standpoint to jeopardize the existing economy of those who make up the membership of the federation. In other words, I would not be here before you today, if I thought that this wilderness bill would adversely affect Montana's economy or any segment of that economy.

I would not purport to be an expert on the uses of natural resources. However, I am a user of those natural resources, and I live with and represent people who make other uses of other natural resources. My hobby is horses and amateur-style pack trips. Because I have had the actual privilege of enjoying and using these resources, and because I live with and work for other different users of these natural resources, I believe I understand the meaning of multiple use of national forests.

I appeared before the Senate committee at the hearing in Salt Lake City as conducted by Senator Murray of Montana, and also appeared before the Senate

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committee in Washington, D.C., where the hearing was conducted by a subcommittee handled by Senator Anderson. I would urge the members of this committee to study the constructive remarks made by the supporters of this bill and the statements of the opponents which were wholely destructive in character and which in effect opposed wilderness use on public lands, without a single constructive suggestion.

As I understand it, multiple use means that use or management of the forest lands which achieves the maximum benefits for all the various users of such lands. I further understand and assume that such management for multiple use requires application of this principle to the national forests as a whole rather than attempting to apply multiple use to each and every foot of ground that exists. If this is a reasonable definition of multiple use, then by all means, the wilderness bill is necessary so that wilderness use can have value or recognition, whatsoever, in the multiple use of national forests.

I have been quite impressed with the viewpoint expressed by Senator Anderson when he compares a wilderness area to a museum. He quotes Dr. Luna B. Leopold, Chief of the Water Resource Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, who said: "We take for granted that there is some social gain in the erection and maintenance of a museum of fine arts, a museum of natural history, or even a historical museum. Sooner or later, we ought to be mature enough to extend this concept to another kind of museum, one which you might call the museum of land types, consisting of samples as uninfluenced as possible by man." I think we must take for granted that he also includes the fish and wildlife that inhabit such a living museum.

The wilderness areas of Montana are a vital segment of our tourist trade. Should Montana ever lose its wilderness areas, the adverse effects to Montana, economically, would be disastrous.

I sincerely believe the opponents of the wilderness bill are opposed to wilderness use of public lands. They profess stanch support for the multiple use of public lands; however, I earnestly submit that the only multiple use they will ever support on public lands are to those lands which do not in any way contribute to the type of resource which their industry is dependent on. I further submit that they probably are speaking for a segment of the industry they represent, but that segment is either misinformed or does not know the purpose of the wording of Senator Anderson's bill. I do know that the opponents who have appeared here today do not speak for many of the members they claim they represent. Without qualification, I know that I speak for every conservationist, not only in the State of Montana but everywhere else, when I ask that this committee support Senator Anderson's bill.

In considering Senator Anderson's bill, I fail to see how it will, in any way, adversely affect the economy of any of the members of my federation, regardless of what vocation, business, or industry their livelihood is dependent on. For instance, this bill does not in any way affect the present establishment of the working circle or the annual sustained yield cut, as established by the National Forest Service for logging. The reason for this is that wilderness areas have never been used in establishing such working circles or sustained yield cuts. The provisions in the bill, itself, under section 6, paragraph (c) and more particularly the subparagraphs (1) through (7), thereof, clearly permit existing users to continue to do so, and go further than that, and permit the President to authorize prospecting, including exploration for oil and gas, as well as the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs and other facilities needed in the public interest. Also, the Secretary may permit grazing of livestock, where this has been done prior to the passage of Senator Anderson's bill. I do not know what more could be expected in giving reasonable protection to grazing and mining interests than this.

I request favorable consideration of Senator Anderson's bill for the following reasons:

(1) To protect and preserve the last reservoir of natural resources for the use of future generations.

(2) To establish and protect the economy derived through wilderness recreation and education.

(3) To afford greater opportunity to those living adjacent to wilderness, in having the right to speak relative to any boundary changes of such wilderness area.

(4) To prevent exploitation of what few resources that would otherwise be the passage of the bill.

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I believe that if we look back to the hearings on the establishment of the national forests and the national parks that the same opponents of the wilderness bill made the same objections then that they are making now, and they must concede that they were wrong then; and in the future they will concede they are wrong now.

In closing, I would like to invite the committee's attention to the fact that once a wilderness area has been invaded and exploited and as a result destroyed, it is gone forever. A wilderness area is as fragile as the most priceless piece of porcelain or china. Should that porcelain or china be broken, it can never be replaced nor restored to its original condition. The same thing applies to a wilderness area. Restoration of a destroyed area would be impossible because of the tremendous cost it would entail.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you.

Our next witness is Mrs. Jack Yearout, representing Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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

Mrs. YEAROUT. The lady of the many papers. It was announced in our weekly paper I was coming over here and would bring any testimony anyone wanted to send and these are some of those statements and I would like to include them. The only thing generally interesting in them—you may think it rigged, but I assure you it was not—is that they all favor the bill and all the people were most surprised to find they were rich because most of them are blue-collar workers who go into the wilderness because they cannot afford some of the other recreational opportunities in our country.

I am Mrs. Jack Yearout. I am chairman of the division of parks and recreation for the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs. We have over 9,000 members.

I recently completed a 4-year term as conservation chairman. On October 18, 1958, at the fall board meeting, the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs gave me authority to testify at a Senate hearing for the wilderness bill, citing our long support for efforts to protect wilderness areas in this country.

Just as I finished my term of office I had another opportunity to test the feeling of our membership in relation to wilderness areas. At the request of the Forest Service I asked our clubs for an expression of opinion on a reclassification proposal which would have excluded deep approach valleys in the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

The results of this survey should be especially interesting to this committee because it represents the feeling of an average group with no particular bias. You know how the lumbermen, the miners, and the reclamation associations are going to testify. You know how the wilderness society, the Sierra Club, and the outdoor federations are going to testify.

But I do not think you realize the willingness of great numbers of untrained and inarticulate, but thoughtful and serious ordinary people to keep our wilderness areas for the future generations.

The women spoke thusly—I received statements from 109 clubs, with 1,478 personal signatures with addresses and many personal letters, urging them not to reduce this wilderness area, 105 persons sent statements urging other action. About half of the 105 felt all areas should be excluded from wilderness status and about half urged us to demand vast new areas in wilderness systems.

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The great majority thought we should at least hold what we have.

Oddly enough, I have been thanked many times by women who seem to feel I have done them a great personal favor in letting them express their desire for preserving our virgin area.

To me this is one of the reasons we need a Wilderness Act. Those people do not know how to fight for wilderness preservation. They need congressional help; an affirmation and directive by Congress toward the preservation of wilderness values.

There are many reasons outlined today for preserving wilderness areas. They have spiritual, educational, and recreational values for most of us.

But in long association with women in conservation work, I think our urgent reason for the passing of the Wilderness Act is our concern for our children and their descendants down through the long-range look of 100 years—and beyond. There should be a choice left for them. It is possible to withdraw lands from wilderness areas. It is impossible to create a wilderness where we have not given protection in time.

I think the wilderness bill should pass the House of Representatives and I think it should be freed from some of the more crippling amendments which have weakened it. I especially like that part of the bill which leaves the management of the areas concerned in the capable hands that now manage them.

I think the majority of our citizens are anxious to have wilderness areas preserved. I think that those who oppose wilderness preservation for commercial reasons are very shortsighted; the tourist and recreational value of wilderness areas is already great and will be beyond calculation in the years to come.

This bill withdraws no new areas, it helps us preserve what we have and I think that is the minimum we should demand as a heritage for our children. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mrs. Yearout.

Without objection the statements referred to by Dallas V. Hake of Wapato, Wash., Mr. and Mrs. Leal Brummer, Mrs. Wallace J. Schoenleber, and Mrs. Frank Pozarech will be placed in the record.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements referred to follow:)

WAPATO, WASH.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this to express my feelings on the proposed Wilderness Act.

I think it should be obvious to any thoughtful person, once land has been logged, mined, or grazed, it is no longer wilderness.

So, what is a wilderness? To me a wilderness is a place to which I can take my wife and children to enjoy clean air and pretty scenery, without the roar of trucks, the blare of civilization, nor the rattle of beer cans.

Now, who can enjoy a wilderness area? Just the wealthy? Nonsense. Where else can I take my whole family, for as long as I can carry supplies to last, for just the food we eat, and the sweat required to get there?

As I am a postal clerk, you can accept my word that I certainly am not wealthy, and I spend most of my spare time in the wilderness.

I would like to see some guarantee that I, and my children, will be able to enjoy this privilege in the future, and the only guarantee I can see is this Wilderness Act. For my part, it should be even more comprehensive than it is.

Thank you,

DALLAS V. HAKE.

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OCTOBER 25, 1961.

In re the Wilderness Act, S. 174.

DEAR SIRS: Attached hereto is a resolution by the Yakima Valley District Federation of Women's Clubs favoring the passage of the wilderness bill.

This resolution reflects the opinion of over 2,100 women who are very conservation conscious and aware of wilderness needs.

Therefore, as conservation chairman of this district, I am reaffirming our stand concerning this bill as it approaches hearings in the House of Representatives.

Sincerely submitted.

SHIRLEY SCHOENLEBER
Mrs. Wallace J. Schoenleber,
Conservation Chairman, Yakima Valley District, Federation of Women's Clubs.

RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

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 the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Yakima Valley District Federation of Women's Clubs endorse and strongly support the wilderness bill, S. 4028, 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.

Submitted by:

MRS. FRANK POZARICH,
Conservation Chairman, YVDFWC.

OCTOBER 28, 1961.

Testimony to be included in the Interior Department hearing on the Wilderness Act, S. 174.

We are in favor of the Wilderness Act and hope the House of Representatives will pass this bill at the next session of Congress.

We feel that any protection which can be gained for our wilderness areas should be given.

Just a salesman and wife that like camping out in such areas.

Mr. and Mrs. LEAL BRIMMER.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is the Honorable Grundy M. Brown, a representative to the Idaho State Legislature from Canyon County, Nampa, Idaho.

Mr. Brown.

STATEMENT OF HON. GRUNDY M. BROWN, REPRESENTATIVE, IDAHO STATE LEGISLATURE, CANYON COUNTY, NAMPA, IDAHO

Mr. BROWN. Madam Chairman and members of the hearing committee, as a member of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce I appear here before this congressional subcommittee hearing to present a resolution by the board of directors of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce in opposition to the passage of S. 174, known as the wilderness bill.

Also as a representative to the State legislature from Canyon County and as a member of the board of directors of the Idaho Motor Transport Association, which is the organized trucking industry of Idaho, and with the authorization of this board of directors, I am appearing in opposition to this bill.

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My objection to this bill is based on the fact that it places too much emphasis on a single use of vast areas of public domain.

It excludes entirely too much land from the beneficial use for recreation by the average family.

It eliminates forever the expansion of Idaho's appeal to the tourist. It is a known fact that the tourist travels on the highway and when the highway ends, his tour ends. That is also true of the people who visit for recreational purposes the forests and hill lands.

Further, it closes the door to exploration of this area for mineral deposits that undoubtedly exist within its borders.

It would leave standing important stands of timber that would be of vital importance to our State and Nation, if it were handled on the basis of sustained yield.

Finally, I oppose S. 174 on the grounds that the National Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, already has all the legal implements necessary for the protection, preservation, and proper exploitation of all the areas in Idaho or elsewhere that are included in this proposed law.

The passage of S. 174 will completely discard 35 years of experience and study by the National Forest Service of the practical use of these lands for timber, mineral, grazing, and recreational purposes.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Without objection, the resolution of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce will be placed in the record in full together with the letter from the Nampa Chamber of Commerce Highway Committee.

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The document referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION BY THE NAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NAMPA, IDAHO

Whereas it is the belief of the Nampa, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce that all property should be developed to its highest and best use; and

Whereas S. 174, the wilderness bill, contains no legal requirements or provisions that areas found to contain valuable timber, minerals, forage, or other resources be eliminated from Idaho wilderness areas; and

Whereas S. 174 will restrict or eliminate mining exploration, it will discourage efforts of the mining industry to prospect for and develop mineral deposits; and

Whereas S. 174 will limit the opportunity for the lumber industry to obtain timber in the wilderness areas; and

Whereas S. 174 does not provide for expansion of grazing in the wilderness areas so vital to the rapidly growing cattle feeding industry of southwestern Idaho; and

Whereas S. 174 does not provide adequate protection for existing grazing rights in the wilderness areas; and

Whereas S. 174 will restrict the use of the wilderness areas for hunting and fishing and other uses by the public; and

Whereas S. 174 will create restrictions and problems for future development of water storage in the wilderness areas for agricultural use; and

Whereas the Idaho wilderness areas are already adequately protected and administered by the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas S. 174 does not provide for full approval by Congress to retain the right to make public land use decisions, determine boundaries and withdrawals, etc., before administrative action takes effect: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nampa, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce be strongly opposed to passage of S. 174, the wilderness bill, which will restrict future development of Idaho wilderness areas containing raw material resources, the future development of which is essential to community interests, business and industry, and the local, State, and National economy.

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NAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Nampa, Idaho, October 26, 1961.

Hon. G. M. BROWN,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR SIR: It is my understanding that you are to attend the subcommittee hearing on the so-called wilderness bill in McCall October 30 and 31.

I would like to protest the passage of this bill in our National Congress for the following reasons:

1. In my opinion by not allowing motor vehicles into the area it would keep out at least 99 percent of those who would traverse the area after sufficient roads have been built.

2. I feel that it would be a block on the use of natural resources, namely lumber and mining, and it would hamper the growth of Idaho and the Northwest.

I feel strongly that this bill if passed would be not to the benefit of our Northwest area and in particular to our State.

Yours truly,

JOHN WRAY,
Chairman, Nampa Chamber of Commerce Highway Committee;
Chairman, Canyon County Centennial Committee.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is the Honorable V. K. Brassey, a representative to the Idaho State Legislature from Boise County, Boise, Idaho. I understand he is not here, but someone has given me his statement.

Without objection, the statement of Allan G. Shepard, a representative to the State legislature from Ada County, Idaho, who suggests it would appear logical that action be suspended pending completion of appropriate studies of the matter, will be placed in the record.

And also the statement of Hon. Vern K. Brassey, of Boise County, who is against the legislation.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements referred to follow:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, October 27, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PROST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PROST: May I take this opportunity of advising you and the members of your committee of my opinions in this matter, although I regret I will not be available to testify before the committee in person.

Perhaps a brief statement of my background will be helpful to your committee. I am a lawyer practicing in Boise, Idaho, and have no retainage or other financial commitments of any kind, type, or nature to any industry in the mining, timber or livestock field. I am a State representative and have served in the Idaho Legislature during the past two sessions.

In my opinion the presently proposed legislation, Senate bill No. 174, would be extremely detrimental and harmful to the present economic well-being of the State of Idaho and would substantially impair the future development of Idaho's economic and industrial potential. As I am sure you are particularly aware, Idaho at this time I am sure you are particularly aware, Idaho at this time is, to a large degree, dependent upon certain industries and it is my opinion that the future of Idaho lies in the development of additional industries which will utilize the great nature resource potential of Idaho's soils, forests, and rivers. Studies in many varied fields have indicated the tremendous development of the entire West in the last 10 years and have led to predictions of continuing growth, both in terms of population and economy of the entire West. We in Idaho feel that our State should be permitted to develop and grow to its greatest potential along with the other Western States. I am of the opinion this particular legislation will hamper, impede, and prevent such growth and accomplishment of the potential of Idaho. As a person who was born and received his early rearing and education in the East, more specifically, Boston, Mass., I feel I am somewhat aware

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of the thinking and desires of typical east coast metropolitan residents. The argument has been made, I am sure sincerely, that legislation such as Senate bill 174 will lead to a higher development and utilization of certain areas contemplated by this legislation for recreational purposes. I am persuaded that such thinking is fallacious in the extreme. It is evident that the great number of persons who visit our national parks and national monuments, not only in Idaho but throughout the West, desire in the overwhelming majority of cases to make such visits through the use of motor vehicle transportation. To, in effect, lock up substantial areas of our State, not only from economic and industrial development, but also from the overwhelming majority of the touring public can, in my opinion, only lead to further stunting of Idaho's growth and potential. In my opinion the number of persons who will be able to utilize the areas under consideration, for recreational purposes, will certainly be minimal and I would suggest that your committee might give strong consideration to a statistical analysis of the cost per person allocable to the persons so able to use the wilderness areas for pack-train hunting trips, hiking, and bird watching. It is my opinion that such cost allocable to the small number of hikers and bird watchers who would ever penetrate the interior of this vast area would be indeed staggering.

While I represent no organized group nor any industry, I do feel that my opinion is typical of many thousands of Idahoans who desire that this State continue the development of its potential in the future and who themselves desire to continue their usage of these areas for recreational purposes under the present logical multiple-use program.

It is my understanding that Congress has authorized a study of the questions presented by Senate bill 174. It is also my understanding that such study has not at this time been completed. In any event, it would appear logical to me that any action regarding Senate bill 174 should certainly be withheld pending completion of the study.

Very truly yours,

ALLAN G. SHEPARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, October 27, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: My name is Vern K. Brassey. I own and operate a small sawmill and stock ranch at Placerville in Boise County and I am representative of Boise County in the State legislature.

I regret very much that I find it impossible to appear personally before this committee to voice my opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 174, but under the circumstances will have to be content to submit for the record this brief statement of my views.

It is my opinion that this proposal to segregate a large acreage of national forest and other Federal lands for the single use of wilderness preservation is not only economically unadvisable but entirely unnecessary. As a State representative of Boise County I am fully aware of the problem which many Idaho counties face because such a large proportion of the lands within their borders are federally owned and administered. Less than 20 percent of Boise County's land area is carried on the tax roll and for some other counties the percentage is even lower. On a statewide basis, only about 25 percent of the land is subject to assessment, the balance being either Federal or State land.

This situation forces many counties in Idaho to rely heavily upon their proportion of receipts from Federal timber sales and upon taxation of cut saw logs for the necessary funds to carry on the many functions of the local government.

It is my understanding that the legislation now under consideration before this committee would immediately upon enactment blanket into a wilderness system about 3 million acres of Idaho land, of which more than 50 percent is classified as commercial forest land containing in excess of 8 billion board feet of merchantable timber. This acreage is about 2½ times the total land area of Boise County.

It is my further understanding that this bill as presently drafted would close this vast acreage to mineral entry, prohibit all mining activity, except by special

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permission of the President, and restrict prospecting to such a degree that mineral resources would remain forever undiscovered and undeveloped. It would also restrict grazing rights to those already well established and therefore prohibit the use of additional forage available in the area to meet the growing needs of Idaho's expanding livestock industry.

In my opinion the permanent denial of use of these valuable timber, mineral, and forage resources as a potential basis of economic enterprise and source of county revenues would be a serious injustice to the State and particularly to the counties and municipalities directly affected.

The economy of Boise County had its foundation in the thriving mining industry and today is based largely upon the timber products and livestock industries. After nearly 100 years of such economic activity we still have excellent facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, and all types of outdoor recreation, plus extensive areas of wilderness environment that would satisfy the needs of most esthetic purists for solitude and escape from the pressures of civilization.

I believe the history and development of Boise County provides ample evidence that there is no need for legislation to assure wilderness preservation. Certainly the amount of acreage involved in the bill cannot be justified by the limited use its roadless inaccessibility would assure.

Respectfully submitted.

VERN K. BLASSEY.

Mrs. PFOST. The next witness is Hon. John Sanborn, member of the Idaho State Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, of Pocatello. As you people all probably know, Mr. Sanborn formerly was a Representative from the Second Congressional District in Idaho.

Mr. Sanborn has handed me a statement from the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation and, without objection, it will be placed in the record after his statement.

Is there objection? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SANBORN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Mr. SANBORN. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am John Sanborn, a farmer from Hagerman, Idaho. I am a member of the Idaho State Farm Federation board of directors. I am here to represent the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation relative to its policy on the wilderness bill (S. 174) which has passed the Senate and is now in the House of Representatives and in possession of your committee for consideration.

The Idaho Farm Bureau Federation has a membership of more than 12,000 active farm families. It is a voluntary, dues-paid organization, representing every facet of agriculture. Farm bureau policies are the policies of its members, originating in the community and county meetings, the grassroots of agriculture. From there they pass through the county, State, and National conventions where they are passed on by the voting delegates. Policies approved by the voting delegates become the policies of the farm bureau and must be followed by the officers and staff. This will explain the background of my testimony.

The Idaho Farm Bureau thoroughly believes in the constitutional provisions for three distinct branches of the Government, each with its clearly defined powers. It opposes any attempt of one branch of the Government to usurp any of the powers of another branch. It opposed the attempt of the executive to gain legislative powers in the omnibus farm bill, in the foreign aid bill, and wherever it appeared in proposed legislation.

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In the wilderness bill it is proposed that the executive branch (the Secretary of the Interior and/or the Secretary of Agriculture) may write the legislation and Congress is left with a dubious veto power that must be exercised within a given time in order to prevent such proposals becoming law. It would be almost impossible to get such consideration before Congress if the leadership wished to prevent it.

Such granting of legislative power by the Congress to the executive branch is contrary to the intent of the Constitution, and Idaho Farm Bureau vigorously opposes such provisions.

The Idaho Farm Bureau advocates multiple use of the bulk of Idaho's wilderness or primitive areas and so opposes the wilderness legislation as set forth in S. 174. Idaho is a comparatively young State. Its development has been somewhat steady, but slow. It is only within recent years, as the population has expanded nationally and the west coast has mushroomed in growth giving Idaho a close expanding market, that Idaho has really started to grow. This is no time to curtail its development.

Agriculture is the largest economy in Idaho and livestock is a large segment of that economy. The livestock industry depends heavily on grazing on federally owned lands. The cattle industry has grown from 705,000 head in 1954 to 1,338,000 head in 1957. Anything that curtails the expansion of the livestock industry in Idaho without evident compensations, at least equal to the potential loss, hurts Idaho's economy. The reason more livestock is not grazed in the primitive area is its present inaccessibility.

If permitted to develop in an orderly fashion, eventually many more head of livestock could be accommodated in the primitive or wilderness areas without harming in any way the esthetic values that would attract tourists. The advocates of the bill point with great pride that it will not disturb the present activities within the proposed wilderness areas. In the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area that would mean 1 lonely permit to graze 100 head of cattle a few months of the year and very little other activity at present. What a concession.

Multiple use of national forests was set forth in legislation which became law June 12, 1960 (Public Law 86–517). It recognized the principle that multiple use of the national forests is true conservation of the highest order. The wilderness proposal would lock up indefinitely, in all probability, over 3 million acres of Idaho's primitive areas for a single purpose, extremely limited tourist attraction. Idaho wants tourists, and yet this proposal would lock up vast stretches of some of the most potentially attractive scenery in the entire country just waiting for the day it will become accessible.

Forestry has become a science and under proper rules and regulations of the U.S. Forest Service the forests can be harvested in a way that will perpetuate a sustained yield of marketable timber that will, in the developing future, add great wealth to Idaho in industry and jobs. And, at the same time, it will reduce fire hazards and facilitate the battle against forest pests.

Why should Idaho be denied that development? Forest roads could be built to make this possible as time passed and when that happens the tourists who do not want to pack into wilderness areas could use the roads and enjoy the forest scenery which would be denied them under the proposed legislation.

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Such tourists constitute the great bulk of the tourist trade; they are the ones Idaho wishes to attract; they are the ones who will spend the most money in Idaho. Timber cutting, if deemed advisable, could be prohibited for a distance on either side of the main roads in order to maintain the wilderness effect for the tourist. It is said that the Forest Service estimates the Nation will require double the present volume of timber resources by the year 2000. That is only a little over 38 years away. Idaho needs an orderly development of its forest resources if it is to meet its share of that challenge. Locking up its forest resources will not meet the problem. It is said that this wilderness area is only 5.7 percent of Idaho's area, but in reality it is approximately 33 percent of national forest land in Idaho.

Mining is an asset of the wilderness area of unknown potential because it has not been adequately explored, also because of inaccessibility. This legislation would stop it cold unless the President or the Secretary of Agriculture would permit prospecting and mining under special conditions. The chances of such approval is a very dubious possibility once this legislation is approved by Congress. In such a vast mountain expanse the chances are great that previous and desirable minerals and metals can be found there. Why hasten to lock up such an area before its multiple-use values can be determined?

I have driven along many forest roads and have taken pictures featuring the well-kept road through the forest. Such pictures are attractive and beautiful. Good roads do not detract from the inspiring grandeur of the mountains or the attractive beauty of the forests. Rather, they enhance the effect. Access roads are an improvement most anywhere.

As for the wilderness idea, those who wish to lose themselves in the forest primeval will have many years to get away from civilization in the primitive areas of Idaho because it will take a long time to civilize that vast inaccessible area even under favorable conditions.

The Idaho Farm Bureau believes in true conservation: the greatest use of our natural resources with carefully planned protection against harm or destruction from exploited or wanton use of them. Anything short of such multiple use is waste, and waste is detrimental to the welfare of Idaho and the Nation.

All lands under consideration for wilderness designation should be completely inventoried before legislative action is taken, to determine what their optimum use may be. This inventory should take into account recreation, hunting and fishing, forest products, grazing, watershed promotion, prospecting and mining, natural gas and oil and power development. We want to emphasize that a locked-up wilderness area would constitute a tremendous fire hazard with no roads for transporting heavy firefighting equipment. And by the same token, insect control would be hampered.

President Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot were the pioneers in conservation. In 1908 President Roosevelt remarked on the conservation of natural resources as follows:

> All these various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion.

European countries combine recreation and commodity use of their well-managed forests. If Switzerland did not have roads, tourists,

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accommodations, ski lifts, et cetera, the millions of tourists who enjoy its scenery would not wend their way there and, incidentally, enrich the country with their money. It finds that these things are necessary and do not damage the scenery of the Alps.

The U.S. Forest Service Handbook in its chapter "Recreation Areas Managed in Near-Natural Condition" has this to say:

> * * * A majority of people who go to the forests for recreation do not have the ability or the desire to get away from the easy travel made possible by roads. They are interested in camping near their cars, picnicking, touring, visiting summer homes or resorts. Many feel that the "wilderness" classification is discriminatory because it permanently excludes them from areas which might otherwise be developed for their enjoyment. The volume of wilderness use is unpredictable and the value of such use cannot be expressed in dollars, yet the area's potential yield in terms of commodities, labor, and less primitive forms of recreation must be appraised and compared with wilderness values.

The national parks such as Yellowstone are becoming too crowded and facilities are not keeping up with the demands. What would the parks be without roads? They even need more roads to spread out the crowded tourist condition. How many would see the beauty of the densely covered ridges of the Great Smoky National Park if there were no roads through it? The beauty of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire is not lost just because man has made use of them. Vermont and New Hampshire never would have stood for this locked-up policy for their mountains; nor would have any of the Eastern States on any grand scale.

The number of tourists is rapidly increasing. They are looking for new places to explore. In order to keep them from congesting present areas open to them, efforts should be made to open up for their enjoyment such areas as the primitive areas of Idaho. By opening them to multiple use they will give pleasure and inspiration to more people; they will add to the economy of the localities, the counties, the State, and the Nation and, at the same time, will better preserve the forest areas, with sustained-yield practices, for future generations.

This testimony has been focused on Idaho because Idaho is our State. However, what applies to Idaho regarding this wilderness bill (S. 174) applies also to the other States affected.

The Idaho Farm Bureau Federation thanks you for this opportunity to present its views to you. It has confidence that you will weigh the problem from all angles and that your decision will be in the best interest of the States affected and of all the people. May we once more call your attention to the attempt in S. 174 to reverse the legislative process, leaving Congress with only a dubious veto power. Idaho Farm Bureau opposes such legislation with all its might.

I wish to thank you for your patience and your courtesies.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Sanborn. [Applause.]

Mr. PROST. We will place in the record at this time, as provided for by unanimous consent at the beginning of Mr. Sanborn's statement, the statement of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation to which reference was made at that time.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF OREGON FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The Oregon Farm Bureau Federation is an independent, general farm organization composed of 8,734 farm and ranch families living in every part of the

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State of Oregon. We are appreciative of the opportunity to present our views on S. 174.

We further want to commend Chairman Gracie Pfost and her committee for scheduling this series of hearings in the Western States. We recognize that the recommendation of this subcommittee resulting from these hearings will have a great deal to do with the final action that is taken on this bill in the next session of Congress. We are encouraged by the fact that this committee is taking a new look at this bill, which proposes to create a so-called national wilderness preservation system.

In expressing our opposition to S. 174, we want to make it clear that we are not opposed to the creation of a wilderness system per se. To our knowledge there is no one who is opposed to preserving some of our national lands in a wilderness state.

But the debate has been, as Senator Anderson said on the floor of the Senate on August 24, over how it is to be done and how much wilderness there should be. There are still the two basic issues.

Our objection to S. 174 is to how these wilderness areas are to be created and to the number of acres that are included in the wilderness system.

We are opposed to this measure or any other measure which follows the dangerous tendency to delegate congressional powers to the Executive. We insist that any change made in the boundaries of wilderness areas require a positive act of Congress rather than the negative procedure that is provided in section 3(f) of S. 174.

The Oregon Farm Bureau Federation is in favor of the inclusion into a wilderness preservation system of the some 6.8 million acres which have heretofore been classified by administrative action as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe." These areas were carefully studied before they were placed in this classification. We are opposed to the inclusion of the so-called primitive area in the wilderness system until such time as the areas have been studied and their highest and best use has been determined. We fail to understand why the primitive areas are treated differently than the lands in the wildlife refuges or the national parks.

We do not know how many acres are needed in a wilderness system and apparently no one else does, but it would appear to be a relative matter that can only be determined after competing uses for the land have been carefully evaluated.

It is difficult to understand the urgency that the proponents have attached to this bill. We know of nothing that places these lands in jeopardy of losing their wilderness character.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission will report to Congress in 1962. Congress will then be in a position to determine how closely S. 174 conforms with the recreation needs found by this committee.

Our organization urges this committee to recommend two major amendments to S. 174:

(1) That positive congressional action be required before any land shall be included in the wilderness preservation system.

(2) That no Federal lands be included in the system beyond 6.8 million acres which are now classified as wild, wilderness, or canoe.

With these changes, S. 174 would generally be acceptable to the members of our organization.

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Senator Harry Nock, of Valley County, and also Mr. Robert H. Remaklus, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Valley County.

STATEMENT OF HON. HARRY NOCK, A STATE SENATOR OF IDAHO, VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Mr. NOCK. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Harry Nock of Cascade, Idaho. I am senator from Valley County in the Idaho State Legislature, a position I have held for the past several years.

I am opposed to the passage of S. 174 for a number of reasons. I am fearful that the inclusion of the primitive areas in the system will

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lock them up. I resent the forceful acquisition of private holdings within wilderness area boundaries. I feel that the bill restricts prospecting and even recreational use to an unwarranted extent and for other reasons too numerous to mention.

Proponents of the bill inform me in each case that I mention, however, that the passage of the bill will not change the present situation. They state that the primitive areas are already managed as wilderness so there will be no loss to Idaho's economy through passage of the bill. Private holding can even now be acquired by purchase inside the national forest boundary. Mining and recreational restrictions are presently in effect.

If this is true, there would seem to be no need for S. 174. [Applause.]

As I have long been an opponent of unnecessary legislation, both State and Federal, I must oppose S. 174 on the ground that it is in that category.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. I am sorry. You have been a wonderful audience, but in order to expedite the proceedings, demonstrations should not be made during the statement. Thank you.

Mr. NOCK. Just one further comment.

Our State legislature has been appropriating something like a quarter of a million dollars every 2 years to encourage the economic development of Idaho. To me it looks like we are asking industry to come to Idaho, but they cannot use our natural resources.

I would like to make one more statement about the bill. On page 15 it tells you that we can do all of these things we have been doing providing that it does not interfere with the concept of the wilderness theory. It sets up the Secretary of the Interior as judge and jury of what is compatible.

On page 17, line 9, it is reversed. This is the compatibility part on page 17. The other one says you can do these things subject to the restrictions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. So it looks like it gives the Secretary of the Interior the right to change the ground rules before we get into the game.

Thank you, Madam Chairman. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Remaklus you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. REMAKLUS, SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CASCADE, IDAHO

Mr. REMAKLUS. Madam Chairman, members of the committee, and ladies and gentlemen, I live in Cascade, Idaho, and I am here representing the Cascade Chamber of Commerce. And I also wish to say a word or two in my own behalf in opposition to S. 174.

There are 943 people that live in Cascade, Idaho, and I think we are about as close to the grassroots as we can get.

I have lived in Valley County since 1929 or 1930, and I am a lawyer. It has been my privilege and honor to serve the county as prosecuting attorney for three terms. It has also been my opportunity and privilege and honor to have served the State legislature as secretary of the senate, and during the last session I was chief clerk and parliamentarian of the house.

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I only make these statements to show that I have had personal, first-hand experience with government in Idaho on all levels.

Incidentally, I represent all of the little towns in Valley County, and I think that we are certainly affected by this bill.

The resolution that I have to present will be placed in the record. I will not read the resolution at this point other than to point out that it is the unanimous opinion of the Cascade Chamber of Commerce that we are getting the cart before the horse. We are locking up an area before we evaluate it. We are not coming here to say we are not going to do something, but we will ask the Congress to evaluate it first and then see what should be done rather than pass massive legislation and then later seek to classify and take it out.

I think the question was raised here about whether or not it was someone's opinion that this would take land out of taxation that is now being taxed. I do not think it does, but the things you put on the land can be taxed, the wealth that the land produces can be taxed, and anytime we go into a program like this we are affecting the economy of Valley County. And already Valley County, between Federal, State, and municipal ownership, is in excess of 80 percent in public hands.

We feel very strongly about this and we feel very much affected by it. For that reason we most seriously urge you, Madam Chairman and the committee, that these lands be evaluated prior to the adoption of this bill.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Remaklus. [Applause.]

Without objection, the resolution of the Cascade Chamber of Commerce will be placed in the record at this point.

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The document referred to follows:)

A RESOLUTION FOR PRESENTATION TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING OF THE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT MCCALL, IDAHO, OCTOBER 30, 1961

Whereas the economy of Valley County and practically all of the State of Idaho has been and still is based largely upon the effective use of the natural resources of its extensive public land areas; and

Whereas the quantity of these land areas available in Idaho for productive use is in danger of being substantially and permanently reduced by the wilderness bill (S. 174) which has been passed by the Senate and is now pending before the House of Representatives in Congress; and

Whereas, which extensive and permanent withdrawals of valuable public lands for nonproductive uses exclusively will handicap the future economic growth of the State and county and deprive the State and county governments of important sources of tax revenue: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Cascade oppose enactment of this legislation as a violation of the multiple-use concept which has been declared to be the official policy of Congress in the administration of Federal lands; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization declare its full support of such multiple-use principle and its opposition to any extensive withdrawals of public lands before the resources of such areas have been thoroughly evaluated.

The secretary is hereby authorized and directed to appear and present this resolution to the public hearing on the wilderness bill (S. 174) which has been scheduled at McCall on October 30–31 by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ROBERT H. REMAKLUS,
Secretary, Cascade Chamber of Commerce.

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Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Helding, of Libby, Mont.

You may proceed, Mr. Helding.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT N. HELDING, LIBBY, MONT.

Mr. HELDING. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I, Robert Helding, am a member of the Montana Forest Practices Committee, Western Pine Association, a lumber trade association with some 50 member mills in Montana. There are approximately 9,700 persons directly employed in Montana logging and lumbering operations. Our committee concurs in the Inland Empire Multiple-Use Committee's report on S. 174 submitted at this hearing. I submit herewith a brief statement of our committee's position on the wilderness bill (S. 174) as passed by the Senate on September 6, 1961.

Our association does not believe there is a need for S. 174 for the following reasons:

(1) This bill errs in principle. It is not wise use of our natural resources.

(2) S. 174 is unnecessary legislation. The Multiple-Use Act of 1960 authorizes wilderness as a valid use.

(3) S. 174 does not give Congress positive control of wilderness area inclusions.

(4) S. 174 would restrict employment and community growth. Resources-dependent communities surrounding excessive wilderness areas would find the raw materials for grazing, mining, timber harvesting, and access recreation locked up. This is a sacrifice of the livelihood and recreation for many to provide pleasure for a few.

(5) Vast areas of wilderness forests cannot be adequately protected from fire, insects, or disease. This would constitute a constant threat to surrounding forests that are being managed under the "multiple use" principle.

(6) S. 174 would set aside vast acreages suitable for multiple use without a resources inventory or evaluation.

I wish to stimulate your thinking on but one strategic, renewable resource involved and that is timber.

> If wood were put at the service of man, it could eliminate want and win the peace. Utilization of the full resources of the forest would constitute a major, bloodless, beneficent world revolution—

states Dr. Egon Glesinger, head of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

All of us are aware of wood as a construction material, as a fuel, and as a source of wood fiber for paper. But how many of us see a tree as a factory, producing not only construction materials, fuel, and wood fiber for paper, but also chemicals for drugs, plastics, food, fabrics, and fertilizers, to name a few.

This thinking led Dr. Glesinger to state:

> We are going to use more wood, in an ever-increasing variety of forms and applications, because we have recently made a substantial breakthrough into a limitless frontier that lies beyond the question, What is wood? We have not yet got the answers. Lifetimes of work remain to be done. But even a brief review of what we know already will be enough to establish the fact that wood is the most nearly universal of all raw materials.

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The forests will become the raw material for further integration of our forest products plants and major new industries through wood chemistry. This is our new frontier, and it is close at hand. Hitler, during World War II, was well on his way to being completely self-sufficient in all his nations needs through the means of wood chemistry. If it were not for the other European nations banding together to agree not to furnish any more wood to Hitler, the fate of Europe could well have been decided differently than it was.

Our Nation is losing every year thousands of acres of commercial forests lands to highways, power and gas transmission lines, reservoir sites, and growing suburban areas. This is the result of the progressive growth of our Nation. It places an increasing burden on the remaining forest lands to meet our growing needs. As a State, and as a Nation, we can ill afford to set aside vast areas of commercial forest lands suitable for multiple use, which is needed to stimulate our Nation's growth and provide us a livelihood.

Let us not bury our resources and appoint a custodian; rather let us manage them for the good of us all. Our Nation's military strength is based on our economy. A strong forest economy is essential to our Nation's safety and future well-being. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Helding. Our next witness is the Honorable Arthur R. Roberts, chairman of the village board of trustees of McCall, Idaho.

While Mayor Roberts is coming to the stand, we want to express our appreciation to him for securing this hall for our use and making the many, many arrangements for us. We appreciate it very much, Mayor Roberts.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS, CHAIRMAN, VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, McCALL, IDAHO

Mr. ROBERTS. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I have been chairman of the village board for 13 years. I have been a resident of Idaho for most of my life and a resident of Valley County for the past 18 years.

I have taken a very great interest in wilderness legislation during the past 5 years, but this is the first time I have gotten a hearing close enough so I could attend and represent myself at the hearing.

I have a statement here, three or four pages, which I have written and which represents my views.

At the outset I wish to make it plain that I agree that wilderness use is a legitimate use in wild land management. My opposition is to S. 174 and to the size of the wilderness set-asides in Idaho and in the West.

With the passage of the Multiple-Use Act in the summer of 1960, the Forest Service recognized wilderness use as one of the uses to which the land under their jurisdiction could be put, although, for many years, since the early 1930's, wilderness designation has been possible under Forest Service regulations.

Roadlessness and wilderness use, if not designated, is also possible under national park regulation. These are congressional powers which have been delegated to the administering agencies, the Forest

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Service and National Park Service. I submit that even though this power is delegated by the Congress, the final authority is in the Congress under the Constitution and so is never lost.

In other words, and S. 174 illustrates this, the Congress can do about what it wants to in regard to public lands. For this reason, and since there have been no losses of wilderness acreage in recent years, I suggest that there is no need for a wilderness system bill.

Under Forest Service regulation, primitive areas were set up in the 1930's with indiscriminate boundaries so that the lands within them would stay in unused condition until they could be studied administratively to determine their best use or combination of uses.

After this study and after local hearings, permanent boundaries are set and the area with wilderness potential becomes a wilderness area. This is accomplished by declaration of the Secretary of Agriculture. The studies mentioned above are being carried on and some primitive areas are becoming permanent wilderness areas every year. Recent ones are the Sisters Wilderness Area in Oregon, the Glacier Park Wilderness Area in Washington, the Bridger Wilderness Area, Wyoming, and this spring hearings were held in Missoula, Lewiston, and Grangeville on Forest Service recommendations on the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho and Montana.

Even though primitive areas are administered as wilderness, their status is not exactly the same, since their potential has not yet been evaluated. S. 174 provides for the immediate inclusion of primitive areas in the wilderness system. It is true that the bill provides for their study within 10 years, but once these lands are in the system the burden of proving that they should be out is on the resource management agency or people. In other words, a status quo has been established, and I feel that it will take a pretty courageous administration to recommend any lands out.

Actually, any lands within primitive areas which are capable of multiple-use management should be placed under management as soon as possible so that the waste of natural resources, which is now going on virtually unchecked, can be stopped and the lands put into production. It is a well-known fact that any resource must be managed for optimum production, be it water production, game production, forest products, or grazing. All these are renewable resources and they can be carried on side by side with recreational use.

Recreational use must be broken into two distinct parts, wilderness and auto or weekend or mass recreation, whatever you choose to call it. The latter is important to more people and can be carried on side by side with other legitimate land uses. The former is the recreational use that is being safeguarded, its proponents hope, by S. 174. I contend that there is an abundance of true wilderness type land in the West which will and can never be exploited and so will be available for us and for generations yet unborn to enjoy as wilderness. It would be impossible to do anything about other uses for much of this land even if the desire to so manage it was there.

For the above reasons, I feel that the passage of S. 174 is not necessary to the preservation of wilderness values. It seems, however, that since the bill has passed the Senate, we may have a wilderness system bill. Against the possibility of the bill's passage, I respectfully recommend that the bill be amended to provide that the primitive areas

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be studied for their multiple-use potential and only those parts which qualify as true wilderness be included in the system.

I further suggest that, if the Congress is to reclaim its constitutional power in this field, it go the whole way and delegate no power whatever. In other words, that the bill be amended so that any additions to or deletions from the system be accomplished by affirmative act of both Houses of Congress. A provision for local hearings should also be included.

Again let me reiterate that the facts do not bear out the premise that all wilderness will disappear if this bill does not save it. In the light of our growing population and natural resource needs in the United States, it is axiomatic that every acre which is capable of multiple-use management be placed under this type of management at the earliest possible moment. This is especially true in the public land States of the West where the economy is necessarily dependent on the natural resource industries.

I oppose S. 174 because I fear the passage of this type of legislation. I think that it will be bad for the economy of Idaho. I think it will be bad for local government finances.

However, if it is the will of Congress that wilderness legislation should be, I feel that any wilderness bill would be unthinkable unless amended to provide for a complete inventory before lands are taken into the system. And I feel that an affirmative act of Congress should take the land in as is done now in the National Park Service.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, for the opportunity to appear.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Roberts.

Our next witness is Mr. E. F. Cook, director of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, Moscow, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Cook.

STATEMENT OF E. F. COOK, DIRECTOR, IDAHO BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. COOK. Madam Chairman, Mr. Olsen, ladies, and gentlemen, my name is E. F. Cook, and I live in Moscow, Idaho. I am a mining engineer and geologist as well as director of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.

I appear here as director of the bureau because I want to make the point that I think this wilderness bill that is under consideration by the committee does not take into account the needs of the State and the Nation which I personally know the most—the need for more knowledge of our own mineral resources.

Now the plea has been made for me, you might say, by several people who have preceded me, that we need knowledge of the mineral resources of these areas, that we need a survey of them, so I will not belabor that point.

I merely wish to say that I think, along with these people, that we do need to know the resources before we make it virtually impossible to find out. What I mean by "virtually impossible," I certainly have read the bill and I realize that prospecting under certain restrictions is allowed. But mining, as others have pointed out, will be allowed only under authorization of the President of the United

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States, and only if he can show that it is better to mine something at a certain time than to deny the right to mining. I think this makes the prospecting provision virtually meaningless because under our system of prospecting, most all prospecting is done by individuals or organizations, not by government agencies.

Government agencies look only at things which have been already discovered, unless they stumble across something in their regular mapping and research programs.

I do not think any industry or any mining company could take the gamble that is inherent in this bill and spend the money that is needed for modern prospecting methods to go into these areas once this bill is passed.

In all fairness, it should be pointed out that mining can be carried on under the provisions of this bill if it is completely subsurface. This means to me, if you found a mineral deposit so fortunately located, you could tunnel into it from outside the boundaries of the wilderness area, then you could go ahead and mine it. So that provision, too, does not really mean much.

All right. Would not the review provisions of this bill virtually require that mineral resources be evaluated?

No; the review provisions do not require that at all, and the history of the Forest Service in regard to mineral resources and mineral evaluations gives us little hope that mineral resources will be looked after.

I call your attention to the prospectus the Forest Service put out with regard to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, in which this statement occurs:

> There are no known mining claims within the proposed wilderness area that might pose a threat to its classification. Minerals as a resource that might be developed were not even considered, only mining claims as a legal nuisance.

I think this is very likely what will happen to mineral resources in any evaluation under these review provisions.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement submitted by Mr. Cook 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 a geologist. I am director of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.

I oppose S. 174, the wilderness bill. I oppose it because the bill will make the determination and evaluation of the mineral resources within a large portion of the public domain virtually impossible at a time when we need to find out all we can about our domestic mineral reserves.

The bill contains provisions that purport to safeguard the right to prospect and mine. Indeed, it has been said that he mining industry gets "more protection under the wilderness bill than they get under existing law." But these provisions of the bill are essentially meaningless, and the validity of the statement is open to serious question.

Under our American system of government, mineral exploration is almost entirely carried out by private industry. The only reward for success is the right to mine. Without such incentive, there will be no exploration. Under the terms of the wilderness bill, mining could be authorized only by the President of the United States upon his determination that mining in a particular place would better serve the interests of the United States and its people than would the preservation of the wilderness. Exploration today is expensive and time consuming. No mining company could possibly afford to take the gamble im-

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plicit in that provision of the bill; consequently, there will be no exploration by industry in the areas taken into the wilderness system, even if it could be economically carried out "in a manner which is not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment."

In all fairness it should be noted that mining might be carried out in marginal areas of the wilderness, for the bill does permit subsurface use of national forest and public domain areas included in the wilderness system—as long as such use is completely subsurface. In other words, should a mineral deposit be so fortunately located that one could tunnel into it from outside the wilderness boundaries, one might be allowed to mine it.

Even though commercial exploration for minerals seems doomed within the wilderness system, will not Government agencies act to see that an adequate investigation of mineral resources is carried out within the primitive areas reviewed for suitability for preservation as wilderness? The history of reclassification proceedings carried out by the Forest Service gives little hope for such a resource study. A revealing example of how little mineral resources are considered in such evaluations was contained in the Forest Service proposal for reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area: Although the timber, grazing, wildlife, and recreation values of the area appeared to have been thoroughly studied by the Forest Service, the mineral values were dismissed with the statement that "there are no known mining claims within the proposed wilderness area that might pose a threat to its classification"; minerals as a resource that might be developed for the benefit of the State and the Nation were not even given consideration, but only mining claims as a legal nuisance.

Behind such summary dismissal of the mineral potential of such a large area as the Selway-Bitterroot may be the idea, expressed frequently by people not connected with the mineral industry, that "there's been enough time to find whatever minerals exist in that area; prospectors have been all over it."

The fallacy of equating mining claims with mineral resources is obvious to mining men, but may not be so apparent to others. Absence of mining claims in an area may mean lack of mineral resources, but more likely it simply means lack of surface indications of the "old-line" metals (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc) that the prospectors of the past were looking for. The metals that have come into prominence in the last few years, that are used in nuclear reactors, jet airplanes, rocket engines, nose cones, and a host of space-age objects and machines were unknown to the old-time prospector and, furthermore, are difficult to find.

The language of the bill, in the section providing that the President may recommend exclusion from the wilderness system of any portions not predominantly of wilderness value, seems to imply the necessity for investigation and evaluation of all resources, including those beneath the surface. But there seems little hope that the mineral resources will be investigated. We have very little information about the mineral potential within the 3 million acres of Idaho primitive and wilderness land; I do not know of any plans by State or Federal agencies for any mineral resources survey of this land.

In a time of world oversupply of some minerals and ready availability of minerals from foreign sources, it may seem unnecessary to worry about domestic reserves. 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 present 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

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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 we 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 wildnerness 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 deposit at Climax, Colo., is included within less than 1 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 no areas were barred from mining.

I infer that the thought behind the provision to allow mining upon authorization of the President is to allow the 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.

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 an area suddenly opened to mining by Presidential authorization unless factors favorable to the occurrence of that mineral had been noted during prior exploration. But there probably would not have been any prior exploration, even though technically allowed under terms of the bill.

Because prospecting by commercial organizations will not be carried on in wilderness areas—in view of the extremely remote possibility that the President would allow mining of any discovered mineral deposit—it seems only the minimun of commonsense and national prudence to ask that scientifically conducted mineral resource investigations of all areas to be included within the wilderness system be required, in order to definitely delineate those areas that are predominantly valuable for wilderness.

The Association of American State Geologists, meeting in April 1961, resolved that:

Whereas it is recognized that there exists a present and future need for the public preservation of open space, including natural areas for the enjoyment and benefit of present and future generations; and

Whereas as the present and potential world situation emphasizes the continuing and progressively increasing needs of the Nation for mineral resources: Therefore be it

Resolved, That before any areas of the public domain be forever set aside as wilderness preserves they be carefully investigated for the occurrence of potentially needed mineral, water, or other physical resources.

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Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Cook, I should like to ask you how many mines are operating today in the primitive areas?

Do you happen to have that figure?

Mr. COOK. I do not know. I heard six, but from personal knowledge, I don't know. Certainly, it is not many.

Mrs. PFOST. We will ask Mr. Teske when he testifies.

Mr. COOK. May I have permission to say I am talking about mineral potential rather than active mineral operations, which I clearly understand will be safeguarded under the terms of the bill.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Cook, you mentioned that you would recommend a survey, would your recommendation be for a geological survey? And if so, by what level of government—State or Federal? Or how would you propose that it be done?

Mr. COOK. I would recommend at the very least a geological survey, which would probably, at the discretion of the agency doing the survey, include geophysical and geochemical work in areas where it seems that such work would be profitable. As to what agency does it, I would say that I have full confidence in the U.S. Geological Survey and/or the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Our State agency does not have the staff or the funds to do an adequate survey of these areas, although certainly if staff and funds were provided, we would do our best.

Mrs. PFOST. Do you have an estimate of what a survey, for instance, of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area would cost?

Mr. COOK. I can only make an estimate on the basis of how detailed a survey would be made. Let us put it this way: A survey that would at the least delineate those areas which had mineral potential in light of our present knowledge and with our present prospecting techniques, that would probably cost a hundred thousand dollars. Somewhere in that range.

This I have been asked before, and I have discussed it with people in the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and we feel that for that amount would be one of those agencies which could make a survey which would tell us—let us put it this way—a lot more than we know now, which is certainly nothing, about the mineral potential of that area.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much.

Are there questions?

Mr. OLSEN. I have one other question.

Mrs. PFOST. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. OLSEN. I just wanted to emphasize that you did make the distinction between a mineral survey by the Government and a mineral survey under the present prospecting laws, that is, in the case of a mineral survey by the Federal Government the property would still remain Government, or people's property, where if it were prospected under the prospecting laws it would be subject to private ownership?

Mr. COOK. If a valid discovery were made.

Mr. OLSEN. Yes.

Mr. COOK. Otherwise, of course, not. I make this distinction because I am concerned here with the knowledge of our resources.

Mr. OLSEN. Do you make a plea for a continuation of the prospecting system or an extension, rather, of the prospecting system into these areas?

Mr. COOK. I would say, first, that I would like to see prospecting and mining allowed in areas which may be included within the wilder-

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ness system under safeguards to the surface values similar to those which are in existence now under Forest Service management of primitive and wilderness areas. Failing this, then I would say certainly the Government should step in and make a mineral resource inventory of such areas before they are definitely set aside for wilderness use.

Mr. OLSEN. If some inventory were possible and were made a part of this bill, would that eliminate your objections to the bill?

Mr. COOK. No; it would not eliminate my objections to the bill [applause], but it would make the bill much more acceptable.

Mr. OLSEN. Then you are not in agreement with the present system of primitive and wilderness areas?

Mr. COOK. I do not know how you can infer that from what I have said.

Mr. OLSEN. It seems to me what you are insisting upon is private mining exploitation of these areas.

Mr. COOK. I will be pinned down on this. I would say it is an either/or proposition with me. I would prefer that the existing rights of the prospector and miner be preserved. But if it is the will of Congress that such rights be not preserved, then I make an all-out plea for the mineral resource investigation and inventory so we will know where to look in case a sudden need arises.

This is the problem that the President would face for something like uranium again in regard to these areas. If there has been no prospecting and no mineral resource investigation, how would he have any basis for authorizing prospecting and mining in these areas? We would not know.

If there had been an adequate investigation, and inventory, at least there would be some basis for determining what areas to authorize prospecting in.

Mr. OLSEN. I just wanted to get your complete viewpoint.

Mr. COOK. I appreciate that, and I appreciate the opportunity to answer the questions.

Mr. OLSEN. You would rather that all of the Federal areas be open to private acquisition under homestead acts and prospecting laws. Is that your position?

Mr. COOK. That is my position in regard to the prospecting laws. I do not want to say anything about the homestead. That has got nothing to do with me. I am preaching in my own parish, which is minerals.

Mr. OLSEN. Your only concern is, then, that the mineral economy be permitted to become private?

Mr. COOK. I would not say that. I did not say that. I would say that would be my preference.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. The time has come for us to recess for lunch, but before we do, I should like to have Mr. Max Edwards, legislative counsel and special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C., please stand?

And will Mr. Reynolds Florance, Office of the Chief, U.S. Forest Service, also please stand?

Also let me say that Mr. Olsen, Mr. Pearl, and myself, have kept our questions to a bare minimum because we are anxious to have the

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statements of you people here at the grassroots level, be made a part of the record, so that your opinions may be considered when this legislation is acted upon.

With this, we will recess and resume promptly at 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. PROST. The Subcommittee on Public Lands will now come to order for the further consideration of the wilderness legislation.

Let me state at the outset that the statements which were handed to the staff members, to Congressman Olsen and to myself today during the noon recess will be placed in the record, although at this point we do not wish to take the time to read the names of the people and determine whether they are for or against the legislation.

We do have someone this afternoon evaluating the number for and against and we will be able to give you the totals later.

Our first witness this afternoon is Mr. Royce G. Cox, chairman, Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee, of Lewiston, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Cox.

STATEMENT OF ROYCE G. COX, CHAIRMAN, INLAND EMPIRE MULTIPLE USE COMMITTEE, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. Cox. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, I am Royce G. Cox, managing forester for Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho. I am chairman of the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee, and I present this statement in behalf of that organization.

Incidentally, Madam Chairman, we really appreciate the interest and enthusiasm this committee has shown in conducting these hearings here in the West close to the people who will be most affected by this legislation if it does become law.

The Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee is a group of professional land managers employed by private industry and representing a large number of natural resource users in Idaho, western Montana and northeastern Washington. The committee members are in turn members of longstanding conservation organizations which have worked diligently for sound programs of protection, sustained development, and integrated multiple use of our region's natural resources on both public and private lands.

Names of the committee members and the conservation organizations they represent may be found in the attached report, prepared by our committee, dated October 17, 1961. This report is entitled: "The Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee Recommendations on the Wilderness Bill (S. 174) as Amended and Passed by the Senate, August 1961."

The Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee was formed in 1959 to specifically study the Forest Service proposal for reclassifying the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in northern Idaho and western Montana. We presented statements on this reclassification at Forest Service hearings held locally in March of 1961. We plan to continue our studies of the wilderness problem with the hope that we may contribute to a reasonable, well-balanced program of wilderness

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preservation as part of integrated multiple-use resource management.

The committee firmly believes in the multiple-use concept which considers all natural resources of the land—soil, trees, water, forage, minerals, wildlife and recreation, and, I might add, this includes wilderness recreation. Multiple-use management strives to coordinate the development of these resources into the most compatible and productive combination attainable, consistent with social, spiritual, and economic needs of our Nation's citizens.

With respect to S. 174, we have carefully studied the bill and have come to the conclusion that it is still undesirable legislation, even as amended and passed by the Senate. The reasons for our opposition are given in the attached report.

Basically, we are convinced that there is no real need for special wilderness laws, any more than there is a need for special or additional laws withdrawing lands for other limited, restrictive uses. Furthermore, we feel S. 174, as amended, is still not in the best interests of the western public land States because the amendments made to date do not entirely correct the basic defects of the original S. 174.

In the event that the final will of Congress is to enact wilderness legislation, our committee respectfully urges careful consideration of the recommended points of amendment which are part of the attached report. While opposed to any new wilderness legislation, we trust that if a bill is passed it will be amended to assure a sound program of integrated multiple use on the public lands involved.

We wish to reaffirm our confidence in the Forest Service as a dedicated Federal agency conscientiously striving to carry out an intelligent multiple-use program for "the greatest good for the greatest number" of the citizens it serves.

While we frequently disagree with the Forest Service on details, we support it on the majority of its broad programs of multiple-use management. We are confident the Forest Service can and will resolve the land use conflict arising from the debate on wilderness, without, I would like to stress, without the imposition of another Federal law which would supersede administrative guidelines long followed by the Service in carrying out its policies.

The committee recognizes the need for a stepped-up program of wilderness classification. However, we strongly feel that too much haste must be avoided, particularly in reclassifying existing primitive areas on national forests. Because of the severely limiting regulations—both administrative as now exists and by law if S. 174 is passed—governing the use of wilderness areas, extreme caution must be taken in withdrawing these areas permanently from full multiple use.

The committee stresses its belief that the Forest Service can work out a well-balanced systems of wilderness areas on national forests under existing laws. The Service has made reasonably good progress in reviewing national forest primitive areas, already reclassifying over 7 million acres of land as wilderness. Although we have not always agreed with its proposals, the Service has shown concern for the interests of local people affected by its policies. If primitive areas reclassification is to be speeded, as we believe it should, then Congress need only to provide adequate appropriations and instructions, without passing another law.

There is a large area of land in national forest primitive areas primarily suited for wilderness preservation. When these areas are

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finally determined and added to the 7 million acres already classified as wilderness in national forests, it is evident that the Forest Service will have contributed substantially to wilderness preservation.

There is already a total of 20 million acres qualifying as wilderness in national parks, already restricted by law. This, added to the 7 million acres of classified wilderness in national forests, gives a total of 27 million acres already withdrawn from full multiple use.

Such a vast area should be more than adequate to meet the spiritual and emotional needs of those of us who enjoy genuine wilderness recreation. Future generations seem assured of adequate wilderness, simply because much of our western country is so rugged, remote and lacking in commercial values that it will naturally find its highest and best use as wilderness without the restrictions of a new Federal law.

I might, Madam Chairman, add that, in other words, there is no danger that all of these existing wilderness areas will be eliminated overnight as was apparently the worry of the gentleman preceding me. This just will not happen.

The Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee reaffirms its support for a reasonable, carefully planned program of wilderness preservation. The values of wilderness, though nebulous and difficult to measure, are nevertheless important.

We are opposed, however, to setting aside any additional wilderness areas under inflexible and overly restrictive Federal laws until a thorough inventory and evaluation of all resources is completed on the lands affected.

I wish to thank the subcommittee for the privilege of appearing before it, and respectfully request that this statement, together with the attached report on S. 174 by our committee, be made a part of the record of this hearing.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Cox.

Without objection, the report will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The report follows:)

INTRODUCTION

This report on the wilderness bill (S. 174) is presented for your information It has been prepared by the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee, a group of professional land managers representing a large number of natural resource users in Idaho, Montana, and Washington. The members of the committee are listed on the inside of the front cover of the report.

In February 1961, this committee prepared a report on the proposed Selway-Bitterroot wilderness area.

The committee reaffirms its belief that wilderness has its rightful place in multiple-resource management. Three basic principles have guided the committee in its studies concerning wilderness:

(1) The multiple-use concept of natural resource management includes wilderness as a valid use.

(2) Those areas of public land having a higher value as wilderness than for any other use should be preserved and managed essentially as wilderness.

(3) Those areas having a higher value for uses other than wilderness should be excluded from wilderness areas except where essential to preserving overall wilderness characteristics.

The current wilderness bill (S. 174) is the latest of several attempts to establish a national wilderness preservation system. S. 174 was passed by the U.S. Senate in September 1961, after several amendments. The bill now is under study by the House of Representatives Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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If the bill comes out of committee, the House will vote on it at the next session of Congress early in 1962.

A subcommittee is holding public hearings on the bill at McCall, Idaho, on October 30 and 31, at Montrose, Colo., on November 1, and at Sacramento, Calif., on November 6. The McCall hearing will be in the Masonic Hall beginning at 10 a.m.

Persons desiring to present statements on this bill may do so by appearing in person at the hearing or by mailing written statements for inclusion in the record. See the attached announcement for details.

If you cannot prepare a statement in time for the subcommittee hearings, you may still write to the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall, chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Also, your U.S. Representative should know your opinion on this important bill.

SUMMARY

Opposition to S. 174

The Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee, after careful study of S. 174, as amended, and passed by the Senate, is still opposed to the enactment of this bill into law. Reasons for this opposition are discussed later in this report; they are briefly summarized as follows:

(1) Specific laws to set aside and protect wilderness areas are unnecessary.

(2) S. 174 does not promote the best interests of the Western States so dependent on Federal lands.

(3) The amended bill fails to correct the basic defects of the original S. 174.

(4) It places too much emphasis on the limited-use value of wilderness and jeopardizes a sound program of integrated multiple use of public lands.

(5) It is in direct conflict with the Multiple Use Act of 1960 which already provides for wilderness as an authorized recreation use of national forest lands, along with the development of timber, minerals, water, forage, and wildlife.

(6) It would exclude too much land from recreation use accessible to the average family.

(7) It places too large an area of unstudied land in a national wilderness preservation system at the outset.

(8) It does not give adequate recognition to the large area of wilderness-type country in national parks already reserved by law.

(9) It fails to provide adequately for mineral prospecting and evaluation.

(10) Its regulations on wilderness would supersede the administrative regulations of the Government agencies administering these lands.

Recommendations: The committee urges the U.S. Forest Service to step up and improve its program for inventory and evaluation of all resources in the remaining primitive areas, followed by realistic reclassification into wilderness and integrated multiple-use areas. Also, administrative regulations for primitive and wilderness areas should be modified to permit and encourage a more rapid, thorough inventory and evaluation of the mineral potential of these vast areas of public land.

The committee reaffirms its contention that there is no real need for specific wilderness laws. The above recommendations can be carried out by the Forest Service under existing laws if Congress provides the necessary direction and appropriations.

However, if S. 174 is enacted into law in its present form, its inflexible regulations will supersede the administrative regulations now guiding the Forest Service in the administration of primitive and wilderness areas. Therefore, if the final will of Congress is to enact wilderness legislation, S. 174 should be amended to provide positive safeguards for the Nation's natural resources and to assure a sound program of integrated multiple use on the public lands involved. Amendments to S. 174 are recommended along the following lines:

(1) To give Congress positive control of lands to be included in the national wilderness preservation system through affirmative procedures, rather than negative as under the present bill.

(2) To specifically exclude national forest primitive areas from the wilderness system until a thorough inventory and complete economic analysis of all values and resources has been completed, with final inclusion—by affirmative congressional action—of those areas determined to have their highest value as wilderness.

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(3) To make possible, under more realistic regulations, a thorough inventory and evaluation of the mineral potential in wilderness and primitive areas.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF THE BILL, S. 174

The bill provides for a national wilderness preservation system to be created out of national forests, national parks, and national wildlife refuges and game ranges.

A total of over 55 million acres would be set aside for the extremely limited use of wilderness recreation. This is an area larger than the State of Idaho. Over 7½ million acres would be national forest lands now classed as primitive; 3¼ million of these acres are in Idaho.

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

S. 174 stipulates that "there shall be no commercial enterprise within the wilderness system, no permanent road, nor shall there be any use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, or landing of aircraft nor any 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 * * *." Provision is made for the use of aircraft and motorboats where already well established. Other exceptions may be made for emergencies involving the safety and health of persons within the area.

Grazing of livestock is prohibited except "where already well established."

Mineral prospecting and mining by methods which are incompatible with the wilderness regulations are prohibited, except through special permission of the President of the United States.

These regulations mean that with very few exceptions wilderness areas may be entered only by foot or horseback, that there can be no permanent camps, resorts, or lodges, that power equipment of any kind cannot be used.

ANALYSIS OF AMENDMENTS

Several amendments were made to the bill, S. 174, before it was passed by the Senate. While these amendments improve the bill in several respects, they also make it appear less harmful than is actually the case.

A summary of the essential features of the amendments, with comments by the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee, follows:

1. As in the original bill, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to review the suitability of each national forest primitive area for continued preservation as wilderness. An amendment has reduced the period during which review is to be made from 15 years to 10 years.

Comment: On the surface this appears to be an improvement because it would speed action on review. However, this could lead to hasty, inadequate study, particularly of the mineral values. The primitive areas are so vast (7½ million acres) and inaccessible (few roads) and would be so restricted by S. 174 regulations (no motorized equipment allowed) that it would be virtually impossible to make a thorough survey of all resources within 10 years, unless special appropriations and programs were assured by Congress. Otherwise, the job would have to be rushed through with inadequate funds and personnel.

It is significant that S. 174 makes no provision for speeding the resource inventory so urgently needed, nor does it instruct that a thorough economic analysis of all values be made.

2. As in the original bill, S. 174, the Secretary of Agriculture is to report his primitive area review to the President. The President is to present his recommendations to Congress. An amendment provides that the President may (not

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required to) alter the boundaries of the primitive area and recommend return to ordinary national forest status, any land not predominantly of wilderness value. Also, if Congress rejects a recommendation of the President and no revised recommendation is presented within 2 years, the primitive area shall cease to be a part of the wilderness system and shall be administered as ordinary national forest land. Further, any primitive area on which a recommendation for inclusion in the permanent wilderness system has not become effective within 14 years shall be returned to ordinary national forest status.

Comment: Again, these appear to be good amendments in that they would force review of the primitive areas and clarify the status of lands rejected by Congress or not acted upon in the required time. However, the same danger exists here as in item 1 above—the pressure for hasty, inadequate inventory and analysis of values.

Wilderness extremists, with lobbying headquarters in Washington, D.C., have already convincingly demonstrated their power in pressuring for inclusion in wilderness large areas of land actually having a higher value for uses other than wilderness. These extremists, the majority of whom are poorly informed on and unsympathetic to the dependence of Idaho and other Western States on natural resources, would wield even greater power if the primitive areas are further restricted by a Federal law. The national forest primitive areas should be specifically excluded from the wilderness system until after a thorough, comprehensive inventory and economic analysis of all values is completed. Otherwise, working out reasonable and essential boundary adjustments would be extremely difficult and wasteful of human time and energy.

3. One amendment to S. 174 stipulates that after boundary changes, wherein certain lands may be excluded and others added, the net size of the primitive area recommended for permanent wilderness shall not exceed the original size of the primitive area in question.

Comment: This, too, is a good-sounding amendment, and it does place a limit on the size of any primitive area to be classified as wilderness. However, it also sets the stage for including in wilderness much national forest land presently managed for multiple use.

Many of the existing national forest primitive areas are far too large to be adequately protected and administered. The disastrous fires this last summer in primitive and similar inaccessible areas proved conclusively the need for better access for modern firefighting equipment.

There should be assurance that the overly large primitive areas will be reduced in size before permanent classification as wilderness. S. 174 does not do this.

These primitive areas were established by the U.S. Forest Service during the 1930's, primarily on a basis of inaccessibility rather than genuine wilderness values. At the time of these set-asides, the primitive areas were inaccessible mainly because they had not yet been reached by the natural progress of road development. The true multiple-use values of the areas were not (and still aren't) known because an adequate inventory has never been made.

Standards of multiple-use values have changed since the primitive areas were first set aside. Modern logging methods make possible the sustained-yield harvest of timber considered completely uneconomical to utilize 20 years ago. The primitive areas contain many stands of high-quality timber which are dying and rotting away because of lack of roads. This is a tragic waste of a needed natural resource.

There are enough sawmills already built in most areas of the West to handle the lumber which can be grown on both primitive and nonprimitive areas. Through more intensive, integrated utilization and manufacture of a greater variety of products, the forest industry has been able to expand in recent years. This expansion must continue if the rapidly increasing population is to be provided productive and gainful employment.

There must be assurance that the bulk of the commercial forest lands presently contained in primitive areas will be made available to the forest industry if the present level of employment and economic productivity is to be maintained.

S. 174, even as amended, still gives no real assurance that these urgent needs will be met.

4. An amendment provides that the recommendations of the President on areas to be included in the wilderness system shall become effective if "neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives shall have approved a resolution declaring itself opposed to such recommendation." The original S. 174 required a concurrent resolution of both the Senate and House opposing the President's recommendation. In other words, in the original S. 174, undesirable wilderness

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classifications could have been made permanent more easily than under the present amendment.

Comment: While this amendment does strengthen the veto power of Congress, it is still negative procedure. The danger still exists that undesirable recommendations could slip by if Congress were too busy at the time to write opposing resolutions. If Congress is going to accept the responsibility of making decisions on areas to be classified as wilderness, it should insist on a normal affirmative procedure wherein areas to be placed in the permanent wilderness system must be specifically approved by both the Senate and House. This would stimulate a more active debate on the merits of each wilderness proposal, as well as requiring each Congressman to openly declare this position. Such procedure would eliminate the danger of enacting wilderness areas into being by default through failure of Congress to take any action as would be the case under the present amendment.

It can be argued that this affirmative action would require too much of the time and energy of an already overburdened Congress. However, few things are more important to the American people than intelligent utilization of our natural resources. The business of natural resource management is extremely complex. Extreme caution must be used in locking up areas of our natural resources for any restrictive, limiting use. It is noteworthy that S. 174 places emphasis on the intangible, vague values of wilderness, rather than on assurance that the many tangible values in existing wilderness-type areas will be intelligently protected, developed, and utilized under an integrated multpile-use program.

5. Mineral prospecting: An amendment provides that prospecting may be done which "is not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment."

Comment: This amendment is advanced as being the answer to the objections mining people had to the original S. 174. Actually, the amendment accomplishes nothing because it effectively blocks any prospecting other than by the simplest hand methods. The use of power equipment, the building of roads, the use of helicopters for transporting men, equipment, or supplies, all are prohibited by the definition of "wilderness" and the specific limitations contained elsewhere in the bill.

In order to carry out prospecting by other than hand methods, personal authorization of the President of the United States must be obtained. The President "may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting" (and certain other activities, including the building of roads) "upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial, * * *."

No specific provision is made for the staking or patenting of mineral claims, or whether this will even be permitted.

Who is going to invest time, energy, and money in such a poorly defined, risky proposition?

S. 174, even as amended by the Senate, poses a serious threat to the development of the tremendously important mineral resources which would be locked up in the vast area of the national wilderness preservation system.

6. Land use commissions: An amendment provides for a land use commission, appointed by the President, for any State having more than 90 percent of its land owned by the Federal Government. The commission is to be composed of five persons, with no more than three members of the same political party. Three are to be residents of the State concerned. The commission has no powers other than to advise and consult with the Secretary of the Interior on use of federally owned lands in the State. It can make recommendations to the Secretary as to how the federally owned lands can be best utilized, developed, protected, and preserved. The commission's reports and recommendations are to accompany any recommendations the Secretary makes to Congress pertaining to the Wilderness Act.

Comment: This amendment appears to provide for a stronger voice by local people in public land-use decisions affecting them. However, it is unlikely this would be accomplished as the amendment is now written. In its present form, this amendment is unfair to nearly all Western States.

In the first place, Alaska is the sole State qualifying for a land use commission because it is the only one having more than 90 percent of its land in Federal ownership. Many other States have large percentages of their land in nontax-paying Federal ownership. Many of these States have even more at stake than Alaska because they have a more highly developed industry dependent to a large

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degree on resources from Federal lands. This problem is illustrated by the following table from the minority report of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

Proportion of Federal lands in 11 Western States and Alaska which would be reserved for single-purpose use by Senate bill 174

	Federally owned land (acres)	Percent of State's total land area	Federally owned land committed by S. 174 single use (acres)	Percent of Federal lands committed to single-purpose use by S. 174
Alaska	362, 194, 000	99. 1	25, 885, 978	7. 1
Arizona	32, 396, 000	44. 6	3, 752, 927	11. 6
California	45, 071, 000	44. 9	5, 792, 274	12. 9
Colorado	24, 156, 000	36. 3	1, 329, 125	5. 5
Idaho	34, 050, 000	64. 3	3, 129, 916	9. 2
Montana	27, 815, 000	29. 8	4, 196, 007	15. 1
Nevada	60, 726, 000	86. 4	3, 287, 909	5. 4
New Mexico	27, 300, 000	35. 1	1, 389, 837	5. 1
Oregon	31, 580, 000	51. 2	1, 355, 163	4. 3
Utah	36, 466, 000	69. 2	630, 000	1. 7
Washington	12, 666, 000	29. 6	2, 615, 390	20. 6
Wyoming	30, 219, 000	48. 4	4, 770, 662	15. 8

Secondly, all five members of the Commission are appointed by the President, with no specific instructions as to how these members are to be selected except that no more than three can be from the same political party, and three shall be residents of the State concerned. This places too much authority in the President and does not assure balanced local representation. A more realistic procedure should be made for selecting the local members, e.g., one member to be selected by the Governor of the affected State and one each by the State's Senators.

Another weakness of this amendment is its failure to provide for a voice in advising on use of national forest lands under the Department of Agriculture. While this may not be particularly important to Alaskans where most of the lands proposed for wilderness withdrawal are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, it is highly important to citizens of other Western States where much of the land in question is controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. This is particularly true in view of the strict regulations imposed on national forests by S. 174. To be equitable, the land-use commission should advise the Secretary of Agriculture in the same way now provided for advising the Secretary of the Interior.

In the event of a wilderness law, land use commissions—properly formed and staffed—could strengthen local influence in public land problems. This would be especially important for Western States having large areas of public land but comparatively few votes in the House of Representatives.

This weakness in the House is one good reason why a wilderness bill could be detrimental to many Western States even with a land use commission. The majority of wilderness extremists live in heavily populated Eastern States and in the more populous west coast States such as California—States having a preponderance of votes in the House.

The disadvantage of land use commissions is that they further complicate an already complex governmental machinery. They would probably be unnecessary if S. 174 is otherwise amended to assure positive, affirmative congressional action on wilderness set-asides. However, if the affirmative amendment fails, then careful consideration should be given to expanding the land-use commission amendment to apply to all western public land States, and also to broaden it along the lines discussed above.

BASIC REASONS FOR OPPOSING S. 174

(1) S. 174 would limit economic growth of communities dependent on the multiple use of surrounding public lands of multiple-use quality set aside for wilderness.

The people of Idaho need the income and recreation that would be provided by placing into multiple-use management those areas best suited for this purpose.

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By far the greatest portion of Idaho's recreation and tourism income is derived from our accessible forests, lakes, and streams—not from inaccessible areas reached only by a relatively few people who can afford the time or expense of a true wilderness vacation. A genuine wilderness trip, while highly desirable perhaps, simply isn't possible for the average family on other than rare occasions.

For example, the recreational use of the present Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area is far below what it should be. Forest Service records show that in 1958, a total of 15,850 recreational visits were estimated for the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, or a load of 8 visits per 1,000 acres. Most of these were hunters and fishermen penetrating only the fringes and more accessible parts of the primitive area. The actual number of true wilderness travelers is unknown.

For the nonprimitive area of region 1 national forests, there were 2,914,000 visits in 1959, or 137 visits per 1,000 acres. This is 17 times the primitive area use on a visits-per-acre basis, and is even more significant in light of the fact that the great majority of visits to the wilderness were not of a true wilderness nature.

Demands for outdoor recreation are accelerating rapidly as population grows and society becomes more complex. Visits to national forests in 1959 were 81,500,000, an increase of 34 percent since 1946. For the national forests in region 1, recreation visits in 1959 were 3,320,350 for a total of 4,054,000 man-days of use. This was a 10-percent increase over 1958.

The Forest Service has recognized this increased demand through its Operation Outdoors program which includes a substantial increase in campgrounds accessible to motoring- and family-type recreationists. Such improvements are prohibited in wilderness areas.

The inaccessibility by road and limited use of vast wilderness areas have yet to be clearly understood by the average citizen. Persons commonly refer to readily accessible areas that have been harvested for timber, contain roadside camping sites, and modern lodgings as wilderness areas. For example a recent National Geographic article refers to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, a highly developed mass recreation area, as wilderness. The National Park Service of the Department of Interior states that 300,000 acres of commercial forest area in Maine, called the Allagash, is an "outstanding wilderness." The Allagash, is privately owned, has sites for fishermen, hunters, and outdoor enthusiasts as well as having been harvested for successive tree crops for generations.

This makes it readily apparent the wise multiple-use management of forest lands does not destroy the scenic beauty, lay waste the soil, vegetation, or wildlife, nor pollute our lakes or streams. Rather these values can be better protected and developed under multiple use.

The West can provide reasonable wilderness for the few and multiple-use areas for the many under the Multiple Use Act of 1960, which can give proper balance to our limited wilderness area needs without sacrificing community growth and development.

(2) Fire and forest pest protection is going to be a serious problem in the wilderness areas. Many wilderness areas have all of the ingredients (mature, overmature, dead, and dying timber) for a catastrophic fire, insect, or disease epidemic. This is a constant threat to surrounding timber. It is important we give our forest land managers the appropriate tools of access to adequately protect vast stands of commercial timber. The potential disastrous fires and forest insects and disease epidemics inside wilderness areas merit the closest attention in fixing boundaries.

(3) The tragic waste of resources (timber, recreation, wildlife, grazing, and minerals) that attends nonuse should carry the weight it deserves in making land use decisions. Mass recreation clamors today for more and more space and services. Mass recreation, which has little place in wilderness, will create vastly greater pressures as our population grows. The Forest Service policy of "the greatest good for the greatest number" should be the guiding principle in establishing wilderness areas of reasonable size in balance with our other needs.

(4) Hunting and fishing prosper under multiple-use management, but often decline under wilderness conditions that work against food abundance. Sportsmen can still find good, accessible hunting and fishing if the wilderness is not made too large.

(5) The limited use of wilderness areas cannot compare in total quantity with the benefits received from multiple-use lands. We must keep our wilderness areas limited to lands of wilderness character which will still be of adequate size to meet our needs.

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(6) S. 174 would include over 7½ million acres of unclassified primitive areas as wilderness before proper land use studies are made to determine the best use, area by area.

Once primitive areas are blanketed into wilderness, western communities dependent on multiple use will find the burden of proof on them to effect a change in boundaries to exclude those areas most valuable for multiple use.

The Multiple Use Act of 1960 provides for wilderness as an authorized recreation use along with timber, minerals, water, wildlife, and forage on national forests.

There are 7 million acres presently classified as wild, wilderness, or canoe areas. According to Director Conrad Wirth, 90 percent of the national park system's 22 million acres qualifies under a reasonable definition of "wilderness." These areas are permanently withdrawn from multiple use for limited use.

This established wilderness of some 27 million acres, which is roughly comparable in size to the State of Pennsylvania, has met and will meet our wilderness needs for many years. The existence of this large area of wilderness, already protected by law, will allow sufficient time to thoroughly study and evaluate the 7½ million acres of primitive areas for their highest use. Therefore there is no need for hasty creation of wilderness from these primitive areas.

CONCLUSION

The Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee is opposed to S. 174 because it is unnecessary and not in the best interests of the citizens of Western States. The bill as amended and passed by the Senate is still too restrictive of the use of too large an area of western public lands. If this bill is enacted into law, the future industrial and recreational development of many Western States would be jeopardized. Reasons for this conclusion are discussed in the body of this report.

The bill (S. 174) should be either stopped entirely or amended further to correct a number of defects.

The committee reaffirms its support for a reasonable, carefully planned program of wilderness preservation. The values of wilderness, though nebulous and difficult to measure, are nevertheless important.

The committee is opposed, however, to setting aside any additional wilderness areas under inflexible and overly restrictive Federal laws until a thorough inventory and evaluation of all resources are completed on the lands affected.

Mr. Cox. If I may, I have statements from 13 persons in the Lewiston area who have asked me, because they could not be here today, to present these statements for them and have them entered into the record. These people live in the area and are subscribers to the multiple-integrated concept and have asked me to express their opposition to S. 174.

Mrs. PROST. Without objection, they will be placed in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

OCTOBER 28, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMITTEE MEMBERS: I am Henry Ard. I live at Lewiston, Idaho.

It is my intention here to express my opposition to the wilderness bill (S. 174).

Wilderness is a valid use of one of our natural resources, but wilderness areas should be established after careful study to insure that the use of natural resources will provide the maximum benefit for the greatest number of our citizens. In my opinion, S. 174 does not fulfill this requirement because—

(1) Areas having higher value for uses other than wilderness are not established and excluded from the wilderness areas.

(2) Adequate provision for mineral prospecting and evaluation is not included. The use of modern equipment in this work is severely restricted.

(3) Rich areas of timberland are left inaccessible to fire suppression equipment.

(4) Too much land is excluded from recreation use by the average family.

Sincerely,

HENRY N. ARD.

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STATEMENT OF JACK BAGGS

I am Jack Baggs of Lewiston, Idaho. I would like to stress the following disadvantage of a national wilderness preservation system as formulated by S. 174.

Large roadless areas such as those to be set aside by S. 174 would create a number of problems in the fire protection of our timber resources. Idaho, for example, has worked diligently for 50 years toward an effective means of controlling wildfire in the timber country. Only through access can an efficient fire prevention system be obtained. Under weather conditions such as were experienced this past summer, one severe electrical storm could have turned the north Idaho woods into a raging inferno, heedless of ownership or boundaries.

Some may argue that the timber within the wilderness areas will not be utilized anyway but this doesn't recognize the fact that fire knows no boundaries once it has had the opportunity to rage out of control. Our "weak link" in fire protection is the large roadless area, as was indicated this past summer in the Idaho Salmon River Valley.

The statement has been made that wilderness areas would be free of cost to the general public. In a system such as proposed by S. 174, the cost of fire prevention alone could easily run into millions of dollars.

I wish to express my opposition to the enactment of S. 174.

STATEMENT OF JERRY DAHLGREN

I am Jerry Dahlgren of Lewiston, Idaho. My objection to the enactment of legislation establishing a national wilderness preservation system is based on the waste of our natural resources.

Conservation must be based on use and regeneration. Timber and grass that is not used is wasted and S. 174 does not allow for adequate utilization of either.

The timber within the prospective wilderness areas will become overmature and eventually rot into the ground.

Utilization of the grazing potential will be severely handicapped, since no increases in grazing will be allowed.

Prospecting will be hampered since no powered equipment can be used in the search for minerals. Many of our strategic minerals must be sought with mechanized equipment. Another point of importance is the question, "What minerals will become strategic in the near future?" Twenty years ago who had ever heard of uranium?

Again I would like to express my objection to the enactment of this legislation.

STATEMENT OF CARL DEWARD

I am Carl Deward, a professional forester, a member of the Society of American Foresters, and a taxpayer in the city of Lewiston, Idaho. I wish to express my objection to the establishment of a wilderness preservation system such as is advocated in S. 174 and its amendments.

The U.S. Forest Service, managers of public lands, placed tentatively 20 years ago, certain lands into the "primitive" classification. These lands were unsurveyed and no determination had been made of their value other than that of wilderness. Under S. 174, these lands will now be placed under the "wilderness" category. The lands still have not been surveyed and no determination has been made as to their values other than wilderness.

Lands being placed in the "wilderness" category should first be examined carefully to determine if "wilderness" is the best classification. Great economic benefits may be lost to Idaho citizens through unmined minerals, uncut timber, and ungrazed pasture. Why the hurry for "wilderness" classification after so many years as "primitive" with no attempt made to determine the other values these areas may contain?

STATEMENT OF WILSON S. KALE

My name is Wilson Kale. My residence is in Lewiston, Idaho.

I am opposed to the Senate bill (S. 174) pertaining to the wilderness system.

These vast areas, if the wilderness bill is enacted, will be set aside for the selfish interests of a limited few. Their inaccessibility will eliminate everyone

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traveling by automobile. How many of the general public have the time or financial means to visit these areas? How many, but a selected few, will take a pack on their back or hire a string of horses to travel through this country? What are the economic values that will go to waste?

It is my opinion that these areas should be maintained for all, the timber harvested, property managed against the ravages of fire and insects and a road system making the land accessible.

These lands belong to everyone. How can they be set aside for so few by the enactment of Senate bill S. 174 or any other bill closely related?

STATEMENT OF OTIS C. MALOY, JR.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Honorable Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am writing in regard to the various wilderness bills now before Congress and to the effect of certain of these proposals on our local economy. I have B.S., M.S., and Ph. D. degrees in plant pathology and will confine most of my comments to the disease and insect problems that may arise because of the inaccessibility of large areas of timberlands. It is recognized that the most efficient and economical method of combating many diseases and insects in our forest lands is by the removal of infected or infested trees. But access is a prime requisite.

The spruce bark beetle epidemic in north Idaho in the 1950's is an example of what can happen when insect populations build up in inaccessible areas. Insects and diseases do not recognize artificial barriers and, therefore, are not confined to these remote areas. Because of this the large areas set aside as roadless wilderness areas constitute a threat to the timber industry of north Idaho.

In addition, the inaccessibility of these wilderness areas eliminates them as recreational areas for the majority of the people. Neither the local population nor the average tourist can spare the time or the money to penetrate beyond the fringes of these areas. For these reasons, I am opposed to S. 174, even as amended.

Sincerely yours,

OTIS C. MALOY, Jr.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE NORDBY

I am Clarence Nordby of Lewiston, Idaho. I wish to express my opposition to the Senate bill for establishment of a national wilderness preservation system (S. 174).

This legislation can only benefit a small minority group by setting aside large roadless tracts of public land as wilderness. It is my considered opinion that the motoring tourist will receive very little recreational value under such a plan. Only by access will the average family be able to enjoy the benefits of our scenic back country.

I am not opposed to wilderness per se, but under this legislation (S. 174) the areas are too extensive and inaccessible to be useful.

Respectfully,

CLARENCE NORDBY.

STATEMENT OF THOR NYBERG

I am Thor Nyberg of Lewiston, Idaho, and I wish to go on record as opposed to the proposed national wilderness system and what it would mean to the people of Idaho. I am especially opposed to the effect it would have on the north Idaho communities who depend on this State's timber and mining resources for their livelihood.

This legislation is unnecessary and not in the best interests of the people of Idaho.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. OLIN

My name is Robert W. Olin. I reside at 302 Eighth Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho. I was born in Idaho; graduated from the University of Idaho with a B.S.

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electrical engineering degree. I have been associated with forest interests in Idaho for over 30 years.

The past 15 years I have promoted the use of two-way radio by the tree farmers throughout the Nation. This has meant much personal effort before the Federal Communications Commission to secure the right to use radio channels. For 12 years I have been national chairman of the organization that represented the Nation's tree farmers before FCC. Please recall the Communications Act of 1934 and as amended demands radio be used for public interest, convenience, and necessity. FCC by regulation has ranked safety of life and property the first priority in use of radio channels. Forest workers, appreciative of this only means of forest communication, have respected and emphasized safety of life and property in their radio use, and often report lifesaving experiences in the use of radio to our national committee. One of the most common experiences is the use of forest radio by private searching parties hunting for lost hunters, berrypickers, fisherman and other public visitors.

I am convinced the average visitor to forest and remote areas are untrained, poorly equipped, and personally unprepared to care for themselves under the rigors of these environments, without manmade help.

I believe wilderness areas proposed under S. 174 can become a death trap for these devout, untrained wilderness seekers. National attention is focused on "wilderness" and excites the creation of unreasonable personal desires in minds of great masses of such nature lovers. Thus, moved by their enthusiasm—ignoring logic and reason—they seal their doom by entering these vast wilderness areas devoid of human aid.

This personal view is well supported by the annual shocking death toll every hunting season. Forested regions are invaded by an untrained army of heavily armed novice hunters. They kill each other; they wander hopelessly lost waiting for help or merciful death; they flounder and die in sudden storms—because their incapabilities were realized too late. These people, like other nature lovers, enter wilderness filled with a zeal, a "buck fever," unprepared and unmindful of the rigors Mother Nature can impose.

I could logically oppose S. 174 for many economic reasons. I choose to oppose S. 174 for the sake of human lives I feel such opposition may help save.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIRS: I am a fairly recent resident of Idaho, having moved to Lewiston, Idaho, 3 years ago. I live at 1203 Eighth Street with my wife and family.

One of our reasons for considering Idaho as a place to live was the closeness to what we thought was the wonderful outdoors. Idaho has been considered to be one of the last remaining areas for the enjoyment of outdoor activities.

Much to our surprise, however, we have found conditions much different than what we had supposed. We have few areas which have been developed enough to be available to any but those who have unlimited funds and time to spend. For the family with a limited vacation time and budget, most areas are as unavailable for use as if one's residence were elsewhere.

From our observation, this problem has developed because the State of Idaho has little or no funds available for development of these areas. One of the reasons for this is that over half of the State's area is under State or Federal ownership and thus has a low tax income.

I have read information and heard debates on the wilderness proposals. I must confess that I am appalled at the ease with which those in favor of or those who propose further set-asides or restrictions do so without regard to the welfare of the citizens of Idaho. It is as if the 677,000 people of the State are not large enough to be considered in anything of this kind.

When one considers the amount spent for educational purposes in the State of Idaho, it is found that the State ranks among the lowest in the Nation on a per capita or on any other basis. One of the reasons, again, is that the State does not have enough tax support because much of its lands are removed from consideration.

Our family has lived in several States in our Nation. We have traveled throughout the United States. We have, therefore, standards by which to compare. When we visit an area in the outdoors we know what to expect. In the King's Mountain area of the Sierra Nevadas or the Three Sisters area of the

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Cascades—both of which are remote wilderness set-asides areas—a family can appreciate and enjoy getting away from things. However, one doesn't have to spend large amounts of money or all his vacation time to get to them. In the areas in Idaho most of the areas about which the current discussions have been held cannot be enjoyed by a family such as ours. There is no way to them, or if there is, it is by dusty, rocky roads built along the streams, prohibiting any enjoyment whatsoever. After one arrives finally in the wilderness area there are no trails, stopping places, or any of the simple conveniences that one these days is led to consider a minimum.

On this basis, who for and why are these areas being further removed from use?

Summing up, I believe the Senate bill, S. 174, as passed by the Senate to be a serious threat to the welfare and income of the citizens of Idaho and am opposed to it.

Yours very truly,

L. E. STEVENSON

STATEMENT OF RICHARD K. SMITH

My name is Richard K. Smith, and I reside, with my wife and two children, at 621 22d Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho. I am opposed to S. 174, as passed by the Senate, primarily because it sets aside vast areas of land in such a way that they will be accessible only to a very limited number of people. The great majority of people, including my family, will not be able to visit these areas or use this land in any way, except perhaps around the edges, because of the lack of roads.

STATEMENT OF K. L. WAIDE

My name is K. L. Waide. I reside in Lewiston, Idaho.

I am opposed to the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system (S. 174). This legislation will place far too much restriction on the use of public land.

The mining and prospecting group will be restricted. Although they can enter wilderness areas on horseback and use a pick and shovel, they are forbidden the use of all power equipment. Many of the minerals now being sought are of such a nature that mechanical devices are a must if they are to be discovered.

The possibility of timber utilization will be completely banned.

Any increase in the utilization of grazing potential will be restricted.

No thorough examination will be conducted to study each area. This legislation will place within the wilderness system 55 million acres of land about which very little is known.

I must vigorously oppose the enactment of S. 174.

Mrs. PROST. I would appreciate it if you would clarify one statement you made. You say you are opposed to "setting aside any additional wilderness areas under inflexible and overly restrictive Federal laws until a thorough inventory and evaluation of all resources is completed on the lands affected?

What is your position with regard to the primitive areas in Idaho that would become part of the wilderness system?

Mr. COX. You mean the wilderness areas that will be classified from existing primitive areas?

Mrs. PROST. Yes. In other words, the areas shown in green on the map. Every acre of that is now in a primitive status.

Mr. COX. Correct.

Mrs. PROST. What is your position under those circumstances in view of the fact that it does not take in additional land?

Mr. COX. As you know, Madam Chairman, our committee presented a statement at the Lewiston hearings in opposition to the Forest Service's proposal which you see on the map. We felt the Forest Service

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left too much land in there, and we recommended that further land be classified for multiple use. We do not know yet what the Forest Service's decision is on that map.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Cox. Are there any further questions?

Thank you, Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX. Thank you, Madam Chairman. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. George W. Beardmore, secretary, North Idaho Forestry Association, Lewiston, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Beardmore.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. BEARDMORE, SECRETARY, NORTH IDAHO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. BEARDMORE. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am George W. Beardmore, secretary of the North Idaho Forestry Association, Lewiston, Idaho. I appear before this subcommittee in opposition to S. 174, the wilderness bill.

The North Idaho Forestry Association is one of the oldest conservation organizations in the Nation. It was organized as an unincorporated, nonprofit association of forest land owners in northern Idaho on October 10, 1908. It has remained active throughout these years and has been dedicated to its purposes, as expressed in article II of its constitution, in "the conservation of forest resources of northern Idaho generally and particularly and the promotion of practical forestry."

I am a native of Idaho. I am proud I have been born, reared, educated, and lived in this fine State for more than 53 years. I have been secretary of this association since March of 1945. I have been president of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association since March 1952. I was a member of the State Cooperative Board of Forestry from 1947 to 1955. I am an attorney by profession, employed by Potlatch Forests, Inc., since June 1940.

This association followed the development of this wilderness bill, its amendments, and have reviewed the statements and recommendations of the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee presented to this subcommittee by Royce G. Cox.

The North Idaho Forestry Association endorses and approves those statements. On behalf of the North Idaho Forestry Association we desire to take only a few minutes to state our position on this bill and reemphasize our position.

We are not opposed to the wilderness concept. We are opposed to the wilderness bill, S. 174, as amended. We appreciate the fact the amended bill is a slightly more palatable bill, and we are not attempting to be "intellectually dishonest" in our opposition and neither are we "misled alarmists."

We are not attempting to convince anyone that Idaho is contributing more acreage to the wilderness than any other State. We are saying that over 3 million acres of Federal lands that have not been classified as wilderness will be blanketed into a system that puts the "burden of proof" on the State from which it came to retrieve the full use of those acres and before a "jury" that is not interested in a local problem. We do say, if there is a demonstrated necessity in the best

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interest of this Nation that more land is needed for wilderness or any other purpose, the citizens of Idaho will have no objections and will gladly contribute more than its share.

Our great Nation was built by development of its natural resources. Congress has directed that public lands be managed under the multiple-use concept of land management. It is an unwise reversal of present public land policy to now blanket into a single-use wilderness system some 54 million acres on which many millions of acres the natural resources never have been adequately inventoried. There is no compelling reason that these acres be virtually locked up, with exploration and development prohibited. Vast areas of wilderness are a luxurious economic waste which we can ill afford.

The demand for recreational areas is for the mass of our population that desires family access to the outdoors. There is plenty of wilderness for the few who have the desire and means to seek the solitude of the wilds. The fact remains that about 95 percent of the use of our national parks is on 5 percent of the lands along the roads. More people could enjoy the scientific, educational, and scenic values of even these park areas if they had inexpensive access to them.

We know this subcommittee is aware that well over 50 percent of the land area of the 11 Western States and Alaska is in Federal ownership management. In these 12 States more than 90 percent of the lands affected by the wilderness bill is found. Their lifeblood is more development and use of the natural resources—not less. To intentionally deprive this vast area of our country of the privilege to fully utilize that which nature has endowed it with is a public disservice. It is no answer to say this bill is no more restrictive than present regulations or that the only thing really new is Congress taking the veto power from the executive branch.

The single-use need for wilderness in the foreseeable future does not outweigh the prudence and wisdom of having these lands available for multiple use. We are aware these primitive areas are now restricted, but we do not agree that the proposed bill adequately assures us in Idaho that nonwilderness areas will be returned to the national forests to be administered as other national forest lands. The important difference is that review and classification of these lands under present administration procedure can be had as the necessity arises and by the agency which by law of Congress must manage the lands within the multiple-use concept. We believe it is unnecessary and undesirable to now say to the Forest Service, "After inventing the wilderness area idea and having started such zoning in 1924 and having set aside over 14.6 million acres of wilderness-type lands, you no longer are competent." The alarmists are those who fear there will be no wilderness under our present system.

We suggest that if it is the will of Congress that it is necessary to mollify the apprehensions of the wilderness people, amend S. 174 so it includes only lands presently classified as wilderness. If better use in the future can be found for these areas, then Congress should pass appropriate legislation at that time. If the so-called primitive areas or parts thereof should eventually be determined to be needed for only single-use dedication, then Congress can pass legislation to include that area in the wilderness system.

But do not pass legislation that in effect puts 3 million acres of land in Idaho in a wilderness system, subject to review, and say to 667,191-

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plus people in Idaho that before you can regain multiple use of these lands you must come 3,000 miles to Washington, take aggressive action in Congress where you have two Senators and two overworked Congressmen, to charge into the wilderness zealots and expect the impossible.

The basic fear in Idaho is that once the land grab has been made in S. 174, the 667,191 citizens in Idaho will be left crying in a political wilderness in which they have no desire to be.

The importance of the total acreage affected and the total known resources within these areas has been minimized. We are "wood wise" enough to read the signs when those who favor the wilderness system say, "The maximum possible inclusion would be 3,094,568 acres, which is only 5.7 percent of Idaho's total area," and "The need is for the application of modern forestry techniques to all the 488 million acres of commercial forest lands in the Nation, outside the forest wilderness areas, rather than to cut over the nine-tenths of 1 percent of such lands in the area of wilderness value to permit a few more days of procrastination."

The natives translate the national smoke signals into understandable language to mean, "Come hell and high water, your problem in Idaho is so infinitesimally small that we have no time for you and, mistake or not, you in Idaho can be sacrificed to wilderness without noticeable effect at the national level."

The Timber Resources Report No. 14, published by the Department of Agriculture in 1958, on page 130, estimated Idaho had 96 billion board feet of sawtimber. In the 1.8-million-acre Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area there is 7 billion board feet, or 7.3 percent of the total, and in the 1.2-million-acre Idaho Primitive Area there is not less than another 5 billion board feet, or 5.2 percent.

In these two primitive areas alone there is approximately 12 billion board feet of the total 96 billion board feet of sawtimber in Idaho. That is 12.5 percent of the total sawtimber available for the future forest products economy in Idaho.

We say to you, 12.5 percent of anything is not to be minimized in anyone's economy. We are fully aware these volumes are now restricted by administrative regulations as well as presently some areas cannot profitably be harvested. I can only say that when I was first following my father around in the woods of Idaho probably over 50 percent of the sawtimber was not economically operable. That same timber is now the backbone of our present-day forest products economy. To permanently lock up these tremendously large areas in Idaho would be a tragic economic wasteland for the privileged few who would trammel only a small segment.

Whether it is called procrastination or not, we caution you to proceed slowly before 3 million acres in Idaho are dedicated to the luxury of a single wilderness. These areas should be thoroughly inventoried for forest product values, explored for unknown minerals and presently unrecognized potentials for grazing, fish and wildlife, mass recreation, and wilderness.

Because of Idaho's topographical characteristics it will always contribute more than its fair share of wilderness even with full development of its natural resources. We repeat, these things should be done first by the administrative agencies at the local level and not under a review system at the national level.

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By not going into the technical aspects of the problems of managing these areas in connection with fire, insect, and disease, as well as fish and game, we do not mean to leave the impression that these are not important in your deliberations. We are confident you are aware of them and we do not desire to bore you with repetition.

Also, we realize you know that 25 percent of the gross receipts from the national forests is returned to the counties ostensibly "in lieu of taxes" and to restrict the earning capacity of these national forest lands deprives these tax units of their just revenue.

Of course, one method of compensating for this loss would be for S. 174 to be further amended to permit the Idaho State Tax Commission to assess and tax these restricted lands on the same basis and by the same formula that similar lands in private ownership are assessed and taxed.

In conclusion our position is: There is no need for wilderness legislation to preserve such areas; that S. 174, as amended, is undesirable in that it is a toe-in-the-door approach to a wilderness administration agency; and all lands not presently inventoried and classified as wilderness should be excluded from the bill. The wilderness advocates need have no fear that during the hiatus period the primitive areas will be gobbled up and restricted to multiple use.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Beardmore. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Bill Duff, chairman, district No. 1, Idaho Wildlife Federation, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Mr. Duff does not appear to be here but I see that Mr. Edward Johnson is here to represent the federation.

Mr. Johnson, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD JOHNSON, SECRETARY, DISTRICT NO. 1, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is Edward Johnson and I am secretary of district No. 1, Idaho Wildlife Federation.

Mr. Duff was not able to be here today. Mr. Duff has submitted a statement of which copies are in our record.

Mrs. PROST. Do you wish his statement to be made a part of the record and you will make a statement on behalf of the wildlife federation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mrs. PROST. All right. Without objection, Mr. Duff's statement will be placed in the record following Mr. Johnson's statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. I also have submitted my statement for you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would also call attention to the statement that has been made by Mr. Marvin E. Shelman, Bonners Ferry, Idaho, who is director of the Idaho Wildlife Federation, and he has made his statement a part of the record.

Mr. Shelman is president of the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce, but is speaking only as a director of the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

I also would like to present a letter favoring the wilderness legislation by the Bonner County Sportsmen's Association, Sandpoint, Idaho.

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Mrs. PROST. Would you supply those for the record?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, if you please.

Mrs. PROST. There being no objection, these statements also will be made a part of the record at the conclusion of your statement.

You may proceed with your statement, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to make the following statement concerning the legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system as secretary of district 1 of the Idaho Wildlife Federation representing the five northern counties in Idaho with a request that this statement be included in the hearing record.

The wildlife federation has always supported wilderness legislation and will work for the passage of such legislation in the House of Representatives.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation and distortion of what a wilderness act will do with the areas affected in Idaho and other Western States.

The act does not transfer lands from one agency to another, create any new Government agency, and does not reclassify purposes for which the land now serves. The act simply declares certain wilderness areas should be preserved.

As stated in the act, it is—

> to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefit of an enduring resource of wilderness.

It is this philosophy of conversation that is difficult for many of the lumbering and mining people to accept.

We need to take stock of where we are with respect to our resources in this country. Are we so badly off in this Nation that we need to use the last one-fiftieth of our land for exploitation? Does every tree have to be cut down? Does every stream have to be dredged? Does every hillside have to be grazed on? If we are in such a sad state of affairs, then we had better take a look at ourselves and I am afraid that this last one-fiftieth isn't going to do us much good.

We have had considerable expression in the newspapers, over TV, of the water supply available to this country during the next quarter of a century. What better way could we preserve watershed for future use than by setting this area aside so there can be some clear and unpolluted streams.

We need to take stock of where we are in this country. This does not mean that the area cannot be used for hunting, fishing, and recreational use. Our sportsmen's groups are interested in preserving these habitats for their own use and to assure that their children can also have this opportunity.

At the risk of being called impractical, nonetheless, wilderness values cannot all be valued in dollars and cents. We must realize that this is true, and this legislation we actively support. [Applause.]

(The statements referred to by Mr. Johnson follow:)

STATEMENT OF BILL DUFF, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT NO. 1, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

My name is Bill Duff. I reside at 1137 North 14th Street, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, that I am chairman of district No. 1, Idaho Wildlife Federation and that I would like to make the following statement about the wilderness bill (S. 174).

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District No. 1, Idaho Wildlife Federation, has always been in favor of a wilderness bill and has always given their support to S. 174 (the wilderness bill). Several statements that are pertinent and are essential for a good wilderness bill, along with a few facts, are as follows:

Only those lands that are presently included in a wilderness area, primitive area, national park, etc., could be included under the wilderness bill. Briefly, then, we are not creating new areas but rather preserving that area which we already have and the areas the Forest Service saw fit to set aside years ago that we might enjoy it as a wilderness.

We are not taking these areas (wilderness areas) out of timber (logging, if you please) production since the Forest Service has not permitted this in these areas.

We are not taking these areas out of mining production since this has not been permitted in these areas (wilderness areas).

Yet, some of the nicest arguments for a wilderness bill are as follows:

We do not need the timber; what we need is a lumber market. All the sawmills have ample logs to saw and the Forest Service tells us we are growing timber on a sustained yield basis.

It is one of the nicest and by far the outstanding tourist attraction here in Idaho. Our local tourist trade will continue to grow in the years to come and our wilderness areas will quadruple in value.

It offers the best big game hunting in North America; spawning areas for steelhead and salmon along with the best in fishing to be found in the United States.

It offers the best in watershed protection with clear streams running the year around.

These are some of the many things that our wilderness areas have to offer and after a survey in our town, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is a lumbering community, I find that the majority of the people are for the wilderness areas. In fact, better than 80 percent of the people that I have talked to want to keep our wilderness areas. They know, as I do, that once lost our wilderness is gone for good, as it can never be duplicated again.

In closing, let's keep a small part of America as the wilderness the Indian once knew it and as our forefathers remembered it.

The members of District No. 1, Idaho Wildlife Federation, would again like to go on record as favoring the wilderness bill (S. 174).

BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO, *October 25, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: My name is Marvin E. Shelman, a resident and businessman of Boundary County, and I wish to submit to you the following testimonial for presentation at the hearing at McCall, Idaho, on Senate bill 174, with the desire that it become a part of the official record of the hearings. I'm a director of the Idaho Wildlife Federation and president of the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce; however, I'm speaking only as a director of the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

One of the songs which every American knows and loves to sing is "My Country 'Tis of Thee." When we sing of this land of the free and the brave we describe our country with these words: "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills * * *."

Today we have a serious problem. If we continue to fell our trees with the ruthless abandon which we have been doing, the next generation of Americans is going to wonder what the song means, for soon there will be no "woods and templed hills" to sing of.

Three-fifths of the available timber in the United States has already been destroyed. Truly commendable efforts have been made to replace the forests, but the vast amount of cutover land remains a sad reminder of the stupendous waste of natural resources. One does not have to go outside Boundary County to prove this.

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Ruthless cutting of timber has created a serious flood problem in many sections of the country. Perhaps Boundary County is one of these sections. Landslides, erosion, depletion of the soil and of the water supply are only a few of the social costs which have resulted from the exploitation of the forests.

This is no mere political problem. Senator Church, the promoter of the wilderness bill, is a Democrat; I happen to be a Republican. If we see nothing more than politics here then we are blind. Certainly the problem is a moral one. Being a steward in the Methodist Church I am constantly hearing about stewardship which literally means "keeper" or "tender." I think that none of us would deny that the legal deeds we hold on property are merely an indication that the property is ours to keep while we are here, for none of us ever take it with us. How true that we are indeed entrusted with the fruits of the land, to use, yes, for our betterment, but not for selfish and woeful gain.

I stand at opposite poles with close friends on this bill. But I sincerely feel that I must speak, for there is a pressing need to save our forests, our streams from exploitation and to teach old and young alike the moral lesson of conservation of the treasures of this earth before it is too late.

I firmly believe that the wilderness bill is the best step yet presented which might preserve and protect our wilderness areas, for unborn eyes to see, enjoy, and use for their good.

In closing we might well remember the words of Sgt. Joyce Kilmer, who was killed in action while serving the U.S. Army in 1918:

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

"A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

"A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

"A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

"Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

"Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

Yours truly,

M. E. SHELMAN,
Director, Idaho Wildlife Federation.

BONNER COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Sandpoint, Idaho, October 27, 1961.

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We, of the Bonner County Sportsmen's Association, wish to submit the following recommendation, and request that this be made a part of the record of the hearings.

Whereas progress and civilization is gradually eating up lands throughout the United States that are classed as primitive or wilderness areas.

Whereas we, as generaltions before us, have been able to enjoy as well as learn much from these areas.

Whereas some wildlife requires these types of areas for their natural habitat.

We, of the Bonner County Sportsmen's Association, do wholeheartedly endorse wilderness measures before our legislators designed to preserve these wilderness areas for ourselves and posterity.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. CROSS.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Robert L. Anderson, Sunshine Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash.

You may proceed, Mr. Anderson.

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. ANDERSON, SUNSHINE MINING CO., WALLACE, IDAHO, AND SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. ANDERSON. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, my name is Robert L. Anderson, of Wallace, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash.

I am a lifetime resident of Wallace, an important mining community, not only of the State, but of the world.

I am appearing as representative of Sunshine Mining Co. which has mining interests in Idaho, Washington, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and Alaska.

I am also appearing to give my own thoughts on this.

We oppose the wilderness legislation, S. 174, in its present form. We feel it is not in the best public interest because—

(1) It imposes prohibitive obstacles against the search for and the development of natural resources important to local and national economy and welfare; and

(2) It denies the multiple-use concept in the development of our public resources.

It is important that I emphasize in its present form I am not personally against the bill. Perhaps a year from now, 5 years from now, or at such time as it is proven to us in the mining industry that there are no ores that may be necessary for the public good, then you will have a different situation.

It was brought out this morning by one of the men from the District how important the uranium was down in the Colorado Plateau area. Prior to that time that was desert country and could have been set aside prior to our need and use for uranium as a wilderness. Very recently, two summers ago, barium became very important, and numerous deposits were found in the Sawtooth. At that time, prior to that, if that area had been set aside as a wilderness, those deposits would not have been found. So I think it would be important that the committee and some of you who are in favor of the bill realize that some of us who are against it are not against it forever. We are against it at this stage of the game until we know better what assets there still may be in the area that we do not yet know.

Dr. Cook this morning mentioned the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines, or possibly the Idaho State Bureau of Mines, going into the area, and I think, Madam Chairman, that you should realize how much the mining industry appreciates the work of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey as well as our own bureau of mines. We all have very great respect for all three organizations.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Anderson, I have a question.

Do you have operating mines in the primitive areas at this time?

Mr. ANDERSON. We have not; no.

Mrs. PFOST. Do you have any prospecting going on in the primitive areas?

Mr. ANDERSON. At this time we have not, but we have had occasion to look at some outcrops in the area, but very few.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you.

Are there further questions of Mr. Anderson?

Mr. OLSEN. Are you aware of any particular metal qualities found in outcroppings in the primitive areas?

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Mr. ANDERSON. I am not aware of anything of value, no.

Mr. OLSEN. Any particular identity to any of the minerals found?

Mr. ANDERSON. You mean what identity there was of what we were interested in?

Mr. OLSEN. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. It was lead-silver.

Mr. OLSEN. And did you find anything that was identified as lead-silver?

Mr. ANDERSON. We found lead-silver mineralization, but not ore.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you again, Mr. Anderson. [Applause.]

Mr. Ted Trueblood is our next witness.

You may proceed, Mr. Trueblood.

STATEMENT OF TED TRUEBLOOD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, FIELD & STREAM, NAMPA, IDAHO

Mr. TRUEBLOOD. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, my name is Ted Trueblood and my address is Nampa, Idaho. I appreciate the privilege of appearing here today and I would like to speak briefly on behalf of the Boise Valley Natural History Society, of which I am vice president, and which is firmly on record in favor of the wilderness bill.

Our membership comes from all walks of life—farmers, doctors, businessmen, teachers. It is probably a fair cross section of the people of southwestern Idaho. We are held together by a common interest in nature.

Some of our members are bird watchers, a name that seems to strike a universal note of amusement, though birds, both good and bad, are of tremendous importance to our economy, and everything we know about them has been learned by watching.

Other members are interested primarily in geology, zoology, botany—in insects, flowers, stars, trees, animals, or fish. But though each of us may have a special interest in some particular field of nature study, all of us are also interested in the broader picture that might well be called the ecology of man—because man, as truly as any other of God's creatures, would perish without His gifts of pure air, clean water, and fertile soil.

Possibly, being interested in all aspects of nature has made the members of our organization conscious of man's dependence upon her bounty. At any rate, we feel it keenly. We also feel a need for better understanding. And it is upon this particular aspect of wilderness preservation that I will attempt to explain our thinking.

Our remaining undisturbed wild areas are the museums of nature. They are the libraries of God's works. They have a real value to the serious student—a scientific value—in giving man a better insight into his environment.

At the present time, in the Middle West, a group of scientists and interested laymen is attempting to find a little remnant of the original prairie sod with which the heart of this continent was once clothed, from the plains of Manitoba to the valley of the Rio Grande. If they succeed—and that is a big if—they intend to preserve it as a study plot. From it they hope to learn, not only the obvious—the plants and

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organisms that thrived in it originally—but also the more subtle story of the creation of one of the most fertile and productive areas in all the world.

It may be too late to save even a few acres of prairie sod. It is not too late to save, in the wilderness areas of the West, a library of reference for the scientists of the future.

In the museums of man, we find the works of man. In the museums of nature, however, we find the works of God. It would be tragic to destroy them.

There are some things, some plants, some animals—and more important, some combinations of plants and animals—that cannot survive in close proximity to man. There are no bighorn sheep along the Salmon River where it parallels a road. Yet this was once good sheep country. Sheep are now seen only where man has made no permanent impression upon the land. The wild orchid does not bloom in cultivated fields.

In the South, the ivory-billed woodpecker, the largest of all our native woodpeckers, is believed to be extinct. None has been seen for several years. Apparently, it required virgin hardwood forest in order to survive, and there is none left.

In our own State, the second-largest woodpecker of America, the pileated, is seen less and less often. When we do see one, it is always in some remote, untrammeled spot.

Now, the cynic will say, "So what? Suppose we lose a woodpecker? Are all the woodpeckers worth a single tree that could be cut down and made into boards and nailed into a house?"

Who knows? Possibly not. On the other hand, since woodpeckers spend the greater part of their lives picking insects from the bark of trees, it might be good economics in the long run to leave a tree uncut and save a woodpecker.

Frankly, we do not yet know the answers to many such questions. Nor will they come quickly. The library of nature is not well lit, and the solutions to many of our problems are in obscure and, as yet, unopened volumes.

It is for these reasons that those of us who embrace nature and seek to know her better feel that saving some areas in their original state is well worth while.

But few spots are left where the hand of man has not already obliterated the message left there by the hand of God.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Valdo Gray is not here but we have his statement for the record.

Without objection, his statement will be placed in the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement of Mr. Gray follows:)

STATEMENT OF GOODING (IDAHO) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

We, the members of the Gooding Chamber of Commerce, Gooding, Idaho, again respectfully and unanimously represent that—

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, sheep and cattle industries, mining and lumber, and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric power; and

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Whereas 66 percent of the land area of Idaho is federally owned and contains approximately 3 million acres set aside for primitive and wilderness areas; and

Whereas these designations and restrictions restrict the multiple-purpose use and deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in these large primitive and wilderness areas of the State and further deny further access to these areas to millions of Americans, all detrimental to said industries and to the State of Idaho; and

Whereas one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wildlife attractions; and

Whereas the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission will not report their findings until February 1962: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Gooding Chamber of Commerce, Gooding, Idaho, That we are opposed to dedicating additional lands as wilderness and primitive lands or areas in Idaho and sincerely request that all wilderness and primitive lands or areas in the State of Idaho be studied with the view of eliminating all lands which have a higher or greater multiple-use potential than that of single use dedication as primitive or wilderness areas; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose Federal enactment of future wilderness areas legislation embodying the principle of locked up areas for a single purpose use which would deny to the natural resources industries the right wisely to develop such natural resources and would also be to the detriment of said industries and to the people of Idaho.

Further, we do not feel that the Interior Committee amendments have basically altered the original proposals.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Paul L. Jones, of Spokane, Wash., is our next witness. He will be followed by Mr. Ernest E. Day, president, Idaho Wildlife Federation, Boise, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Jones.

STATEMENT OF PAUL L. JONES, SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. JONES. It is indeed a pleasure and privilege to appear here today and play a small part in the solution of a problem that is of intense interest to all of us.

I appear both as a sportsman and a member of the mining industry. For a number of years I have actively participated in such outdoor sports as hunting, fishing, skiing, camping, and photography, while living in Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Utah, California, Alaska, and Washington.

This brief contact with people throughout the West has left me truly convinced they are fully capable and willing to meet their responsibilities in guiding the destinies of our great Nation.

All of us here today must surely agree with our distinguished Senators that we have an obligation to unborn generations of Americans. But this obligation is not limited to the spiritual strength that can be found in wilderness areas. If we are to successfull repel those foreign forms of government that threaten to abolish our entire way of life, these unborn generations of Americans also must have a strong economy, full employment, reasonable indebtedness, and adequate natural resources. Perhaps they would appreciate also a system of public access to public recreational areas.

The debate that resulted in Senate approval of S. 174 reveals a peculiar type of thinking that is difficult to comprehend. On the premise that their judgment is superior to that portrayed by their constituents, some of our Senators have only ignored the suggestions, pleas, and demands of the people they represent. While stat-

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ing that the views of their opposition are illogical, nonsensical, misconceived, and lacking in merit, they support their own position as one urgently needed for the protection of the rights of an acknowledged minority group who apparently deserve special consideration over and above the general public.

While the identity of this minority group is rather vague, it obviously does not include elderly, infirm persons, physically handicapped persons, vacationing families with small children, persons with limited time and money for vacations, and sportsmen who prefer to use automobiles and motorboats. The chosen few are those who have the time, money, physical ability, and desire to avoid civilization by climbing mountains or riding horses.

The vast areas of permanent wilderness presently within our national parks are so numerous that it would be impossible to explore them all in a single lifetime. Yet they are not enough. In addition, it is necessary to deny public access to millions of acres of other choice recreational sites. The single flaw yet remaining in this otherwise complete proposal is the failure to explain that the harvesting of fish and game is inconsistent with a wilderness environment. Perhaps time will cure this omission.

Because we are a vast and rich country, the resources within these areas appear to be of little consequence. It matters not that our grandchildren will inherit an accelerating and disgraceful national debt, that Government agencies find it difficult to raise additional taxes, that our growing population will need more natural resources and jobs, that more frugal nations are successfully displacing our domestic industries, and that our role as a world leader more closely approaches that of earlier nations who also put greater emphasis on the desirable than the necessary.

Are we truly so rich that we can ignore the vast potential of these lands that presently form such an important part of the West?

As a mining engineer, I am deeply concerned about the minerals that would be wasted by this bill—minerals that will be needed by unborn generations of Americans. Unlike a farm or a factory, a mine is eventually exhausted and new sources or substitutes must be found. The mining industry will meet this challenge only so long as adequate incentives and practical laws pave the way.

Pushbutton techniques of warfare may have alleviated the need for mineral stockpiles, but we are still vulnerable to economic pressure in a cold war. Recent developments in Cuba and the Congo are examples of how quickly foreign sources of minerals can be severed.

Many known occurrences of minerals in these wilderness areas cannot presently be mined at a profit because they alone cannot absorb the cost of establishing transportation routes.

However, when multiple uses of the land jointly justify new road construction such as the new highway being built across the northern Cascades, these mineral deposits can provide additional wealth and jobs. We cannot lightly dismiss this known and suspected mineral wealth.

Had the Colorado Plateau been desired 20 years ago for a purpose incompatible with mining, little basis would have existed then for considering its mineral potential. Yet, when we direly needed uranium, adequate incentives brought forth a staggering mineral wealth from this area that not only satisfied a military need but

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greatly improved the local, regional, and national economy. Today, oil and other valuable minerals are being successfully sought in this same area.

The absence of current or recent mine production from an area is not a criterion for measuring mineral potential. In most of our old mining camps, production has pulsated with many intervening idle periods. Except for the recent uranium mines, I cannot recall a single metallic mine in the State of Washington with current or recent production that has not had from 5 to 50 continuous years of idle time separating the periods of production.

Similarly, the mere fact that a prospect has failed to reach the productive stage for a considerable period of time is not conclusive evidence that it has no ore. As an example of a prolonged development period, the occurrence at the Holden mine in the Washington Cascades was known and promoted for 40 years before it became a producer. Once in production, it produced many millions of dollars of ore. With the exhaustion of known ore, it has been converted to a choice alpine retreat—a shining example of true multiple use—the best solution we have yet found whereby we can have our cake and eat it, too.

Although S. 174 is alleged to permit mining, the restrictions of this proposal prohibit any known method of finding and developing a mineral deposit to the point where extraction could be proven more beneficial than abandonment.

The problem before us today requires merely a simple choice: Shall we have public use and enjoyment of our mineral and recreational potential or a sanctuary for the chosen few? Unborn generations of Americans will long remember the wisdom of our decision.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Day, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST E. DAY, PRESIDENT, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. DAY. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, I am Ernest E. Day, president of the Idaho Wildlife Federation, an organization composed of some 80 local organized sportsmen's groups in Idaho with a membership of approximately 20,000. I wish to make this statement for the Idaho Wildlife Federation and myself.

I wish to thank the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for the opportunity of appearing before it relative to this vital piece of legislation. I also wish to commend the committee for scheduling this hearing in Idaho where many local citizens can make their ideas known, although it is unfortunate that it comes at a time when the hunting season is at full swing and many wilderness users are engaged in their seasonal pursuits of packing, guiding, or hunting.

I think it is a wonderful thing to have the hearing here in Idaho where local citizens as well as executive secretaries can be allowed to testify.

We of the Idaho Wildlife Federation, appreciative of our wilderness heritage and its contribution to our culture, support S. 174. This action was taken at our State meeting in Boise by unanimous voice

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vote on the floor of our general session, not by a committee or board of directors. For 3 years we have supported legislation to preserve our wilderness.

We believe that the issue is very basic and simply stated is this: Shall we chew up every last niche and corner of our wilderness areas in Idaho with roads, commerce, and "progress" or shall we stop just a little short of this and save some of it for ourselves and our children in just the wonderful way it was left to us by our Creator?

How saving such a national asset from destruction could be anything but in the best public interest is difficult to imagine. Our primitive area which could go into the wilderness system is but a small percentage of the land in Idaho which is already under Federal jurisdiction. There is no chance to increase the area's size without an act of Congress. No one is injured because none have lost anything which they are now using. Certainly setting aside not more than a possible 5.7 percent of our land in this State for this purpose is not too great an investment toward the future.

A democracy must be ever watchful that the "tyranny of the majority" does not unduly oppress any minority, but we must also guard against a small minority attempting to exert a disproportionate influence. According to figures released by the Idaho State Employment Security Office, less than 1 percent of the persons employed in Idaho are employed in mining, yet the spokesman for this small group has induced several local chambers of commerce to oppose S. 174.

We are aware that all too often the people who are closest to something of exceptional value are the last ones to realize its true worth and the last to take steps to save it. This is not the case with the majority of people of Idaho. This has been evidenced in Idaho recently when the dredge mine control initiative had a 6 to 1 majority in the general election. When a feasibility study for the national park was proposed, there was again much organized resistance, but a postcard poll showed over 5 to 1 in favor of the study. We in Idaho are not unmindful of our scenic treasures.

I also think we are getting a little bit afield here today. We are setting up a vicious monster or kind of a "strawman" to knock down. We have all kind of talks of land grabs, rich man's playground, loss of taxes, and so forth. We hear of new bureaus, new bureaucrats, new agencies set up, loss of multiple use, a hasty bill which has been considered for 6 years. A lot of windmills are being tilted with here, I think. This bill—I would like to ask the opponents of it what they are losing that they are already enjoying. Section 6 is full of guarantees of things that they are using now. I am in the real estate business and this talk of multiple use is interesting to me.

Wilderness preservation is multiple use. By nature, multiple use need not dictate that every acre be based on use for every purpose. The entire use of the large forest unit is similar to a house which is a living unit. It has two or three or more bedrooms, a living room, dining room, a kitchen, a bathroom or two, and perhaps a family room. Unless it is a very strange family occupying the house, it does not try to do all things in each room, but the house still is a good example of multiple use as a large unit of living.

This certainly is no lockup. These areas are open to anyone who wants to use them, and they are kept open, as wilderness—not exploited for any commercial interest on a one-time-use basis. Their

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economic value to the State as a tourist magnet is tremendous and is growing each year.

There is no basis for the argument that the wilderness bill would create a rich man's playground. It just depends on the manner you choose in which to enjoy it. You can walk for nothing. A horse can be rented for from $5 to $8 a day. Spot packing can be prorated among the participants for a lower figure. First-class guided trips are not over $20 a day. Trips for vacation by auto, staying at average-priced hotels and motels, now usually cost this much at present prices; wilderness use is no more expensive than other types of vacation travel.

The real question is what does a person enjoy the most and how does he prefer to spend his vacation dollar. Many more people every year are enjoying this type of recreation and we must save and plan for the future for the many, many times the present number of persons who will want to use a small part of their land in this manner. And let us not in all of these considerations lose sight of the fact that is the public's land over which we are deliberating.

So whether it is a rich man's playground just depends on what you like to do. There are a lot of other things that cost just as much or more. I venture to say that most people who are up here testifying right now are paying $20 a day just to keep themselves here. I don't see how it could be called a rich man's playground. You can use it any way, from nothing to as rich as you want to go.

We here in Idaho are fortunate to have enough land that we can enjoy both intelligent development and use at the present and can still set aside a trust for the future.

We of the Idaho Wildlife Federation believe that S. 174 will accomplish this without working an undue hardship on anyone. It deprives them of nothing they are now using.

We urge the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to do all it can to expedite the passage of S. 174 in its present form without weakening changes or amendments.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Day.

The committee will stand in recess very briefly.

(A short recess was taken.)

Mrs. PROST. The committee will be in order.

The next witness will be Mr. J. Michael McCloskey, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Eugene, Oreg.

Mr. Pierre Pulling will be called to follow Mr. McCloskey.

STATEMENT OF J. MICHAEL McCLOSKEY, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, EUGENE, OREG.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, my name is Michael McCloskey, and my address is 309 Tiffany Building, Eugene, Oreg. I am appearing today on behalf of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and its affiliate clubs in the Pacific Northwest with over 6,000 members, and particularly on behalf of the Obsidians, Inc., of Eugene, Oreg., an outdoor club.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports the wilderness bill (S. 174) and urges the House of Representatives to promptly follow the lead of the Senate by enacting the bill into law.

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The bill is important because it will provide statutory protection for the great, scenic wildlands of the West which are already dedicated to wilderness use. These lands are dedicated to such use under administrative regulations, and their status can be changed by administrative decision.

In recent years extractive commercial interests have begun a campaign to shrink the proportion of land dedicated to wilderness. They have talked about eliminating so-called nonwilderness quality lands from dedicated status. At present only 1.2 percent of the State of Oregon is dedicated to wilderness status, only about 5 percent of the State of Washington, and about 6 percent of the State of Idaho.

These interests are not willing to leave this small share of these States to recreationists to enjoy in an unspoiled state. Even though much of the Nation's finest scenery is concentrated in these areas, these commercial interests are not content until they can also have the nine-tenths of 1 percent of the Nation's commercial forest acreage which is located in existing wilderness areas. To these interests, the only land which is truly of wilderness quality is the land above timberline without trees or that without minerals—the lands with trees or minerals they say are "not of wilderness quality," and they want them.

The pressures from these interests are so intense that administrators need the assistance of clear statutory guarantees to resist them. Already in recent years local administrators have been crumbling before the assault. The whole western fourth of the Three Sisters Primitive Area was given to the lumber interests in 1957, and in the last year five limited areas in Oregon and Washington, which had been managed to retain their special natural qualities, have been declassified and largely turned over to commercial interests. Six more such areas are planned for similar declassification in 1962. Five proposals are now pending for invading existing wild areas on the Pacific coast with winter sports developments.

Unless the Nation as a whole asserts its dominant interest in preserving the 2 percent of the Nation's face which remains wild as a relic sample of the way the Nation once was, little will soon remain. Local administrators should be protected against the pressures of powerful local commercial interests. Congress should guard the future of the wilderness system and make the determinations of whether these lands should be kept wild or violated.

The wilderness bill does not add new acreage to wilderness status. All it does is to give Congress the power to add or subtract acreage from the system once it is stabilized after a 10 year period of study. During that period, appropriate administrative agencies will determine which parts of existing primitive areas, national parks and monuments, and wildlife refuges should be kept permanently wild.

These agencies have this power now. However, if the wilderness bill becomes law, either House of Congress will have a veto over what the agencies propose. This is an added check which does not now exist. Commercial interests have been proposing that Congress should have to enact legislation adding each area individually. No such requirement exists now, and such a requirement obviously is suggested to provide a cumbersome procedure which would delay the addition of many of these areas to the system. Under the provisions of the bill, Congress can easily block any proposal which it finds unsatisfac-

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tory, but a complicated process of hearings and scheduling is not required for action which is now handled administratively in a simple fashion.

When the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 was passed conservationists were assured by its proponents that the Multiple Use Act would not be used to defeat pending legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system. Yet at these and comparable hearings the argument is made again and again that the wilderness bill is contrary to the meaning of multiple use and the provisions of the Multiple Use Act of 1960. This argument is completely fallacious and represents a breach of good faith since conservationists supported the Multiple Use Act on the condition that the act would not be used to defeat the wilderness bill.

The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 states clearly that "the maintenance of areas of wilderness is consistent with the purposes of the Act."

Moreover, wilderness areas under Forest Service management are subject to four out of the five statutory uses established in the act—water, wildlife, forage, and recreation. It is hard to find better multiple-use management than is found in wilderness areas. Only timber harvesting is excluded. Yet lumber companies would have us believe that timber harvesting is imperative for multiple-use management. It is not. Their insistence that timber be an established use on every acre of national forest land really represents a kind of single-use mentality. Recreationists are often willing to concede commercial use of 90 to 95 percent of our land, but they do think a little can be spared from such use. Commercial interests, on the other hand, seem to demand entry on all lands.

It is curious to observe the arguments these interests sometimes use to gain entry. Lately they have been posing as friends of roadside recreationists. One only needs to look at how these interests leave their own lands for roadside recreation to know what is planned for the wild areas they want to invade.

These interests constantly cite disparaging statistics about the use of dedicated lands. Four observations are in order:

(1) The methods for counting the number of wilderness users are so limited and conjectural as to make the figure quite unreliable.

(2) The figures cited often refer to recreational visits and not to the number of visitor-days of use. Whereas visits to campgrounds may last only 2 hours, visits to wilderness areas may last 2 weeks.

(3) The value of a wilderness visit is not comparable in quality and importance to a visit to a developed recreational area. A once-in-a-lifetime visit to the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area may be more memorable than a hundred visits to a nearby picnic ground.

(4) The use of wilderness areas is not limited to direct entries into it. Use also encompasses indirect use in viewing an unspoiled panorama from a distance and encompasses vicarious use by those who merely read about such areas and enjoy pictures of them.

The wilderness of America belongs to all Americans, not just to those who live near enough to it to extract a profit. This heritage belongs to Americans in Massachusetts as well as those in Oregon and Idaho, to those in Ohio as well as those in Washington State. And it belongs to future generations, too. Let us be farsighted and

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unselfish enough to give other Americans a chance to know their heritage also.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Our next witness is Mr. Pierre Pulling, Southeast Idaho Rod and Gun Club, Pocatello, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Pulling.

STATEMENT OF PIERRE PULLING, SOUTHEAST IDAHO ROD AND GUN CLUB, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Mr. PULLING. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am Pierre Pulling, of Idaho State College, and I am actually representing Bill Reynolds, the secretary of the Idaho Wildlife Federation because business commitments forced him to stay in Pocatello. I am not going to technically follow the items that I put down on the sheets that have been handed in, but there are two or three incidents that I am going to touch upon.

I am convinced that at least 90 percent of the public of the United States—the people that own these lands—are in favor of the wilderness bill as it is written at the present time. I am strongly in favor of it.

There is some peculiar opposition. The people around Idaho State College I have talked to all favor it with a single exception.

I was talking to a faculty wife at dinner a couple of nights ago and she said she was against the wilderness bill. She didn't know I was coming up here. I said, "Have you read it?" and she said "No." I said, "Then why are you against it?" She said, "Anything that Frank Church is for, I am against." [Applause.]

She was an admirable Republican. I am not too good a Republican. I am sort of a "Church Republican," if you wish.

There was another item that amused me. An unreliable Republican though I am, I happened to be down in the courthouse last Friday, my wife and myself, to pay our respects to Senator Church, and he happened to run across Mr. Cox, who is the county assessor of Bannock County, and he was discussing this wilderness bill. I have turned 70 and he is older than I am. Mr. Cox mentioned that in 1907, at the time of the formation of the Forest Service under the inspiration of Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt, the grazers and the loggers and everybody else were terribly disturbed by that—it was tying things up. The people that have been talking today, most of them, have been falsely stating that the land is being tied up when they very well know it is not being tied up. This is especially true in connection with the alleged restrictions on recreation and hunting.

The people are too lazy to go a little distance into a wilderness area to hunt. It is the American way of life, as it were. I walked down from the lodge just before this afternoon's show started. It took me 8 minutes. Although I have turned threescore and ten, I found it a very, very easy walk.

You may have heard the story of the Chinaman back in the Gay Nineties, I think it was—the Chinaman's name was Lee Hung Chaing, I think—who was noting the fact that a railroad, I think it was the Twentieth Century Limited, had cut 2 hours off the time from Chicago

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to New York and he said, "What does one do with that 2 hours after he has saved it?"

It is a question that is again part of this American way of life and dedication to physical unfitness.

There are a great number of things I would just be delighted to debate with the most vociferous opponent of this particular bill. All of their remarks are—specious might be a one-bit word to describe it. They are against it because they are against it because they are against it, if I could emulate the late poet, Gertrude Stein.

Their remarks usually are the result of either cupidity or misunderstanding.

I think as far as the chambers of commerce are concerned, the chambers of commerce of the State of Idaho are public enemy No. 1 so far as conservation is concerned. [Laughter.]

I should have said something about the miners but I didn't have time. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Mr. Gene V. Hansen, president, Oregon Wildlife Federation, McMinnville, Oreg., and Mr. Henry Kral, Everett, Wash., will you please come forward and give copies of your statements to the clerk and then proceed with your testimony.

You may proceed, Mr. Hansen.

STATEMENT OF GENE V. HANSEN, PRESIDENT, OREGON WILDLIFE FEDERATION, McMINNVILLE, OREG.

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Gene V. Hansen. My address is Route 1, Box 113, McMinnville, Oreg. I am president of the Oregon Wildlife Federation, which is composed of 33 conservation and sportsmen's clubs from all parts of the State. These clubs have an estimated membership of 5,000 to 6,000 individuals and we are affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation.

From our name it is usually inferred that our organization is primarily concerned with wildlife. However, it is not true that we concern ourselves only with this one important product of our basic resource. Rather, let us say that we champion the cause of proper interrelationships between the land, water, and people toward the end that the world be maintained in perpetuity as the most pleasant environment possible for people. We are proud and happy to present our thoughts to this committee.

The Oregon Wildlife Federation went on record as of June 27, 1959, urging the immediate passage of the wilderness bill then before Congress, and since that time we have written letters and talked to our congressional members requesting them to do what they could to help pass this very important legislation.

In Oregon for a number of years we have had a very vivid reminder of the inability of departments within a department to work together on the disposition of lands in the Klamath Basin for the benefit of all citizens. With this and the commercial connections of many of the witnesses appearing before this committee it must be becoming more and more apparent to you that Congress should have the final say as to the disposition of our irreplacable wilderness lands. We beseech

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you to support S. 174 and other bills to establish a national wilderness preservation system.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Mr. Kral, you have submitted a few statements and we would appreciate it if you could tell us which one you will present at this time.

Mr. KRAL. The one for the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HENRY KRAL, MEMBER, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. KRAL. I have testimony from three other organizations favoring the wilderness bill besides the North Cascades Conservation Council. Among them are the Snohomish County Homemakers, and the Everett Citizens Committee for a North Cascades National Park, and also my personal testimony which contains proof that the manufacture of plywood is not completely dependent on old growth timber as some manufacturers would have us believe.

I am here to represent the North Cascades Conservation Council. First of all we want to thank you, Congresswoman Pfost, and the entire committee for the opportunity to testify at this hearing.

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 and have a membership of about 1,000 persons from all walks of life, whose occupations range from plywood mill workers, like myself, to doctors, educators, businessmen, engineers, and so forth. This organization has been instrumental in obtaining approximately 25,000 signatures for a North Cascades National Park study.

We strongly urge the immediate passage of S. 174, commonly called the wilderness bill. Too much time has already been lost since this bill was originally introduced. Time and again the opponents of this bill have stalled it, had it amended and reamended. All this time the conservationists have patiently stood by, listened to all their complaints and protests no matter how fantastic or groundless the opponents' claims were.

They have made concessions upon concessions, bending over backward to make sure this bill was fair and just to everyone. This has gone on to the point where the bill's opponents openly joke about the concessions made since the original introduction of the wilderness bill. This should certainly leave no doubt in anyone's mind that any justifiable objections to the bill have been met long ago. There have also been many amendments to this bill that have damaged it severely.

Therefore, any further crippling amendments are completely unacceptable. We would respectfully recommend that if any further amendments are made to this bill that they be made only upon the recommendations of the conservationists. [Laughter.]

We have given them every opportunity. Now let us have our turn.

There has been much said in the numerous Senate committee hear-

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ings on this bill but it will do no harm to draw renewed attention to many of these pertinent facts.

(1) Neither the forest economy of the Nation, nor the Northwest, nor that of the State of Washington will be jeopardized by the wilderness bill.

(2) We 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 enthusiastically; without a gasp for breath they flip to a posture of pessimism when talking about their condition and its relationship to recreation lands.

(3) There is no crisis or timber famine in America. There never has been nor is there likely to be one in the foreseeable future. The economic difficulties faced by the industry are rather caused by oversupply of manufactured timber products, economic conditions, competition of other materials, overexpansion of the industries, and other factors having no relationship whatsoever with availability of raw materials. Recent timber inventories in the Pacific Northwest indicate increased volumes not previously known to exist. There is no need to glut the wood market with wood from our wilderness areas, present and potential. We can afford both forest recreation areas (such as wilderness areas, national parks, and so forth) and intensive integrated forestry. On this we base our justification for urging passage of S. 174.

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

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

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

(7) We agree with the well-known forester, Arthur Carhart, that 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 at the expense of the future of his children and that of the country and his country's future.

Why is the wilderness bill necessary?

At present the national parks are protected by the act of 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 back-country 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 pressure, 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 of these areas. This is really an undemocratic situation which needs replacement by a fair legal basis.

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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, and 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.

The wilderness bill is also needed for fish and game habitat protection, for recreation including hunting and fishing, for the fish and game per se; without wilderness areas in Montana, grizzly bear hunting might be a thing of the past.

It is also needed for scientific reasons as a control area for research, and a genetic reservoir of unmanaged species and strains of incalculable value to the future; for education, as a natural museum for public information about resource values; and as a conservation reserve of commodity resources for future generations if they must choose to use them.

It is obvious that those who have a commercial interest in making use of the wilderness lands, either now or in a future they anticipate, are opposed to the bill, while the rest of the interested and informed public is overwhelmingly in favor of it.

The persistence of these selfish commercial interests in the face of proof that legitimate commercial activities will not be harmed is actually the most impressive demonstration of a real need for the protection that this legislation will afford.

Because of this attitude we have a fight on our hands; the fight is not against any interest that might 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 same interests that have been trying to raid public lands for their purposes are going to fight any program for any effective protection. Therefore, no further time should be wasted, and S. 174 should be passed immediately.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Without objection, the statements referred to will be placed in the record following Mr. Kral's statement.

Is there objection? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

PERSONAL STATEMENT OF HENRY J. KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

I would like to respectfully submit this as my personal testimony to this hearing committee, in support of S. 174.

My name is Henry Kral and I am a plywood worker from Everett, Wash. Since most of the reasons for the need of this bill have been adequately brought out by other proponents of this bill, and since they have adequately proved that this bill will not in any way do harm to any legitimate commercial activities, I shall limit myself to three points.

1. Respectfully refer you to my personal testimony given at the Seattle Senate hearing on S. 1123 which is in the printed record of that hearing, which carries my feeling toward these areas.

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2. Draw your attention to the fact that S. 174 is a much watered down version of this legislation, and any further crippling amendments would complete the scalping of this bill.

3. Most important of all, submit for inclusion in the printed records of this hearing along with this typed sheet, a copy of the Everett Daily Herald classified advertising page for May 18, 1961, which states:

"Wanted—Fir peeler logs

"Old growth and second growth delivered to Washington Plywood Co., Inc., lot, 6 days weekly 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays; 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays. AL 9-5131."

This is not a one-insertion advertisement but one that appears periodically in the Everett Daily Herald for many consecutive insertions. I offer this as proof of my testimony at the above-mentioned hearing (which I hereby resubmit) as proof that second-growth timber can and is being used in the manufacture of plywood. Therefore, the available supply of timber for plywood manufacture is much greater than the industry would have us believe, and we can well afford these wilderness areas.

Thank you for the privilege of submitting this testimony.

STATEMENT OF EVERETT CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

We present this statement under the auspices of the Everett Citizens Committee for a North Cascades National Park.

Our organization was formed with the following objectives:

To secure the support of the people and the Government in the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, wildlife, wilderness, and outdoor recreational recourse values in the North Cascades; giving particular attention to the formation of a national park in the North Cascades.

Within the past 25 years the destruction and despoilation of wilderness has been relentless; and since the last war it has become obvious that unless something is done immediately our last remnants of priceless irreplaceable wilderness would soon be gone forever, due to this shamelessly vicious onslaught.

Those who are blessed with foresight see what this will mean in another 50 years—the loss of beauty, the ruination of quiet places and the suicidal destruction of health-giving areas that are essential to the sanity and bodily well-being of the people.

Thus a bill was drawn up 5 years ago for the protection of wilderness for all time. This bill, S. 174, has been so tampered with, so manhandled, that it is scarcely recognizable for what it was.

The conservationists have been willing—in order not to be held up another 5 years, to make concessions—they have been too easy in this matter. At this late date we state that any further crippling amendments would render the bill worthless.

We do not work for today—we work for the future—for what is worthwhile, not for a passing day, nor for a momentary profit. Let there be no hesitation—for once lost, the wilderness is irreplaceable.

What will we leave to posterity?

Taking into consideration what man has done already to the good earth, we should be setting aside a heritage for our grandchildren that will make them proud to be citizens of a United States that is truly America, the beautiful.

We urge the passage of S. 174 without further crippling amendments or hesitation.

ADELSA S. DOPH, *Secretary*.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mrs. Neil Haig.

You may proceed, Mrs. Haig.

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STATEMENT OF MRS. NEIL HAIG, SEATTLE, WASH., CHAIRMAN, PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB, AND WASHINGTON STATE VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mrs. HAIG. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, I am Mrs. Neil Haig, of 2216 Federal Avenue, Seattle, Wash., chairman of the Pacific Northwest chapter of the Sierra Club, and also Washington State vice president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, which consists of 14 clubs and about 5,500 members.

I wish to speak on behalf of S. 174, known as the wilderness bill and which is being considered by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Hon. Wayne Aspinall, chairman.

Many of us have followed every step in the preparation of the wilderness bill since its inception over 5 years ago until its enactment on September 6, 1961.

The high purpose of this act in establishing a policy to preserve the wild, wilderness and primitive areas, about one-fifth of the public lands under the Federal Government, for the benefit of our people everywhere in the United States is above reproach.

These lands, our land, have already been set aside in the past years by the several Government agencies and bureaus that have them in their jurisdiction, and are responsible for their management, such as the Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and so forth.

They have not affected the economy of any of the regions where this has been done and will not in the future. There is not one commercial interest that can say it has been affected in the past.

The act clearly states that all future designations will be decided by Congress after recommendations from the various services or bureaus by whom they are managed.

We all know that the trite terms "locked up" and "multiple use" have been overworked and misapplied in their relations to the diversified management plans of our Federal lands.

We all know that the various Federal agencies are requested by law to serve all the people and to manage our public lands to meet their needs in recreation, commercial use and other uses. We know that wilderness is one of the many uses.

We all know that no designation is "locked up" but that all designations must have policies, rules and regulations in order to have them serve their best use, and to preserve their entity. All areas are open to all people.

Any specified use such as timber harvesting has to have a sustained yield and allowable cut at each cycle; grazing has to be controlled to prevent erosion; recreation areas must comply with certain regulations; mining has to be limited to mining; watersheds must be properly protected to provide clear and abundant water and prevent floods; wilderness has to be preserved in its natural state to serve educational, ecological, and esthetic purposes.

Each area of use has its policy and the wilderness bill will provide a policy for wilderness which is needed because of its unique use.

The wilderness bill will preserve the wilderness character of these areas for all generations to enjoy as well as providing a laboratory for

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scientific research. We need these lands as the rightful heritage of our people. Once gone, they can never be restored.

Of the three Northwestern States where a large portion of wild, wilderness, and primitive areas exist due to the rugged and beautiful country we find that only 6 percent in Washington, 6 percent in Idaho, and 2 percent in Colorado has been designated for this purpose, a minute percentage in relation to the other uses. Surely there can be no objection to this.

Honorable chairman and members of the committee hearing, I sincerely hope that you will give a favorable decision on this bill so that it can pass the House in the coming session. After over 5 years and many public hearings, revisions, amendments, and committee deliberations it would seem that every possible feature of the bill had been thoroughly diagnosed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I respectfully ask that your committee give this bill a "do pass" report without any further amendment that would cripple its intent.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Wilson. You may proceed, Mr. Wilson.

STATEMENT OF HENRY F. "HANK" WILSON, PRESIDENT, MONTANA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, WILSALL, MONT.

Mr. WILSON. Madam Chairman, Representative Olsen, and friends, I am "Hank" Wilson, Wilsall, Mont., president of the Montana Farm Bureau Federation. My principal occupation is farming and ranching in Park County in Montana. I am appearing here today to represent the farmers and ranchers of Montana who belong to the Montana Farm Bureau Federation and to present their recommendations to you regarding wilderness areas, primitive areas and in general the acquisition of further lands by Federal and State Governments.

I would add, we in Montana are opposed to adding more land or further acquisition of land into the wilderness status. In other words, we are opposed to S. 174.

Montana, which is the fourth largest State in the Nation, has many Federal and State lands at the present time, being used for growing of cattle and sheep and also for use as recreation areas. The farmers and ranchers in Montana are not opposed to further use of State and Federal lands but have stated their opposition to expanding the present wilderness or primitive areas now in Montana. Each year this is a matter for policy discussion at our State annual meetings. Agriculture is the largest industry in Montana and in addition to the total amount of money that is brought in through the sale of agricultural products, there is a great deal of industry that is directly connected to the agriculture economy in our State.

Because of the general high elevation in the State, much of the land is used for grazing of cattle and sheep, particularly in the western areas. In the eastern part of Montana a great deal of our land is semiarid and here again there is much of the land that is used only for grazing.

Because of the semiarid condition in eastern Montana it is not conducive to the production of other crops such as grain, sugarbeets or

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other row crops that can be grown in many of the other States throughout the Nation. Throughout the years we have developed a very fine working arrangement with both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the leasing of Federal and State lands for agricultural purposes.

We support the Forest Service recommendations on the Selway-Bitterroot area. We think the 1,600,000 acres set aside and designated for use as wilderness as proposed by the Forest Service was a very good move in this area and we support their contentions.

Some of this land is now being considered by the Federal Government as locations for additional primitive areas or wilderness areas. So you might know of our interest in such legislation I would like to quote from the policies of Montana Farm Bureau Federation.

Resolved, That Farm Bureau oppose the inclusion of any additional land in wilderness areas in Federal and State parks.

We oppose the acquisition of additional land by the State and Federal Government. We recommend before any further land is acquired by the State or Federal Government a public hearing be held by the agency endeavoring to acquire the land in the county wherein the land is located.

We compliment you people for being here today because I think this is the way it should be done.

Further, we should like to state Farm Bureau's policy as:

We believe that private ownership and operation of the Nation's land resources is in the national interest in most instances. The Government should dispose of federally owned land not required for essential Government purposes. Prior owners should be given a preference wherever possible. Mineral rights should not be reserved by the Government. The act admitting Alaska as a State provided for the return to that State of 90 percent of the mineral royalties from Federal lands. We favor legislation that will give the same treatment to all States in this respect.

Public land should be administered to provide for maximum multipurpose use. Therefore, further designation of extensive portions of public lands as "wilderness areas" in which normal development for other purposes is precluded, is not in the best public interest. The use of land for recreation is increasing. Farmers have a vital stake in the sound development of recreational areas. In the expansion of the use of land and water resources for recreational purposes, we recommend maximum emphasis upon State and local responsibility and participation of private interests in such resource development. Needed recreation facilities should be developed on lands now owned by State or Federal Government. We oppose the purchase of additional land for this purpose at this time. We further recommend that, insofar as possible, land which is not adaptable to agricultural production be used.

We recommend Federal legislation to stabilize and clarify the status of private users of Federal grazing land. The Federal Government as a landlord should promote the development of good landlord-tenant relationships by (1) providing as much security of tenure as is compatible with the public interest, and (2) providing greater incentive to range users to invest in range conservation and development of federally owned rangelands. Where reductions in grazing units are essential for the protection of the resource, users should have a reasonable period of time to adjust their operations.

The above recommendations and policies of Farm Bureau are examples of the policies as adopted by farmers and ranchers throughout the Nation on the use of public lands. Montana Farm Bureau Federation has appeared before the committee holding hearings on the Bitterroot-Selway Wilderness and Primitive Area in support of the multiple use of lands and not expanding the present wilderness area. By board of directors' action we will appear in the forthcoming hearing to be held on the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness Area proposal as submitted by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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I would like to point out some of the problems that wilderness area presents in the general outline of the pattern of providing such areas for recreation purposes. During the recent destructive fire called the Sleeping Child Fire in the Bitterroot-Selway Wilderness and Primitive Area, many of the fire crews were detained many hours from reaching the scene of the fireline because of no roads or access to this large area. We believe that such negligence on the part of the Federal Government, done in the name of preserving wilderness areas, was detrimental to our total economy, also it endangered the lives of many men when they were finally able to punch a road through to the fireline and also created a great loss of timber, increasing the amount of expense in fighting the fire which they were not able to immediately control because of inadequate means of getting in to the fire.

(2) The use of a wilderness area operation is not conducive to the greatest number of people in making use of recreation in our mountain and timber areas. A recent study shows that most of our people, in seeking recreation, prefer to have more campsites and recreation located closer to roads which provide them access without going to the cost of hiring horses and guides to take them into remote wilderness areas.

(3) During the past year there has been very little increase in the number of persons going into the present wilderness areas. In 1961 the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area had less than 1,500 people going into the wilderness boundaries and we do not believe that such limited use of our recreational areas is conducive to the greatest good for the entire Nation, for which the increased demand made for livestock production to meet the consumption as it has increased in the past few years, we are going to have to use more and more mountain areas for grazing and pasturing of livestock and we would support multiple use of Federal and State owned lands.

With a greater cooperation between farmers and ranchers and the public agency officials we have seen many abuses of overgrazing, overcutting on forest production, and misuse of public lands, come to a halt. We believe that we should not expand the present wilderness areas. More multiple use should be made of the present primitive and wilderness areas to get the greatest service out of these federally owned lands.

On behalf of the members of the Montana Farm Bureau, I want to thank you again for giving us this opportunity to present our policies and reasons for not expanding the present wilderness area boundaries.

Thank you. (Applause.)

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Wilson.

Our next witness is Mr. Fitz.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT G. FITZ, NEW MEADOWS, IDAHO

Mr. FITZ. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, my name is Herbert G. Fitz. I am a pharmacist and I live at New Meadows, Idaho.

It has been noted that at the present time there are approximately 7 million acres in our 44 national forests that are already classified

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as wilderness. The latest census shows that the U.S. population is about 15 million short of being 200 million.

Assuming in round numbers that there are already 7 million acres set aside, and that the population is 200 million, if 1 percent of our entire population, men, women, and children decided to go into our already established wilderness area simultaneously, they would have 3½ acres apiece. This, to me, seems ample space to enjoy solitude.

I seriously doubt that anywhere near that number will ever enter any wilderness area in an entire lifetime. It becomes apparent to me that we now have more than ample wilderness area to fulfill the demands of our population for centuries to come. This act does not appear to be for the good of the greatest number, but only for a comparatively few.

The above figures apply only to this which has already been set aside. This act proposes that the probable figure of 3-million-plus acres in Idaho alone be added to the wilderness. This is ridiculous; even the devotees of wilderness thrills could never hope to use the entire resources of this abundance.

I, as well as millions of others, have enjoyed driving through our national parks. The aesthetic values of this wonderful scenery in these parks has not been destroyed by the millions of people driving past it. If that one person in many desires to have the feeling of aloneness, he has but to wander over a few miles of trails. Within 25 miles of this hearing, in McCall, Idaho, which is neither primitive nor wilderness, one can find hundreds of suitable spots for camps where he will neither see nor hear another person for weeks at a time.

The tourist economy for wilderness has been mentioned; this economy would be enhanced by building good highways into some of our more inaccessible areas, so that thousands instead of dozens could enjoy the pristine glories of our wonderful State.

I firmly believe that we should have wilderness areas set aside and dedicated to posterity, but I fail to see the logic in impounding additional millions of acres of grazing, timber, and mining lands to provide a superabundance of wilderness land when we already have an ample amount.

I would like to state at this time that 2 years ago I was very pleased to be able to take my mother-in-law, who is 80, and my mother, who is 80, over that road in the Craters of the Moon. If this act is passed, there will be no additional roads for anybody else of that age to see any part of that park—no more roads.

I also took a trip up Lochsa River this year which was very pleasing to me. I doubt I would ever have seen that area had it not been for the highway put in there which was at one time the same as a wilderness.

I thank you for the privilege of appearing before you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. [Applause.]

We are advised that Mr. Sweetwood, who was listed as our next witness, is not able to be here.

Our next witness then is Mr. Russell H. W. Chadwick, on behalf of the Northwest District, Bear Creek Mining Co.

Mr. Chadwick, you may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF R. H. W. CHADWICK, SENIOR GEOLOGIST, BEAR CREEK MINING CO., SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. CHADWICK. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, my name is Russell Chadwick of Spokane, Wash. I am a senior geologist in the Northwest District office of the Bear Creek Mining Co., a firm wholly engaged in mineral exploration throughout the United States. Our district concerns itself with the four Northwestern States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, as well as Alaska. We have 7 geologists on our staff, and in the normal summer field season may employ 75 people on projects in the States mentioned. The district also has available to it the services of central staff groups of geophysicists, geochemical and research specialists, as well as a number of consultants.

I would like to offer a few concrete geological statements about some of the individual units of public lands covered by S. 174. I would also like to make a few comments on those provisions of that act which deal with the mineral resources of those lands.

Our concern is primarily with the 26 wilderness, wild, and primitive units, 1 park and 1 monument, all in our district, some 11,300,000 acres, which have always previously been kept open for mineral resource development.

As a superficial generalization, these units are the ones most likely to contain deposits of the metallic ores which are the principal interest of my firm. Of equal, if not as frequent, concern to us, but of greater concern to those whose principal interest is in deposits of minerals of other types, including iron ore, nonmetallic minerals, and oil and gas, are the 11 game range and refuge units in the district, containing about 20 million acres. Although mineral resource development of these has been arbitrarily prevented by administrative action of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the bill could result in a blanket, permanent lock-up of all the unknown mineral resources.

The remaining category of public land to be committed to single wilderness use is the group of eight parks and monuments in our district, totaling about 5,240,000 acres, and closed to mineral entry by the original enabling legislation.

It is perhaps worth noting in passing that the largest of park units, Katmai Monument in Alaska is visited by virtually no one. Numerous colorful volcanic fumaroles in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes were about the only natural phenomenon of interest there, and these have unfortunately died out. Furthermore, like the recently withdrawn Arctic Game Refuge, the only possible access is by air, but aircraft lands are forbidden.

The concern of the minerals industry with public land matters is real. Land consists not only of surface resource, but of subsurface resources. The nature societies who are proponents of this bill often mistakenly imply that "conservation" is a matter of solely wildlife and "wilderness" values.

The administrators of our lands have lately come to ignore minerals entirely and to discuss only renewable surface resources in describing "multiple use."

I would like to suggest that we put the shoe on the other foot. Suppose that the public land was administered not by biologists or

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agronomists but by geologists, perhaps the U.S. Geological Survey, or the U.S. Bureau of Mines. There is a good case for this in that where public land does contain valuable mineral deposits, the greatest return to the public is likely to be from those deposits. In this case, naturally, the subsurface resources would not only not be ignored, but would be looked on as the "highest use."

Our industry's concern is not a theoretical one. The geologist can unequivocally point to tangible evidence of prospects in the public lands, unit by unit. Some examples from our district are—

(1) Idaho Primitive Area: Copper and gold in the Big Creek Area, gold at Thunder Mountain and numerous other places; closely bordered by old camps and prospects containing gold, copper, lead and zinc, mercury, fluorite, and antimony.

(2) Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area: Known to contain fluorspar and titanium, closely bordered by districts productive of copper, gold, rare-earth minerals, and cobalt.

(3) Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area: Contains a number of copper and gold prospects including several now being actively explored. An important fluorspar mine just to the west.

(4) Beartooth Primitive Area: Strategic chromite deposits just to the north, old gold-copper camps at Goose Lake and Henderson Mountain just to the south; important iron ore exploration nearby to the west.

(5) Bob Marshall Wilderness Area: Underlain largely by northwest-trending Precambrian belt rocks which contain copper deposits along trend both north and south.

(6) Glacier Peak Wilderness Area: Washington's largest known copper-molybdenum deposit at Miners Ridge. Similar known showings at Buckindy, Fortress Mountain, and elsewhere; substantial exploration by various groups in recent years.

(7) North Cascades Primitive Area: A number of recently uncovered showings of copper and molybdenum in a virtually unmapped area of favorable geologic complexity.

(8) Glacier Bay Monument: Nickel deposits discovered a few years ago have since been under active exploration, including helicopter-supplied diamond drilling.

(9) Kodiak Wildlife Refuge: Known copper and gold showings in a very favorable geologic belt.

(10) Kenai Moose Range: In the half opened to oil and gas leasing in Alaska's sole producing field.

(11) Mount McKinley Park: Well-known lead-silver-manganese deposits of Mount Eielson area; copper deposits known; silver, arsenic, gold, and coal on immediate borders. Molybdenum in similar environment along geologic trend to the southwest.

(12) Arctic Game Refuge: Complex geology similar to that to the southwest where there are important gold and copper deposits now being actively explored. Lead, zinc, and manganese in area just south.

It is very clear to those trained and experienced in mineral resource appraisal that all these areas are not only as prospective as lands elsewhere, but are, as geologic generality, more prospective. For reasons of their remoteness they are costly to explore and little explored to date, just as they are costly for the recreationist to visit, and are seldom visited to date.

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In view of the existence of valuable subsurface resources on these wilderness units we have always considered it necessary that these lands should be managed for real multiple use, as Representative Aspinall recently stated, "that is permitting many uses at one and same time."

It has seemed to us that the present system of keeping the surface of some forest lands essentially in a primitive state may be annoying to the prospector but it is not unreasonable. Under the present system the surface is still available for recreational development or for other uses if required, and the subsurface resources remain open for development under the mining laws. Basically, then, we believe that the present system is working well, and that no real need for a change has been demonstrated.

The course of wilderness legislation to date, however, clearly indicates that a number of people have come to consider the threat to wilderness values, whether real or imagined, as more important than maintenance of the multiple-use doctrine.

The bill, S. 174, indicates that the Senate recognized, however inadequately, the need to provide for the use of the subsurface resources; the Senate's rejection of an amendment to continue application of the mining laws to the land demonstrates that something about exploration and mining is considered inimical to wilderness.

After following this matter for years, it seems to me probable that the thing about the exploration that may be worrying the wilderness people most is the possibility of access roads and bulldozer trenches in scenic areas, particularly where exploration does not, in fact, result in the development of substantial mineral values.

It seems to me that reconciliation of (1) the need to permit efficient modern exploration and thus avoid wasting subsurface resources with (2) the need to avoid a waste of scenic resources, is not beyond our capabilities. In other words, I would like to suggest that it is not an either/or proposition of subsurface versus surface values. There are many areas of compromise that, to my knowledge, have not been explored to date. Let us realistically set about finding that compromise to the end that there will be multiple use and the greatest possible good from our public lands.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Chadwick.

I have a question, please, which I would like to ask. You call attention to the known minerals. Are you people mining in the primitive areas at this time?

Mr. CHADWICK. We are actively exploring, Mrs. Pfost, in quite a number of areas included among these wilderness areas. We have an existing mine consisting of patent claims up in the Glacier Peak area. Those claims have been in existence for 50 years. We have been actively developing that over the past half-dozen years. We have participated actively in the Cascades, both in the Glacier Peak area and North Cascades Primitive Area. We have had the past 2 years parties in the Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area. I myself have been in Glacier Bay Flat Monument. And there are active exploration projects apparently going on there.

Mrs. PFOST. Can you tell us about the Idaho Primitive Area?

Mr. CHADWICK. The Idaho primitive area, as a geologic generality, is an enormous thing. It occupies a large portion of what we call the

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Idaho batholith, which is an area of granite rock intruded into the older sediment. These granite rocks and mergings of such a body with older rocks are areas extremely prospective for mineral deposits and, geologically speaking, most of the ore deposits that have been made and do exist in Idaho could be related to the Idaho batholith. And, geologically speaking, this area encompassed in the Idaho primitive area is certainly geologically prospective.

Mrs. PFOST. But you do have no operating mines at the present time in the primitive area?

Mr. CHADWICK. No, I consider the problem exactly the same. To us, it is extremely costly to get into these areas. We have not explored by modern geological or geophysical methods any small part of the land in the West, and the fact that these areas are more expensive for us to prospect in leads us to prospect the least expensive ones first. It is the same reason that Dr. Cook's organization does not explore these areas first and report on them. It is very expensive for the State to do it as well as the Federal Government.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Witter, who is appearing in place of Mr. S. G. Merryman, who is manager of the timber and western lands, Northern Pacific Railway Co., Seattle, and who was scheduled to appear.

You may proceed, Mr. Witter.

STATEMENT OF R. N. WITTER, ASSISTANT LAND SUPERVISOR, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. WITTER. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, I am R. N. Witter, assistant land supervisor, Northern Pacific Railway Co., 1008 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash. I present this statement on behalf of the Northern Pacific in opposition to S. 174.

The Northern Pacific owns approximately 1½ million acres of land in the timbered area of the four Northwestern States; Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. The Northern Pacific manages its timberlands under the principle of multiple use for a perpetual yield of products and services to the extent that it can economically do so. Recreational and water values are given careful consideration with all our resources in management planning.

The Northern Pacific derives approximately one-third of its operating revenues from the transportation of forest products; a substantial proportion of other goods hauled are for industries and services supporting the basic forest industries.

The Northern Pacific is the largest single taxpayer in many counties in the Northwest States. It has enjoyed this position since before the turn of the century. These taxes contribute to the support of local government including the local school and road programs.

The forest roads serving Northern Pacific lands are constructed at the expense of Northern Pacific entirely, or in cooperation with other landowners whose property is served by these roads, without the use of tax dollars. These roads are used by the public for hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation, including wilderness appreciation at considerable risk to the company without any monetary return.

The timber, mining, and other land-using industries have presented factual evidence on how economic conditions will be affected by S. 174.

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Wilderness proponents attempt to minimize predicted economic losses to local western communities by stating that the sterilization of enormous primitive areas into wilderness will rebate more to the Western States through tourist dollars than the other resources could produce if developed.

The Northern Pacific owns over 14,000 acres of commercial timberland within the exterior boundaries of national parks or primitive areas; several thousand acres are located in the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area of Idaho.

County ad valorem taxes, and fire protection costs have been paid annually on these lands even though they are not now available for productive use. S. 174 does not provide for the replacement in kind of this land; therefore, the productive capacity of this property and its tax base to the county will be lost if these lands are acquired as provided for in S. 174.

The railway company is not opposed to wilderness when in balance with other resource values, but is definitely opposed to lands being placed in wilderness status until all resource values, including recreation, timber, mining, grazing, water, and so forth, have been carefully studied and evaluated to determine their relative importance.

Present Department of Agriculture regulations are fully adequate to direct the professional staff of the U.S. Forest Service in accomplishing this program. The Multiple Use Act of 1960 provides that wilderness and other recreation will be given proper consideration. Congress now has the positive authority to create or dissolve wilderness areas; S. 174 diminishes this congressional authority.

Remember that S. 174 can sterilize further development of public facilities in our national parks on undeveloped areas greater than 5,000 acres. Let us quit generalizing and speak specifically about the 14,662,000 acres of existing primitive, wild, wilderness, and canoe areas, such as Idaho's Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area.

Statistics developed from State and Federal material on file and available to the public show that 61 percent, 61 percent (8,837,000 acres) of this total primitive type area is forested; 53 percent of the forested area is operable, commercial forest land; this 4,691,000 acres of commercial forest land is roughly valued at $1 billion for timber alone. The other resource values, mining, grazing, agriculture, power, and the industry which this timber could generate, are omitted in this example, but would increase the contrast which I develop here.

WILDERNESS TYPE AREA ACREAGE BY LAND TYPE

Surface character, water (natural and artificial), acreage 273,000 acres, percentage of total 1.9;

Surface character, woodland, acreage 696,000, percentage of total 4.7.

Surface character, meadow or grassland, acreage 1,318,000 acres, percent of total 9.0;

Surface character, barren (rocky, above timberline, or desert, 2,598,000 acres, percentage of total 17.7;

Surface character, brush, 940,000 acres, percentage of total, 6.4;

Surface character, timber, commercial 4,691,000 acres, noncommercial 4,146,600, total, 8,837,000, percentage of total 28.3 percent. Total 14,662,000; percentage of total 100 percent.

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We should now investigate tourism statistics to determine if wilderness contributes the share to northwest tourism inferred by advocates of S. 174 and whether wilderness really provides recreation in relationship to its size.

The Washington State Department of Commerce reports the following statistics for the 1959–60 tourist period of 1 year:

Tourists were one-half residents—and one-half nonresidents (Washington had 5,800,000 nonresident visitors).

They stayed 45 million person-nights;

They spent $425 million:

Thirty-five percent were on vaction or pleasure trips, they spent $6 per day;

Twenty-two percent were on visiting trips to friends or relatives—they spent $6 per day;

Thirty-four percent were on business—they spent $14 per day;

Nine percent visited for personal reasons—they spent $29 per day;

Fifty-two percent stayed with friends or relatives;

Thirty percent stayed at hotels or motels;

Fourteen percent stayed in house trailers, dormitories, boarding houses, or military barracks;

Four percent camped out.

A low percent of the campers were nonresident. The 3,288,450 1960 visitors to national forest land in Washington are included in the 57 percent of the tourists in Washington State for pleasure.

The following statistics show the users of recreational resources, the number of visits, by types of recreational facility, for Washington, Idaho, Montana, and the total national forest visitors broken down as indicated. The source of the information is F.S. 446a, 1960.

For Washington, campgrounds 802,880, or 24.4 percent of total; picnic areas, 514,900, or 15.7 percent of total; winter sports sites, 423,200, or 12.9 percent of total; F.S.-owned organization camp, 46,-100, or 1.4 percent of total; privately owned organization camp (no figures available); F.S. hotels or resorts, 192,890, or 5.9 percent of total; private hotels or resorts (no figures available); recreation residences, 52,346, or 1.6 percent of total; wilderness areas, 13,800, or 0.4 percent of total; other forest areas, 1,242,334, or 37.7 percent of total; the total being 3,288,450.

For Idaho, campgrounds 71,700, or 9.6 percent of total; picnic areas, 62,900, or 8.5 percent of total; winter sports sites, 21,200, or 2.8 percent of total; F.S.-owned organization camp, 1,000, or 0.1 percent of total; privately owned organization camp, 1,600, or 0.2 percent of total; F.S. hotels or resorts (none given); private hotels or resorts, 11,400, or 1.5 percent of total; recreation residences, 15,500, or 2.1 percent of total; wilderness areas, 11,100, or 1.5 percent of total; other forest areas 548,400, or 73.7 percent of total; the total being 744,800.

For Montana, campgrounds, 352,400, or 7.6 percent of total: picnic areas, 447,600, or 9.6 percent of total: winter sports sites, 158,900, or 3.4 percent of total; F.S.-owned organization camp, 8,600, or 0.2 percent of total; privately owned organization camp, 11,300, or 0.2 percent of total; F.S. hotels or resorts (no figures given); private hotels or resorts, 41,900, or 0.9 percent of total; recreation residences, 62,700, or 1.3 percent of total; wilderness areas 26,700, or 0.6 percent of total;

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other forest areas 3,538,600, or 76.2 percent of total; the total being 4,648,000.

National totals, campgrounds 9,995,800, or 17.2 percent of total; picnic areas, 19,283,300, or 23.7 percent of total; winter sports sites, 4,184,100, or 5.1 percent of total; F.S.-owned organization camps, 118,300, or 0.1 percent of total; privately owned organization camp, 611,800, or 0.8 percent of total; F.S. hotels or resorts, 1,909,600, or 2.3 percent of total; private hotels or resorts, 2,687,800, or 1.1 percent of total; wilderness areas 564,700, or 0.7 percent of total; other forest areas, 41,309,300, or 50.7 percent of total; the total being 81,521,000.

National forest visits average 1¼ person-days per visit; wilderness visits, as a part thereof, equal 3¼ person-days per visit. The 3,288,450 Washington national forest visits represent 4,110,560 person-days, or 9.1 percent of the Washington tourists, while the 13,800 Washington national forest wilderness visits equal 44,850 person-days, or 0.9 percent of Washington's tourist visits.

There is considerable debate about wilderness travel costs; however, if it costs $10 per wilderness person-day in Washington, only $448,500, or approximately 0.1 percent of Washington's $425 million total travel dollars, come from Washington's national forest wilderness. If wilderness travel is less expensive, as advocated by its supporters, its contribution to tourism as an industry would be much less.

There is a great deal of argument over who uses wilderness. A 1960 University of Minnesota survey, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, shows that, among persons 17 years old and older, wilderness users of the canoe country were grouped as follows:

User education: Sixty-five percent had college training; 22 percent graduate college training; users average 15 years of education.

User occupation: Proprietors, managers, and officials, 50 percent; labor force, 18 percent; clerical, 13 percent; other, 19 percent.

User income: Average income of wilderness user was $7,500 per year—25 percent greater than $11,000 per year; 25 percent, $8,000 to $11,000 per year; 25 percent, $6,000 to $8,000 per year; 25 percent, $4,000 to $6,000 per year.

It is quite apparent from these figures that the average American tourist is not the wilderness user. Do we provide the mass average American recreationist his proportionate slice of our national forests for what roadside family uses he can afford? No; our mass recreational facilities are overrun and inadequate. We need to provide access roads for the motoring recreationist to reach areas more suitable for roadside recreation, then wilderness use itself will expand along with other resource utilization and protection.

The following Department of Agriculture research case is cited as an example; balanced resource use and revolving dollar income were the target objectives. The area used in this example contains 64,000 acres and is in a restricted wilderness category.

Present conditions under wilderness classification: 10,000 visits per year; $7 per user day; 2½ user days per visit, equals $175,000 per year revolving resource value.

Predicted conditions if development were allowed to occur: 100,000 roadside visits per year at 1½ user days per visit; 50,000 back country visits per year at 2 user days per visit (increase in back country visits

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is due to better access), equals 250,000 user-days valued at $1,750,000, or 10 times the present annual recreational value.

An additional $2 million can be produced from other available resources annually to bolster the local economy.

S. 174 in its present form is not sound public land management legislation. It is not in the best interest of the America recreationist or the economic health of many Northwest communities—both depend on public lands for growth.

It strangles further development of mass recreational facilities in superb scenic areas and precludes other resource management. It prohibits professional land managers from adjusting land uses as public uses and needs change.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Bruce Bowler of Boise, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Bowler.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE BOWLER, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BOWLER. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, I am Bruce Bowler of Boise, Idaho, making this statement as a citizen interested in the public welfare concerning the subjects under consideration.

This opportunity to be heard by the subcommittee in Idaho is greatly appreciated. Important foresight has been demonstrated by the Senate in passing S. 174, and the people of the United States who own the land included within the wilderness areas proposed are entitled to determinations of the issues on national rather than local welfare. However, even the local welfare will best be served by passage of this wilderness bill by Congress.

I think one of the things that could best be said at this point is that in all of the discussion that I have heard here today, I have not noticed one instance of making a point of the fact that S. 174 actually ups the power of Congress over administrative operation. I think it is one of the most significant things that we have in S. 174, that now if S. 174 becomes law, there would be checks upon the administration of these public lands. And this administration, while it has been competent through the Forest Service over the years and other public land management agencies, I cannot understand how the opposition can take the position that the wilderness bill will not be a fine thing from practically all standpoints. This is no new frontier. It does not embrace anything particularly new like the beginning of a great era that commenced the century that Idaho is now closing.

The approximate 5 percent of Idaho that still has a potential for living wilderness is the highest and best use for these public lands. The future economy of Idaho and the Northwest would prosper more in the long term from administration of the subject public lands for wilderness use, than by permitting conventional commercial utilization of the relatively small amounts of timber, grazing, and possible minerals.

True wilderness has unique values that are incompatible with motor roads, but high quality, and inexpensive uses from trails would make available the areas to people. The areas involved are not much unlike the other 20 million acres in Idaho under Forest Service adminis-

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tration where motorized traffic is now permitted. The fact that it is still wilderness without roads is the principal unique characteristic that we now, perhaps for the last time, have opportunity to preserve.

Those opposing the wildnerness bill often state that some wilderness is desirable, hence the issues form on where and how much, a question of degree only.

Good wilderness, which we still have opportunity to preserve a little of in Idaho, must be of sufficient size to constitute a fair ecological unit, and this is particularly true where large populations of large game animals such as bighorn sheep and mountain goat require a wilderness environment to prosper.

These things require some of the better environment of valley floors of the large main rivers, which traditionally have been the routes the motor roads first penetrate. Idaho is indeed fortunate to have sections of the Salmon River, and of the Selway River that do not have motor roads on their main courses.

These parts of the Salmon and Selway Rivers are involved in the proposed wilderness areas that would get Federal statutory protection under the wilderness bill. The proponents of the bill want to save for future generations the opportunity to know the fine beauties and culture of such a wilderness. The opposition want to have it available to harvest forest products, mine for minerals, and grazing for domestic livestock, and what might be left over can be for wilderness.

No substantial Idaho economy, and much less the Nation, can rest upon such utilization of this approximate 5 percent of Idaho. This is no new frontier for substantial industrial development, but rather is a little bit of Idaho that yet has a chance to become world famous from the foresight that would retain a bit of wilderness lands for the future.

The idea expressed that enough wilderness can be saved in the form of several mountain peaks, after all of the usable timber is cut, and the minerals removed, is not good husbandry of an environment like the wilderness areas already administratively so designated by the Forest Service. Real wisdom has been shown by the Forest Service in setting aside the areas involved for wilderness use, and the wilderness bill properly makes possible Federal statutory confirmation of this fine public service policy of the Department of Agriculture.

Changing times require reevaluation of the public interest being served from economy produced from private enterprise use of the properties belonging to all the people of this Nation. I feel sure that proper reevaluation will show that local economy produced from logging, mining, and grazing on the proposed wilderness areas will not begin to equal that which will eventually result from perpetual wilderness use.

Pioneer days were different, of course. Idaho on the eve of her centennial anniversary has come far in a hundred years. The New Frontier is not in doing the same things to the resources of our last 3 million acres of wilderness, but to see the greater values that will result from its unspoiled availability to the world, rather than make it like our other 95 percent which no longer has any unique character of wilderness.

Much of this latter contains so much outdoor recreational facility available to motor road, that it leaves without reason the arguments

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that the wilderness should also be penetrated with motor roads. The proposed wilderness system merely rounds out the good recreational assets Idaho is blessed with.

Idaho's great place in the future economic scene of this Nation will result from the built-in assets for outdoor recreation on the public lands within its boundaries containing our forest, field, and stream equalities. We should not depreciate this potential by overlooking the opportunity to save this wilderness.

To compare the other side of the economy which could be contemplated from mining, logging, and grazing the 5 percent wilderness, we should focus on what these users of the people's lands pay for the raw products they take. The miners pay nothing to the Government for the minerals they take from the peoples' land. The forest products users pay approximately $5 to $50 per thousand board-feet for trees they take from the peoples' land depending upon the type of timber and its location.

A prime beautiful yellow pine tree on a mountain overlooking the middle Selway River would likely bring the people who own it not more than $35. Such a tree left in its wilderness environment even to its natural death is many times over more valuable when it is realized that the surrounding wilderness must be lost to convert it. The people who own it should like better it stand. The livestock grazers pay for the feed eaten from the peoples' lands approximately 20 cents per grazing month for a cow and 10 cents for a sheep.

Wilderness managed lands deserve more than these bits of compensation from the private users. The struggle of the private user to retain these advantages is understandable, but it is not fair for them to insist for the last little bit of yet saved wilderness as we start Idaho's second century, whose new frontier is people needing the recreational cultural advantages of wilderness.

Mining, employing only 1 percent of Idaho's population, lumbering, and grazing do not hold the key to Idaho's future in the centuries beyond its first, and while historically important, the time is at hand to make reevaluation with concern for future centuries. We are only trustees for such natural assets as the bits of wilderness remaining in this Nation. The wilderness sought to be set aside was well prospected for minerals in the first three quarters of Idaho's first century.

It has been estimated that the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness contains 4 billion board-feet of commercial timber. For this the forest products users would expect to pay about $5 per thousand board-feet. Twenty million dollars the people would receive for their trees in this wilderness, and the Government would be expected to build much of the motor roads required to take out the logs. The dollar value of these trees left in uspoiled wilderness projected over the centuries would measure in billions of produced economy, to which great values not measurable in dollars must be added for cultural welfare of people. We have a chance today to decide what is the better way to administer our trust for the owners of the properties, present and future.

The pattern of history should show that Congress, with the support of Idaho, had the wisdom to recognize that Idaho's first century commenced with the wilderness being frontier, and ended with saving a little for heritage before it became too late.

Another point that I would like to make is the fire protection feature.

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Modern methods of aerial fire protection and insect control in forested areas coupled with traditional trails leaves without merit the argument that motor roads are necessary for these purposes.

The good public service agency of the Forest Service has amply demonstrated their capabilities of managing wilderness areas as such, and the commercial users are not necessary for a good job to be done. The concept of multiple use should not be that all of our public lands should be available for all kinds of uses, and good management is being accomplished without the use of motor roads in the wilderness.

It is not waste to require that some of our timber and grass have a full span of life without being subject to the logger's saw or the steer's crop. We should not be confused by the claims of lockup; the real losses to the people occur when local commercial enterprise is permitted to take for individual gain wonderfully unique, perpetual, natural assets that truly belong to all the people of this Nation.

The philosophy of wilderness in this age is a trust we cannot honestly forsake. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Bowler.

Our next witness is Mr. I. H. Harris, president, Idaho State Chamber of Commerce.

You may proceed, Mr. Harris.

STATEMENT OF I. H. HARRIS, PRESIDENT, IDAHO STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is I. H. Harris, and I am president of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce and I am from Burley, Idaho.

I also represent the Burley Chamber of Commerce and I hope you folks will be patient in listening to public enemy No. 1.

I wish to present the information which I have already presented for the record and request that a representative of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce be granted permission to testify at greater length in any subsequent hearing.

The statement as presented by the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce is as follows:

This statement is presented on behalf of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce in opposition to S. 174, the wilderness system bill.

It should be stated specifically at the outset that this organization does not oppose the classification of certain lands as wilderness area, after it has been determined that such a classification represents the highest and best use for these lands. We respectfully submit that the proposed legislation violates this principle in favor of indiscriminate set-asides for single use.

This organization further contends that S. 174 is not based on justifiable need; that it is premature; that it stifles multiple-use development of our natural resources, and that it strikes directly at the economy of those States, Idaho in particular, that must rely upon full and sound utilization of their natural resources for the production of useful wealth.

S. 174 is concerned primarily with one aspect of recreation, but this proposal makes no allowance for any recommendation which may be contained in the pending report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The Commission has as its purpose a full review of all aspects of outdoor recreation.

Neither does S. 174, as it was passed by the U.S. Senate, make any allowance for the vast majority of those who must rely upon the family car for transportation to recreation areas for camping, hunting, and fishing.

According to official estimates, approximately 68.4 million persons visited national forest areas in 1959. Of this total, about 550,000—or less than 1 percent—visited the 14.7 million acres now classified as wilderness.

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Existing wilderness has been, and is being properly administered by the Forest Service under authority of Wilderness Area Regulation U-1 (CFR 251.20) of the Forest Service Manual.

Idaho is one of the public lands States which must rely upon multiple use of its natural resources to maintain its economy and support State and local government.

Stockmen must utilize public lands for grazing. S. 174 recognizes existing grazing rights, but only with the provision that these rights are "subject to such restrictions and regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary holding jurisdiction over the area." It does not recognize or allow for future expansion.

The forest products industry ranks among the largest in the State and this position has been attained through sound conservation practices that emphasize the cutting of timber on a sustained yield basis. Logged areas, after they have been fully developed, enhance rather than desecrate the forests. Access roads, built to standard, are available for fire control and forest management. Such roads are also available to outdoorsmen for the proper harvest of fish and game and for camping areas.

S. 174 purports to offer safeguards for the forest products industry, but the so-called review prior to wilderness classification is limited only to consideration of "suitability for wilderness."

There is no specific requirement that areas with valuable timber, minerals, forage, or other resources must be eliminated from wilderness classification.

Mining and minerals processing is another of Idaho's leading industries. Exploration and development, including the location of strategic minerals vital to national defense, is a necessary adjunct to the mining industry.

S. 174, however, permits no activity that would be "incompatible with the wilderness concept."

The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce specifically objects to any other provisions of S. 174 which eliminate affirmative congressional action for wilderness classification and which unduly favor certain States.

The proposed legislation, by allowing only a congressional veto of a Presidential recommendation, is contrary to the U.S. Constitution and the powers it confers upon the legislative branch of the Government.

Under S. 174, there could be no amendment of a Presidential recommendation. Should a recommendation be vetoed by the Congress, it could be immediately reintroduced with only minor revision. Neither would there be a limit on the number of times a rejected recommendation could be revised and submitted.

S. 174 grants special review procedures for one State, Alaska, before land in this State could be classified as wilderness. Another State, Minnesota, is granted certain exclusions from wilderness classification.

The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce respectfully submits that such special provisions are not in the public interest, unless they are applied to all public lands States.

The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce reaffirms its position that it does not oppose wilderness use for certain areas of public land and as the only use for certain of these lands.

All lands under consideration for wilderness classification should be subject to a complete inventory to determine their highest possible use. The inventory should include recreation, hunting and fishing, minerals, natural gas and oil, grazing, and forest products.

Each designation of a wilderness area should be considered on its individual merit and any authorization for wilderness classification should only be by affirmative congressional action and with the approval of the legislature of the State in which the area is located.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thanks very much to you, Mr. Harris. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Ronald D. Johnston, of the Alph Johnson Lumber Co., Orofino, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Johnston.

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STATEMENT OF RONALD JOHNSTON, OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. JOHNSTON. Madam Chairman, and Congressman Olsen, my name is Ronald Johnston, of Orofino, Idaho. I am representing no firm or association, but speak today as a private citizen interested as well in preserving for our children the opportunity of enjoying all the rights, benefits, and duties inherent in our governmental system.

I want to do what I can to assure all people the chance to make their marks on society—a chance to follow their pursuits without undue, unnecessary governmental restrictions on their activities.

For the benefit of Mr. Trueblood, there are a lot of affiliated woodpeckers around our sawmill. I have seen both Rocky Mountain sheep and goats from highways and last year my wife had to shoot a bear out on the back porch to keep him from running away with the garbage can. So we do not need a million acres all in one piece to find big game and wildlife.

It appears to me that S. 174 is a form of undue, unnecessary governmental restriction on the activities of the majority, with that restriction resulting in enjoyment of relatively few. It appears that if S. 174 is enacted into law, it will further increase the artificial restraints on the utilization of our natural resources, which are the basis for the wealth of our Nation.

With little regard for geographic and economic differences in the widely divergent areas embraced, this bill attempts to cover all areas and types of terrain with one bit of legislation; this is tantamount to saying that the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona, Glacier National Park, and Nez Perce National Forest are identical in their particular characteristics and therefore deserve identical treatment.

I do not contend that this bill will "lock up" all these various natural resources: to the contrary, it gives at least a semblance of opportunity to unlock that which has already been removed from utilization. However, the methods by which some areas may later be excluded are the reverse of accepted procedure. It tentatively removes the whole area from economic development, with any reversion dependent upon action by the executive department and failure to oppose this action by the legislature. The President makes the law—Congress must veto if it does not like it. In my grade school civics classes I always heard it was the other way around.

Section 3(a) states that the wilderness system shall comprise certain specified areas, "subject to existing private rights." However, section 4 immediately following states:

> The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire as part of the wilderness system any privately owned land within any portion of such system under his jurisdiction, subject to the approval of any necessary appropriations by the Congress.

Thus, the point so strongly made by proponents of this act, that of permitting those already on the land to remain, is nothing but an out-and-out farce. Those whose rights antedate the provisions of this bill by many scores of years, and who maintain private homes, ranches, mines, and so forth, will find those rights preempted by a stroke of the pen on a U.S. Treasury Department check.

Many areas to be incorporated in the system should rightly be there; many others should not.

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I may add it always has happened in the past that land will always go to its best economic use and if that best use is wilderness, that is the way it will be.

Those areas which are already in the national park and national monument system are already reserved for single use management, and do not need the further restrictions to be found in S. 174.

The lands currently under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, as well as those now in game and wildlife refuges, deserve individual attention and study, as is given the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area. This study then should be followed by positive action by the Congress, rather than the negative approach used in S. 174. Thus closer attention may be paid to each area, to determine whether exclusion from sustained yield, coordinated use management is truly in the best interest of the whole people.

So let us not be in too big a hurry to create by statute a type of area, reserved for a single use, until we have determined beyond the slightest doubt that this is the best use, both for esthetic enjoyment and for economic advantage of all the people.

In many cases, both wilderness enjoyment and economic utilization can be compatible—and, I humbly submit, wildlife is usually better off after a virgin area has been logged over. Let us not be hasty in throttling the economic good of the people of large areas, in effect creating or enlarging so-called depressed areas, while preserving untouched land in primitive condition for the esthetic enjoyment of relatively few.

For these reasons, I respectfully urge that this committee give this bill, S. 174, an unfavorable vote.

I thank the members of this committee for the opportunity to make these opinions known.

Mrs. PROST. Without objection, the resolution of the Idaho State Legislature submitted with your statement, Mr. Johnston, will be made a part of the record.

(Resolution referred to follows:)

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that:

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, lumber, mining, sheep and cattle industries, and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric power; and

Whereas approximately two-thirds of the land area of the State of Idaho is federally owned and contains approximately 8 million acres set aside for primitive and wilderness areas; and

Whereas these designations are restrictive to full utilization and deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in these large primitive and wilderness areas of the State and further deny ready access to these areas to millions of American citizens, all to the detriment of 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 are most respectfully opposed to the dedication of additional lands as primitive or wilderness areas in the State of Idaho and respectfully request that all primitive and wilderness areas in the State of Idaho be reviewed

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and studied with the view of eliminating all lands which have a higher or greater multiple-use potential than that of single-use dedication as primitive or wilderness; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose Federal enactment of future wilderness legislation embodying the principle of locked-up areas for single-purpose use which would deny to the natural resources industries the right to wisely develop such natural resources and would also be to the detriment of said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho; and be it further

Resolved, That the present agencies administering all Federal lands do so with the view of developing the full multiple use of the lands to further the general welfare and the economy of the State of Idaho; and 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 House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State; and 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 speaker of the house and to the president of the senate of the following States: Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota and South Dakota, and that these States are hereby urged to take similar action in their respective legislative bodies.

Passed by the house January 27, 1961.
Passed by the senate February 6, 1961.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. [Applause.]

We have had many delightful and stimulating witnesses today. Even so we get a little bit tired of sitting. I do want to compliment you people upon having your five statements. You have made it possible for us to hear witnesses much more rapidly than if we had to depend entirely on off-the-cuff remarks.

At this point I thought it would be good for us to stand and take a "seventh inning stretch."

So we will take a short recess.

(A short recess was taken.)

Mrs. PROST. The committee will come to order.

We have been advised there are a few people who cannot remain over this evening, but you have previously written in and requested time. Therefore, we are going to hear from three or four who must leave this evening.

First on the list is Mr. Orrin Lee of Coeur d'Alene.

STATEMENT OF ORRIN LEE, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. ORRIN LEE. Madam Chairman, neither one of us has a written statement.

Mrs. PROST. You may proceed.

Mr. ORRIN LEE. I am Orrin Lee, born in Rexburg, Idaho, now living in Coeur d'Alene, and I am a businessman there. I think I represent those select few which you have heard mentioned in the newspapers and here today. I am one of those who appreciates and enjoys the wilderness area.

My family, together with my close friends, different ones have, during the past few years, made a summer trek into a primitive or backwood area. We also take a fall hunting trip into the area.

At first we went just close to Coeur d'Alene, over in the Little North Fork and Coeur d'Alene River Valley country. But the roads moved in, the timber was cut pretty well, and the streams dwindled in size,

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and fish were not available to catch in the proportion which they were previously; so we moved from there into the Cedars area on Moose Creek upstream from Cedar ranger station into Montana and on over the hill. We fished and hunted in that area for a number of years. The roads were built over the top, the timber roads were built about every 100 yards on the side of the mountain, and we vacated that area.

Then we took our families, when the little ones got big enough to sit a horse, and we went down the Lochsa River from the ranger station to spend our vacation.

One of my close friends is manager of the Woolworth store in Coeur d'Alene, and another one is a carpenter, and we have a few ponies that we raise and a used truck which we use, and we made our trek down the Lochsa River.

As you know, the fishing was great before the road came in, and there was elk and such, and you could see them and the boys saw them. The roads then took that area away from us in the sense we particularly enjoyed and last year we went over into the head of Moose Creek, which is on this map here, out from Tom Beal Park. We hunted there successfully this fall.

There has been some statement about not many people using that area. There were 21 cars of hunters parked in the end-of-the-road area, which is the little red road there on the map to the left of the pipe. Twenty-one cars were parked there at one point on the opening of the season.

I feel it a responsibility to come here today to defend, if I can, the thing I like best about Idaho. I live in Idaho. I am not one of the tourists, or tourist dollars. I am a resident of Idaho, and I appreciate this wilderness area that we have.

I grew up over in the Yellowstone country, as I said, and I appreciated that, and I still do, but as much as this area where it is untouched and pretty much free. Where one person may use it now, there will be a hundred tomorrow, and a thousand later on.

I said I was one of those special few. The implication has been given only a few people can afford to go. For five of us who hunted this fall, harvesting for elk, our out-of-pocket expense—I say, out of pocket—because we always have our truck and a few horses—was $22.60 each for five of us.

We have hunted in the Cedars area for as little as $13.50 each for the entire hunting trip, or the entire out-of-pocket expense.

There is one other point I would like to make. I have here the statement that appeared in the Coeur d'Alene paper, as you mentioned before, where the Chief of the Forest Service is quoted, I think out of context and very unfairly, by saying, "Wilderness Bill Costly to Idaho, Forest Claims." I say that is a direct misrepresentation of what was written. In the other paper, of course, is the full text, and the full text says the fire prevention problem can be solved. The people of Idaho have not received adequate information, not true information, about this bill, and they are finding out in the mills, and among the common people, they are finding out a lot about it. And when they do it will snowball and roll, and the opponents will be, I think, 98 percent for it.

I would also like to join another man and say I have been a Republican all my life. But I am adding "Church" to it in this next election.

Thank you. [Applause.]

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This is my boy Richard. I wanted him to tell you his story. He is a Star Scout and leader of his troop.

Mrs. PFOST. We will be happy to hear from you, Richard.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD LEE, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. RICHARD LEE. This year our Scout troop was set to go over to the Selkirk area. We hopped from the truck, about 16 boys in the back of the truck, and all started up the road and met logging construction on the way. It was kind of a dusty trail. We hiked up a small trail with nice ridges and old trails where goats and things like that could go. It was nice and pretty, but there were hardly any signs of game, no deer tracks or anything like that.

We had a wonderful time. We did not catch too many fish, but we all had great fun, and usually you do. Our family used to go over to Lochsa and track up, and before the road was there we would catch lots of fish. We would fill up every night and each had a fish breakfast every morning. Really good.

Last year we went hunting with Dad down to Tom Beal at the head of Moose Creek. We camped in the morning and we have pots and stuff like that, and a good meal. And old Oscar, who has been hunting for years, said, "Take your boy and go up over the ridge here and there will be an elk there."

So we go over and hike half an hour or an hour and he showed me to go this way [indicating], that he is coming up around the mountain. He goes up around and soon you hear two shots, and I, boy—I freeze. I go over and he put two through the ribs of the big bull elk, 12 points, who is still running. I had to finish him off. Great trip. Quite a good-sized horn.

That year we had a party of six and had a wonderful trip.

That is all I have to say.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much.

Can you tell us how old you are?

Mr. RICHARD LEE. Fourteen.

Mrs. PFOST. What grade of school?

Mr. RICHARD LEE. Ninth grade. I was 12 when I got the elk. [Laughter.]

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is James W. Olson, of Grangeville, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Olson.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. OLSON, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, REPRESENTING GRANGEVILLE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. OLSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am James Olson, speaking in behalf of the 90 members of the Grangeville, Idaho, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

I first wish to take this opportunity to thank the Public Lands Subcommittee and especially Representative Pfost for taking time and interest in scheduling this Idaho hearing. It is obvious that our Representatives in the House are interested in the opinions of local people who have a very personal interest in the wilderness bill. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for our representatives in the Senate who apparently ignored requests to hold local hearings.

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We of the Grangeville Jaycees wish to go on record as being opposed to S. 174 for the following reasons:

(1) The bill is entirely unnecessary because existing regulations adequately insure that the people of the United States will have wilderness areas for recreational use.

(2) If this bill is passed it will change a relatively simple procedure of reclassification, which by the way, is handled primarily by local Forest Service personnel and in which local people have ample opportunity to express their views, to a system breeding confusion, complication, and unwieldiness, and which, by the way, will virtually eliminate local opinion.

(3) Prior to the passage of this wilderness bill or to the establishment of a wilderness area we should study the primitive boundaries and reclassify any land which is more adequately suited to be managed under the multiple use concept of Forest Service management.

(4) It has been said, and very eloquently, I might add, by our U.S. Senator, that this legislation is needed now, for the benefit of the minority of the population who will someday visit these areas. He has also said that the majority have no right to trample upon the rights of the minority. These statements are well made and I do not believe any of us intend to trample upon anyone's rights anymore than I believe the legislature has the right to reclassify more than 3 million acres of Idaho land without first establishing that this land is more valuable to the people of the United States as wilderness area than for any other purpose.

(5) It is entirely possible that in time, if this bill is passed, it will increase the Government cost of administration; because this bill lumps into one system lands administered by three separate agencies, confusion and overlapping of supervisory authority could result.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that to correct this problem a new agency will be created whose job it will be to administer all wilderness areas.

(6) We personally believe, however, that the most objectionable feature of this bill is the inconsistency and attempted wastefulness of public moneys by the U.S. Senate.

It was only a few years ago that the U.S. Senate, recognizing that the recreational situation within the United States needed adequate study before any areas were set aside, passed a bill creating a commission to study this very problem.

The report of this Commission is due by Jauary 31, 1962, or 3 months from now. In the 3 years of its existence more than $2 million of our money has been appropriated to enable this Commission to conduct its study. Ignoring these facts the U.S. Senate has passed S. 174 and has urged the House of Representatives to do the same. All this was done approximately 3 months before receipt of a report which cost the American people $2 million and which passage of this bill could invalidate entirely.

In conclusion we urge you to seriously consider all of the factors involved before any action is taken, keeping in mind that passage of this bill will assign 3 million acres of Idaho land to the ill-afforded luxury of wilderness.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much.

Mr. OLSON. Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mrs. Natasha D. Boyd.

You may proceed, Mrs. Boyd.

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STATEMENT OF MRS. NATASHA D. BOYD, HAYDEN LAKE, IDAHO

Mrs. BOYD. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, and fellow testifiers, I am Mrs. Natasha Boyd. I represent myself and my husband. I am 100 percent for the passage of this bill. Mr. Larson and Mr. Magnuson and others have stated that only the rich and the rugged can visit our wilderness areas. How can this be?

I am a half-century and 5. Yet this last summer I myself, my husband, and our two children, who are 7 and 11, visited the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, and the cost was barely above the natural food bill and gas and oil which it cost to drive the Jeep pickup to Boulder Flat.

We all enjoyed fish until it almost came out of our ears. We enjoyed the scenic beauties and the children had their first chance to see the mysteries of a natural hot spring, not man-developed, the peculiarities of the moose, the hunting of the osprey. And they saw a little boa, a rare snake, an unusual thing. They saw plants and herbs, many of them, and they ate wild things. They are still benefiting from their trip.

We in Idaho have a special interest in the wilderness bill. Idaho is sparsely populated compared to other States. Her economy needs dollars. Tourism is, as of 1960, our third ranking industry.

This information came from the Idaho Department of Commerce and Development publication, "Preliminary Tourist Survey." This publication also gives an excellent breakdown of the $120,321,840 which the tourists spent in 1960, showing the benefits to the farming and building industries and many other businesses.

Why do tourists come to Idaho? They certainly do not come for her theater, her music festivals, her gigantic buildings, her historic monuments or even primarily for her lakes (other States surpass her in size and numbers of lakes). They come for her touch of the marvelous old pioneer days, her free open spaces, and her wilderness.

A little personal example here will illustrate the point. Our out-of-State visitors this last summer consisted of a pair of old college friends who came to float through our wilderness down the Salmon River and stopped to see us while they were here. The others, a family of four, came to see us and were so entranced with Idaho that they are in the process of buying a place near us. This home and acreage will be paid for out of moneys earned outside Idaho.

Why is Lewiston rushing construction of tourist camps? Why are we so often seeing new resorts and guest ranches? Possibly Idaho citizens are finding tourists mean dollars. Does the preservation of the remaining wilderness mean anything to us? I think so.

We hear much from the mining and lumber industries about their need for more resources. But why are they not using the resources at their disposal now? Could it be that the public demand for these products is slackening? Times do change. Remember tourism is now our third ranking industry.

Other more universal reasons for guaranteeing the preservation of our wilderness areas include keeping these areas as historical museums to preserve some small part of our country as our forefathers and the pioneers found it.

Also, I consider, wilderness areas should be preserved as laboratories and museums for future scientists. Should we manange to keep from

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blowing ourselves to bits, we are going to be forced to study life processes minutely in order to gain knowledge of ourselves. Our present modern laboratories are manmade environments and may well produce unnatural results which lead us astray. Our wilderness laboratories might be a key to the future.

Last but not least, the wilderness serves our men of letters and our artists as a source of inspiration. Dag Hammarskjold, Justice William Douglas, Emerson, Thoreau, and many of the Biblical prophets knew or know the value of wilderness inspiration in times of stress and strain. Our citizens have benefited from the wilderness-inspired art of the frontier artists, of Thomas Moran, of Edward Wesson, Cedric Wright, and Ansel Adams.

Let me summarize. We of Idaho need our wilderness preserved as an aid to our economic development. We of the United States of America need wilderness areas as laboratories, as museums for our youth, and as places of inspiration for our thinkers and artists.

I would like to read my husband's, if there is time.

Mrs. PROST. You may do so.

STATEMENT OF CARL BOYD (AS READ BY NATASHA BOYD)

The northern part of Idaho is primarily supported by one industry, lumbering. In Shoshone County the only industry is mining. These are failing miserably to support the economy. It is no secret that four lumbering counties have been declared as depressed areas. We need multi-industry instead of more of what we already have. Our fifth largest payroll in Idaho is unemployment compensation payments.

Our best commodity is our scenery, the mountains, the streams, the fauna and flora that inhabit them. Large amounts of it are already exposed to the touring vacationer. Many, many people want something else—a wilderness. They are willing to pay to enjoy it. A trip can be simple or expensive. I was told by a man in California who had flown into an Idaho wilderness that this was the best vacation he and his family had ever had. He hopes to do it this summer and each summer. People are only beginning to discover our wilderness because the national parks and other areas are becoming so crowded.

It is extremely important that the wilderness bill be passed. Let us not sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mrs. Boyd. [Applause.]

We will now turn back to our regular calendar.

Mr. Tony Galdos will appear for the Gem County Chamber of Commerce, of Emmett, Idaho, taking the place of Mr. George Speros.

You may proceed, Mr. Galdos.

STATEMENT OF TONY GALDOS, REPRESENTING THE GEM COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, EMMETT, IDAHO

Mr. GALDOS. Madam Chairman, my name is Tony Galdos. I am a member of the Gem County Chamber of Commerce. I have been appointed by the president to come here and read a resolution passed by that organization.

This is the resolution:

Whereas S. 174 "To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System," has been presented to the Gem County Chamber of Commerce; and

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is dependent upon water resources, agriculture, mining, lumber, livestock operations, tourists, and multiple use of natural resources; and

Whereas such "Wilderness Area," if created, would in our opinion, interfere with the multiple-use concept of our natural resources; and

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Whereas Idaho forest lands, in primitive areas or otherwise, can support more than one use, under proper management; that our primitive areas are presently managed for the best interests of the public, commerce, and industry; that S. 174 is not necessary or required, since the so-called primitive areas are presently protected and administered under existing laws, rules, and regulations without violating basic concepts of multiple use. The existing laws, rules, and regulations and established procedures preserve hunting, fishing, and recreation areas, without the necessity of "experimental legislation" such as S. 174. This is no time to be experimenting with our natural resources; and

Whereas development of watersheds, rivers, streams, and reservoirs for irrigation would be impaired in the "Wilderness Areas"; and

Whereas uncontrolled forest, insects and diseases could interfere with proper timber and watershed management in said areas; and

Whereas prospecting for minerals in said areas would be impaired; and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Gem County Chamber of Commerce, Emmett, Idaho, hereby declares that it is opposed to S. 174, for the reasons mentioned above; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our representatives in Washington, D.C.

Madam Chairman, if I might, I would like to digress and make one comment as to one point I am particularly proud of in this resolution, that one sentence—"This is no time to be experimenting with our natural resources."

This comes from a town which has just recently lost 100 men to active service and, basically, in this town we are keenly aware of our birthright and American heritage and things of that nature, yet we have not dwelled upon that in this resolution sent here.

Our American heritage, we realize, is not one, but many, and we have had challenges from nations that are willing to bury all of those heritages that we cherish.

Therefore, to those people who say that the wilderness bill covers only one-fiftieth, or a little bit of money, or just a tiny bit of lumbering, I would like to hasten to point out that there is only one degree of difference between hot water and steam. Hot water may be fine in a hotwater bottle at the foot of the bed, but to meet this challenge we need steam in industry.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you Mr. Galdos.

Mr. GALDOS. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. C. J. Hopkins, secretary of Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.

You may proceed Mr. Hopkins.

STATEMENT OF C. J. HOPKINS, SECRETARY, POLATCH FORESTS, INC., LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. HOPKINS. Madam Chairman, and Representative Olsen, my name is C. J. Hopkins. I am secretary of Potlatch Forests, Inc., with general offices at Lewiston, Idaho. We are opposed to the enactment into law of S. 174 or other similar-type bills.

We wish to reaffirm our position taken at the hearings on the Selway Primitive Wilderness Area designation at Lewiston, Idaho, on March 9, 1961, and wish to make it crystal clear that we are not opposed to the designation of wilderness areas as such when such areas have been adequately reviewed and are found to best serve the limited or single-purpose use of wilderness.

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We feel that any proposal to designate an area as "wilderness" deserves serious consideration, since it will have a direct effect upon the economy of Idaho and the Nation. The mere act of immediately setting aside large areas as wilderness will not increase its use. Would it, therefore, not be desirable to await the findings of the Outdoor Resource Recreation Review Commission of which the Honorable Gracie Pfost is a member and who is chairman of the congressional committee holding this hearing here today.

And I would also like to compliment her for providing hearings in the West.

You may be interested to know that the smaller sawmills produce more lumber annually in the Clearwater River Area than does Potlatch Forests, Inc. If all of the mills are to operate indefinitely, all mills must have access to more of the merchantable timber of the region for survival. This situation is more vital to the smaller mills which, in most cases, depend upon the Government for their entire source of timber.

There are many reasons why vast primitive areas should not be indiscriminately locked up in wilderness areas, some of which are as follows:

(1) The merchantable timber and the annual growth thereon is all needed—not for new mills, but for continued operation of existing mills, so that one of Idaho's most basic industries may continue to provide employment. This employment produces income to make possible the enjoyment of either our private and public managed forests or primitive areas.

(2) True wilderness areas bring very little revenue into the State or county. They are inaccessible to the general public. That vast number of people who enjoy hunting and fishing do so in the accessible areas of private and public lands. For all practical purposes no roads are allowed, no motorized equipment is permitted, no timber harvesting is permitted, and no improvements are allowed within the concept of S. 174. The forest fires during the last summer in western Montana and in the Idaho Selway primitive type areas demonstrated the inability to either fight or control fires due to the lack of roads. Recent federally proposed sales of fire-damaged timber went begging for bidders, obviously due to inaccessibility and the lack of roads. The same condition would doubtlessly prevail in the event of timber damaged or killed due to disease, bug infestation, or overmaturity.

(3) Idaho is a "have not" State as far as land area is concerned for ad valorem tax purposes. Federally owned land of 34,050,000 acres in Idaho ranks fourth highest in area and third highest in the percent of its area of the 11 Western States. Approximately two-thirds of Idaho land area is federally owned and about 8 percent is State owned. Thus, Idaho citizens must pay the necessary ad valorem taxes for the whole State on, and from, about 26 percent of the land area. Locked-up wilderness areas will permanently remove such timber from any possibility of ad valorem tax income to the State.

(4) Wilderness areas will not yield the county in which they are located the 25-percent revenue from timber sales, grazing fees, and other cash receipts. The 25 percent is earmarked for schools and roads in the respective county.

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On the way down I saw the report of the Forest Service where Idaho received 166,000, and other counties were listed, ending June 30.

(5) The wilderness areas attract few tourists, hunters, or fishermen. Managed forests, which are lands managed for integrated multiple use, make hunting, fishing, hiking, and other recreational facilities readily available to the average man and his family.

This contention is supported in the July 20, 1959, issue of Time magazine in which Chief Forester Richard E. McArdle said that 99 percent of the people who hunt, fish, camp, picnic, or just ride around the country enjoying the scenery in national forests don't use our wilderness areas.

(6) Exploration for minerals, oil, and ore which could be of great benefit to the State and Nation will be seriously restricted in wilderness areas. Idaho's tungsten, so valuable and vital during the war, was first found in a primitive type area which would be locked up as a wilderness under the provisions of S. 174.

(7) The proponents have said the enactment into law of S. 174 will change nothing. If this is true, why is there any need for such legislation? It is said aircraft and motorboats may be used where well established; grazing may continue where well established prior to the effective date of this act; measures may be taken to control fire, insects, and disease (there is silence on the overripe crop of timber); prospecting may be continued where not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment, and so forth.

From a theoretical viewpoint, this is possible under S. 174. However, from a practical viewpoint, these objectives are impossible of attainment, as the conditions may only come to pass subject to such restrictions as the appropriate Secretary deems desirable.

In the case of timber, when would the Secretary deem it desirable to control fire, insects, and disease? Would it not be too little, too late when the fires are raging? How could a Secretary in good conscience take the necessary measures in advance to control fire, insects, and disease when the bill does not permit roads or the use of motorized equipment, and the aims and purposes of the bill set forth that "all such use shall be in harmony, both in kind and degree, with the wilderness environment and with its preservation."

(8) S. 174 would commit 3,129,916 acres, or 9.2 percent, of Idaho's federally owned total of 34,050,000 acres to the limited or single purpose use of wilderness subject only to return to Forest Service status in whole or in part upon recommendation of the President and lack of dissent to such recommendation on the part of either body of Congress.

Under existing law the U.S. Forest Service did not propose to automatically commit the 1,875,000 acres with an estimated 6.9 billion feet of merchantable timber (billion and not million feet) of the Selway Primitive Area to Wilderness classification. In fact, the recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service was 1,163,550 acres containing 3.3 billion feet of timber. The Forest Service conducted local public hearings in the area adjacent to the Selway Primitive Area and listened to proposals of the wilderness people for a total of 1,875,000 acres of wilderness, the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee of 862,110 acres of wilderness, containing 1.6 billion feet of merchant-

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able timber, and the mining interests of zero acres until a complete mineral survey had been made.

While it is true that the Forest Service may designate primitive land as wilderness area on its own volition and authority without approval of either the Congress or the President, it is done as a positive approach rather than the negative or back-door approach of S. 174, which would put the entire 1,875,000 acres in a classification of wilderness and which would require positive action on the part of the President and lack of dissent on the part of either body of Congress to again restore it to forest land status.

(9) I wish respectfully to call your attention, and that of other House Members, to the constitutional aspect of this bill as cited by Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat, of Connecticut, who voted against S. 174 and said:

> Though I support the objective of this bill, I oppose its passage because it delegated to the executive branch the traditional power of Congress, that of disposing of Federal territory.

He further said:

> There was offered to the bill an amendment which would have restored the affirmative power of Congress to dispose of the land in question. If that amendment had been adopted, I would have supported the wilderness bill. Since it was defeated, I voted against the bill.

In conclusion he said:

> I hope the Members of the House of Representatives will give the most careful attention to this constitutional question, and will pass a bill which will preserve both the wilderness areas and the traditional role of Congress.

(10) Opposition was expressed in whole or in part at the March 1961 hearings at Lewiston and Grangeville, Idaho, on the Selway Primitive Wilderness Area designations by the State Grange, a memorial of the 1961 Idaho Legislature, the State Farm Bureau Federation, the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, timber operators and many of their union members, the Idaho Reclamation Association, and the mining people.

This would appear to represent more than a majority of Idaho's citizens with the best interests of the State and its economy foremost. The proponents of the bill doubtless feel that after many years' effort, any bill establishing the principles as set forth will become a toe-in-the-door approach establishing the basic principle, and that amendments may be made in subsequent sessions of the Congress to accomplish all of the goals set forth in the earlier bills. It would appear desirable that a more complete study should be made of the present primitive areas in order that areas best suited for the limited or single purpose use of wilderness may be so designated and lands best adapted for the multiple uses of the control of watersheds, water supply, game management, harvesting of the timber crop, mining, grazing, hunting, fishing, hiking, and recreation may be designated accordingly.

The foregoing action would be consistent with Public Law 86–517 of June 1960, which pledges that "National forests shall be used in accordance with the principle of multiple use."

This practice would also be consistent with a statement of Gifford Pinchot, who advocated a policy of "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."

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Therefore, no good reason can be seen for the enactment of S. 174 into law.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Hopkins. [Applause.]

Our next witness will be Mr. James V. Hjort, of the Greater Boise (Idaho) Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hjort is taking the place of Mr. W. L. Mills, who will appear at a later time. You may proceed, Mr. Hjort.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE V. HJORT, REPRESENTING THE GREATER BOISE (IDAHO) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. HJORT. Madam Chairman and committee members, I am George V. Hjort, a vice president of the Boise Cascade Corp. I am a member of the Greater Boise (Idaho) Chamber of Commerce and its reclamation and natural resources committee and have been delegated by this organization to make their presentation.

The Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce has carefully studied S. 174 and deeply appreciates the opportunity to address the members of this committee today.

We subscribe to the principle that all property should be developed according to the multiple-use theory and that wilderness use is only one of the many phases of the multiple-use philosophy. If every special group could obtain the land they desire for a single use we would need five times as much land as we have now in the United States.

Therefore multiple use has to be practiced to the highest degree. Because S. 174, known as the wilderness bill, does not fully encompass this thinking, we are opposed to it. We believe there will be fewer restrictions for the full economic development of lumbering, mining, grazing, water resources, and tourist travel if the areas are left primitive until studied because—

(1) S. 174 will discourage the efforts of the mining industry to prospect for and develop mineral deposits. While provision is made in S. 174 to permit a prospector to prospect, there is no assurance that the claim can be developed.

(2) S. 174 will eventually bring about a substantial reduction in land available for grazing. Here again the bill provides for grazing, but it is our feeling that grazing and private ownerships will be eliminated.

(3) S. 174 will limit the opportunity for the lumber industry to obtain timber. In Idaho 1½ million acres have been classified as commercial timberland within the three primitive areas involved. Conservative estimates show that this is enough timber to keep all the sawmills in Idaho operating for 8 years. Other estimates claim there are 12 billion feet and this would keep all of the mills in Idaho going for 12 years, and I suspect employment for 1,000 or 1,500 people forever when you consider what the land would yield. At the present time there is not enough timber for existing mills in Idaho.

(4) Proper evaluation of lands for multiple use necessarily includes the consideration of taxes. If grazing, mining, and lumbering are carried on, the tax base will be broadened. If the areas are locked up, taxes will be higher because of the lesser base and the additional costs a roadless timbered area will incur for control of fire, disease,

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and insects. And folks, don't ever think this is a status quo sort of thing. The fuel accumulates in the forests. The Lord burned these forests when he took care of them so they could start again. If material is not hauled away, the hazard becomes higher.

The same applies to insects; the trees become more infested with insects as they become older and the problem of controlling them with borate droppings from airplanes and so on will not be of any help to the taxpayers' pocketbooks.

S. 174 will create stumbling blocks in the way of developing water storage for agricultural use. We cannot conceive how dams will be built where no roads are allowed. We feel there would be many years of delay before permission would be given to build dams needed for water storage. Water is one of the most important natural resources and its storage in dams on the headwaters of mountain streams is an efficient method. No stream should be excluded from the program whether it is in a primitive or wilderness area.

(6) S. 174 will limit the future development of areas available to automobile tourists and thus make the State less attractive for future tourist travel.

Wilderness regulations prohibit the building of roads, the harvesting of timber, the establishment of resorts, summer homes and hunting lodges, and similar uses. We therefore feel that a very few people would visit the areas. If these areas which have commercial value are developed for their greatest use, roads will be built, and there will be more of an opportunity for people from everywhere to see the areas.

In Idaho it is estimated that over 1 million acres of the present primitive expanse would find their highest use in wilderness values, which we believe would be of sufficient size to meet all requirements. The size of a wilderness area is not as important as its quality, and the quality of areas left for wilderness would be very high, thus making it possible to secure for Idaho tourists both for wilderness and for areas accessible by automobile.

In general, the bill's intent is to first create a more restrictive boundary than a primitive area has so that studies can be made later for additions, deletions, and special situations. We feel that this is a backward process and that the study by the Forest Service to determine in a logical manner what the highest use is in each case should be continued. Then the boundaries to define areas which preserve the wilderness aspects that best fit the multiple-use program can be drawn.

The Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce believes that Congress should approve areas that will become wilderness and does not believe in the system set up in S. 174 whereby the Secretary of Agriculture may recommend changes to the President, who, in turn, is required to notify Congress of his recommendations. The President's recommendations then will become effective only if Congress does not pass a resolution opposed to the President's proposals. This gives either the House or Senate the power of veto. We believe Congress should make the laws and the President maintain his power of veto. If S. 174 is passed, the primitive areas will become wilderness areas, and it will be more difficult for a good land management program to achieve its objective. The primitive areas were set up to be holding areas so that studies could be made. Consequently, S. 174 is not needed.

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It is for the above reasons that the Greater Boise, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce urges that S. 174 not be enacted.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Dr. John W. Swartley.

You may proceed, Dr. Swartley.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN W. SWARTLEY, M.D., McCALL, IDAHO

Dr. SWARTLEY. My name is John W. Swartley, M.D. I am a practicing physician and surgeon in the village of McCall, Idaho, and have been a resident of McCall for the past 4 years. I am opposed to S. 174.

During this time I have been fortunate enough to have taken several sorties into the areas involved in the above bill. Also, I am aware of the economic problems involved both in our immediate area and the State of Idaho. For these and for the following reasons I feel the above wilderness bill is unnecessary legislation.

We have now in effect the National Forest Service system with professionally trained and experienced personnel. They have been, through the years, administering federally owned land utilizing it to the best interest of those in local areas, the national needs, both present and future. This is exemplified by the multiple-use concept as set forth now in their programs. The present system of designations of wilderness areas from primitive areas, which is carefully controlled, seems to be adequate for the purpose of providing wilderness areas.

Further, the area proposed in the State of Idaho, encompasses a rather large area which includes areas that should be under the multiple-use program of the U.S. Forest Service. This bill places in jeopardy a considerable portion of the present and future economic growth area of the State of Idaho. Although it has been said, repeatedly, that it will not affect the present operations in these areas, when one reads the bill there seem little protection provided as the areas within the boundaries can be taken in or deleted by Congress, at will. It makes it possible, therefore, for small pressure groups, both for and against, to make possible these additions and deletions without definite control by the Forest Service.

I am in full accord with the basic idea of providing a wilderness area that will remain untouched, but it seems more practical to designate smaller areas within the proposed area that obviously will not upset the present program. This would operate similar to national parks but without the provision of commercialization.

Other points, such as control and harvest of game, control of insects, fire control, and so forth, may be discussed by others who are more qualified than I am, but it would seem that their functions could be carried on effectively and efficiently in smaller areas.

I wish to summarize by stating again that I feel this legislation is unnecessary, as first, there are adequate controls of these areas already in force; second, the areas included in Idaho are such they would seriously affect the future economic growth of the State and, finally, the bill, as written, provides too great an opportunity for small pressure groups to have areas deleted which would place a finality to the present economic growth of this area that would be difficult to change for this would be the law of the land.

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Thank you, ma'am.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Dr. Swartley. [Applause.]

Will Mr. Art Lynn of the Inland Empire Section, Society of American Foresters, come forward with his statement—also Mr. Charles Hasse of the Cascadians of Yakima?

STATEMENT OF ART LYNN, INLAND EMPIRE SECTION, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, PULLMAN, WASH.

Mr. LYNN. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, I am Art Lynn, a member of the Inland Empire Section of the Society of American Foresters. Many of the foresters that are within our chapter are active managers of these areas which are now in question.

At its fall business meeting on September 29, 1961, at the Lewis and Clark Hotel in Lewiston, the Inland Empire Section of the Society of American Foresters directed its society affairs committee to take a poll of the section membership in regard to the current wilderness bill. The committee was asked to prepare a summary of this poll in time to present it at the McCall, Idaho, hearings on S. 174 scheduled for October 30, 1961.

In response to this directive, the society affairs committee prepared a simple questionnaire and copies of the wilderness bill (S. 174) which were mailed together to the section membership on October 10, 1961. The questionnaire consisted of a double post card which contained the following message:

OCTOBER 10, 1961.

DEAR SAF, IE SECTION MEMBER: At its fall meeting the section directed its society affairs committee to poll the section membership in regard to the current wilderness bill (S. 174) which has passed the Senate and is coming up for consideration in the House in January. Hearings are being conducted on S. 174 now and will be held at McCall, Idaho, on October 30, 1961, where the Inland Empire Section, Society of American Foresters, will be represented. Therefore, your prompt return of the enclosed questionnaire is urgently requested.

If you have not recently read it, please read the copy of S. 174: "A bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes," which is enclosed. Then send us your reply and write your opinion concerning S. 174 to your U.S. Senator or Representative or both.

INLAND EMPIRE SECTION,
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS,
SOCIETY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The questionnaire itself is reproduced below:

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, INLAND EMPIRE SECTION

BALLOT ON WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

1. Are you in favor of the passage now of any bill essentially the same as S. 174 (87th Cong., 1st sess.)? Yes _____ No _____ No opinion _____.

2. Do you plan to attend the hearings on S. 174 at McCall Idaho, on October, 1961? Yes_____ No_____.

Your further comments concerning your attitude toward S. 174 are solicited:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name (optional) _____.

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A copy of the wilderness bill (S. 174) such as was sent out with the preceding questionnaire is attached to this report

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE POLL

The questionnaire and a copy of the S. 174 bill were sent to 329 members of the section who live within the inland empire section area, comprising roughly Idaho, north of the Salmon River, and much of eastern Washington, especially northeastern Washington.

As of October 26, 1961, the number of replies received is 170. However, also as of this date, members who have not returned their questionnaires are being requested to do so; hence, pending receipt of late replies, this is in the nature of a preliminary report based on the 170 replies received as of now. The replies received can be classified into three categories:

(1) Those who favor passage of S. 174 or a similar bill, in number—68; (2) Those who oppose the passage of S. 174 or a similar bill, in number—101; otherwise, it would be a matter of about 3 to 2 in opposition to the bill. (3) One card returned by the Post Office Department, undeliverable because of no forwarding address.

Of those voting "No," 10 expressed an intention of attending the hearings at McCall and 2 indicated that they might possibly attend. Of those favoring passage of the bill, one indicated his intention to attend the hearings.

Individual comments on the wilderness bill were volunteered by 90 members; 70 of those offering comments were against the bill and 20 were in favor of it. Of those who were against the bill, only one made comments which tended to qualify or reduce the force of his negative vote. Of the 20 who were in favor of the bill and made comments, 8 affirmed their positive stand and 12 qualified their position indicating some dissaatisfaction with the bill.

Many of the comments made have a common basis for classification and have, therefore, been classified and tabulated as follows:

Comment	*Occurrences*
(1) Favors multiple-use management by presently authorized agencies	25
(2) Expresses concern for local values sealed off	11
(3) Opposes large wilderness areas as a use of public land; wilderness use is recognized as a vested interest which does not pay for itself	16
(4) Bill is unnecessary, superfluous, a do-nothing bill	14
(5) Bill needs amendments and revision	
(6) Bill is unsound ecologically	
(7) Bill would be bulwark against change in management to fit change in use value	1
(8) Provides insufficient protection	4
(9) If any, legislation should come after action on ORRRC report	7
(10) Generally favors intent and effect of the bill	10

Many who made comments had several of the above ideas so that the total number of those who commented is now equal to the total number of comments made.

Of those who voted for the bill, 25 signed in the space provided on the card for an optional self-identification. Of those who voted against the bill, 66 signed their names in the space provided. One of the repliants indicated a fear of reprisal as the reason for omitting his signature.

Finally, the committee has a complete file of all of the information received so far in this connection and will be able to provide a more complete analysis at a later date, including a complete list of the comments made in their original form if this is desirable.

Submitted by Inland Empire Section, Society of American Foresters Society Affairs Committee, Richard William Dingle, chairman.

Thank you very much.

Mr. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Lynn. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Charles Hesse. You may proceed, Mr. Hesse.

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STATEMENT OF CHARLES HESSE, REPRESENTING THE CASCADIANS, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. HESSE. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, I don't know if Martians have two ears, but any Martian with two ears listening here today would say, "Man, do these people need a wilderness."

This is a statement in favor of the wilderness bill from the Cascadians of Yakima.

The Cascadians comprise in their active membership people engaged in cattle raising, secretarial work, fruit growing, banking, medicine, carpentry, teaching. We have a healthy number of healthy young people with us, many of whom are college students.

We hike, we climb, we fish, we ski, and we snowshoe. Winter and summer the forests and mountains have been our playground and a way of life for us since the inception of our club in 1921. We now are more active than we have ever been, as is the case with nearly every such organization in the West.

Today everyone is a conservationist. The surest road to political suicide for the politician would be to announce himself anticonservation. For the businessman to subscribe to any other principle would be poor public relations indeed. Also, those governmental agencies entrusted with public lands are firmly dedicated, according to their publications, to the practice of conservation.

Some groups promote what is called the "use-theory" of conservation. Others refer to it as the "use-up theory."

Then there is the wilderness conservationist. He is described by members of some other groups as belonging to the "daffodil" segment of our society.

There are elements of humor in this, deeper than surface laughter. For this wilderness conservationist, the Daffodil Man, the lover of forest, stream, and peak, was the original conservationist. He has amused, or infuriated, other groups, yet he has been towing history in his wake.

For years he has preached the spiritual and physical benefits of periodic turns at hard wilderness living.

Psychologists now agree, and prescribe an ample dosage for an increasingly soft and neurotic—and therefore, vulnerable—society.

A crowding population will need plenty of wilderness. Today is our last chance to plan for it.

Opponents of the wilderness bill are the inheritors of a viewpoint which has fought the establishment of every national park and sanctuary in our country. Who among the millions of park users agrees with that viewpoint today?

We Cascadians, as citizens of the 20th century, recognize the need for timber and other resources in the economy. We also believe in resources other than economic. What we would like to see from wilderness opponents is some of this same kind of split-level thinking—some demonstration that they, too, believe in areas of thought and feeling that transcend dollar values. When we do see such evidence, then perhaps their insatiable appetite for more will have been superseded by a viewpoint large enough to encompass the thought of a world which still has its islands of natural beauty.

The consensus of American public opinion, reflected in the fact that we do have national parks and wilderness areas, is that places of

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untrammeled beauty should be saved for their inspirational and refreshing qualities. Americans, by and large, believe in government of law—not of men. We have some wilderness. Now we need a law to protect it from the possibility of a wrong man in office making a wrong decision.

In conclusion: The wilderness bill is not irrevocable. The decision to destroy wilderness is a final choice. Any legal protection we give a wilderness now, Congress can easily revoke if the national welfare ever demands it.

We want this power only in the hands of Congress.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you. [Applause.]

I think the people in the audience will be interested to know the results of a count of the communications received here by the subcommittee. This does not include those who have been heard.

We have 103 communications favoring the legislation and 33 against.

The count was done this afternoon while we were in session.

In order to hear as many as we possibly can the committee and staff are willing to work a while this evening. The committee will recess at this time and return to the hall at 8 o'clock this evening and remain in session at least an hour or longer after supper.

In order that you may know your turn our first witness this evening will be Mr. A. J. Teske, then Mr. Robert Morris, Mr. C. W. McDowell, and then Mr. Wilbur F. Wilson, Mr. T. B. Burton, and Mr. John Edwards. Others will be heard if time permits.

(Whereupon, the subcommittee recessed at 5:50 p.m., to reconvene at 8 p.m., the same day.)

EVENING SESSION

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8 p.m., in the Masonic Hall, Hon. Gracie Pfost (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mrs. PFOST. The subcommittee on public lands will now come to order for the further consideration of wilderness legislation.

As announced earlier this evening, our first witness will be Mr. A. J. Teske, secretary, Idaho Mining Association, of Boise, Idaho.

While he is coming to the stand, I should like to ask unanimous consent that subject to review as to competency under the committee rules, statements received but not presented orally will be made a part of the record.

Is there objection?

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Mrs. PFOST. You may proceed, Mr. Teske.

STATEMENT OF A. J. TESKE, SECRETARY, IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. TESKE. Thank you, Madam Chairman, and members of the committee. My name is A. J. Teske. I reside at Boise, Idaho, and I am secretary of the Idaho Mining Association which represents virtually all of the producing mining operations in the State of Idaho.

Before getting into my regular testimony, I thought this afternoon when the University of Idaho State gentleman talked, I would be tempted to accept his challenge to debate this issue. However, I

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don't think this would be very fruitful an encounter with a man who can categorically say 90 percent of the public is for the bill. Who can categorically say all the arguments are specious and biased and based on cupidity. I think he might have said stupid, too, and that the No. 1 organization working for economic deveopment and progress is public enemy No. 1.

And now I can proceed with the debate.

I would like to ask at this point if I may submit another statement by another member of the public lands committee of the association. With your consent, I would like to have it entered into the record after my testimony. It will be sent to you tomorrow.

Mrs. PROST. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement referred to appears on p. 148.)

Mr. TESKE. I do not think I need to say that my purpose in appearing before this subcommittee today is to express and explain in behalf of the membership of the organization I represent our opposition to enactment of S. 174, the wilderness bill, which would establish wilderness preservations as a policy of Congress and set up by statute the procedures for incorporating extensive areas of Federal lands in the West into a wilderness system.

We oppose this legislation for a number of compelling reasons:

(1) It is our conviction that the segregation of substantial areas for single-purpose, nonproductive wilderness use would be extremely detrimental to the future growth and progress of the basic natural resource economy of Idaho and other western public land States.

(2) As presently written, the bill permits wide variation of interpretation as to the meaning and intent of its provisions, thus making it virtually impossible to anticipate with any degree of accuracy the full impact of wilderness preservation upon the various resource industries which are the backbone of the western economy.

(3) We feel that the protection of exclusive wilderness use by special statute is contrary to sound conservation principles and a violation of the multiple-use concept which was declared to be the policy of Congress last year.

In further support of our position we would like to expand briefly on each of our reasons for opposing this legislation and present factual evidence to justify them.

As to the impact on western economic development we feel it must be recognized that the basic economy of Idaho and most other States in the mountain West is founded on the productive use of their public lands. These lands comprise nearly 65 percent of Idaho's land area and nearly 50 percent of the entire area of the Western States and they contain a large measure of the basic resources on which the western economy depends—namely minerals, timber, forage, and water.

It is evident, therefore, that the removal of any significant acreage of these Federal lands from resource utilization will have an adverse impact upon the economic progress of the State and locality in which the acreage is located.

The 3 million plus acres of primitive area in Idaho which would be impounded by the wilderness bill amounts to between 9 and 10 percent of the total Federal lands in the State and nearly 15 percent of the national forest land. Even these figures do not represent the full impact on Idaho because these areas have been administered as primitive

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by the Forest Service for more than 20 years, and the inaccessibility maintained under such classification has prevented normal utilization of the resources they contain. Consequently the resource potential must be considered proportionately greater than in other public lands.

Of all the Western States, Idaho will suffer the most serious impact by passage of the wilderness bill because it has within its borders about 22 percent of the 14 million acres that will be immediately closed to all except wilderness use.

Furthermore, more than half of the Idaho acreage is officially classified by the Forest Service as commercial forest land. In fact, more than one-third of the commercial forest land in the entire 14 million acres is in Idaho. In no other State does the percentage of commercial forest approach Idaho's figure.

Evaluation of the mineral potential of the proposed Idaho wilderness areas presents a difficult problem because these areas have never had more than a cursory geological reconnaissance and practically nothing is known about the mineral values that may be contained therein. This is due in large measure to the lack of accessibility under administration as a primitive area, the remoteness from the lack of transportation facilities to markets, and the general depressed condition of the domestic mining industry in recent years.

However, the Idaho areas eligible for wilderness designation are generally regarded by competent geologists and earth scientists as highly favorable for mineral deposits by virtue of their geological environment and their location in relation to highly productive mineral districts, including the Coeur d'Alene, Lemhi, Blaine, Custer, Valley and Boise Counties.

It is significant that, during the very period the wilderness controversy has been going on, it has been determined that promising deposits of one of today's wonder metals, beryllium, are present in one of the areas proposed for segregation as perpetual wilderness. These discoveries attest to the areas' mineral potential and suggest that it would be a mistake of considerable magnitude to assign these areas to permanent wilderness status before a thorough inventory has been made of all their potential resources values by competent and qualified professions in each of the various resource fields.

With respect to our second point that the present draft of the bill is subject to various interpretations, we submit the following examples:

(1) Of particular interest to the mining industry are the special provisions in the bill which have to do with mineral exploration and mining in the wilderness areas. These provisions permit mineral prospecting only to the extent that it does not disrupt wilderness environment. More extensive prospecting, development work, and mining can be authorized only by the President himself, if it can be proved to his satisfaction that such activities in a specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and its people than will their denial.

Sponsors and supporters of the bill interpret these provisions as adequate protection for mining interests in the wilderness areas. The mining industry, however, and anyone who has even a vague knowledge of its problems and practices, is fully convinced that these provisions are meaningless in practical application.

The limitation of prospecting to that which does not disturb wilderness environment virtually eliminates all prospecting by modern

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methods. Furthermore, all incentive for the expenditure of time and money on mineral exploration would be destroyed because even in the event that a mineral discovery would be made in a wilderness area, it could not be protected through location of a mineral claim. The only avenue for permission to develop the find and try to bring it into production would be directly to the White House, and the burden of proof for establishing the paramount importance of the mineral discovery would rest with the finder who is denied the right to develop the evidence necessary to support his case before the President. Any appeal to the President would make the prospector's discovery a matter of public knowledge, and such disclosure would be highly unlikely in the absence of the protection of a mining claim location.

It is the considered opinion of the mining industry that if the wilderness bill is enacted into law in its present form, all mineral prospecting will be completely and permanently terminated in an area so vast that it dwarfs all the important producing mining districts in the West.

To take such action without first employing every available tool and technique for evaluating the mineral potential would, we believe, be the height of folly, particularly since it is known that most of the areas, including those in Idaho, possess the geologic environment peculiar to mineral deposition.

In this connection it is of more than passing interest to note that at least one Western Senator who spoke in support of and voted for the bill has since publicly conceded that the provisions for mineral entry are too restrictive and that he will support an amendment to broaden the provisions for mineral entry and to permit oil and gas drilling in wilderness areas. This gentleman voted for the bill; now he says he does not think these provisions are adequate. We have contended this right along.

It is not only the prospect of exclusion from wilderness that is cause for alarm to the mining industry. Substantial additional restrictions on prospecting activity can confidently be predicted due to the steadily increasing demand for recreational facilities in those national forests available to the motoring public. Within the past few weeks the Forest Service has forecast a virtual doubling of recreational visits to the national forest areas within the next few years. Since none of the wilderness areas would be available to satisfy the requirements of these wheelborne tourists for each accessibility by road, the accommodation of this influx of visitors will doubtlessly necessitate the withdrawal from mineral entry of many additional acres outside the wilderness areas for camp sites, roadside parks, picnic and administrative areas, and so forth. Thus, mineral prospecting will be further curtailed in this manner to the detriment of Idaho's economy as well as the Nation's defense posture.

(2) Also subject to conflict of interpretation are the provisions which make the wilderness areas subject to existing private rights and those which offer protection of established practices within the areas.

The clause honoring existing private rights, which occurs in at least two places in the wilderness bill, is interpreted by some sponsors and supporters of the legislation as assurance that existing mining operations, airfields, and other private holdings within wilderness areas will continue to be held and operated much as they are now.

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Other proponents of the measure hold that the presence of these mines, airstrips, and private holdings are a manifest violation of the wilderness concept as defined in section 2(b) and 6(b) and will have to be acquired and removed in order to maintain true wilderness environment. They seem to feel that the clause "subject to existing private rights" would be adequately honored by reasonable compensation to the existing owners through condemnation or other forced sale procedures.

There are doubtlessly a substantial number of hunters and fishermen who support the wilderness bill because they believe air access will be continued. In the case of the proposed reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Area from primitive to wilderness, however, the Forest Service said, in relation to seven tracts of private land, of which four were guest ranches and hunting bases dependent on air access:

> While these holdings now serve an important place in facilitating the needed elk harvest, it is imperative that they be acquired in order to assure wilderness preservation.

It would seem, therefore, that, despite the implications in the bill, existing private rights have no protection other than reasonable compensation. Supporting this interpretation is the provision—section 4—authorizing the appropriate Secretaries to acquire any privately owned land within the wilderness system.

This attitude of the responsible administrative authorities also renders of dubious value the special provision of the bill—section 6(c)—regarding established usage of aircraft and motorboats in wilderness areas. Sponsors of the bill point to this provision as positive assurance that established usage of these mechanical facilities will be continued.

As presently drafted, however, the bill says only that these practices may be continued, subject to such restrictions as deemed necessary by administrative officials who have already determined that the airstrips necessary to serving aircraft must be removed.

If it is intended that the bill positively protect established uses of aircraft and motorboats, the wording of this provision should be as unequivocal as the section providing special handling of the Boundary Water Canoe Area in Minnesota. With respect to this particular wilderness area, the bill says:

> Nothing in this act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

Equity would seem to require equal consideration for wilderness areas in other States.

(3) It is evident from the debate on the Senate floor and subsequent public statements that supporters of this legislation believe the provision for review of primitive areas will assure that those portions found to be more suitable for multiple use will be released from their restricted wilderness classification and will revert to ordinary forest lands.

We respectfully submit that the wording of the bill provides no such assurance. The bill, as presently written, merely requires that the primitive areas be reviewed for "suitability for preservation as wilderness" and the Secretary of Agriculture, who is charged with the responsibility for administering this part of the law, has made it clear

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in a letter to Senator Anderson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that he interprets his assignment as being limited to a review for "suitability for continued inclusion in the wilderness system."

Furthermore, the principal sponsor of the legislation, Senator Anderson, has indicated his conviction that the measure must be interpreted by the administrative agencies as a directive to maintain the wilderness character of the areas involved.

It is obvious that an area can have a beautiful stand of timber, contain lush meadows for grazing, be underlain by extensive mineral deposits and still be entirely suitable for retention in wilderness status. There is no requirement in the bill, either stated or implied, that the administrative agency must release from wilderness status any segments having paramount values for multiple-resource use.

A case in point is the recent Forest Service review of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area for purposes of reclassification as a wilderness area. In this instance, the area recommended for wilderness classification contained, by the Forest Service's admission—

> About 3½ billion board-feet of commercial timber which, if not preserved by wilderness classification, would eventually be merchantable.

The mineral potential of the area was dismissed with the casual observation that—

> there are no known mining claims within the proposed wilderness area that might pose a threat to its wilderness classification.

No evidence was presented that the area contained no significant mineral values.

Thus, it would appear to us that the review process cannot be regarded as a measure of protection of the multiple-use concept, but rather as a justification for making permanent the existing restrictive classification.

(4) Another portion of the bill subject to misinterpretation and misconception is that which provides for congressional veto of wilderness recommendations by either branch of Congress. Sponsors of the bill argue persuasively that the provision returns to Congress its rightful supervision and control over public lands and both by direct statement and implication have indicated that congressional rejection of a wilderness recommendation is final.

The provisions of the bill, however, seem to give Congress only very limited latitude and responsibility in making the final determination for wilderness designations. In the first place, there is no provision for amendment of a recommendation by Congress. It must be accepted or rejected in toto.

Secondly, a rejected recommendation can immediately, or any time within 2 years, be reinstated in revised form. Since there is no limitation on the number of revisions that may be submitted to Congress, all the presently designated primitive areas can be retained in restrictive classification for the entire 14 years of the review period. Thus, the power of Congress, while ultimately final, can be circumvented over an extended period of years to the distinct advantage of the prowilderness group.

Our third reason for opposing the wilderness bill is that we believe it is contrary to sound conservation principles and a violation of the multiple-use concept.

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Although this legislation has been widely acclaimed by its advocates as an enlightened conservation measure, we believe it is actually a glaring departure from conservation philosophy as conceived and endorsed by such notable authors of the conservation movement as Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. To them conservation meant the wise and judicious use of natural resources to the end that the greatest good for the greatest number of people would be served in the long run.

The wilderness bill, as we see it, emphasizes nonuse of the valuable resources in wilderness areas, or, in effect, waste of these resources. The vast areas which would be impounded as wilderness would serve only a limited esthetic or recreational need for an extremely limited number of people, and, if preserved in their pristine condition, would doubtlessly, in the long run, be devastated by the ordinary ravages of nature such as fire and insect infestation.

It is our view that the principles of conservation and the interests of the Nation would best be served by application of the multiple-use concept in the administration of Federal lands.

This is not to say that we feel there is no place for wilderness preservation in our national policy for administration of our remaining public lands. On the contrary, we are convinced that there are tens of millions of acres of remote and high country that will find their highest and best use for generations to come as unspoiled wilderness.

Furthermore, we believe that these areas will be more than adequate to serve the needs of the limited number of people who have the physical stamina, the time, and the financial resources to take advantage and enjoy the benefits of them.

According to official Forest Service figures, there were a total of 68.4 million recreation visits made to the 181 million acres of natural forest areas in 1958. Of these millions of forest recreationists, only a little more than 550,000 visited the 14 million acres of wilderness and primitive areas. Thus, 8 percent of the national forest land was literally reserved for about eight-tenths of 1 percent of the people who seek recreation in national forest lands. The other 99-plus percent found their pleasures in the areas under multiple-use management.

There are already some 6.8 million acres of these lands that are permanently set aside as wild, wilderness, or canoe areas, and in addition, the major portion of our 22 million acres of national park land is preserved in an unimpaired primitive status, as required by the national park law. There are, therefore, at least 22 to 25 million acres of wilderness area already available for those more venturesome recreation seekers who like to get away from roads and other evidences of civilization.

If more acreage is needed for this extremely small group of people it seems to us it is incumbent upon them to produce evidence and establish the need. The question is not whether wilderness areas are desirable or necessary but rather how much wilderness do we need and can we reasonably afford, in view of the impending population explosion.

It seems to us the burden of proof should logically fall upon those who demand more permanent wilderness acreage and the evidence of need should consist of more than glittering generalities and emotional appeals about the grandeur of nature, the solace of solitude and the spiritual rejuvenation of unborn generations.

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In addition to the spiritual and recreational requirements of these generations, there are the physical requirements to consider. The new Americans in the years ahead are going to need jobs as well as solitude and minerals, food and fiber as well as recreation. It seems to us it would be a grave mistake to handicap unnecessarily the economic machinery for providing these jobs and materials.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate and emphasize that the mining industry's opposition to the wilderness bill is not based on any quarrel with the wilderness preservation concept, but rather on the sincere conviction that passage in its present form would not serve the best interests of the relatively undeveloped West or of the Nation as a whole.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Hesse. [Applause.]

(The statement of Mr. Schwinn, referred to by Mr. Teske, follows:)

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. SCHWINN

My name is Donald E. Schwinn. I am a lawyer and a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and I am a member of the Public Lands Committee of the Utah Mining Association.

The Utah Mining Association represents all of the major mining industries in the State of Utah. At the present time, its membership includes approximately 34 mining companies employing in excess of 10,000 persons.

Miles Romney, manager of the Utah Mining Association will make a formal statement to this committee at its hearing in Montrose, Colo., on November 1. However, I would like to have the record show that, in behalf of the Public Lands Committee of the Utah Mining Association, I support and endorse the statement and testimony presented for the Idaho Mining Association by its secretary, A. J. Teske.

I respectfully request that this brief statement of endorsement be entered in the record immediately following the statement and testimony of the Idaho Mining Association.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Morris, Idaho Mining Association, Boise.

You may proceed, Mr. Morris.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT MORRIS, IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. MORRIS. Honorable Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I am Robert Morris of Boise, Idaho, a small businessman and equipment salesman. My comments here will be my own.

I wish to state my objection and opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 174, for the following reasons and request that these objections be included in the official records.

I believe the enactment of the bill at this time would be a threat to our economy and a greater threat to the military strength of the United States, at this time and in the time of war.

Within the boundaries of most of the proposed wilderness areas in Idaho are a large portion of the vast wealth of our country's undeveloped minerals, timber, grazing, power, and others. In all probability the largest portion of the known rare earth deposits in the United States are there—rare earths which are now so critically needed in our economy and in our space and missile programs.

There has been no competent, qualified, and unbiased inventory of these natural resources made. I grew up on the backwoods at the

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very edge of one of these proposed areas and with my father, a professional mining engineer and one of the foremost geologists in the United States, have been in these areas many times, on his reports and exploration trips, and any attempt to minimize the natural resources within the areas is biased and misleading. Therefore, I propose that any action on passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174, be delayed until an unbiased, competent, and qualified inventory of the natural resources within their boundaries be made.

The enactment of the bill would deny the public use and development and production of the natural resources within the wilderness areas. Resources which are needed now and in the very near future are in these areas. Our economy is badly sagging, due in large part to the fact that the majority are living off of non-resource-producing businesses and the natural-resource-producing industries which are our basic wealth are in a minority.

The ratio is out of balance. Also our population is expanding at a gigantic rate. We need all available resources. What happens during a depression? Those who can go back to producing from the land which gives us new wealth.

Therefore, due to these reasons any withdrawal of the use of the natural resources of an area the size of the proposed wilderness bill will be badly felt in our national economy in the very near future.

We are now in a full-scale cold war and also a full-scale shooting war is imminent. All of our natural resources within the boundaries of our country are needed now. It takes time, especially time, to develop and produce natural resources such as timber, minerals, livestock, and others.

Therefore, at this time a large resource withdrawal as proposed by wilderness bill, S. 174, is very critical to our safety and military strength.

This Nation is what it is today due to the production and development of our natural resources by free private enterprise. The wilderness areas are wilderness today due to their natural location, elevation, geologic status and climatic conditions and most of them do not need any manmade wilderness law to keep them that way.

Representative Olsen, I noticed, today asked about mineralization in the proposed Selway-Bitterroot area and some other areas, and also had any beryllium deposits been discovered in these areas. There has been beryllium discovered in the Sawtooth primitive area which shows good promise.

Mr. OLSEN. Do you know whether on Montana land or Federal land?

Mr. MORRIS. On Idaho Federal land. The fluorspar deposits in there, titanium, I think are on Federal land.

Mr. OLSEN. I thought they were on State of Montana land. That is the only reason I asked.

Mr. MORRIS. I would have to look it up for sure.

Mr. OLSEN. I am aware it affects this area and I thought I would help that witness today. I was trying to help him a little. I am glad to have any information now.

Thank you.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you very much.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much, Mr. Morris. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. C. E. McDowell. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF C. E. McDOWELL, IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. McDowell. Madam Chairman and gentlemen, I am Charlie McDowell from Eagle, Idaho, and a citizen and miner.

I wish to state my objections to this wilderness bill, S. 174, as I believe the enactment of this bill is a threat to the economy of the State of Idaho and the United States, also to the livelihood of the people of Idaho.

We all know that logging, mining, grazing, and farming are the backbone of Idaho's industry and economy. I oppose this bill because it would restrict future mining and exploration and development of one of the largest undeveloped mineral areas in the United States.

It would also restrict logging of large amounts of ripe timber which will otherwise die or burn in forest fires and it will restrict the grazing of sheep and cattle.

I talked to a lot of people in the last few months about this, farmes, grange members, church members, and I find a very high percentage of people against it. Most of the people who are for it are people who are nonproductive. They are not in any land production such as the development of these resources.

The Congress has given the Forest Service the laws to regulate these areas and they are doing a very good job. The game department has their laws. I think it is necessary to defeat this bill to preserve the economy and livelihood of the people of the State of Idaho and of the United States.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Prost. Thank you very much, Mr. McDowell. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Wilbur F. Wilson, president of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Wilson.

STATEMENT OF WILBUR F. WILSON, PRESIDENT, IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. Wilson. Madam Chairman, Representative Olsen, my name is Wilbur F. Wilson. I live at Hammett, Idaho, and am a farmer and livestock rancher. I am a second-generation rancher and farmer. Our family has been using the public domain Federal lands for 60 years. I am president of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

On behalf of hundreds of members of our organization which I represent, we appreciate the opportunity to have the privilege of presenting our views to your committee in respect to wilderness legislation as proposed in S. 174.

At our area meetings, midyear meetings and our conventions for the past 2 years, the members of our organization have unanimously opposed enactment of wilderness legislation. They are convinced the intent and the final result of enactment of such legislation would be detrimental to continued operations of many industries and which would adversely affect our economy.

The present bill, in our opinion, is still in a most undesirable form. Though some say it contains safeguards in a modified form for some resource use, on study, this is not effectively set out.

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We are convinced that this measure deprives Congress of its constitutional rights in legislating laws in establishing specific areas for administration by land management agencies.

We note that automatically, such areas as those now set aside as parks, monuments, and primitive could be designated under this act as wilderness and all provisions of the law would apply. Congress many years ago, in its deliberations and good judgment, by their own volition, set up our national park system and designated monument areas. The Forest Service, for a great many years, has established designated areas classified as primitive and wilderness.

This bill would undo a great part of what Congress and efficient administration has accomplished. It would take out of the hands of the people's representatives and place it into the executive branch of our Government the right to designate lands that shall be classified as wilderness. It would be a reverse of the processes of our form of government as set out in our Constitution.

This is distinctly class legislation in that they propose to take vast areas of public lands for one exclusive use, yet Congress just this last year recognized the need for multiple-use principle being applied in the administration of all Federal lands.

Definitely, if such areas are to be established, it should only be done by an act of Congress. Individual areas should be considered and appraised on their own merits as to the need and justification for wilderness. In that way, Congress will have the authority to prove or disprove any new additions.

Locking up vast areas for a single-use purpose is contrary to long-established policies because it does not provide the greatest good to the greatest number. All use of resources in the wilderness areas would be lost to mining, harvesting of ripe timber, water development, grazing, and mass recreation.

This legislation would make wilderness areas inaccessible, because of no roads, no motorized equipment, and no lodging facilities. It would be accessible only to a relatively few nature lovers who have plenty of time, money, and stamina to enter them either on foot or on horseback. Figures released by Federal agencies support this statement, in that there have been estimates that probably less than one-half of 1 percent of the people seeking recreation ever have the time or the money to enter the present primitive areas.

In session early this year, our State legislature said:

> * * * we are most respectfully opposed to the dedication of additional lands as primitive or wilderness areas in the State of Idaho and respectfully request that all primitive and wilderness areas in the State of Idaho be reviewed and studied with the view of eliminating all lands which have a higher or greater multiple-use potential than that of single-use dedication as primitive or wilderness. * * *

They further said:

> * * * that the present agencies administering all Federal lands do so with the view of developing the full multiple use of the lands to further the general welfare and the economy of the State of Idaho. * * *

Passage of S. 174 or any similar legislation broadening and setting up an automatic establishment of wilderness areas by an Executive edict is unneeded. There is ample authority now within land administration agencies to provide for preservation with use of all lands now under Federal ownership.

SRP02997

I wish to thank you, Congresswoman Pfost, and Congressman Olsen and the staff members for having this hearing here at the grassroots where its people could attend the hearings and state their views, and I do hope that you will see fit to oppose this bill when it comes into consideration at the next session of Congress.

Thank you.

Mr. PFOST. Thank you very much, Mr. Wilson. [Applause.]

Mr. T. B. Burton is our next witness. Is Mr. Burton here? Apparently not.

Our next witness is Mr. John Edwards, member of the Idaho Hotel Association and manager of the Shore Lodge. Mr. Edwards is going to read Mr. T. H. Eberle's statement, who is executive secretary of the Idaho Hotel Association.

Mr. Edwards, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF T. H. EBERLE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, IDAHO HOTEL ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO (AS READ BY JOHN EDWARDS)

Mr. EDWARDS. This statement is presented by the Idaho Hotel Association, Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of Idaho, representing substantially all of the hotels of the State of Idaho. The association is most interested in the development of tourist travel and tourist facilities in Idaho, and makes this statement concerning the effects of the wilderness bill on the same.

The association stands for the development of facilities necessary to attract tourists to Idaho. These facilities include campgrounds, shelters, sanitary facilities, motels and hotels, and at least well-graded, gravel roads into the vicinity of scenic wonders. Without these the tourist goes elsewhere.

The association considers the wilderness bill the height of folly to the extent it will create an untouched, beautiful, famous, but deserted wilderness in a large part of Idaho. Idaho is a State suffering from its isolation from the prosperity of its neighbors. It ranks 38th or 39th in per capita income in the Nation. We have ample deserted, unaccessible areas now. What is needed is funds and help to develop these areas that people can come to see them, and travel across them.

The association believes that continuation of the multiple-use concept, with its commitment for gradual development of all the areas in Idaho commensurate with their possibilities, to be the best policy. Where proper, such multiple use must recognize the use of the forest lands by the tourist, by mining and the lumber industry, the cattle and sheep industry, and conservation of watersheds for reclamation. All of these uses require the development of construction of facilities for their use. Any legislation that prohibits such development or construction of facilities is stopping the legitimate growth of Idaho.

The stand of the association for the development of usable ground and building facilities is backed by experience. It is a well-known fact that wilderness areas are little used. The average tourist, and this is 90 percent of them, will not walk a mile or so from the campsite, overnight facilities, or roadhead to view a scenic wonder. Idaho needs the mass of the tourist market for its development, not just the few who have the finances and time to go hiking.

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The association is on record as favoring the development of a Sawtooth National Park, demonstrating its position on favoring the development of usable roads and structures for tourist use. Further, the association believes that primitive areas as presently used should not be unduly encroached upon by continued multiple use.

But the association strongly urges no new legislation be passed, such as the present wilderness bill, which in effect places a very large part of Idaho in an effective deep freeze from development of any kind, a great distance from roadheads and without usable facilities.

We need the whole of the traveling public, not a small, select portion thereof who want to hike or ride a horse. We have little enough resources in Idaho, without locking up any part of them, and locking out 90 percent of the tourists.

Finally, we endorse the present multiple-use doctrine of forest lands, and recommend the continued development of our isolated interior areas under such doctrine.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Edwards. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Lyman Zachary who will present a statement from Mr. Warren H. Brown of Brown's Tie & Lumber Co. of McCall.

Mr. OLSEN. Madam Chairman, I think the record ought to show that Thomas Koch from Hamilton, Mont., and Lyman Zachary were in the same law school graduating class of the Law School of Montana State University that I was.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Congressman Olsen.

STATEMENT OF LYMAN ZACHARY, PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF WARREN BROWN, OF BROWN'S TIE & LUMBER CO., McCALL, IDAHO

Mr. ZACHARY. Thank you, Mr. Olsen, you are being very helpful.

Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, I am not particularly lacking in courage, but I am a little bit cautious. For that reason I would request the congressional delegation to give me some assurance that Mr. Piere Pulling is not going to be given a chance to make a second statement.

I am Lyman Zachary, representing Warren Brown, of McCall, who, in turn, represents Brown's Tie & Lumber Co. of McCall, Idaho, Salmon River Lumber Co. of Riggins, Idaho, and Lake Fork Lumber Co. of Lake Fork, Idaho.

Warren has been a lifetime resident of this area and has been a frequent user of the Idaho Primitive Area, both before and after it was designated a primitive area.

At the time of the naming and setting up of the Idaho Primitive Area, he favored its establishment as did many of the lumbermen and conservationists in this area and in Idaho. The announced purpose of this classification was to hold the lands within their boundaries in status quo until a study could be made by the Forest Service to determine what part of the area should be given permanent wilderness classification. To date this study has not been made on the Idaho Primitive Area because it is a difficult and costly operation and one that should be done carefully and conscientiously.

SRP02999

Only last year the study of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area immediately north of the Idaho was completed by the Forest Service after several years of work. This study indicated that less than two-thirds of the 1.8 million-acre area, or less than 1.2 million acres qualified as wilderness.

A further study by a group of resource users using Forest Service data and findings, determined that only 860,000 acres should have wilderness status and that, even in this area, there remained over a billion board feet of timber.

In light of the above, he opposes the passage of S. 174 for the following reasons:

1. S. 174 places all primitive areas in the wilderness system immediately upon passage. Thus, these lands are given an aura of permanency in the system even though the machinery to get them out is provided in the bill. If the amount of objection to the Forest Service proposal to eliminate some 600,000 acres of multiple-use-type land from wilderness classification in the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area is any indication, even though the primitive area classification was never meant to be a permanent one, then he feels the chance of changing the boundaries once they have attained permanent wilderness status is very slight.

S. 174 sets up a within-10-year study period for reclassification studies on the more than 7 million acres of primitive area in the Nation. This may have a tendency to make another crash program out of the studies and that would, of course, make it necessary to hire and assign additional personnel to the task. The time limit may also have the effect of making a hasty job out of the reclassification study.

If Idaho's economy is to develop to its maximum potential, the acres which are capable of multiple-use management and of timber production are going to have to be managed in that way.

Further, he does not believe that this need be handled as a high priority program but that the amount of wilderness to be permanently set aside should be arrived at after careful study and that only those areas that qualify as true wilderness be given that designation.

Proper classification will have no adverse effect on Idaho's tourist drawing power because it is the quality and not the size of scenic areas which is important in drawing people to our State and to our area.

Since there have been no losses but only gains in wilderness classification acreages in the decades since the Forest Service first began to set the areas up, he sees no need for the legislation. If, however, the overpowering need for such legislation as that contained in S. 174 is felt, he respectfully submits that the bill should be amended to provide for the study and classification of any and all areas before they are taken into the system.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much, Mr. Zachary. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. T. J. Welsh, general manager, Idapine Mills, Inc., Grangeville, Idaho.

I understand you have two statements, Mr. Welsh.

Mr. WELSH. One is merely a résumé of the oral testimony I am going to give.

Mrs. PFOST. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF T. J. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, IDAPINE MILLS, INC., GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Mr. WELSH. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, my name is T. J. Welsh. I represent Idapine Mills, Inc., of Grangeville, Idaho.

The multiple-use principle of national forest management, long the basic guide to our present forest policies, defined by act of Congress in June of 1960, is now under attack and pressure by large disassociated groups and geographic locales in the United States because of misinformation, biased testimony, and ignorance of the truly remarkable achievements made under this philosophy.

The multiple-use principle has, in my judgment, produced very substantial advances in reaching the realistic goal of the intensive management of our great national forests for the greatest good for all the people in the long run. This multiple-use principle works. It is a proven philosophy. An attempt is now being made to severely restrict the overall concept of its basic structure.

Our national forests for years lay dormant, unmanaged, unproductive, relatively inaccessible, unavailable for their great recreational and economic potential, ravaged by fires, insects, and the attrition of wind and time, enhancing neither their recreational nor economic values, open only to a very select and fortunate few.

This unilateral satisfaction with the status quo by this restricted group was for years successful in retarding true management by our forests. Active participation by all people was essentially denied. The practice of modern silvaculture methods was ignored. It was successful in maintaining a sanctum sanctorum for the sole satisfaction of a singular individual esthetic enjoyment.

The passing of time, however, has eroded this singular stranglehold of our national forests, not eliminated it, but placed it in its reasonable weighted and proper perspective. The medium that implemented this wholesome change was the adoption of the multiple-use principle.

Multiple-use classification of our forest lands gives no preeminent right to any economic group, philosophy, or use, excepting only one—the absolute preeminence of the protection of the watershed for the use of everyone and to all generations to come.

Under this approach by the trained, dedicated, professional forester, recreationist, and conservationist of the U.S. Forest Service, our national forests today are beginning, and only beginning, to release their full economic, recreational, and esthetic values to all the people.

We now have a bill (S. 174) before the Congress of the United States which has as its stated intent the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system. I respectfully submit to you that this bill is possessed of a singular, insidious ultimate objective—the locking up of vast areas of our Federal lands in inaccessible preserves as the reservation of a leisurely and athletic few—it encompasses areas never really classified.

It ignores the fact that the economic well-being of the citizens of the State of Idaho is inexorably coupled to the continuance and expansion of the multiple-use principle. The general welfare of the cattlemen, the miner, the lumberman, and all his employees, their village merchants, our school system, and government itself in many instances

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is solely dependent upon the wise management of these vast natural resources.

Of the 3 million acres in Idaho that are primitive and would go into the proposed wilderness preservation system, slightly over 50 percent is commercial forest land, with an estimated timber volume of well over a billion board-feet, and these are U.S. Forest Service estimates.

There is no other State that has acreage anywhere approaching this percentage of prime commercial forest land that would be confiscated for the use of so few at the expense of so many. I will not here bore you with repetitious recitation of the vast reams of statistics and figures on the economic implications of all facets of this subject, devoid of all emotional appeals and unrealistic fantasies.

Allegations, for instance, by proponents of this bill that our forests, wildlife, and recreational areas are being decimated by commercial exploitation is simply untrue. Wildlife, recreation, and the accessibility to the natural splendor of these great national treasures is now available to far more people of this country, principally because of the cooperative development of these areas through the multiple-use principle. This has been admitted by witnesses today who drove to areas so and so, talking about going into the wilderness area, and in each instance they were talking about only the very fringe of this thing.

A disproportionate and unwise allocation of lands, some totally unsuited to a true wilderness, of such staggering acreage as proposed in this bill, is totally unjustified in the face of the past record and of the ever-increasing recreational needs of our country.

It cries for development by accessibility, not stagnation by inaccessibility. The locking up by statutory legislation and elimination from the adjacent economic communities of vast acres of prime timber resources is not, as has been suggested, a blow at a commercial user only, as a minority group, but to all the interrelated economic community as well, let us make no mistake about that. It will adversely affect the general well-being and economic livelihood of every citizen of the area in its due course. The removal of millions upon millions of acres of public land from intelligent management by stopping all progress is frankly a very naive approach to increased recreational, aesthetic, and economic endowments to future generations.

I urge you to consider all the people—the New York cab driver who, as has been said, would receive great inner satisfaction from knowing that there existed an area as proposed in this bill, though he would have no hope of ever setting foot upon or gazing peaceably across its great expanse, would, I suggest to you, be possessed of a far more profound and realistic inner satisfaction in the knowledge that his heritage is intelligently and progressively managed and accessible to him and his family within his income, at least once in his lifetime, should he be so disposed.

The passage of this bill into law surely would accomplish only one purpose—the dignifying and reestablishment of the disproportionate sanctum sanctorum of the privileged few.

The great area needs not statutory encumbrances but, rather, close, careful cautious care and review for its full abundance of majestic splendors and solitary beauty, shared and equally available to the present generation and endowed to future generations for their development and use.

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I urge your rejection of S. 174 in the course of its consideration in the House of Representatives and request that this statement of our position be included in the official hearing record.

Thank you, Madam Chairman. [Applause.]

(The supplementary statement referred to follows:)

IDAPINE MILLS, INC., GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Idapine Mills, Inc., of Grangeville, Idaho, after grave and careful study and consideration, finds the presently formulated Wilderness Preservation System Act a most alarming proposal. Our concern and alarm is predicated on the following conclusions:

We are a small, independent lumber manufacturer situated at Grangeville, Idaho. We employ approximately 235 residents of Idaho County. We are 1 of approximately 12 lumber producers in this area who have invested private funds in the construction of capital and fixed plants and facilities to harvest the allowable cuts of the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests. In many instances, our business, and others, and all their employees and adjacent economic communities, are totally dependent upon the U.S. Forest Service for a continued opportunity to compete and discharge their responsibilities to their employees, communities, and investors. These companies are truthfully captive in every sense of the word. The policies, directives, action, and inaction, of the U.S. Forest Service is as they were on the board of directors of each company.

Twenty or more years ago, when the present primitive areas were roughly defined as they now exist, it was primarily happenstance and complete lack of knowledge and survey of the areas in question that resulted in their primitive classification at that time. During this entire period of time, to date, no planned, intelligent survey on a whole, or serious, methodical study has been attempted to intelligently classify the broad Selway-Bitterroot and Idaho primitive areas to their proper reclassified status as:

(1) Suitable pure wilderness.
(2) Reserved accessible recreation areas.
(3) Commercial forest lands.

Because of the vast commercial forest areas now included within the primitive classification, the long-range economic level of this area is subject to great restriction. There is no reason to assume that the enactment of this proposed act would, though it provides for study and reclassification of the present primitive areas, result in an objective and professional reclassification of these lands. To the contrary, the acreage limitation proposed in the act could well become, not maximum acres, but minimum acres to be expanded from.

The proponents of this act use all the emotional and selfish motivations possible, yet apparently harbor no concern whatsoever for the welfare of the minority group of citizens that can be gravely displaced by a sword of Damocles forever poised at their economic throat. The vast treasure of renewable timber contained within our national forests and public lands must be intelligently and professionally harvested. It must be fully utilized and properly managed to insure the healthy survival of the lumber industry, the cattle industry, and the mining industry of our area. The withdrawal of portions of this great resource from planned management is a direct blow at that area's economy, directly proportioned to its volume. This is fundamental, whether the loss is by fire, insect, wind, overmaturity, or deliberate abandonment.

The concept of wilderness as originally conceived, even 100 years ago by Mr. Henry Thoreau, and later naturalists, such as Mr. Aldo Leopold of the U.S. Forest Service, is, and has always been, in conflict with economic reality. No philosophy of management can be so selfishly self-centered as the radical element of the present wilderness group proposes, and give fair and intelligent, equal consideration to all facets of this very important national decision. It does not follow per se that economic considerations within the present wilderness discussions are evil, or economic exploitation is the consuming passion of any and all the interested economic users of public lands.

We recognize the need and desirability to establish proper sanctuaries where man may journey to refresh his spirit and body. We recognize the need to establish proper areas before further inevitable settlement and mechanization displace forever and all time such areas.

We are also mindful of the fact that such areas are, as a matter of public record and practical fact, available to only a very limited percentage of our

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population. It is the very primitive area that is visited and enjoyed by in excess of 10,000 people, and it is generally much less. The attrition of uncontrolled fires in these areas yearly destroys thousands of acres of their beauty, because of complete inaccessibility to modern fire equipment. We cannot rationalize the loss as an act of nature to be regretted, but accepted, when at our disposal are modern tools to effectively reduce this decimation. This is not an intelligent manner in which the care for the heritage we have under our guidance. Nor is the lack of our prudence in caring for these areas, evidenced by black fire scars, a fitting heritage to bequeath to our next generation.

Accessibility to and in these areas, in limited and controlled sections, is essential to their use and protection. It is of equal importance to the broad spectrum of our people that reasonable access to these areas be made available if they are in fact to be enjoyed and available to all.

Exploitation at any level, by any group—economic, esthetic, or naturalist, is equally to be combatted. It is clear that the present wilderness society practices exploitation for its own selfish interests, with a great deal more finesse than that ever evident at other levels. The esthetic hog is consumed by a passion so intent that he shows no concern for his less fortunate fellow man, no sense of reasonableness, devoid of all concern as to the nature of a true wilderness preserve, consumed entirely with his egotistical desire to encompass public land within his domain. This surely cannot be an acceptable position.

We urge that all lands now within the boundaries of unsurveyed and unclassified primitive areas be surveyed, classified, and studied by professional foresters and conservationists; that the classification of these areas give due and careful consideration to all groups, all economic interests, and special emphasis, if you will, to those areas of predominantly wilderness value. This must be a necessary first consideration to the enactment and establishment of a wilderness area, as visualized by our many competent and dedicated conservationists. It is an absolute necessity to the preservation of our economic growth in the north Idaho cattle, mining, and lumber industry. The inclusion, for inclusion's sake only, of areas not predominantly of wilderness value, within such wilderness boundaries, could only detract from these areas at a great sacrifice to all other legitimate interests.

To establish the rights of the cattlemen, the mining industry, and the lumbermen to participate in the classification of these public lands, under the multiple-use principle, is not a desire to use, for economic use only, every square inch of this land, but rather a desire to see a practical and wise decision reached on this question.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Floyd McFadden, Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union Local 2623, Council, Idaho.

He is substituting for Mr. Samuel Wilson.

You may proceed, Mr. McFadden.

STATEMENT OF FLOYD McFADDEN, LUMBER & SAWMILL WORKERS UNION LOCAL 2623, COUNCIL, IDAHO

Mr. MCFADDEN. Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, my name is Floyd McFadden and I represent Local Union 2623 of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union, Council, Idaho.

As a representative of this union, I would like to express our opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 174.

We feel this bill reduces the job opportunities in logging and sawmilling by reducing the available timber supply. Even though we are presently employed, we certainly do not feel the wilderness bill as it stands now would be any form of security for the future.

We also feel the wilderness bill will limit our hunting, fishing, and other recreational opportunities we and our families presently enjoy.

With an expanding population we feel there is need for more area to be opened up for the general public's use, and by putting more acreage into the wilderness area we feel this could not be accomplished.

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It is also our feeling there is enough area already set aside as wilderness areas to accommodate those people who presently are capable of utilizing them, and for all those who may want to utilize those areas in the future.

Therefore we of Union Local 2623, Council, Idaho, think the wilderness bill should be defeated.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. Leo Gallagher, Mountaineers Club of Seattle, Wash.

You may proceed, Mr. Gallagher.

STATEMENT OF LEO GALLAGHER, REPRESENTING THE MOUNTAINEERS CLUB, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chairman, and Congressman Olsen, I am Leo Gallagher. I am a mattress manufacturer. I am representing the Mountaineers Club of Seattle, Wash., and when I asked Representative Olsen for time to present the Mountaineers' statement, I also requested a few minutes to make a personal statement relative to youth and how they are affected. I would like to follow with that.

The Mountaineers Club, with headquarters in Seattle and branches in Tacoma and Everett, is the third largest outdoor club in the Nation. We have enthusiastically supported the wilderness bill at all stages of its evolution. Many changes have been made in this legislation since first proposed. Although some of these changes have weakened the objectives of the bill, we believe it is an acceptable compromise of earlier legislation.

The bill will establish a national policy of wilderness preservation and a program to make it effective. It will give statutory protection to that remaining unspoiled country already included as wilderness or wild areas in our national forests, national parks, and wildlife refuges.

Today, dedicated national forest areas can be changed or deleted from wilderness classification at the discretion of one public administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture. The wilderness bill will set up an orderly procedure for additions, changes, or deletions in the wilderness preservation system, with review by the Congress. This is appropriate. Congress should have the decisive voice in stating and carrying out a policy regarding the use of public lands for the benefit of all the people.

Opponents of designated wilderness areas and the wilderness preservation system proclaim that we want to lock up vast areas for a single use. This is not true. This land will be reserved for four of five uses subscribed to under the multiple-use principles of the United States.

We are not advocating that vast areas be withdrawn from commercial use; only that those areas now designated as "wilderness," "wild," or "primitive" be protected under the wilderness preservation system.

The Mountaineers have presented statements or testified through representatives at several of the exhaustive hearings already held on the earlier version of the wilderness bill, both in Washington and in

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the Western States. These hearings conclusively showed how strongly this measure is supported by the people of the Northwest, the area most affected by the provisions of the wilderness bill.

We strongly recommend the passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174, during the coming session of Congress. It is needed now and without further amendments.

Now I would like to make my personal statement. As I mentioned, I am Leo Gallagher and I live in Tacoma. I am a mattress manufacturer and I have, during my lifetime, been associated with youth activities. I would like to make a little comparison here to show you how changing times change conditions.

In 1912, in my last year in high school, I was a whistle punk in a logging camp 20 miles from Tacoma. Today, 49 years later, they are logging at the boundaries of Mt. Rainier National Park, 15 miles away. There are only a few patches of timber left between Tacoma and Mt. Rainier National Park. There were 22 sawmills on the waterfront of Tacoma in those days. We were the lumber capital of America. There are four left today.

I raised three children in the mountains. I have been active with Boy Scouts. I just left a Boy Scout conference at Yakima, Wash., at which I met a junior Scout executive who was in Tacoma. He told me, "Leo, I am sorry I am on the other side of the wilderness bill now. I am in Idaho."

I said, "How can you, as a Scout executive, say that you have changed your position just because you are in Idaho?"

He said, "Well, it will take lumber and timber areas away from the people of Idaho."

I said, "No, I am sorry. You have not read the bill."

He said, "It will do the same as far as mining is concerned."

I said, "No. You can still prospect and mine."

It is unfortunate that a young man who is going to be leading and training boys and trying to educate explorers in the use of the wilderness is going to be denied his real job of doing that. I say that if we are going to keep our children today from being juvenile delinquents, we are going to have to give them the opportunity to enjoy these areas as I was fortunate in being able to enjoy them, and I hope my three children and my nine grandchildren will have the opportunity to continue to enjoy them as I did.

Unfortunately, I am afraid my grandchildren will be like me, from the time I was a whistle punk until today, when conditions have changed so, unless you people in Congress assume your responsibility and pass this bill.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Gallagher.

(The following supplemental statement was subsequently received:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF LEO GALLAGHER, TACOMA, WASH.

I wish to urge that the House of Representatives pass just as soon as possible S. 174, commonly called the wilderness bill, without any amendments. My concern for this bill is due to my desire to preserve wilderness areas for my children, grandchildren and other children to enjoy during the generations to come.

I have given my three children, during their younger years of life, an opportunity to visit wilderness areas by taking them with me on trips every summer until the oldest two are now married and they are doing the same with their children. You will never have child delinquency problems with children who have had the opportunity to regularly visit wilderness areas. They just grow up differently.

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I have often heard it said trips in the wilderness are only for the wealthy as it is too expensive to hire pack horses and equipment. This is not true for just this past summer my wife and I took a trip into the wilderness of the Yoho National Park of Canada with the Mountaineers and our total cost for 2 weeks, the hiring of a pack train, a cook and helpers for the group, was only $77 for each of us, no more hardly than it would cost to stay home.

On my many trips into the wilderness I have had the opportunity of seeing many others making trips similar to mine. The interesting thing is that the greatest numbers were Boy Scouts and families. In 1960 I crossed the Olympic National Park and we met one large group of Scouts with at least 8 men leaders and about 40 boys. We also passed one group of 15 Explorer Scouts with two adult leaders. This is the very finest experience a boy can have.

We have often heard it said that we will be locking up a great amount of timber but that is not true. It will actually be no different than at present. The only difference will be is that the President and Congress will be passing on any changes in the boundaries instead of the Forest Service. The Forest Service is continually under pressure to release areas for logging, so this bill will take the local pressures off them and give Congress, representing all the people, an opportunity to have a say in what we shall preserve.

Again I urge that you pass S. 174, the wilderness bill, just as soon as possible.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. John Osseward, of Seattle, Wash., and then Mr. Donald M. Sowa, of Kamiah, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Osseward.

STATEMENT OF JOHN OSSEWARD, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. OSSEWARD. Madam Chairman, I would like at the outset if possible to have for the record the printing of a very short statement by Prof. James Bonner, department of biology, California Institute of Technology, entitled "The Ultimate Limit of Our Resources."

Mrs. PROST. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The material referred to follows:)

THE ULTIMATE LIMIT OF OUR RESOURCES

(By James Bonner)

In this essay I wish to consider the preservation of natural areas in the face of pressure for the exploitation of material resources which these areas may contain. People generally are for nature: Native forests, trailless mountain fastnesses, quiet glades and brooks are valued in our culture, and I dare say, there would be no problem about the preservation of nature in the world today were it not for the fact that we need and demand from our environment, from nature, the resources which feed our people and which supply and power our industrial culture. An area, no matter how beautiful in its native state, is not likely to remain undisturbed if it is underlain with rich deposits of some useful material, and this, in a sense, is proper. An industrial civilization feeds on material resources. If we are to have the benefit of a technological culture we must give up to our technology the raw materials which it requires, and so it seems to me the question of whether or not we can hope to retain natural areas in our country or in our world really revolves around material resources. How great might our requirement for material resources become in the future? From whence will these materials come? Is there any realistic hope that we can preserve unexploited any portion of the earth's surface?

A striking fact, perhaps the most striking fact concerning material resources today, is the rate of increase in their consumption, both in the United States and in the world. The amounts of metals, energy, water and wood, which each of us uses each year, have been increasing steadily, and ever more rapidly since the beginning of the industrial revolution, and it seems clear that this process will continue and that the requirements of the world's peoples for material resources will ultimately rise to levels which will dwarf today's demands into insignificance.

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Why is this so? There are three principal factors. The first is that within an industrial culture such as our own per capita needs steadily increase; secondly, although industrial civilization now touches only a small fraction of the peoples of the world, it is spreading rapidly to the underdeveloped areas. A steadily increasing proportion of the world's population is therefore developing the material needs characteristic of industrial peoples. Thirdly, the total number of people in the world is rapidly increasing. Let us then analyze each of these matters and see what can be forecast concerning their futures. Let us consider first the question of per capita demands for raw materials within an industrial society. Few of us realize how much material is required to support an individual in an industrial culture such as our own. In the United States, for example, there is in use for each individual about 8 tons of steel. This steel is in the form of rails, buildings, automobiles, nails in the wall and so on. It is subject to losses due to corrosion, to obsolescence of machines, to sinking of ships, to losses in recycling of scrap material. To maintain our 8 tons of steel in use per person we must manufacture new steel at the rate of almost one-third of a ton per person per year. In addition, however, the total rate of steel in use per person is increasing rapidly. Our 8 tons per person is increasing at the rate of about one-third of a ton per person per year. It seems fairly clear that by 1975 we will have about 15 tons of steel in use per person.

Now of course the steel in use per person increases in part because people want more objects. They want bigger cars and so on. But even if we were to attempt to maintain the present flow of goods at its existing level, the amount of steel in use would inevitably increase for quite another reason. It would increase because as time goes on new ore must be obtained from progressively lower grade deposits. Fuel must be obtained from deposits which are progressively more difficult to mine, and therefore more and more equipment, more and more machinery will be required to mine and process such ores. Let us take an example. When man first started to manufacture tools of copper he picked up pure crystals of copper from the surface of the ground. Soon, however, the ore upon the surfaces was exhausted and man had to begin to dig for it. By the 18th century it was considered practical to mine ore which contained as little as 13 percent copper. By the year 1900 the average grade of copper ore had dropped to 5 percent. Today we obtain our copper from ore which contains an average of only one-half of 1 percent copper. Clearly, to produce a pound of copper from ore that contains one-half of 1 percent copper takes much more machinery, more steel, more energy, more skill than to produce a pound of copper from ore which contains 13 percent of copper.

This same thing is happening wherever we look in the resources field today. We process lower and lower grade ores as the high grade ores are depleted. We drill oil wells 2 miles deep rather than a few hundred feet deep. This means that per unit of output of any given substance we must have in use more and more steel, use more and more energy, and these considerations suggest that to maintain an industrial civilization will ultimately require that we maintain in use very high levels of all of those material resources which make up our industrial network. Our society would therefore inevitably become more and more complicated, and would use larger and larger amounts of material resources each year, even if we were to decide merely to maintain our present standard of living.

Although industrial civilization began to emerge in western Europe over two centuries ago, and although it has spread significantly, it has still left untouched the bulk of the peoples of the world. But industrialization is now well underway in China, in India, in South America. It is the avowed intention of Asian leaders to bring the benefits of industrial civilization to their peoples. How fast can we expect industrialization to spread to these regions? A good way to approach this matter is to look at history and to find out how fast industrialization has spread in the past. Japan, for example, succeeded in doubling her output of steel every 5 years for a long period of time to World War II. It seems probable that industrialization in India and in other parts of Asia may progress at a rate somewhat less than that achieved by Japan. In any case it seems clear that within another 50 years India may have an annual steel production approaching that of the United States today, and although the lot of the average Indian will still not be a luxurious one, India will nonetheless become an enormous consumer of resources, including those which she does not have but which she must import. As she becomes a major industrial power, she will for example become an important consumer of, and competitor for, oil and other commodities in the world market.

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And so we see that the presently underdeveloped areas of the world are enormous potential consumers of the earth's resources. We must add this factor to the steady increase in per capita demands for steel and other materials in the presently industrialized area. And, in addition, the number of people in the world is also increasing rapidly.

Few of us realize how remarkable is the population growth which the world is experiencing today. Human numbers grew but slowly until about 1700; since that time not only has the number increased explosively, but more importantly the rate of increase has continued to increase. The population of the world, about 3 billion people today, is increasing at the rate of about 1.8 percent per year. A rapid increase in population characterized the growth of industrialization in every nation in which it has occurred. The high birth and death rates of primitive society slowly dropped the low birth and death rates of industrial society, but in the process population expands. Our oldest industrialized nations have, however, nearly stabilized their populations, and we may expect the same will be true for the underdeveloped areas as they complete their industrialization. On the basis of these considerations, and on the basis of the rates of industrialization, we may guess that it will take at least 100 years for the population of the world as a whole to approach stability. It seems improbable that this stabilization will be achieved at a level of less than 7 to 9 billion human beings, some three times the present population.

And so we sum the steadily increasing per capita demands for material resources, the rapid spread of industrialization to all the peoples of the earth, and the rapidly increasing numbers of people, and we can sense that the need and requirements for material resources will increase within the next 100 years to levels difficult even for us in America to comprehend today. Today we are rapidly exhausting the high-grade deposits of material resources such as iron and of other metals, and of oil and coal. We are steadily and progressively using lower and lower grade deposits of these materials. The time must inevitably come, therefore, when ores as such will no longer exist, and machine civilization if it is to survive must feed upon the leanest of materials upon the rocks which make up the surface of our planet, the waters of the sea, and the gases of the atmosphere. There is no reason in principle why we cannot obtain all of our metals from the rocks of the earth's crust. To obtain metals from such rock, of which there is essentially an infinite amount, is merely a matter of energy. If we have the energy to do the mining and the processing we can obtain our minerals from rocks, if we desire, and though today we obtain our energy exclusively from fossil fuels—petroleum and coal, of which supplies are finite, we know that it is in principle possible to power our industrial network with nuclear power. It is important from a conceptual standpoint that the rocks which constitute the earth's crust contain not only the structural metals which our industrial network requires, but also the uranium and thorium which constitute the fuel for our future nuclear powerplants. And so we can foresee for the far distant future that the mining industry as such will disappear and be replaced by large all-purpose chemical plants situated by the sea, feeding on granite and on sea water, producing a multiplicity of metals and other products, including the energy required for their own operation, and for the powering of our industrial network.

We are in the midst of a transition from an economy based upon the exploitation of the highest grades of materials to one based upon the utilization of the lowest grades of materials. In the long-range future our industrial civilization will obtain its materials entirely from the lowest grade and most abundant of ores. The time must inevitably come when high-grade resources, rich deposits of this or that, magnificent stands of timber, water flowing in the streams of our mountains, will no longer suffice for the requirements of an expanding industrial civilization. We have to learn how to get along without these high-grade resources, and to use low-grade ones instead. We know that we can in principle get along with low-grade resources for an essentially infinite time into the future.

The pressure today for the despoliation and utilization of our natural areas in order to obtain from them material resources such as ores, trees, or fuel is immense. As high-grade resources become ever more scarce the pressure to exploit and utilize the last little remnants will become ever more intense. There is, however, no logical reason why our society should yield to these pressures. If the preservation of a natural area has esthetic, scientific, or other important value, then society is quite justified in such preservations. The amount of any material resource obtainable by the despoliation of a natural area today is in-

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significant in comparison with the future requirements of our Nation or of the world as a whole. To maintain a natural area in its native state will at the most delay but a second in time the moment when we must depend upon the lowest grades of materials anyway. Let us, therefore, resist these pressures for the despoilation of natural areas, pressures based upon the argument that the material resources which they contain are essential to the welfare of our culture. Let us maintain a portion of the surface of our earth in its original state. By doing so we do not cheat mankind of anything which is essential to his well-being, we merely hasten very slightly the day which must inevitably come anyway, the day when industrial civilization must live upon rock, sea water, and air.

Mr. OSSEWARD. My name is John Osseward, a public accountant residing at 12730 Ninth Avenue NW., Seattle 77, Wash. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee and set forth my view as a conservationist who has been active in this field for the past 25 years.

I strongly desire the passage of this bill.

During that time, it has been my privilege to engage in many skirmishes, particularly with respect to the preservation of Olympic National Park and in support of the wilderness bill. We have a truly wonderful wilderness park in Olympic National Park, an area of mountains, glaciers, alpine meadows, wild seashores and forests of giant overripe firs which were over 300 years old when Columbus came to America.

The enormous visitation to this park indicates its growing popularity to people from all parts of the Nation, indeed from all parts of the world. You may remember the fierce struggle that finally resulted in the establishment of this national park. After 25 years, even the Seattle Times, a bitter opponent of this park, now admits the wisdom and foresight that brought it into being. Olympic National Park will become a part of the national wilderness system by provisions of the wilderness bill now before this committee. I wish to make it clear that the passage of this bill will in no manner adversely affect the economy of the Olympic Peninsula, since the scenic resources of this park have not and are not now available for commercial timber exploitation.

In a like manner, none of the designated Wild, Wilderness, or Primitive areas enumerated in this bill are available now for commercial exploitation. They have been set apart years ago for the people's use. The wilderness act as passed by the Senate therefore does not withdraw additional millions of acres of so-called untouchable lands from commercial use. They were withdrawn many years ago, long before the wilderness bill was thought of.

Over a period of more than 50 years, I have observed the time when the wood products industries complained about the Forest Service competing with private industry, by supplying modest amounts of logs to the Puget Sound log market.

This is a far cry from the situation today. During those times many of the finest privately controlled forests of our region were devastated in spite of the loud warnings of the public and the dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Washington. It will take many years for some of these areas to realize their growth po-

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tential. In fact, the Forest Resource Report No. 14 issued by the Forest Service in 1958 states on page 544 that in the States of Oregon and Washington alone there were 2.5 million acres of nonstocked or poorly stocked timber areas requiring planting.

Even though the forestry practices have improved greatly, the overall picture portrayed by the Chief Forester, Richard McArdle, in his Timber Resources for America's Future report is not reassuring. He said in his foreword:

> 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.

The survey concludes with a more positive warning to the whole timber complex:

> There is sufficient standing timber, plus that which will be grown, to supply medium or lower timber demand each year until 2000. This cannot be done, however, without serious adverse impacts on timber inventories and growth unless there are much more rapid advancements in forestry than indicated by recent trends * * *. The necessary intensification in forestry will have to be in addition to what could be expected by extending the trends in forestry improvements of recent years. This acceleration in forestry will have to come soon, and very largely within the next two decades, because otherwise it will be too late for the effects to be felt by 2000. The degree of forestry intensification needed is much larger and far greater than the general public or most experts are believed to have visualized.

We must not overlook the fact that the commercial type timber stands within the wilderness type areas now under consideration in the wilderness bill are not a significant portion of our Nation's resources for the future years. Only 4.7 million acres of the U.S. Forest Service of the 14 million in the wilderness system are involved in this bill as commercial-type timber lands.[1] The 4.7 million acres is less than 1 percent of the 488 million acres of commercial forest lands in the Nation. By far the greater portion of the 14 million acres now dedicated to wilderness preservation in the national forests are high alpine country of meadows, rock, and snow, some 9.3 million acres.

Wilderness is not found solely in the alpine regions, but includes some of the low elevation forests, deserts, grasslands and ocean shores. The lowland forests are not only desirable as wilderness in their own right, but they enhance the beauty of the alpine regions just as the lawn and gardens enhance a home.

I have traveled in Japan and observed some of that country's national parks. Japan, only 4 percent the size of our country, possessing a population density of over 600 people per square mile, has dedicated 7 percent of its total national area to national parks.[2] We, on the other hand, possess only 2.5 percent of our Nation's area in National, State, county, and municipal parks, wild, wilderness, and

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[1] U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Report 635, p. 18 (87th Cong., 1st sess.).

[2] "Protection of Nature and National Parks in Japan." Fifth World Forestry Congress Seattle, Wash., Aug. 29–Sept. 10, 1960. A paper GP/26/VIII/c—Japan read by Dr. Tsuyashi Tamura.

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primitive areas all put together.[1] We are positive that the areas named within this bill, to become a national wilderness preservation system, are comparatively modest and necessary for future needs.

One of the most striking oddities of land administering agencies today is the short time range of their projected plans into the future. It seems as though the year 2000, a mere 39 years from now, is as far as their telescope can focus.

It is important that some of our cobwebbed ideas concerning future resources needs for a rapidly expanding industrial civilization to be viewed in greater depth.

It is as though projecting the world's expanding resource needs further and further into the future might reveal that,

> the amount of any material resource obtained by the despoliation of a natural area today is insignificant in comparison with the total requirement of our Nation or of the world as a whole.

Unless the distant future, even though dimly seen, can be tied to present planning, grave and irrevocable errors of judgment can destroy any chance of maintaining a balance between material and intangible human needs and values.

Let us look again at the Forest Service's "Timber Resources for America's Future" and learn how far we have to go before it can be said that America is doing its utmost to foster the intensive forestry practices needed to produce the necessary wood products for the Nation in the years to come.

Keep in mind that only 4.7 million acres of the 14 million in the national forests to become a part of the wilderness system are commercial type forest lands.

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[1] The ratio of dedicated recreational areas in the 50 United States to the total area of land in the 50 United States is less than 2½ percent.

Recreational areas	(a) 56,136,864 acres	2.469 percent.
Total area 50 States	(b) 2,273,406,720 acres	

		Acres
National parks	(c)	22,073,504
Primitive, wild, wilderness USFS	(c)	14,395,971
National wildlife refuges	(c)	13,753,860
State parks	(d)	5,165,125
Municipal and county parks	(e)	748,404
(a) Total recreational areas		56,136,864

(c) Senate hearings on S. 1176, p. 258, (85th Cong., 1st sess.).
(d) Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1958, p. 193, table 244.
(e) Ibid., p. 194, table 245.

	Square miles	Acres
Land area of 48 States	2,974,726	1,903,824,640
Land area of Alaska-Hawaii	577,472	369,582,080
(b) Total land area	3,552,198	2,273,406,720

(b) Statistical Abstract of United States, 1958, p. 160, table 200.

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Items	Number of times greater than the 4,700,000 acres of commercial type forest land to be included in wilderness system by USFS	Number of times greater than the 14,000,000 acres of forested, alpine, rock and snow of USFS to be included in wilderness system
¼ of Nation's forest land poorly or nonstocked:		
72,000,000 acres less than 40 percent stocked	15 times greater	5 times greater.
42,000,000 acres nonstocked	9 times greater	3 times greater.
114,000,000 acres [1]	24 times greater	8.1 times greater.
52,000,000 acres need replanting (10 percent of all commercial forest lands). Only 400,000 acres were replanted in 1952. At this rate it would take 100 years to do the job.[2]		

[1] "Timber Resources for America's Future," USFS 1959, p. 105.
[2] Ibid., p. 104.

One-fourth of timber cut in the nation is not utilized because of mill waste and logging residues, some 3 billion cubic feet wasted.[1]

Insects, disease, and fire consume 44 billion board feet in growth loss and mortality. This is almost the total amount of all timber cut in our 48 States and Alaska in a year. The total annual cut of the Nation is 48 billion board feet.

Approximately one-third of every log chemically treated to produce plup is for the most part 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 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.[2]

This is what is happening today, not 50 years ago during the sordid era of timber devastation. Clean-cut logic indicates quite clearly that the alternative to cutting timber in dedicated wilderness is to observe the blunt warning of the Chief Forester. We must commit all the 488 million acres of commercial forests in the Nation, outside the wilderness, both private and public, to modern forestry practices. I predict, that if this is not done soon, we can look forward to governmental compulsion.

The meager amount of timber in the areas considered by this bill including that within national parks would only postpone for a very short time what the whole timber complex must eventually do anyhow.

The alternative to exploiting scenic areas is an acknowledgment of responsibility of timber owners to make every acre of commercial forest land produce its full potential of wood and fiber at the earliest date. Every wasted year will result in a future dearth of wood products. Every year of apathy and neglect will result in less supply, higher raw product costs, and a greater need and opportunity for cement, plastics, and steel to successfully substitute for wood.

[1] Ibid., p. 105.
[2] Scientific American, October 1958, p. 104, "Lignin" by F. F. Nord and Walter Schubert.

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It is my opinion that there is a far greater need for the appropriate congressional committees to review the studies of the Forest Service and seek compelling means whereby our forests would produce their potential of high-grade timber and fiber. What is being done about the admonitions of the Chief Forester's warning? He said:

> Recent encouraging forestry trends must continue. But this is not enough. Acceleration of these trends is vital, and to a degree that will startle many of us. There is no ground for complacency.

In all my 57 years, I have never heard such false and misleading statements as those being made by many of the industrial and individual opponents, concerning what the wilderness bill will and will not do. Senator Jackson of my State is quoted in the press as follows:

> Some of the things they are saying about this bill are intellectually dishonest. They are making all sorts of silly charges about what the wilderness bill would do.

Over 2,600 pages have been printed in 5 volumes, being the proceedings and testimony concerning the wilderness bill before the U.S. Senate.

The Senate passed S. 174, 78 to 8. It is my personal feeling that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Report Calendar No. 610, Report 635 entitled, "Establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System for the Permanent Good of the Whole People, and for Other Purposes," dated July 27, 1961, states the minority and separate views, very adequately in 55 pages. It sets forth the various amendments to the bill, what it does and what it does not do. There is no excuse for the rash of misinformation and untruthful remarks appearing in the press since the Senate passed the bill. This bill has been debated for over 5 years. Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, perhaps the country's foremost conservationist, said in 1959:

> We have a fight on our hands. We may as well recognize it. The fight is not against 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 plans appear to be delay, postponment, more hearings, and more amendments and delays. The grassroots in our areas are becoming more than annoyed. Groups in favor of no further amendments and prompt passage of this bill are springing up all over our State in protest.

The primary purpose of the wilderness bill is to provide a review of departmental decisions relative to wilderness boundary increases, decreases, or other modifications, by the President and the Congress. Heretofore, such modifications in the Forest Service were not reviewable, and became effective by administrative fiat. The persistent opposition to this bill after all the amendments to it, leads one to believe that they do not trust the judgment of the President and the Congress and that they have an easier means in the status quo, to whittle down areas already now under protection.

The wilderness areas now set aside for recreation have a national significance. They are not the primary or sole interest of a local community, any more than are national parks. It is therefore fitting and

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proper that eastern Congressmen should have the opportunity to review wilderness boundaries, particularly with respect to the unclassified primitive areas within the next 10 years. Any additions to the national wilderness system beyond those designated in this bill can only be effected by acts of Congress.

Some of the nonsense being fed to the press deserves comment. They continue to repeat:

> How many people have the physical and financial resource to pack into these practically inaccessible areas? Only a handful at best.

All the people I know, with few exceptions, do not have the money for packhorses. They backpack. My son when 11 years old, on his first Boy Scout hike, carried his own 30 pounds for the 5 days required to cross the Olympic Mountains.

What kind of people will be become if we insist on getting everywhere on the seat of our pants? The numerous reports decrying the softness of Americans and particularly our youth is an increasing concern to all including a Presidential committee on youth fitness.

People of all ages can and do start their wilderness visits in moderation. I have visited numerous Forest Service roadside areas of superb scenic surroundings. The Forest Service program contemplates a great expansion of such facilities within the multiple-use areas for those who desire car camping in scenic areas. Many thousands of miles of State, county, and Federal roads traverse beautiful country for those who wish to travel to the back country by easy access.

Many people, including Congressmen, have made statements such as this:

> There are many aspects of the proposed wilderness bill which are unrealistic and could be severely damaging to Washington State's economy. The bill which would commit to single-use purpose hundreds of thousands of acres of forest resources in Washington State is something which demands the attention of all citizens.

If these people had read the bill they would understand that not 1 acre proposed for wilderness recreational use in this bill can be or has been used by industry. It is already dedicated apart from commercial use. This bill merely provides that those areas now protected by departmental administrative decision shall have the additional protection of congressional and Presidential review.

Another typical and somber utterance by people who should be more responsible is the often heard "locked-up in permanent wilderness inclusion" or, "the adding of 50 to 100 million more acres of untouchable land." "The citizens of the public land States should not be denied the right to develop their natural resources" or that "the wilderness bill is an Executive infringement on congressional rights."

These wilderness areas are not locked up. They provide many multiple uses, such as recreation, clear water, fishing, hunting, and scientific contributions. The President may within specific areas authorize prospecting, mining, the establishment of reservoirs and their maintenance, transmission lines, necessary road construction or such facilities 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. Livestock may graze and aircraft and motorboats

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may be used by areas where this is customary. Measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases.

There are many independent administrative Federal agencies to whom the Congress has conferred tremendous powers. Comparably, the powers to be conferred on the President as provided in the wilderness bill are very limited and certainly cannot be construed as an infringement of the Executive. They are delegated and limited powers.

It should also be made clear that there is no such thing as "a permanent part of the wilderness system." The Congress has the constitutional right to do what it wishes with land and property in the United States. It could legislate out of existence any national park, any national forest, or any wilderness by an appropriate act, independently of the wilderness bill.

It is preferred by the proponents of this bill that it should be the Congress and not a department that possesses this power. The things that cannot be done in the proposed wilderness areas under the bill are the same things that cannot be done now under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, subject to existing rights and except as specifically provided for in the act there shall be in the wilderness system; namely, no commercial enterprise, no permanent road, no use of motor vehicles, no use of motorized equipment, no motorboats or aircraft (except where their use has been established), no mechanical transport or delivery of persons or supplies, no temporary road except for fighting fire, pests, or disease, or to maintain access to permitted structures.

And no structure or installation in excess of the minimum required of the area, emergencies involving health and safety of persons within the area.

There have been numerous amendments to the original wilderness bill. Some, I feel, have been unfortunate. This bill, S. 174, now passed by the Senate, received the approval of both the Department of Agriculture, which administers the U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior, which administers the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. The time is long past due for the passage of this bill without crippling amendments.

Our planning and action must recognize the impact on our environment of unprecedented changes being introduced by science and technology. George Soule, a recognized economist with the Bureau of Economic Research, observed:

> 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.

It was only 15 years ago on the desert of Alamogordo that the incredible energy released from fission of atoms touched off the first A-bomb, equivalent to 10,000 tons of TNT, heralding a new age.

Today, a start has been made to harness this energy for man's peaceful uses. One pound of the new fuel is equal in work to a quarter million gallons of gasoline. Marine propulsion and stationary electric generation plants are being successfully used, even at this embryonic stage of development. Seven years after the first A-bomb explosion, a more awesome fireball developing a blast equivalent to 8 million tons of TNT signaled the first explosion of the H-bomb at Elugelab Island in the Pacific. The whole island disappeared. In 1954 a blast equivalent to 16 million tons of TNT was exploded. Rus-

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sia is now talking of and intending to explode a device equivalent to 50 million tons of TNT.

Man's only hope lies in his determination to harness such monstrous power to his peaceful use, fusion nuclear power. Its fuel, unlike the uranium, is heavy hydrogen or deuterium, derived from water. Its fusion releases the terrific energy at stellar heat.

> Enough deuterium exists in a single cubic mile of sea water to supply the United States with electric energy at present consumption rates, for 10,000 years. It is practically free and inexhaustible.[1]

When man controls this thermonuclear power, and he is working day and night to do so, he will possess a tool which will open undreamed new frontiers. In covering sea water man will make the deserts bloom. Cheap portable heat and energy will release the fossil fuels for better and more necessary uses.

We cannot disregard the emergence of this new age of technology. It has commenced and will be with us whether we like it or not. It is best to learn as soon as possible what our environment will be under its impact. It must become a tool for the enrichment of all men's lives. In such an age, we shall need "fine examples of primeval America" for it will also become a complicated world full of stresses. Once Newton Drury said of national parks:

> Surely, we are not so poor that we need to destroy them, or so rich that we can afford to lose them.[2]

Man needs the wisdom now to provide and pass on to others the wilderness we have enjoyed. Once it is lost, it cannot be regained.

Mr. OLSEN. Madam Chairman, I just have a short remark to make. It has not to do with you, sir. But your talk brought to mind a problem that I have in my mind. Maybe some people here could deal with it in a statement to the committee in the future.

But there is a bill that is in the Interior Committee of the House that was introduced by Harold Johnson, of California, and I kind of like the bill he introduced, concerning access roads into forest areas. There are many forest areas in Montana that are outside of the wilderness area, and we have several in our State, and the access roads are very greatly needed into these areas for the harvesting of commercial timber, and yet some of the same people who are objecting to the wilderness bill object to this forest access roads bill. It is a hard thing for me to ponder. They came to me, all the way to Washington, and they protested the fact I was contemplating introducing a bill that would build roads by direct appropriation into the forest areas for the harvesting of timber. Yet these same people, since I have been home this fall, are protesting the wilderness area bill that they say would lock up timber. Somebody has got to straighten that out in some testimony some place. I am not going to tell you what I think now. I will just tell you that somebody ought to reconcile these two positions.

Mr. OSSEWARD. Mr. Congressman, our organization has been advocating access roads into commercial-type forests because in our area they cannot even cut the substandard yield yet for lack of access roads in the areas used for commercial timber cutting.

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[1] Scientific American, July 1957, p. 136, "Fusion Power—The Trail Gets Hotter," by Francis Bello.

[2] U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs hearing on S. 1176, p. 258 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

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Mr. OLSEN. That is exactly the situation in Montana and, of course, there are some predictions about how long that will last. But, in any event, the situation today is that we do not have, and will not have for some many, many years to come, access roads into the commercial timber areas. I have no prejudice one way or the other with regard to this bill as yet. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Is Mr. Sowa in the room?

Is Mr. Stanek, mayor of Kamah, here?

(No response.)

Mr. O. A. Hanson, manager, Camas Prairie Railroad Co., Lewiston, Idaho, is our next witness. You may proceed, Mr. Hanson.

STATEMENT OF OTHAR A. HANSON, MANAGER, CAMAS PRAIRIE RAILROAD, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. HANSON. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Othar A. Hanson and my position is manager of the Camas Prairie Railroad, with headquarters at Lewiston, Idaho. I have been acting in the capacity of manager of the Camas Prairie Railroad for the past 4½ years.

I am appearing at this hearing in support of the position taken by the lumbering and mining industries against proposed S. 174 as amended.

Proponents of the bill, in recent press releases, have made the statements that the opposition to the creation of the wilderness area are primarily "special interest" people, or groups. It might be assumed by some that the Camas Prairie Railroad falls into this general category, but for the benefit of the committee I think it would be desirable to show that there is much more involved than the interests of the Camas Prairie Railroad itself.

The Camas Prairie Railroad, an Oregon corporation, has 255 miles of trackage operating in the States of Washington and Idaho. The line extends along the Snake River from Riparia, Wash., to Lewiston, Idaho; follows the Clearwater Valley between Lewiston, Idaho, and Stites, Idaho; into the mountainous lumbering area from Orofino, Idaho, to Headquarters, Idaho; and also serves the area known as the Camas Prairie between Spalding, Idaho, and Grangeville, Idaho.

During 1960, the Camas Prairie Railroad employed an average of 275 persons. Gross wages paid was $2,094,137.17. Check of our records indicates that the Federal income tax deducted from the employees' earnings amounted to $255,614.55. State income tax deducted from the employees' earnings amounted to $37,905.03. Railroad retirement tax was $110,250.17 paid by the employees and $110,251.40 which was the railroad employer's contribution. In addition, unemployment tax paid by the company amounted to $61,250.77. Property tax paid by the railroad company was $234,484.37. It is estimated conservatively that 60 percent of the employees own their own homes on which they pay property tax of at least $100 per year, or an additional $16,200.

Another special item of interest, my records indicate, is that incidental expense, purchases of supplies and materials, during 1960, amounted to $1,423,047.46. It can be assumed that the various local,

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State, and Federal agencies derive considerable revenue through the manufacture, sales, and distribution of those purchases.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that without going into the hidden taxes such as luxury and amusement taxes, and taxes which are included in the purchase price of commodities, that the Federal, State, and local agencies are enjoying a very lucrative source of income as a result of the operation of the Camas Prairie Railroad at its present level of business.

A survey which I conducted has convinced me that the primary economy of the area served by the Camas Prairie Railroad is dependent on two basic industries; that is, agriculture and forest products.

This is a highly productive area and on a breakdown on the basis of cars handled between agricultural products and forest products, I have found that agricultural products comprise 12.2 percent of rail movements forwarded, with forest products comprising the other 87.8 percent.

I believe that this is quite an accurate yardstick for measuring the general effect of the basic industries on the area. I recognize that there would be some variance in these percentages due to forms of transportation other than railroad which are used. However, other forms of transportation are used by both industries. I believe that in the overall picture, percentages quoted indicate the importance each industry bears to the total economy of the area.

I believe that any additional restrictions or enlargement of the wilderness area would have a direct impact on the general economy, particularly so with the smaller lumbering firms who are dependent almost entirely upon State and Federal forests for their source of supply. For continued operation and growth the lumbering industry must be expended rather than contracted.

The Camas Prairie Railroad, as an industry, is dependent on logging operations and the production of forest products in this area. The subsidizing by the Government of other forms of transportation primarily for the movement of bulk products will make substantial inroads into the Camas Prairie Railroad's source of income. To offset this future loss of business, it is essential to the economy of this railroad that the lumbering industry expand and increase its operation. This is necessary to maintain the present level of business of the Camas Prairie Railroad.

We believe that setting aside large areas of timber will be very harmful and the use of these areas such as is contemplated in the bill by a very limited few is not in the best interests of the general public, employees of the Camas Prairie Railroad, or of the area which it serves.

As previously shown, any curtailment of railroad business will have a serious effect on the economy of the entire area through loss of payroll, taxes, and so forth.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much, Mr. Hanson.

Mr. HANSON. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. Bart Brassey, who is going to read Mr. B. F. Mahoney's statement in the absence of Mr. Mahoney, and is going to make a statement on behalf of himself. You may proceed, Mr. Brassey.

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STATEMENT OF BART BRASSEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF IDAHO, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BRASSEY. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, and friends, I am Bart Brassey, managing director of Associated Industries of Idaho. Mr. Mahoney, our president, was unable to appear here so I am going to read his statement. [Reading:]

I am B. F. Mahoney of Kellogg, Idaho, representing Associated Industries of Idaho, of which I am president. I am here to present the views of this association on S. 174.

The wise use of the resources of our Nation is of concern to us. We believe it is important and necessary that examples of our primitive natural environment be left inviolate, that the present generation and generations yet unborn may enjoy this environment. We object, however, to S. 174. Some of our objections are as follows:

(1) We feel that S. 174 is not needed at this time or in the foreseeable future. The U.S. Forest Service has for 35 years protected primitive, wild, and wilderness areas. The Forest Service continues to protect such areas and, through its own and independent studies, is seeking the highest use factor for these areas. I believe we can all agree that the Forest Service has continuously worked under the sound conservation principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number." The proposed areas that will be affected by S. 174 have not been adequately studied and this unusual and unnecessarily hasty legislative action will work to the detriment of the State of Idaho, Idaho people, and eventually even the small minority of people who will, under wilderness rules, use the area.

(2) The possibilities for the development of the proposed areas for recreational use will be extremely limited and will make it impracticable, if not impossible, for the overwhelming majority of the people to enjoy these lands. The areas under consideration as so vast that it is too expensive, both physically and financially, for many people to ever hope to enjoy the scenic beauties and recreational opportunities inherent in this beautiful part of our State.

It would appear that well planned main roads would do more than anything else to make the advantages of nature available to even the wilderness purists who could then have a chance to enjoy the esthetic experience they desire. A road from Salmon to Riggins would do more for the majority of people in this or any other generation than will the lockup of so many acres for so few. The statement that S. 174 will affect a small area is certainly debatable. Idaho's contribution will be 14 percent of the total national forest lands in Idaho and almost 6 percent of the State's total land area.

I notice when the proponents of the bill speak about the land areas involved in this bill they say it will be approximately 5 percent. It is actually closer to 6, and I would like to emphasize in each case the proponents of the bill have spoken on the matters contained in the bill itself, they have taken the attitude and taken advantage of the bill the way the bill is written.

(Continuing to read from Mr. Mahoney's statement:)

Again, for people who enjoy the outdoors, the overwhelming number will be adversely affected. The inaccessibility of such a large part of Idaho can only result in the further overcrowding of areas such as Redfish Lake, where one can now gain easy access to the solitude and beauty we all enjoy. If one were to argue only on esthetic grounds, I can see no difference between a maintained motor vehicle road and a trail that is to be maintained by man. We might agree they both violate the concept of natural wilderness and yet we are told by proponents that trails within these areas will be maintained.

(3) The commercial interests of our State will, without question, be adversely affected by this departure from the long-established, multiple-use concept.

While it is obviously true that under existing primitive status, use is not being made of timber and mineral resources, it is also obvious that if Idaho is to grow economically and industrially, there must be considered the actual and potential wealth contained in the lands to be affected by S. 174.

These resources of timber and minerals, along with forage and water, should be carefully considered and their potential value to our Nation's continued pro-

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ductive growth be measured before they are locked up for such a small percentage of our Nation's people. Proponents assure us that the areas under consideration will probably be smaller than indicated and that full study will be given to resources that are commercially valuable.

The weight of evidence is most conclusive and the bill, S. 174, is so written that commercial users of natural resources cannot hope to gain unemotional and impartial consideration. The average eastern citizen, in my opinion, has absolutely no concept of what the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area is like. I am fully convinced that if people from New York and Massachusetts could see the magnitude of the great western outdoors they would appreciate the concern of what is probably the majority opinion in Idaho.

All Idaho citizens, like the members of Associated Industries of Idaho, are also concerned with the preservation of natural resources and the opportunity for their children's children to enjoy nature, but they are also concerned with making it possible for their heirs to make a livelihood and remain in Idaho.

We can all remember when a member of our present congressional delegation, during political campaigns, pointed out that our young people are leaving Idaho. Yet when legislation is acted upon that can only hurt Idaho's economic development, the record indicates a vote for single-purpose use for an extremely small minority.

The same forces who abhor colonialism would turn a vast area within our State into a colony for an unrealistic one-purpose use for largely out-of-State minority interests. No one could quarrel with the true conservationists' efforts to leave part of our land heritage in the natural state that time and the elements have rendered it. But even the purists should be realistic and never lose sight of the fundamental concept of maximum beneficial use.

(4) We are told that with the passage of S. 174 the people of Idaho will regain control of the affected lands that are now under complete domination of a Federal agency. I believe, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, that this is a statement that is as much untrue as it can be conceived to be true. It is stated that S. 174 "takes the existing sysem and adds congressional control."

The Congress at this time has complete and ultimate control over the administrative action by any Government agency. The Congress, subject to Presidential veto, can, through its legislative process, initiate or amend laws that affect the operation or administration of the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture or any other department, as long as the laws and changes fit within the framework of our Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States contemplates that legislation shall originate in the Congress and that the President shall have only the power to approve or to veto—not the power to amend. This, as you know better than I, has not always been followed. The attempt to substitute executive authority for congressional authority in the recent proposal to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to write farm legislation and the Congress only the authority to veto—not amend—was met with strong congressional disapproval. There is absolutely no difference in this procedure in S. 174. The Congress will only be able to veto—not amend—the action of one of the administrative arms.

How this returns more control of Idaho lands to Congress is indeed obscure. The practical fact is that Idaho citizens, through their congressional delegation, now have a much better chance to correct wrongs in administrative practice than they will have if the only recourse is to have the entire law changed by Congress.

It is true that through the initiation of the administrative agency, changes could be wrought, but the alacrity with which the agency now meets congressional demands will be greatly reduced if the agency must take initial action. It is our opinion that if S. 174 passes, the administration of these areas will be further removed from congressional control, and consequently from the people.

Proponents say that by the stroke of a pen areas now classified as primitive could be changed to wilderness areas. This, of course, is absolutely true. It emphasizes, however, the lack of need for S. 174 and points out one of the strong reasons why the present procedure should not be changed. If the necessity for legislation such as S. 174 were so urgent, it is reasonable to assume that the administrative agencies involved would in fact "stroke the pen" and make this difference of opinion and this hearing academic. There are several reasons why this is not done. One reason is that the administrative agencies concerned, up until 6 months ago, were in agreement that studies should be completed as to the best land usage. New policies, however, have changed that. Although

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the administrative agencies are under the same professionally trained personnel, the attitudes of these personnel are not now voiced.

Another reason might be that if an administrative officer would "stroke the pen," the folks at home in Idaho, Minnesota, and Alaska, through their congressional delegations, would take loud and vociferous objection. If such administrative action were to be contemplated, experience tells us it would be done only after long and exhaustive public hearings. From a practical standpoint, the fear that a "stroke of the pen" will create a wilderness area is not valid.

(5) In conclusion, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, we reiterate, legislation such as S. 174 is not necessary because—

An adequate supply of primitive, wild, and wilderness areas is already in existence under established congressional and administrative policy;

More consideration should be given to the overwhelming majority of the American people in their need for accessible outdoor recreation areas;

The more than 3 million acres involved in Idaho should be more accurately inventoried for the benefit of Idaho people and their efforts to make a livelihood from natural resource wealth. S. 174 will not be conducive to wise resource management.

Adequate safeguards are in existence under present policy and the "stroke of the pen" argument is not valid.

Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, for the opportunity to appear before you today.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Brassey.

Mr. BRASSEY. Madam Chairman, will I have more time to appear as a private citizen?

Mrs. PFOST. Off the record.

(Off-the-record discussion.)

Mrs. PFOST. Back on the record. Let us put you down for tomorrow, Mr. Brassey. If there is time we will allow you to appear on your own time.

Mr. BRASSEY. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. If we can possibly get along that fast.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. Roger McConnel, chief geologist, Bunker Hill Co., Kellogg, Idaho. Is he not here? I am told he wants to testify tomorrow.

I understand Mr. Keane, of Wallace, Idaho, wants to testify tomorrow morning.

The statement of Mr. C. E. McMurray, 1005 B Street, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in opposition to the legislation, will be made a part of the record.

The statement of Mr. Don J. MacDonald, Hayden Lake, Idaho, who is opposed to the wilderness bill, will be made a part of the record.

Without objection, these two statements will be placed in the record.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF C. E. MCMURRAY

My name is C. E. McMurray. I am district bailiff of the district court of Kootenai County. I am sorry I cannot attend the meeting in McCall but would like to go on record as having some amendments to the wilderness bill.

I have lived here in northern Idaho for 62 years and have seen Idaho when it was nearly all wilderness, and would like very much to see our forestry keep on taking care of our forests as I think they have done a wonderful job. If roads and trails are discontinued we are letting our forests go back to rot. We don't have to let the lumber companies cut the green timber. But if we let the forestry handle it, we are sure our country will be well taken care of as it is now. If we let it go back into wilderness, it will be but a short time until fire

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will destroy the forests the same as it did in 1910 which I helped fight, and all we had left was a lot of black snags—as well as white bones of elk, moose, deer, and bear. Please don't have that happen again.

The way I understand and see it, the wilderness bill will deprive the working people of limited means who cannot afford the high rates of a packer or pack outfit to take them on a fishing or hunting trip. There will be no roads maintained and we will be unable to drive our car or truck near to where we want to go.

It would be prohibitive for a family with small children to take a vacation into a wilderness area. They would be unable to walk but a short distance from the main road to make camp.

The wilderness bill seems to be a real setup for the licensed packers who will have control of certain area and can set their own prices which only the wealthy class can afford to pay. I say lets keep our recreation area open to all with equal rights and keep our forests productive without waste under forestry supervision, and control the most dangerous enemy we have in the woods which is fire.

God gave us this country to maintain and take care of, so don't let it go to rot. There never will be a time when there won't be plenty of wilderness anyway, so let us take care of what we have and let the Forest Service manage it and we will all be proud of it.

STATEMENT OF D. J. MACDONALD

My name is Don J. MacDonald. I live at Hayden Lake, Idaho, and have been a resident of Coeur d'Alene area for 38 years. Furthermore I have no financial interest in any mining or lumber company. I am opposed to the wilderness bill because it would prohibit the access of such areas by road or by motor vehicle and motorized equipment as stated on pages 13 and 14 of wilderness bill, S. 174. This would greatly retard the fighting of fire and the control of diseases of the forest such as blister rust and virus.

In an hour and 30 minutes drive from Coeur d'Alene over Forest Service roads one can see the terrible waste and destruction of the 1910 fire. In addition the loss of watershed has created erosion and floods which have created wastelands and polluted waters and an expensive loss to our State and Federal Government and furthermore has required skilled planning and much effort on the part of the U.S. Forest Service for 51 years to combat this destruction by reforestation planting and other management.

One of the worst fires this year was in the Salmon River area in the proposed wilderness area and due to inaccessability of roads on one side the fire spread and destroyed approximately 16,000 acres with an estimated firefighting cost of $2 million plus the loss of the watershed value.

I believe a primitive area with proper management under forest supervision is in the best interest of the general public. The working class can enjoy fishing, hunting, and recreation trips over Forest Service roads and trails but if this area is locked up in a wilderness area, only a few people can afford the time and money of an expensive trip into the wilderness area.

Mrs. PROST. Off the record.

(Off the record discussion.)

Mrs. PROST. Back on the record. Our next witness is Mr. Lynn Hart, of Wallace, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Hart.

STATEMENT OF W. L. HART, WALLACE, IDAHO

Mr. HART. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is Lynn Hart. I reside at Wallace, Idaho, and am an employee of the American Smelting & Refining Co. I have lived in the northern part of Idaho for over 25 years and during this period I have hunted and fished in the primitive area and in adjacent sections.

I am therefore giving my opinion as a sportsman who has in the past, and intend in the future, to enjoy the natural beauty of that primitive area with its hunting and fishing. I also want to express

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my opinion as a man who is interested in the mineral resources of our country.

I am looking forward to the time when some additional roads will be built into the primitive area because then I will be able, together with thousands of others, to enjoy this area several times a year instead of once a year.

Our wilderness area is now in safe hands and without need of further restrictions. I have complete confidence in the U.S. Forest Service continuing to manage our forests in the future equally as well as in the past, and I believe they have done a creditable job.

I am unopposed to anything which is for the good and welfare of the people of Idaho or the Nation. I am, however, opposed to designating areas for wilderness classification under S. 174, which have not been reviewed to determine accurately the resources involved or the effect of resources use restriction on the future economics of communities, or States.

S. 174, setting aside large areas which will prevent the use of these natural resources, also locks up the area to the average sportsman indefinitely. Only a few can afford the time and money to hire guides and horses to visit these areas, a vast wilderness which can be enjoyed only by the favored few.

In my opinion, there are areas into which it may be feasible to build roads in the future. Do we have the right to lock up these areas so their use is restricted to the privileged? Under our present wilderness management it is possible in the foreseeable future that some roads will be built into the area as determined by the Forest Service.

Therefore, we can hope that as time goes on more of the primitive areas will become increasingly accessible to sportsmen and tourists who choose to drive into them. Ultimately our population will increase to where it will become necessary to create new recreational areas which will distribute the fishermen, hunter, and the tourist over a much wider area and relieve the overcrowded conditions which even now exist in some areas.

We are all interested in keeping the United States strong and a leader in world affairs. Can anyone or any group doubt that S. 174 will not be locking up thousands of square miles of terrain which in the future could play a vital part in keeping our Nation free and in its present place of leadership as a world power?

If certain critical minerals, normally supplied to us by foreign sources, become unavailable, would we have time to unlock the door in the wilderness areas, locate these minerals, and develop them?

Finding and developing mineral resources takes years of effort. The proposed wilderness areas remain a promising source of mineral deposits by reason of being mountainous (where most ore bodies are found), and also because there has been little mineral exploration by geologists of either private companies or Government agencies.

Only men closely associated with mining realize the problems facing the mining industry. While I do not pretend to be an expert on the economic issue of mining, I do know that much of America's wealth lies in its natural resources, some of which I feel would unnecessarily be denied to the Nation, its industry, its prospectors, and its wage earners, should S. 174 become law.

The vast areas under consideration most probably, in my opinion, contain minerals of unknown location, amount, and value. Only the

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allowance of qualified men to prospect by modern methods will unlock the strategic minerals beneath the mountains and valleys.

In conclusion, I feel that passage of S. 174 at this time would be unnecessary and unwise. We already have our primitive areas, and with the present Forest Service management we need not fear it will vanish especially during the remaining time left before the ORRRC report is made. It seems to me that Congress provided all the authorization needed for national forest wilderness areas in the multiple-use bill of last year.

No withdrawal of wilderness areas should be made without first having the appropriate Government agencies file a report that the areas involved are more valuable for wilderness areas than for other land resource purposes.

The real need, I believe, is for us to unite in supporting a sound program for the wise conservation and use of our Nation's resources.

I cannot help but remark that I noticed this morning and this afternoon a great deal of testimony was from sportsmen's clubs in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

I, too, am a sportsman and just returned from an elk hunting trip, inasmuch as it was brought up today, in the Lochsa area of Elk Summit in Moose Creek, not in the heart of the wilderness area, but at least 7 miles from the end of the road. I hired a pack string to go in there. I can assure you it is expensive. It is expensive in two ways. First, in the money it costs to hire the pack string, and secondly, in the time you must take in order to make it worth while to go on a hunting trip of this kind. I for one, being a sportsman, can live with the loggers and can live with the mining interests and can live with the roads they might build in there.

I know, for myself, if these roads are not kept up and maintained by the Forest Service, in a year or two you won't be able to get in there at all.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Hart. [Applause.]

Mrs. J. M. Mickelson, of Priest River, is our next witness.

While he is coming to the stand, is Mr. Walter A. Stewart of Coeur d'Alene here? He apparently is not here.

Mr. Mickelson, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF J. M. MICKELSON, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LAND COUNTIES, STATE OF IDAHO, PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO

Mr. MICKELSON. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is J. M. Michelson, of Priest River, Idaho. I am chairman of public land counties of the State of Idaho and also on the executive committee of the Interstate Committee of Public Land Counties.

I am speaking today for all the county commissioners of the State of Idaho, and in their behalf I am voicing opposition to the enactment of the wilderness bill, S. 174.

County commissioners represent the grassroots government in our system of political subdivisions. It is their responsibility to draw up and approve the county budgets, assess the levies with which to finance these budgets, and so administer the affairs of the counties as to assure sound, stable, and efficient government at the grassroots.

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In many of the western public land counties, the task of raising local revenues to finance the necessary functions of county government—education, welfare services, highway construction and maintenance, fire and police protection, and so forth—present a serious problem because so little of the land area is subject to assessment for county tax purposes. In some counties as much as 90 percent of the land area is under Federal, State, or local ownership and, therefore, exempt from local taxes.

These counties must rely to a considerable extent for their revenues upon their proportionate share of Federal timber sales, upon the assessment of cutaway logs, upon mining operations on the public domain and upon the assessment of livestock which graze on the public lands.

We oppose the wilderness bill because it will, without doubt, have an adverse effect on the economics of the public land counties and, therefore, upon their ability to finance and maintain local government services.

It is true, as sponsors of the legislation claim, that county governments are not at the present time deriving any revenue from the areas classified as wilderness or primitive. However, the timber stands, mineral potential, and livestock forage within these areas are a source of future tax revenues.

It would not be in the best interest of public land counties to segregate these extensive land areas as perpetual wilderness which can make no contribution to the cause of effective and efficient local government.

Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, I earnestly urge you to recommend against passage of this wilderness legislation.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Mickelson. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Walter A. Stewart. Apparently he is not here. Mr. Ammerman is our next witness.

You may proceed, Mr. Ammerman, and will Mr. Edward Lemon please come forward.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. AMMERMAN, MANAGER, SANDPOINT, IDAHO, BRANCH OF THE FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. AMMERMAN. Madam Chairman, and Congressman Olsen, my name is Richard W. Ammerman, and I am manager of the Sandpoint, Idaho, branch of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

My home is in Bonner County, where approximately four-fifths of the total acreage is public owned. Many of us share with people of other areas of the West, where there is large public landownership, a grave concern about the amounts of land already withdrawn for special uses.

We are concerned about just how much land should be set aside, not just for a single special use—recreation—but exclusively for a particularly limited type of recreation which relatively few people can enjoy.

There are no lands in our county proposed for inclusion in the wilderness system. Yet we can appeal to the few who want solitude

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because we have many acres in Bonner County which are primitive wilderness in every sense of the word. These are likely to remain so forever because they are wilderness areas not by act of Congress but by act of God.

Very few people go into these primitive areas of my county. Most who do are local residents. On the other hand, our public campgrounds and even many undeveloped sites are overcrowded and overflowing. Except during periods of extreme fire hazard, the majority of people prefer to drive to any spot in the woods where they can find room to park the family car and set up camp. We have observed at firsthand that the great majority of people want nature not raw, but well done.

There are many areas like ours in the West—officially unclassified as wilderness, but wilderness nevertheless and always there for the use of those few who want true solitude.

If we are concerned with the traditional American concept of the greatest good for the greatest number, then our need is not for official wilderness as much as it is for strengthening multiple-use public land management.

In its issue of July 14, 1961, Time magazine discussed the great American trend to camping and enjoyment of the out of doors. It stated:

> Most modern campers avoid solitude. Like skiers and bowlers, they are a gregarious bunch.

The article added that campers find it hard to give up their comforts merely because they are on a vacation.

This article further quoted a study of campers made by two University of Minnesota sociologists, who wrote that a common attitude—

> presumes the existence of picnic tables, wells, toilets, washrooms, and the like. These individuals simply do not adopt the more traditional definition of wilderness, substituting instead an urban frame of reference. They are wilderness compromisers.

I respectfully register opposition to the pending legislation.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Ammerman. [Applause.]

You may proceed, Mr. Lemon.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. LEMON, MANAGER, IDAHO PINE CO., MERIDIAN, IDAHO

Mr. LEMON. Madam Chairman, and Congressman Olsen, my name is Edward F. Lemon. I am the manager and one of the owners of the Idaho Pine Co. at Meridian, Idaho, member of Western Pine Association, Southern Idaho Forestry Association, and other lumbermen's organizations.

My comments on the wilderness bill, however, are not only those of a lumberman, but also those of an ardent outdoor sportsman, a father, and a representative citizen.

I might say before I begin here that as a lumberman, I could expound why I believe in multiple-use land management for 50 minutes, but in the few comments I am allowed here, I think I would like to dwell on another facet of this and how it affects a State small in population such as we have here in Idaho.

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First, I am impressed by one aspect that seems general in much of the current discussions about the wilderness bill.

On one side, even the most extreme opponents of the bill acknowledge the need for wilderness-type recreation and the preservation of certain single-use areas. Their concern, however, is with the nature and degree of the program to be adopted, and with the legal and political operation of that program.

On the other side, so many proponents of the bill say in effect—

In all the vast area involved, multiple use is totally wrong. Only single use for all those millions of acres is totally right.

Why each side cannot realize that the other side cannot possibly be always and totally wrong, and that its own side cannot possibly be always and totally right? Then there could be legislation to bring a great and lasting good—not just for both sides now, but for generations to come.

It is with the hope that such legislation will someday be adopted that I now list two basic reasons for my opposition to the wilderness bill in its present form.

First, the bill calls for a method of operation that directly violates a basic principle of our form of government. Under that method, Congress would surrender its right and duty of positive enactment—accepting instead only the negative possibility of disapproving an executive recommendation.

Perhaps to States of great population and impressive political influence, that method of negative enactment offers safeguard enough. But those are not the States in which this wilderness bill, by its very nature, would have the greatest pact.

Instead, because the bill involves vast and undeveloped areas, its greatest impact would fall upon the economy and growth pattern of States with large Federal ownership, small population, and thus small in political influence on a national level.

Consider then the implication of this bill to the people of such States—to us here in Idaho—or in Alaska—or in at least 8 of the 11 Western States in which the bill would have a major effect.

Envision some future day, some future situation, in which the exclusion of some area from wilderness classification becomes of vital importance—not to all 50 States, but to just one of those States of small population and minor influence.

Envision the amount of time, personnel, finances, and research necessary to document the validity and importance of the matter. Envision the political influence required to bring that matter to Executive attention, in hopes of changing the Executive decision. Then if that fails, envision the political implications and obstacles involved in prevailing upon Congress to cast a negative vote against the Executive recommendation.

What chance of success do you think such a State—small in population, small in influence—would have in obtaining such national action on a matter of importance only to the small State itself?

Remember—when supporters of the bill face the fact that use of isolated wilderness areas would be limited to perhaps 2 percent of the Nation's people, they are in effect pleading this vast plan involving millions and millions of acres is necessary to protect the right of that small minority.

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May we, then, in our several States of small population and minor influence, plead for more modest protection of our much larger minority?

The second basic point of my opposition to the wilderness bill in its present form is that it actually attempts to legislate against change and progress.

It says in effect:

We hereby repeal the basic law of nature that nothing remains the same. From this day forward, in all these millions upon millions of acres, there shall be no change, no improvement, no development, no progress.

At what point in the history of a world, a nation, or an area, can a group issue such a dictate? What if earlier groups had decided that theirs was the time? What if the ban had been imposed as the first colonists prepared to invade what was then an entire continent of wilderness? What if the law had halted the pioneers, as they started their westward march to what is now our home? At each point in history, exactly the same arguments could have been used to support such action that are now being used to support this exaggerated bill.

Yet now at this point of time—between all the past history and all the unpredictable future—a group says to the whole: "This is where change must stop. This is where progress must end. This is the time and place in which the status quo of 'now' becomes the permanent pattern for all time."

Mankind has never reached that point before. I cannot believe that we have reached it now.

Establish a plan to insure wilderness-type recreation, yes. Make certain that generations to come will know the beauty of original nature, yes.

But do it within the framework of our American form of Government. Do it within reasonable limits, with logic, and with an honest concern for the present and future rights of all concerned.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. [Applause.]

We have 10 statements for inclusion in the record at this point.

One "statement" is a petition with something like 35-or-so names on it.

Without objection, they will be placed in the record.

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The material referred to follows:)

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

DEAR SIRS: I would like to go on record that I support the wilderness bill and not the special interests who oppose it. These special interests (mining, logging, grazing, etc.) do not represent the great majority of the people.

CLAY RENNIE.

STATEMENT OF NEZ PERCE INDIAN TRIBE OF IDAHO BY ANGUS A. WILSON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

As chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, I am directed to present this statement on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174) passed by the Senate in the 1st session of the 87th Congress, now before the House of Representatives.

Two of the great areas sought to be preserved in all their pristine glory—the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area and the Idaho Primitive Area—were the homeland of our Nez Perce ancestors. The preamble to the treaty with the Nez Perces, 1855, contains these words: "Nez Perce Tribe of Indians occupying lands

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lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territories, between the Cascades and Bitter Root Mountains" (Kappler Indian Treaties, vol. II, p. 702).

The U.S. Government has twice shriveled the Nez Perce Reservation (treaty with the Nez Perce Indians, June 9, 1863 (14 Stat. 647) and agreement with the Nez Perce Indians, May 1, 1893 (28 Stat. 331)) since our ancestors ceded their aboriginal lands to the white man under the Stevens Treaty of June 11, 1855. We have seen the encroachment of modern man on God's handiwork in these ceded areas. There has been wise utilization of our natural resources on many fronts. The white man has used his ingenuity to unlock nature's vast storehouses and provide us many of our present day blessings. On the other hand, we have cringed to see the wanton desecration of our great out of doors destroyed beyond man's poor power to reconstruct or re-create.

Unless the few unspoiled primitive areas in this country are preserved by this generation for the generations yet unborn, an exploding population which will be demanding places to live, lands to till, forests and minerals and rivers to exploit and harness for industries—and not to overlook places in which to recreat—will never know the America that once was, the America of our ancesters who greeted the Pilgrims, but whose successors in their conquering of the native red men, the first Americans, have written some of the sorriest pages on the escutcheon of American history. These Indian conquests were resisted by Indian braves to preserve their homes and protect their loved ones. They loved the great out of doors, the native homes. The great God above had given them the warm sunshine and radiant light, the herbs and roots and grasses and wild game and fish for food, and the verdant forests and clean, clear, pure water.

The present generation of Nez Perces are proud of our heritage and tribal traditions. Oure forefathers extended a friendly hand to the white explorers, protected them in their plight at the hands of hostile Northwest tribes. The Nez Perce war of 1877 was not a war in the sense of hostility to the white man, but the honorable efforts of bands of Nez Perces, commencing with Chief Joseph and his band in the beautiful Wallowa Valley, down through the Whitebird Band and the Looking Glass Band, to protect the home land they dearly loved. The white man today hails Wallowa land, Chief Joseph's homeland, as the Switzerland of America. Today it teems with modern motels, villas, is a vacationer's paradise. The present day tourist gains a new appreciation for the sad hearts of the Nez Perce people who resisted to the bitter end the military might of the white man which overpowered those brave bands of Nez Perces and forced their honorable retreat through the heart of the two primitive areas I have heretofore referred to, and finally conquered them in Montana after a long siege wherein the tactics of the Nez Perces are still studied at West Point Military Academy as examples of superior military strategy.

The Nez Perce tribesmen of today would be recreant sons of noble ancestors if we did not stand up and be counted on the side of preserving the last great vestiges of primitive America. We want our children and our children's children to see the heritage our forefathers preserved for us as best they could through treaties which created reservations.

The generation of Americans of today may well heed the wise counsel of Old Joseph, one of the signers of the Nez Perce Treaty of 1855, chief of the Wallowa Band of Nez Perces and father of young Chief Joseph. At the long council in the Walla Walla Valley in June 1855, preceding the signing of the treaties by the several tribes in this region, Old Joseph gave this admonition to his people as they were solemning considering the ceding away of their lands and rivers: "These are my children [looking around]. It is not us, it is those of our children who come after us. * * * Think for year after year for a far way ahead. * * *"

The Nez Perce Tribe, favors the wilderness bill as an important measure to help preserve intact the few remaining splotches of primitive America, not for the special benefit of any groups, but for all the people to enjoy in perpetuity.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearings,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned citizens urge the passage of the wilderness bill now before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Preservation of our limited and irreplaceable existing wilderness is essential for watershed

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protection, recreation, scientific research, and to provide a habitat for many species of wildlife that could not otherwise survive.

Timber cutting, stock grazing, road building, and exploitation of mineral resources are not consistent with these objectives and must at all costs be prohibited in the mere 8 percent of our national forests now set aside as wilderness. It would seem that the remaining 92 percent would provide more than adequate space for roadside camping facilities for the motoring public and timber and grazing land for those whose only interest in such undeveloped areas is a commercial one.

Passage of this wilderness bill will be a monument to present and future generations.

Let us not shirk our responsibility to those who will follow us—support the passage of the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

Charles T. Matson, Seattle, Wash.; Theodore T. Luebke, Seattle, Wash.; Howard C. Reidel, Des Moines, Wash.; Leonard V. Jones, Seattle, Wash.; J. Kenneth Maleski, Kent, Wash.; Robert E. Crawford, Kent, Wash.; Theodore F. Muralt, Federalway, Wash.; Thomas E. Paxton, Bellevue, Wash.; R. J. Giacomini, Seattle, Wash.; Robert J. Fortier, Renton, Wash.; Ned Grochera, Nueces Island, Wash.; Merlyn A. Nellist, Bellevue, Wash.; Walter J. Planck, Seattle, Wash.; Melvin Dybdahl, Seattle, Wash.; Archie C. Knox, Seattle, Wash.; Kenneth M. Beattie, Seattle, Wash.; Gerald C. Lakin, Seattle, Wash.; Verne S. Jones, Auburn, Wash.; M. L. Robertson, Seattle, Wash.; E. F. Sheets, Washington; Paul Hay, Seattle, Wash.; John A. Herkenrath, Seattle, Wash.; Donald W. Demkiczak, Seattle, Wash.; Shigemitsu Tsutsumi, Seattle, Wash.; Arthur T. Miller, Kent, Wash.; Fletcher W. Campbell, Seattle, Wash.; Raymond O. Watne, Seattle, Wash.; Robert D. Johnson, Bellevue, Wash.; J. M. Peterson, Seattle, Wash.; Alfred B. Dockett, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; Thelma E. Reidel, Des Moines, Wash.; R. A. Hendrickson, Enumclaw, Wash.; Harry B. Jones, Seattle, Wash.

WENATCHEE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho:

Urge passage of wilderness bill to give wilderness preservation official status instead of subject to directive of changing administrators.

ENID BOLTON.

YAKIMA, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

GRACIE PFOST,
House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho:

May we be a part of the printed record as strongly supporting and recommending early passage of the wilderness bill.

Dr. and Mrs. M. E. HERR.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 31, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Idaho Wilderness Bill,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The little people of Idaho are eager that you support the wilderness bill as presented by Senator Church.

Sincerely,

E. M. WYGANT, B.M.D.

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SEATTLE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman,
The House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho:

Request be put on record favoring passage wilderness bill.

ANTONI AND OWEN SOBIERALSKI,
Mercer Island.

BOISE CHAPTER,
IDAHO OUTDOOR ASSOCIATION,
Boise, Idaho, October 30, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho:

The Boise Chapter, Idaho Outdoor Association, wishes to take this opportunity to testify in favor of the wilderness bill, S.174.

The Idaho Outdoor Association has always been in favor of wilderness preservation. We feel that the multiple-use concept is a wonderful thing, where it can be applied, but after listening to some of the propaganda which has been put out in opposition to the bill, and viewing some of the misuses of the present Sawtooth Wilderness Area, where grazing continues for miles beyond the signs marking the limits for grazing, it would appear that nothing less than the last stick of timber, or the last blade of grass, would suffice for these interests.

If we are to maintain some portion of this and other States in their natural condition, for ourselves and the coming generations, it is high time that we were doing it.

Our national forests are already being overgrazed to the extent that heavy rainfall in some areas, would cause untold damage from erosion, yet there is an ever-increasing demand for more grazing. Attempts by the Forest Service to reduce these allotments meet with the same resistance as the wilderness bill, and by the same interests.

Lumber interests, had they had the same foresight that they seem to display today, could have grown merchantable timber, on the land they have completely logged off, and which was, not too many years ago, wilderness also. All this could have been done since the Forest Service came into being.

Mining, unlike lumbering and grazing, only takes place where mineral is present. We doubt that it will ever be a threat to our wilderness area, and most of it has been pretty well prospected already. However, we feel confident that if and when there is mineral found that will be needed, there will be a way to get and use it.

We urge the passage of Senate bill 147 that a small portion of what we once had might be retained for the coming generation.

Sincerely,

JACK BAUER,
EARL COFFEY,
Committee for Idaho Outdoor Association.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Regretting that it is impossible for me to attend the hearings on the wilderness bill, I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

I should like to express myself, not as a member of any organization or group, but as a resident of the western United States, no longer young, who can look back on many happy experiences in the various wilderness areas of our wonderful land. I confess to being one of those birdwatchers so scornfully derided by practical timbermen and members of the chambers of commerce. For this reason, I will not speak here of the tourist dollar versus the saw-log dollar, or of the economic value of watersheds. I wish to say only a few words of what wilderness means to me and of what I think is its importance to the future of our country.

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As an individual American, the wilderness areas away from roads and the other appurtenances of civilization have provided me with a welcome relief from the tensions of modern living. I am certain that my vacations in the back country have enabled me to lead a more useful and productive life. On each of my trips in recent years I have encountered more people on similar quests.

I am certain that as our population increases and our citizens have more leisure and higher incomes, the demands on our wilderness areas will become progressively greater. Many who are now satisfied with roadside recreation will discover that only beyond the roadheads can they find the identification with their natural surroundings that is essential to the truly cultured man. We Americans of this generation have the choice to make—we can save this small portion of our primeval continent for rediscovery by delighted generations yet to come, or we can take these irrevocable steps of logging off the last vestiges of virgin forest and bulldozing roads into the last nooks and crannies of our backcountry.

The opponents of the wilderness bill advance arguments that seem to bear no relation to their real concern. I except the mining industry which forthrightly states its opposition because it wants to mine in wilderness areas. But the forest products industry representatives oppose the legislation because the aged and infirm, the mothers with small children, the poor hunters who can't afford packhorses will not be able to view these scenic areas unless we build roads for them into the very heart of the wilderness. Deer hunting will allegedly suffer unless we harvest mature timber to increase the browse. Fishermen will not be able to get to remote lakes with their motorboats unless the roads are built.

What is this hypocrisy? Why this feigned concern for people who are not physically able to walk beyond the road's end? We do not provide opportunities in this country for the aged and crippled to play football or ice hockey. Should we, therefore, destroy our wilderness so that every part of our scenic back country can be viewed effortlessly and carelessly from an automobile cushion? Should we not leave some challenge and adventure for the young people of the future?

It should be apparent that the concern of the forest products industry representatives is not with the citizens who will use their logging roads for roadside recreation. It is with the remnants of merchantable timber that could be harvested once the roads are built. The inescapable fact remains that roads destroy wilderness.

The wilderness bill adds no areas to the wilderness preservation system that are not now protected from logging. Is it not evident that this blind opposition of the forest products industry is an indication that these people are hopeful of logging in the dedicated areas we now have?

I urge the members of the subcommittee to seize this opportunity we have to preserve our wilderness areas for Americans of all time. Future generations will bless us for our wisdom if we set up this wilderness preservation system or curse us for our cupidity if we fail them now.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH W. MILLER.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

GRACIE PFOST,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: I have been a resident of Idaho for 48 years. I have hunted and fished in a good many places in Idaho. I have worked in the mines and the forests and for the last 28 years I have been in the construction field which is dependent on the minerals and timber to a great extent. I have mentioned this to add some measure of weight to my request.

I ask you to use your position and vote to maintain a wilderness area in your State and mine.

Do not let the large lumber interests move into this and destroy all of our forests just to save a few ripe trees. Trees have been growing, ripening, and dying in this wilderness area for many millions of years and will continue to do so if it is preserved as a wilderness area.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN MILTON.

I wish this letter entered in the hearings.

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IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee Chairman on Public Lands,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This letter is submitted to urge that prompt favorable action be given to the wilderness bill and the enactment of amendments that will strengthen the bill and not those that weaken it.

This is evidently in opposition to commercial interests, but we emphatically feel that potential profits of these organizations should not be a deciding factor in the careless destruction of natural resources, as shown by the mines of north Idaho and in too many places elsewhere. Destruction of our natural values is poor trade for a few temporary material baubles of so-called modern civilization. The narrow advocates of overcivilization in our State should spend a few years living in Eastern cities to realize what the loss of our natural values can mean.

Let us do all possible to preserve our beautiful wilderness areas for the inspiration and enjoyment of this and future generations.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. JACK I. HAGEN.

Mrs. PFOST. Mayor Curtis of Orofino was unable to remain over this evening and, without objection, his statement will be placed in the record.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement of Mayor Curtis follows:)

OFFICE OF MAYOR,
CITY OF OROFINO,
Orofino, Idaho, October 30, 1961.

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

I wish to make a statement in opposition to S. 174.

There are many reasons why a person living in Idaho finds himself opposed to such legislation as S. 174 proposes. Many of these reasons hold true to most western States to a degree, but in Idaho our people are more dependent upon the natural resources. Our State is young, energetic, resource wealthy, but so far from development that such legislation would have a serious strangulation effect upon our young, vigorous energy. I fear our State would soon resemble a territory to big, wealthy interests of the steel and concrete jungles of Los Angeles and New York.

For the next few generations at least it is plain to see that our advancement and economy must be enhanced by our miners developing ore bodies, the loggers and foresters working on still undeveloped timber stands which ultimately will be in sound timber management, farmers and livestock people expanding their grazing activity, and all of these fields of endeavor depend upon the availability of public acres. How can we bring industry and wealth to our State when the basic resources are not available as S. 174 would provide?

True enough, tourism and recreation are important and we must welcome the advantage of this industry which so much depends upon our ability to provide. However, such secondary resource would be of no value if our people were not prosperous enough to afford such.

Water resource is important to Idaho and always will be. Our State is one of the principal water producers of the West. Water production is planned and it does not just happen. Our water-production problems will surely be a matter of greater importance with the ensuing years demanding more flood control, water storage, kilowatt production, and navigation benefits. Surely vast areas of primitive and wilderness acreas with vulnerability to the ravages of fire and erosion does not enhance clean water and water benefits to our people. Wilderness areas will, through the scourge of fire occurrence, contribute to siltation in downstream water development projects. In all, S. 174 appears to me to be a great step backward in the progress and planned projects as we see them now. Reasonable fire protection is accessibility—not vast areas where men cannot be quickly employed. Wilderness areas so vast as proposed cannot be adequately protected from fire. Without fire protection, wilderness areas will, in a few year's time, be mere waste areas, a disgrace to our great Nation.

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The wilderness concept as proposed in S. 174 violates multiple use. Wilderness is single use. Such rich benets to few privileged nonresident people cannot be given so great a consideration.

Wilderness areas as planned in S. 174 are too large. People cannot get to them. We need such areas but they are valueless unless they can be enjoyed by more people. The U.S. Forest Service reports show few people getting far beyond the end of a road. This is also true in national parks.

Vacation time and money available to most people prohibit visits to wilderness areas where several days of travel are involved. The luxury of visiting wilderness areas as proposed is a rich man's trip—not for our average people, and therefore not in the best interest.

Our cities', counties', State and local governments depend upon people who are well employed. Jobs are needed by our workingman so that he can pay his grocery bill and raise his family. A reservation of public lands for the privileged few does not buy bread and butter for the house nor pay taxes. People are our greatest resource, and we must always keep in sight the matters that make our people healthy, strong, and prosperous.

Three years ago our Congress provided money to study the subject of wilderness in the creation of the Outdoor Resource Review Commission. Two and one-half million dollars has been spent to date and now we are considering wilderness legislation before the Outdoor Resource Review Commission report has been made public. This, to me, is a waste of public money in the worst sense.

In summary I wish to comment that our public lands are now under good management. Why should we confuse the issue?

A. B. CURTIS, *Mayor.*

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Robert D. Werner, publisher of the Clearwater Tribune at Orofino, was unable to remain over this evening. Mr. Werner is in opposition to the wilderness legislation.

Mr. Curtis, whose statement has just been filed in the record, is in opposition.

Mr. T. B. Burton, a rancher from Cambridge, Idaho, also was unable to remain over. He is in opposition to the legislation.

Mr. W. L. Mills, Boise Cascade Corp., who opposes the legislation, has requested his statement be placed in the record together with a copy of a portion of a page of the Congressional Record containing a statement by Senator Dodd on the subject. He also includes with it a newspaper article, but the policy of the committee does not allow newspaper articles to be made a part of the record. So, without objection, the newspaper article will be placed in the committee file.

Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. W. L. Mills, of Boise Cascade Corp., also handed me a statement by Robert D. Hayes, who is in opposition to the legislation, and asked that it be placed in the record.

Hearing no objection, the statements referred to will be included in the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 27, 1961.*

To the Honorable Chairman and Members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Meeting in McCall, Idaho, on October 30 and 31, 1961:

I take this opportunity to object to the final passage of Senate bill 174.

Inasmuch as Idaho is a sparsely settled State in the early stages of its development, I most strenuously object to the freezing forever of the many known and unknown natural resources situated in these areas in Idaho, covered by this bill, and which are and will be in the years to come, so necessary in the orderly development of our State.

Once placed in the proposed wilderness system as envisioned under Senate bill 174, the resources of timber, grazing, and minerals in these areas and for which Idaho is renowned, for all practical purposes could not be used.

I object to the restrictions Senate bill 174 would impose upon the development of the State of Idaho. I feel that our natural resources and recreational values

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should be developed under the multiple-use concept for greatest good to the greatest number of people.

As our presently underdeveloped State is gradually opened up, I feel that an orderly harvest of the timber grazing, and mineral resources must be carried out in all areas for the economic benefit of our State and Nation.

I feel that the scenic beauty and the recreational possibilities in our beautiful mountain areas should be made easily available to all of the people. The privileged few who have the time and financial means necessary for trips into these planned wilderness areas should not be the only beneficiaries.

I crave the understanding of the committee and plead that the future development of the State of Idaho be not hamstrung by Senate bill 174, which would in effect close the door on any resource utilization on many thousands of square miles.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. D. HAYES.

STATEMENT OF T. B. BURTON, CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

My name is T. B. Burton. I live at Cambridge, Idaho, in Washington County. I am a rancher, producing livestock feeds and have both sheep and cattle. The ranch property which I own and manage has been in existence for more than 60 years as an operating unit producing livestock.

I am opposed to the provisions of S. 174. As an upvalley rancher surrounded by Federal lands, I am well acquainted with their values. They represent an important part in supporting the economy of outlying communities. Among these values are timber harvest, mining, water resource development, and a conservative grazing use as can be made of some of these federally owned lands. Without a range livestock industry, the greater part of our valley would not have a market for the feed grains, hay, and pasture they produce.

Important to us is water. We know every possible means to conserve water through development of storage in our high mountain areas must be utilized. Any part of our mountain range areas lost for that purpose will impair the future needs for all people and for all purposes. Establishing areas where no water storage facilities can be constructed, as set out in the proposed wilderness legislation, is dangerous and is not being farsighted in anticipating eventual needs.

In our high mountain areas, timber which becomes disease infected should be harvested. This is a protection against fire and also a safeguard in preserving our watersheds. When areas are placed into wilderness under S. 174, there could be no harvesting of ripe, diseased, or dead timber. I have seen many areas in Idaho where down timber caused by disease presents a most serious fire hazard. Every year the sale of disease-infected timber is authorized by the Forest Service, even though it may not be at its fullest potential commercial value, for the very purpose of providing safeguards and eliminating a serious fire hazard.

Again, I say the provisions of the wilderness bill instead of preserving our resource values will contribute in time to their loss. This bill will not permit the construction of roads nor the use of mechanized equipment in them. It will not allow construction of any type of water storage facilities or conservative grazing use—yet both are renewable annual resources.

Prior to enactment of such legislation as S. 174, there should be a survey of all the resource values of our federally owned lands. Such a survey has been talked and proposed, but it has never been completed in the areas that would be affected by this wilderness legislation.

OROFINO, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

My name is Robert D. Werner. I am publisher of the Clearwater Tribune at Orofino, Idaho, and have been chairman of the legislative committee for the Orofino Chamber of Commerce for the past 10 years.

Our chamber opposes the wilderness bill S. 174, because there is no need for it at this time. For more than 20 years large areas have been put in reserve under

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a primitive classification, fully protected against encroachment, except under strictest accountability of the Forest Service. It was then, and is now certain that the Forest Service is still the best qualified agency to make the proper land classification when such time arrives.

The amendments made to S. 174 by Senate action have improved the measure, but the insistence that final action be taken in 10 years puts too much of a burden on the resources of the Forest Service and could lead to hasty and inadequate study of these remote areas.

The 1961 fire season demonstrated how a short but serious fire season could disrupt normal control plans and we ended up with the worst fire season since the primitive areas were established.

The past season demonstrated for the first time since 1934, that, without roads, almost no organization is big enough to cope with devastating wilderness fires. Region 1 was lucky in its fires in wild and primitive areas, that high winds did not inflict losses up to 50 times the acreage that was burned.

As it was, suppression costs mounted to $6 million or $8 million.

We oppose S. 174 because we think the Forest Service is more capable of determining equitable use of these resources than the Audubon Society in New York. One has only to read the National Geographic to find out that the average easterner's conception of wilderness is an outdoor region suitable for mass recreation with heavy penetration of roads.

We have millions of acres of actual wild areas between the Snake River Valley and the Coeur d'Alenes that would qualify as true wilderness in the eyes of many of those who support this bill.

America cannot afford the tragic waste of resources that would deny use of 7½ millions of acres of primitive area to family recreational use and loss of timber, grazing, and wildlife resources which lack of access brings. These areas are an ever-mounting threat to our timber resources both from insects and fire. In Idaho there are 3 million acres in primitive areas with 12 billion board feet of timber. This represents one-eighth of our saw timber resource. Once this land grab for single use has been achieved, Idahoans will be hard pressed to outtalk the millions of easterners who know nothing of wilderness hazards—but whose unrealistic idealism exerts such a potent force upon Congress.

ROBERT D. WERNER.

STATEMENT OF W. L. MILLS, BOISE CASCADE CORP.

Madam Chairman, I am W. L. Mills of Boise, Idaho. I am director of company relations for Boise Cascade Corp. My company appreciates the opportunity you have provided in permitting me to appear before this committee. It is our desire to present a completely factual case.

I am appearing in opposition to Senate bill S. 174 as the legislation passed the Senate in the first session of the 87th Congress. Our corporation operates in the lumber manufacturing business in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Colorado, so any legislation affecting our business necessitates serious study by those persons charged with the conduct and operation of Boise Cascade. S. 174 is the type of legislation which necessarily has an effect on all operators manufacturing lumber and lumber products.

Forest products are an important part of our national economy. The industry is fourth in the United States, providing a $6 billion annual payroll, and manufactured goods from the industry are valued at over $21 billion. One and one-half million people are employed in the industry.

Within our own corporation we employ 7,000 people as part of this 1½ million. To these 7,000 people we owe an obligation to provide an opportunity to be employed steadily at jobs returning a fair compensation to each person. With the demand for forest products increasing, we would be remiss as company officials if we did not concern ourselves with the effect S. 174 would have, should it become law. The adequate supply of raw materials is absolutely essential to protect the jobs of our employees and the investments of those shareholders who have provided the capital for the expansion and operation of our business. Our company is, to a great extent, dependent for its existence on the ability to be able to purchase publicly owned timber at a reasonable price. Any legislation which may ultimately reduce our source of supply is of serious concern to us.

Many forestry experts, both government and private, have recently expressed concern over the increased demands for forest products and the continuing

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ability of the lands of the United States to produce the basic raw material for the lumber industry.

We have seen the advancements of silvichemical industry in recent years. Already, silvichemical advancements are making possible products such as ceramics, cleaning compounds, insulation, asphalt emulsions, road binders, plastic coating, concrete mixtures, oil well drilling compounds, sulfates, rubber, agricultural chemicals, soil conditioners and other materials. Each scientific advancement in the use of forest products is good for the general economy of the Pacific Northwest. This is especially true because much of the material used was formerly classified as waste material. Our company has been a strong advocate of the complete utilization of the forest product to conserve raw material and provide new jobs to strengthen the economy of the areas in which we operate. Our company policy is directed toward diversification and integration in the use of forest products and allied industries.

Many responsible public officials have recently issued statements minimizing the number of acres involved in the wilderness legislation. It is our contention that 14,664,053 acres is not a small area of land for the initial consideration in wilderness legislation; certainly, over 3,004,000 acres in the State of Idaho is a significant area. This is especially true when 8 billion board feet of merchantable timber is located in this reservation. Enough merchantable timber is involved to run our sawmill located at Emmett, Idaho, for 100 years—exclusive of any growth on the land.

Our corporation has for years been strongly in favor of the principle of multiple use of our public lands. We feel that this is the only way proper management can be attained, and we make every effort to manage our own timberlands on this same basis. Should S. 174 become law in its present form, we feel the wilderness legislation will interfere drastically with this historic management theory on public lands, and the highest use of many areas will not be attained.

Boise Cascade's lands are managed to produce a perpetual yield of timber. Under the basic laws of the States in which we operate, our lands are open to the public for recreation, hunting, fishing, and sightseeing at all times. The lands are leased for grazing and reseeding programs are carried out. Mineral exploration is allowed on the lands. Priceless water resources are preserved to the best of the ability of our highly skilled and scientifically trained foresters. Only in this way do we feel we can protect these resources to provide raw material for future generations.

We do not object to those Federal lands which should be classified as wilderness being so classified; however, we do strongly object to a classification of almost 8 million acres of "primitive" land in the national forests without prior scientific study and research in the area.

If S. 174 is enacted, it is our contention that the State of Idaho will lose immeasurable return in future years from the tourist travel. Certainly the scenic grandeur of the area is unparalleled and should be made available to all citizens of the Nation providing access into the areas other than by trails for hiking and horseback riding. When only this type of access is available, the wilderness area becomes the possession of only the wealthy in time, resources and physical condition. These people alone will see those areas which would be set aside. An orderly development of a system of roads can preserve every beauty now in the area and at the same time accomplish the following:

1. Make access possible for the average citizen.
2. Allow the administrators of the Federal lands to properly manage the areas especially with respect to the control and suppression of forest fires, disease and insect infestation.
3. Availability of access will bring a wealth of tourist dollars to this State. This will be in contrast to almost no revenue coming to Idahoans from visitors to the area because of the inaccessibility of the proposed wilderness area.

I wish to call attention to what I believe is a fundamental right of Congress which will be taken away if S. 174 is enacted in its present form. I feel strongly that Congress should act in an affirmative congressional review under the provisions of S. 174 rather than the so-called negative provisions provided in S. 174. I believe Congress has a fundamental right and duty to take affirmative representative action on any review of the wilderness area, thus providing the assurance that public hearings will be held on a proposed change in boundaries. In this manner the people of the United States themselves speak through their elected representatives setting forth the procedures they want followed, rather

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than surrender these prerogatives and responsibilities to a department of the Government. This type of an amendment would certainly not harm S. 174 and would strengthen the hand of Congress in the legislation.

Again may I state that Boise Cascade Corp. does not object to preserving a reasonable amount of wilderness area consistent with the actual needs for such an area.

(1) We do object to the blanketing of almost 8 million acres of unclassified lands to establish a wilderness system.

(2) We object to single use of any public land because we believe this would not be in the best interests of the people of America.

(3) The Northwest would lose immeasurably in years to come by not having this wilderness area penetrated in an intelligent manner for proper harvest of resources including timber, game, forage, and minerals.

(4) We strongly feel Congress should not give up its basic right to legislate by positive affirmative action.

(5) We feel that the multiple-use concept in the administration of public lands—long ago established in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior—has proved sound in every degree and S. 174 is not consistent with this long-established theory.

[From the Congressional Record, Sept. 13, 1961]

SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD EXPLAINS WHY HE VOTED AGAINST THE WILDERNESS BILL, S. 174

THE WILDERNESS BILL AND CONSERVATION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, last week the Senate passed the so-called wilderness bill, which set aside certain parts of federally owned lands as permanent wilderness areas to be preserved entirely in the state of nature. Though this bill has passed the Senate, the House will not take action upon it until next year, and no one can tell at this point what the outcome will be. Therefore, discussion of this measure is very much in order, and I wish to speak briefly about it now.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, and long before, I have been greatly interested in the issue of conservation of our natural resources. I have spoken on the floor of the Senate on this question, and have always supported conservationist measures. Some of my friends expressed surprise, therefore, when on last Wednesday, September 6, I voted against the wilderness bill.

Though I support the objective of this bill, I opposed its passage because it delegated to the executive branch a traditional power of the Congress, that of disposing of Federal territory. The Constitution gives to the Congress exclusive power to dispose of territory of the United States. This calls for affirmative action by the Congress on any such proposal, and has been so interpreted by the courts. This may appear to be a small matter, but it is a part of one of the great constitutional questions of our time.

The proponents of the wilderness bill successfully obscured this basic constitutional issue, by providing that Congress could veto future Executive proposals for permanently allocating public lands as wilderness areas. This procedure, if extended to other fields, would reverse the role of Congress from that of writing the laws of this Nation, subject to veto by the President, to that of merely having the veto power over laws written by the President. There is a world of difference between these two approaches, and that difference spells the distintegration of congressional power and of our traditional system of checks and balances.

All who have studied the decline and fall of representative governments, all who have observed the process by which parliaments are transformed from bodies which initiate action and make laws to bodies which subserviently ratify the actions of an all-powerful Executive, will share my apprehension over the fact that the Congress of the United States has traveled some distance down this road.

During the period in which I have served in Congress, I have seen proposals to delegate congressional power to the executive branch recur with increasing frequency. I regret to say that I have sometimes voted for such proposals. Each time this issue is before us, a plausible argument can be made for turning over this or that particular congressional power to the Executive, on the ground that such action will make the program in question more effective, better administered, and more coherently planned. And if one regards each of these proposed

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delegations of power as an isolated issue, he is tempted to support these delegations.

Yet, we must ask ourselves what will happen to the status of the Congress if it does not soon turn its face rigidly against any further delegations of legislative power to the executive branch, however small or apparently meaningless. Each of us must answer that question himself, and many will have differing estimates as to what constitutes the danger point.

I believe the danger point has been reached, and I have made a personal decision to resist all future proposals which call for the delegation of one scrap of congressional power or responsibility or prerogative. This issue determined my position on the wilderness bill.

There was offered to the bill an amendment which would have restored the affirmative power of Congress to dispose of the lands in question. If that amendment had been adopted, I would have supported the wilderness bill. Since it was defeated, I voted against the bill.

Much as I wish to support conservation measures, the greatest conservation issue before us is the question of conserving the Constitution of the United States. In the interest of that kind of conservation, I opposed the wilderness bill, in the form in which it passed the Senate. I hope the Members of the House of Representatives will give the most careful attention to this constitutional question and will pass a bill which will preserve both the wilderness areas and the traditional role of the Congress.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If there is no further morning business, morning business is closed.

Mrs. PROST. We have received through the mail this evening a letter from Margaret M. Miller, a high school science teacher from Tyee Junior High School, Bellevue, Wash., and, without objection, her statement will be placed in the record at this point, and some 49 letters she says are from 12- and 13-year-old children at Tyee Junior High School at Bellevue, Wash., will be placed in the file. These letters accompanied Mrs. Miller's letter.

Is there objection?

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

(The statement referred to follows:)

TYEE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL,
Bellevue, Wash., October 27, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PROST,
Chairman House Public Lands Subcommittee,
Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PROST: As a junior high school science teacher, my duties will prevent me from personally testifying at the hearings at McCall. I respectfully request, therefore, that this letter and the attachments thereto be made a part of the printed record.

When I recently learned of the imminence of the hearings on the wilderness bill, two of my six science classes were in subject areas closely concerned with wilderness: biology and geology. I therefore decided to devote 3 days this week to a study of wilderness, its meaning to science and to America's future, and to the legislative processes whereby a bill such as this becomes the law of our land.

Although I am admittedly a partisan of wilderness, I tried to explain fairly to the students the conflict involved here between those segments of our economy which would utilize the wilderness for its resources and those conservation groups which would preserve the wilderness for its less tangible but no less valuable qualities.

I then advised the students that I would transmit to the subcommittee any letters which they cared to write, for or against the proposed legislation. The attached packet of letters is the spontaneous, original, uncorrected result. The spelling in some is admittedly atrocious, and many of the children share the confusion between national forests and national parks, between wilderness areas and campgrounds that is common among more adult members of our citizenry.

However, one major thought seems to run through these letters. That is the feeling that we of the older generation are making the decision that will vitally affect this new generation and all generations yet to come. The children, unlike

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the less fortunate city kids of the East, are almost all familiar with true wilderness. Some, of course, have experienced only roadside camping, but a surprising number have been on extensive hikes and backpacks, as far from roads and civilization as it is possible to get in Washington State.

These are not the "soft Americans." These are the hope of our country—young people who can thrill to the adventure of exploring what little vestiges of wilderness their ancestors have left to them. I urge the subcommittee in its deliberations to so act as to preserve our wilderness for these children and for American children of all time.

Sincerely,

MARGARET M. MILLER.

(The letters referred to will be found in the files of the committee.)

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness will be Mr. Walter Stewart of Coeur d'Alene. Is Mr. Stewart here?

Apparently not.

Mr. Otto Myer, of Athol, Idaho. He apparently is not here either.

Mr. Archie Yager, Sandpoint, Idaho.

Mr. Yager, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ARCHIE YAGER, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. YAGER. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is Archie Yager. I am a resident of Sandpoint, Idaho, and a resident of the State of Idaho for 46 years. I have been very closely associated with tourist promotion in this State and the needs and services required for a tourist industry.

I can see that isolating these larger parcels of land in so-called wilderness areas serves absolutely no purpose either to the economy of of the tourist business or to create the facilities wanted by people securing recreation. The people who are proponents of this type of legislation I feel are enthralled by the romantic stories of the Old West and feel that they can reconstruct for posterity the same conditions.

But let us digress for a moment and analyze whether the modern citizen who has never been subjected to the inconveniences and hardships suffered by these hardy pioneers in conquering the natural wilderness to create a civilization as we now know could withstand these hardships and inconveniences or would, for the sake of recreation.

I have lived in Kootenai County and Bonner County all of my life and the big problems confronting school districts, county governments, and local governments have always been the big percentage of lands owned by the Federal Government, and I can surely feel for the counties who would be involved in such a thing as this wilderness bill proposes, as we do have the right to cut the timber stand, develop the mining claims, and graze these lands with cattle and sheep which under this proposal would completely obliterate any economic advantage to be derived from this type of Government-owned land.

I believe that everyone in the State of Idaho that took the time to read this bill would aggressively oppose any action as it would only benefit, I would estimate in number in the United States, less than 25,000 people annually. If they are going to pack in these designated areas we have only a few people who can afford it, and out of those I doubt there are 25,000 who would willingly, in this day and age, suffer the hardships that are involved in living any length of time in the wilderness area.

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When the American people consider their social rights to be guaranteed a living whether working or not, I do not believe that we have any number of American citizens with the hardy spirit of the pioneer who would take advantage of this type of an area, so I can see no particular reason why the State of Idaho or any other State where this type of problem would take effect should be subject to the economic loss of this amount of area simply to satisfy the whims of such a minority group.

It has been mentioned that many millions of people would avail themselves of these areas according to past records, but these past records were based on the number using readily accessible government campsites, picnic areas, and national parks. Therefore, I do not feel that any great number would utilize remote wilderness areas.

In Bonner County, which is nearly a million acres, we have 17,000 people, with most of them, over 10,000, residing in the communities and towns within the county, leaving hundreds of thousands of acres that are wilderness or semiwilderness; and our chamber of commerce has spent thousands of dollars annually advertising both the remote and easily accessible areas.

Let me assure you that all the chambers of commerce in the five northern counties of Idaho that I am familiar with have done the same and the results have surely been determined and show a definite trend that people who are seeking recreation do not avail themselves of the wilderness facilities nearly as readily as they do something easily accessible and where they can have a mixture of metropolitan and isolated living.

Within 45 minutes in almost any direction from the municipality of Sandpoint, Idaho, you can avail yourself of areas whereby human beings will not bother you for weeks at a time. I feel that the local communities that would be encompassed by these designated wilderness areas have been combating problems of Mother Nature about as long as they desire and would rather see their community develop for a better civilization and economic growth rather than to retard and hold in abeyance these lands for another hundred years.

I heartily agree and concur with the conception of maintaining certain small areas for public access to rivers, lakes, and special hunting grounds, but with the improvement of existing facilities created by nature rather than building a fence around these areas and letting nature's efforts deteriorate.

These areas designated in the State of Idaho are also remotely situated from any metropolitan areas, therefore, they could not serve the purpose as recreational areas to people in the congested cities of the West any more than the eastern congested areas.

With these remarks based on observation and experience, I beg of this committee in returning to Washington to lend every effort to defeat the passage of S. 174.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Yager. [Applause.]

Mr. Yager has handed me a letter signed by Mr. A. T. Peterson, president of the Sandpoint Chamber of Commerce, Sandpoint, Idaho, on behalf of Mr. A. M. Nelson, president of the Priest River Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Winston Cook, president of the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce. The letter is on the stationery of the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce.

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Without objection, the letter will be placed in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

SANDPOINT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Sandpoint, Idaho, October 26, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Chairman, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: We would like to ask that your committee take no action for or against wilderness bill S. 174, or make any recommendation to the House of Representatives regarding the bill. We think that additional hearings should be held to give interested people the opportunity to express their opinions.

We have heard a great deal of argument both for and against this bill, and we feel that only after giving the people you represent an opportunity to express themselves can you arrive at the proper decision.

Sincerely,

A. T. PETERSON, *President*

(On behalf of A. M. Nelson, President, Priest River Chamber of Commerce; and Winston Cook, Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce).

Mrs. PFOST. At this point the Chair would like to ask if there is anyone in the room who cannot remain over and testify in the morning? If there is we will hear them. We have one other witness we will hear from tonight and we do want to hear from as many as we can.

Our next witness is Mr. William M. Carson of Weiser, Idaho.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM M. CARSON, WEISER, IDAHO

Mr. CARSON. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies, and gentlemen, my name is William M. Carson, and I reside at Weiser, Idaho. I am a farmer and am appearing on behalf of approximately 3,000 sugarbeet farmers from southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon who are members of the Nyssa-Nampa District Beet Growers Association, of which organization I am president.

We are opposed to the passage of S. 174 to establish a national wilderness preservation system, as it does not fully safeguard the interests of the citizens of our area, as well as the general public.

While we recognize the desirability for preservation of certain wilderness areas throughout the United States, we believe that the present wilderness and primitive areas created under existing law, being managed ably by the Federal agencies concerned, have provided the small minority of well-financed citizens, who can afford the pleasures of wilderness areas, ample places to indulge their recreational hobbies.

When one considers the small proportion of our population which would undertake a trip into a wilderness area, on foot, and with pack on back, and then considers what proportion of our population can afford the luxury of guides and pack trains, it is readily apparent that this legislation, while in theory is intended for the general public, in practicality is for a select few.

Having lived close to primitive areas for the past 50 years and having partaken of outdoor recreation almost all my life, I wonder whether the tourists and wildlife enthusiasts from the East contemplate the problems of wilderness vacationing.

Therefore, any legislation which makes possible the general creation of additional wilderness areas should have all necessary safeguards to preserve the greatest good for the greatest number with full recognition given to vested or existing rights and uses.

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The public domain should be used, wherever capable, for all consistent purposes and, where uses are inconsistent, those most essential should receive preference. We believe the order of preferential use should be as follows:

(*a*) National defense;

(*b*) Production of necessities of life such as food, timber, minerals, power;

(*c*) Recreation for everyone;

(*d*) Recreation for the few.

S. 174 gives the President the power to recommend inclusion of large tracts of public land into the wilderness system with his recommendation becoming effective unless the Congress by joint official act disapproves the recommendation within a specific time. This, to our mind, is legislation by default.

No appropriation of public land can be made for any purpose except by authority of Congress. Such authority should always be exercised affirmatively and never by the failure of Congress to act. We are of the opinion that Congress should not relinquish its authority to the executive branch of Government, except possibly in time of war.

Under this proposed legislation, the act provides that the President may permit uses other than recreation, such as mining, prospecting, reservoirs, water-conservation works, transmission lines and facilities needed in the public interest, also grazing.

In addition, a further authority is reposed in the President to impose such rules and regulations in the exercise of said aforementioned uses as he may deem desirable. Such provisions can make possible the elimination of all multiple use of wilderness areas, dependent upon the whim of the President and his advisers.

In the same manner the presently established uses other than recreation in existing wilderness areas can likewise be curtailed or eliminated by onerous rules and regulations promulgated by the President. We think that all of the above uses are more vital to the welfare of our Nation than "limited class recreational benefits."

We urge that any wilderness legislation which may be considered by Congress should include permanent protection of present and future reservoir and watershed facilities, grazing privileges, beneficial use of timber, as well as prospecting and mining when in essential national demand. These uses are the lifeblood of our national economy and should never be subservient to recreation.

I appreciate being afforded the opportunity of appearing before this committee.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Is Mr. Crollard in the room? Mr. Winkle? Mr. Shawver of Boise?

Mr. OLSEN. I move we adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 and reconvene at that time.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Olsen.

The committee stands in adjournment until tomorrow morning at 9:30.

(Whereupon, at 9:45 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., the following day, October 31, 1961.)

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1961

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
McCall, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 9:35 a.m., in the Masonic Hall, Hon. Gracie Pfost (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mrs. PFOST. The Subcommittee on Public Lands will now come to order for further consideration of the wilderness legislation.

Our first witness this morning is Mr. Roger H. McConnel, representing the Bunker Hill Co. and the Northwest Mining Association.

You may proceed, Mr. McConnel.

STATEMENT OF ROGER H. McCONNEL, REPRESENTING THE BUNKER HILL CO., KELLOGG, IDAHO, AND THE NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. McCONNEL. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Roger H. McConnel. I live at Kellogg, Idaho, and I am a mining geologist. This statement is made in behalf of the Bunker Hill Co. of Kellogg, Idaho, and also in behalf of the Northwest Mining Association, an association of about 700 people in the mining industry of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

It also represents my personal convictions.

We in the Northwest greatly appreciate the opportunity the House Subcommittee on Public Lands is giving us in the West to present our views on S. 174 which will so seriously affect the West if it is passed.

Blanketing into a wilderness system of such an enormous area of relatively little known public land, which in total exceeds the size of the entire State of Idaho, for extremely restricted use as is proposed by the wilderness bill, S. 174, will have a long-range, and very adverse effect on the Western States.

After all, the Western States depend for their growth and development upon the efficient productive use of the vast areas of public land within them.

By this bill, not only will productive, multiple use of land in the proposed wilderness system be prevented, but the recreational use of this land will be wholly restricted to an extremely small percentage of the public; namely, to those very few, less than 1 percent, of the population who:

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(1) Can and will take long distance hikes into these huge areas of a few hundred to over 2,000 square miles of rugged roadless terrain;

(2) Those who are sufficiently well to do to afford expensive pack trips into them.

No one else can use these areas, because there will be no road access, and no motorized transport of any kind, including motorboats and airplanes.

Many people seem to have only a dim and inconsistent idea of what wilderness really is. Many people are obviously misled by the extreme and emotional statements of wilderness advocates, into vaguely thinking that they can use these areas, or that somehow something is being preserved for use by all of the people.

But obviously, without roads, and without even airplane access, the vast majority of the public simply cannot get into these remoted areas, and therefore cannot enjoy them or use them in any way.

What most families need and want is road access into, and reasonable development of scenic areas to make their camping possible within the limits of their financial ability.

This need is well illustrated by Forest Service reports on recreational use of the forests in 1958. That year there were 68.4 million recreational visits to all national forests. But there were only 556,100 visits into the 23,000 square miles of roadless areas of the national forests that are now administered as wilderness or primitive.

Thus it is obvious that the 23,000 square miles of land in national forests already administered almost wholly as wilderness is being used by less than eight-tenths of 1 percent of the people who use national forests for recreation. In other words, though about 8 percent of the total land in national forests is administered as wilderness, it is actually used by only eight-tenths of 1 percent of the people who use national forests for recreation.

Hence, as a recreational measure this bill is no more than a spectacularly large land grant for the exclusive enjoyment of an extremely small percent of the recreation-seeking public.

The outdoor recreational needs of the Nation are now under study by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission, which is scheduled to report to Congress in 1962. Congress, having appropriated about $2,500,000 for this study, should await this report and seriously consider its recommendations before hastily passing an extreme measure such as S. 174, which will actually serve the needs and desires of but a tiny fraction of the public, and to the exclusion of all others.

As to the effect of the proposed wilderness system of up to some 90,000 square miles—an area considerably larger than the entire State of Idaho—on the development of the West, the following comments seem self-evident:

Nearly 50 percent of the land in the 11 Western States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, is public land. This land contains the fundamental resources of the West: water, forests, grazing land, minerals, and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Multiple productive use of most of this land is essential to the development of the West and the Nation. Unless there is a harvesting and integrated use of the resources this land possesses there is really no multiple use, but rather a single use only, because the other resources of the land are wasted.

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With the population expanding, the resources contained in or on this land will be needed.

Under the provisions of S. 174 nearly 9 percent of the total area of public land in 11 Western States will be blanketed into the wilderness system.

This seems an excessive acreage to be devoted to so specialized a use to the absolute exclusion of all other uses.

As to mineral resources that may be contained in this proposed and huge single-purpose withdrawal, it is well to keep in mind the following facts:

(1) Mineral districts, even the great ones, are very small in area. Thus the amount of land involved in mineral production is very small in relation to the total land available for other uses.

(2) Mineral districts, both those now known and those yet to be discovered, exist only where they are. Minerals and metals are not a crop that can be harvested at will in other localities. Production is possible only where ore bodies happen to exist, and at no other place.

(3) Mineral districts exist only as a result of rare and very special geologic circumstances. And the recognition of these geologic environments comes about only after painstaking, expensive search, using all the geologic, geochemical, and geophysical techniques that are available.

The day of comparatively easy surface discovery of substantial ore bodies by the old prospector is gone. The surface mineral indications he may now find must be tested, and this cannot be done without very extensive and expensive geologic and geophysical work, drilling, and underground work.

(4) Most of these areas proposed to be set aside solely as wilderness have had little or no geologic study. Most of what mapping has been done is of the sketchy, reconnaissance type that has very limited value in searching out the geologic conditions associated with hidden ore bodies.

Furthermore, within these great roadless areas there has been extremely little use of geophysical and geochemical techniques, the most modern techniques available.

Let me emphasize that these hidden, difficult-to-find ore bodies are all that remain to be found. Yet there is little question but that they exist, and given access to the land for prospecting by a modern and growing technology, they will be found.

(5) The mountainous, geologically complicated areas are commonly the sites for mineral districts. This is an established fact. In other words, the inaccessible, mountainous, relatively little known areas now demanded for wilderness under the provisions of S. 174 are precisely the areas which deserve careful study for hidden ore deposits, before they are sealed off for single-purpose wilderness use.

To do the reverse, as is proposed by S. 174, is, to say the least, dangerously irresponsible.

No exclusive single-purpose wilderness area should be created without first making a careful inventory of the mineral potential of each individual area under consideration.

What if Butte, Mont., or the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, or the Four Corners uranium area of Utah-Colorado-Arizona-New Mexico, had been less obvious in surface mineral indications, and had been locked up as permanent, single-purpose wilderness?

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That would have been a spectacular blunder indeed.

And yet, this is precisely the blunder that is proposed by S. 174. For obviously this enormous area that will be blanketed by the wilderness system has had little or no appraisal of its mineral potential. And no hasty, casual appraisal is possible. Time and much effort are required.

Furthermore, this bill so completely restricts prospecting by unswerving emphasis on absolute wilderness preservation, that there is neither incentive to prospect, nor are adequate means to prospect allowed.

In the interest of resources for the future, therefore, all large areas under consideration for single-purpose withdrawal, whether it be for wilderness or other highly restrictive use, should be carefully inventoried not only as to surface resources, but also as to potential for mineral production. There is only so much land, and an honest, thorough assessment of its potential mineral resources seems only a commonsense precaution, prior to withdrawal.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. [Applause.]

Are there questions of Mr. McConnel?

The next witness is Mr. Keane, of Wallace, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Keane.

STATEMENT OF JAMES P. KEANE, ATTORNEY, APPEARING ON BEHALF OF DAY MINES, INC., WALLACE, IDAHO

Mr. KEANE. Madam Chairman, Mr. Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, I will try to follow the chairlady's wishes here and not repeat what has previously been said.

I am James P. Keane, an attorney residing in Wallace, Idaho, and a lifelong resident of Idaho, appearing on behalf of Day Mines, Inc.

If S. 174 becomes law, 65 million acres of Federal land will be made subject to the wilderness system. In Idaho alone, there are two primitive areas, the Selway-Bitterroot and the Idaho, separated by the Salmon River, which cover an area of approximately 5,000 square miles. This area is 158 miles long and 48 miles across. Without roads not even the wilderness advocates would be able to use but a small proportion of this vast area and it would be locked up for any other use. Only a small percentage of this area could be utilized by those few who either have the physical ability to endure miles of hiking over rough terrain, or those who have the financial means to employ guides and horses.

It is my opinion that this bill is legislation in reverse. As presently written, primitive areas, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and game ranges are included in the wilderness system. Then the President makes a recommendation to Congress whether all these areas or portions of them should remain in the wilderness system. If either the House or Senate does not reject the President's recommendations by resolution, then the President's recommendations become law. The logical and constitutional way would be for Congress to act affirmatively on each of these areas by separate bills, as is done in other legislation.

In numerous instances in the national parks, national wildlife refuges, and game ranges and primitive areas, the conditions do not

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meet the standards to be incorporated in the wilderness system. For example, in the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho, the Forest Service deleted vast acreages when reclassifying this area from a primitive area to a wilderness area under the present regulations. As the bill is proposed, the total area will be incorporated in the wilderness system, and remains so if the President does not delete portions of these areas.

In regard to mining, the bill, as presently passed by the Senate, provides that a person can prospect in the wilderness system "in a manner which is not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment."

This is a nebulous right which would not be utilized by anyone. The prospector must allow the wilderness to retain its "primeval character and influence" and to preserve "outstanding opportunities for solitude" "with the imprint of man's works substantially unnoticeable."

If a person were to dig a hole even 2 feet square this would not be compatible with the wilderness environment; nor would obtaining rock by use of a pick from an outcropping be compatible with the wilderness environment; nor would any other modern system of prospecting be permitted; and the only type of prospecting that could be done would be to examine the outcropping or sample of a rock that might have fallen loose. Very little information, if any, could be obtained under such restrictions nor would anyone expend any time or money prospecting in this manner.

Even if a person would discover minerals in areas under the wilderness system, the only way he could mine these minerals would be by obtaining the President's authorization. In my opinion, it would be impossible to obtain a conference with the President on such a matter, let alone obtain the President's authorization.

A few short years ago the United States was involved in a national crisis. A large bonus was paid to anyone who could produce uranium. The major portion of the uranium discovered came from an area which prior to that time might have been defined as wilderness. It is certainly not impossible that another national crisis will occur and a demand for minerals which are not presently commercial will be needed. There is very little, if any, geological information presently known about any of the primitive areas. Certainly before these vast acreages are "locked up" a geological survey should be made to determine whether these areas might not be more important for our national economy.

Under this bill, mining would lose a preemptive right to locate mining claims in national forests which include primitive, wild, and wilderness areas, a right which it has enjoyed since 1897. This is being done without anyone having any appreciable knowledge of what valuable mineral may exist in the areas withdrawn as wilderness.

It is our position that such withdrawals should not be made until there has been a geological evaluation of the areas in question, and where this is impractical, existing rights under the mining laws should be preserved until such evaluation can be made.

One point I would like to make is this: We are presently in a world situation. All the testimony has been directed primarily to the Western States or the United States. I feel that this is probably an

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international question. We are in a worldwide economic race with Russia at the present time. Khrushchev has made the statement that he is going to overtake our production within a few years. In Russia presently there are over 400,000 people who are exploring and performing geological surveys of their land. In the United States it appears to me we are taking the opposite view. We are closing them up for economic purposes.

Likewise I would like to make this one comment after listening to the testimony here. The advocates of this bill—and I am not trying to be critical of them, I can certainly see their viewpoint—but many of them have stated that this is public land and it belongs to all of us.

With that, I agree. Likewise they criticize the opponents of the bill on the basis that they are after their own private financial gain.

Let me submit to those people that the same people that are after the financial gain are the people that have made the United States what it is today and are the people that will keep us ahead of Russia, I hope, in the economic race.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness will be Mr. G. M. Brandborg, of Hamilton, Mont.

You may proceed, Mr. Brandborg.

STATEMENT OF G. M. BRANDBORG, VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN MONTANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION, HAMILTON, MONT.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, I am G. M. Brandborg of Hamilton, Mont. I am vice president of the Western Montana Wildlife Federation and a director of the Montana Wilderness Association. I am speaking in behalf of the members of these two organizations.

From the years 1913 to 1955 when I retired, I was employed by the U.S. Forest Service. My entire Forest Service career was spent working in the national forests in which are now located the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, the Anaconda-Pintler Primitive Area, and the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area.

I assisted as forest supervisor with Forst Service coworkers in establishing the existing boundaries of both the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area and the Anaconda-Pintler Primitive Area.

Speakers at this hearing, representing large commercial interests and the press, have repeatedly argued that there must be access roads for fire control in our last remaining areas of wilderness in Idaho and Montana. Those people fail to recognize that if we are going to preserve these areas as wilderness we cannot gridiron them with roads—if you have roads, you do not have wilderness.

The severe fire season of last summer did not demonstrate the need for roads to control fires in the areas of wilderness which we have in Idaho and Montana. The Nez Perce National Forest, according to a recent press release, reported 333 fires during the 1961 season; 126 of these fires were within the Moose Creek District which is all within the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho.

The largest fire in this roadless area was controlled with a burned area of only 1,240 acres. The next largest fire in that area was controlled with a 350-acre burned area. The largest fire was reportedly

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15 miles from the nearest road. The Bitterroot National Forest experienced a similar occurrence of fires within that part of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area located within its boundaries. The point is that none of the several hundred fires in the primitive area reached extreme proportions. The acreage of burned area was relatively small.

In contrast to this was the experience with the 1960 Saddle Mountain fire on the East Fork of the Bitterroot Valley. This fire started within 3 miles of the paved highway and burned entirely in an area outside of any primitive area. This fire ran out of control for several days and finally burned to and across U.S. Highway 93. It then extended itself up to another improved highway from which it was accessible and from which men and equipment could be rushed to the firelines.

More recently in the 1961 fire season, we witnessed the Sleeping Child holocaust which devastated more than 20,000 acres. This fire started within a very short distance of a road end. Men and equipment, including bulldozers, were placed on this fire within a short time after its discovery. The experience with these two and many other large conflagrations clearly illustrates that roads, despite their important place in land management outside of our areas of wilderness, are not the only answer to fire detection and suppression needs in critical fire years.

My experience as supervisor of the Bitterroot National Forest during many severe fire seasons demonstrated to me that it was and still is possible to control fires within the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area without road access.

Such control without roads need not involve excess sacrifice of forest lands to fires. My experience in the early years—prior to the development and widespread application of chemical fire retardants, the use of helicopters, and ready availability of airplanes and smokejumpers as they can be so successfully used today, shows that fires in the back country wilderness land can be controlled quickly and efficiently.

While I do not profess to be an expert in fire suppression, I yield to no one in matching the days and weeks I have spent on firelines in remote, inaccessible areas. I would like, therefore, to recommend to this committee that in resolving the question as to need for roads that it carefully analyze the history of past fire suppression successes in both roadless areas and in those areas readily accessible by road.

The U.S. Forest Service, with which I was proud to serve, and the many retired old-line professional firefighters who, like myself, served during the critical and extremely hazardous fire years of 1929, 1931, 1934, and 1940, will gladly provide information and documentary data to counter the argument that roads are necessary to control fires in our small remaining areas dedicated to wilderness.

As you know, Madam Chairman, the bill, S. 174, provides specific safeguards to permit construction of roads when, in an emergency, it becomes necessary in the public interest to control outbreaks of fire or forest disease within areas of our wilderness system.

I wish to state, as one who has had the rewarding experience of managing the largest single unit of wilderness area in the United States, the Selway-Bitterroot primitive area, the passage of S. 174 as recommended by the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Chief of the Forest Service is essen-

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tial if we are to preserve this and other units of our priceless wilderness heritage. Without the legal framework which this measure provides, we will witness the gradual but steady erosion of these irreplacable wildlife and scenic assets.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Brandborg. [Applause.]

Are there questions?

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Brandborg—I call him "Brandy"—he has lived his lifetime in my district. We were on the State board of education together when I was attorney general of Montana.

You stated that roads are not the key to successful fire detection and control. What, in your judgment, are measures necessary for fire control in areas such as the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness area?

Mr. BRANDBORG. I am confident if the Forest Service was adequately financed for detection and suppression needs, that they could adequately cope with it. As they develop the technological facilities I referred to in the statement, the helicopter and retardants, they would be able to hold burned areas to the very minimum. Last, but not least, however—and I think this is important to the committee—neither the Forest Service or Members of Congress should forget the need for employment of the woodsmen, the lumberjack, the type of skill which in reality is the very backbone of the suppression and control of forest fires by the Forest Service and private agencies.

Does that answer your question, sir?

Mr. OLSEN. A little, but I am just wondering if this business of chemicals has not done quite a good deal in suppressing fires already. I had in mind one that was close to the capital city at Helena and long hours before they could get men on the fire, although it was right at the city limits, they hit it with some kind of retardant.

Mr. BRANDBORG. It was a borate?

Mr. OLSEN. Yes, it was wet borate.

Mr. BRANDBORG. There is no question about that. That is the thing I think additional funds are needed to develop, expanding smoke jumper units and greater use of helicopters. If the Forest Service has that, I am confident the hillsides in Idaho and Montana would forever be green and suffer the very minimum of burn.

Mr. OLSEN. This would not apply only to wilderness areas, but anywhere.

Mr. BRANDBORG. All areas.

Mr. OLSEN. Chemistry and aircraft would be a great help.

Mr. BRANDBORG. No question about it. The Forest Service has made wonderful progress.

Mr. OLSEN. Do you think they need bigger appropriations?

Mr. BRANDBORG. There is no question about it. If we are going to keep the countryside green, we have got to pay the bill.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. Stewart, of Coeur d'Alene. He is not here.

Mr. Otto Myer of Athol. Is he here? Apparently not.

Mr. Alvin Benson. He apparently is not here.

Mr. Allen R. Avey, Kettle Falls, Wash.—is he here?

(No response.)

Then Mr. Jack T. Crollard is our next witness.

You may proceed, Mr. Crollard.

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STATEMENT OF JACK T. CROLLARD, CROLLARD FORD SALES, INC., COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. CROLLARD. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, and Congressman Olsen, I do not represent any specific group or interest. The remarks I make are entirely my own and I appear as a bsuinessman.

My name is Jack T. Crollard. I reside in Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho, and am owner and manager of Crollard Ford Sales, Inc.

By virtue of the nature of my business, as well as participation in community activities, I converse with and am aware of the feelings of many people in all walks of life in my home community and the surrounding area.

My community activities include membership on the executive board of United Crusade of Kootenai County, membership on the executive committee of Panhandle Council, Boy Scouts of America, and active membership in the Elks and Rotary Clubs of Coeur d'Alene.

The business people of Benewah, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, of which Coeur d'Alene is considered to be the hub, are well aware that the primary economic support and very lifeblood of our communities derives from the forest products and mining industries in our area, as well as in other parts of the State.

We, therefore, believe that anything which jeopardizes their continued operation and further development by restricting possible raw material sources, restricts the further economic development we must have and for which we continually strive in the State and Nation.

The statement of policy section of S. 174 defines policy as "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness," from which no economic resource may be removed.

Purpose is defined as the establishment of a—

> national wilderness preservation system to be composed of federally owned areas in the United States and its possessions to be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.

I do not take issue with the basic intent of this bill, but I do strenuously object to any legislation that is unfair in its conception by providing for the few at the expense of the vast majority or to any legislation that precludes development of our natural resources for public benefit.

Who is so naive as to believe that wilderness areas could or would "be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people" in sufficient numbers to justify the enormous expenditure of taxpayers' money required for such administration?

Surveys have conclusively proven that only the fortunate few having ample time, an abundance of money, and the desire, and are able to avail themselves of the "outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation" in an area "of sufficient

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size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition."

Consequently we can only conclude that S. 174 is contradictory in itself and obscure in its intent. Which shall we choose, a hobby for the fortunate few or jobs for many?

Lack of roads, facilities, time, and money prevent the great majority of recreationists from enjoying the "outstanding opportunities for solitude" to be found in wilderness areas. To be sure, fishermen and hunters enter the wilderness areas, but they only penetrate the fringe areas, since there are no roads or facilities. A recent survey in this State revealed that less than one and a half percent of all those using forest areas in a 1-year period entered wilderness areas. The national figure is approximately 1 percent. The average American and his family need and want outdoor vacation hunting and fishing areas with easy access. Ninety-five percent of the use of our national parks is on only 5 percent of the lands along the roads.

How are these wilderness areas to be preserved or protected "in an unimpaired condition"? During this last forest-fire season, thousands of acres of wilderness area in north Idaho and western Montana were needlessly burned because lack of access roads seriously delayed and hampered arrival of firefighters and equipment to control them.

As a result, the timber that forested those burned areas is a total economic loss to the community and Nation and hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money "went up in smoke." Should Congress and we as taxpayers continue to countenance such economic waste and by enactment of the Wilderness Act promote such economic fallacies? We are certain we should not.

This is a matter of especially grave concern to all citizens of Idaho, a segment of the American people for whom these wilderness areas would be preserved, protected and made practically a total economic loss.

The Federal Government, already the largest landholder in Idaho, owns approximately 66⅔ percent of all land in the entire State, more than 40 percent of which is in national forests. Measured in terms of commercial forest land in the State, the Federal Government owns or manages 72 percent of it, while the State owns only 6 percent, 9 percent is owned by timber firms, 9 percent by more than 10,800 individual woodlot owners and 4 percent by railroads and other owners.

S. 174 has no specific limitation on how much more land the Federal Government could acquire in this or any other State. How much more will it want to take from individual or private ownership?

Little wonder we decry the limitation on economic growth and employment opportunities incorporated in S. 174, especially with respect to the forest products industries. The forest products industries in this State employ more than 44 percent of all manufacturing employees in the State and their payrolls are more than 45 percent of the total wages paid in all manufacturing industries in the State.

There are no jobs in the wilderness. For further economic growth we need more industry to provide more jobs for more people.

Of grave concern to us is the abrogation of a constitutional provision which gives Congress the exclusive power to dispose of and/or control federally owned lands. Section 3(e) of S. 174 would delegate that power to the executive branch of our Government.

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In the words of Senator Dodd, who so aptly put it in the Congressional Record of September 13, the procedure as outlined in this bill—

> would reverse the role of Congress from that of writing the laws of this Nation, subject to veto by the President, to that of merely having the veto power over laws written by the President. There is a world of difference between these two approaches, and that difference spells the disintegration of congressional power and of our traditional system of checks and balances.

Economic development of national resources has been the primary foundation for the progress and advanced living conditions for the people of this Nation. Passage of this bill in its present form would, without question, be a very serious blow to both present and future economic development of such natural resources and would be detrimental rather than beneficial to the vast majority, if not all, of the people in the State and Nation.

We, therefore, pray that Congress will neither foist the Wilderness Act upon the whole American people for the benefit of only those few with the time, money, and desire to indulge in "outstanding opportunities for solitude," nor relinquish any historical constitutional powers.

Far better we retain the multiple-use principle promoted and ably administered these many years by the U.S. Forest Service, State foresters, and industrial foresters, together with retention of congressional powers, both of which principles merit the wholehearted support of all thinking citizens concerned for the further economic growth and security of our State and Nation.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Crollard.

On page 2 of your statement you say a recent survey in the State revealed that less than 1½ percent of all those using forest areas in a 1-year period entered wilderness areas. Who made this survey?

Mr. CROLLARD. It was made by the lumber people. They gave me the figures.

Mrs. PROST. Does the survey apply to Idaho? You see we do not have wilderness areas yet in Idaho.

Mr. CROLLARD. I am sorry; I can't answer that.

Mrs. PROST. We do have primitive areas. Could you mean wilderness areas outside of Idaho, or does this mean people from Idaho visiting all wilderness areas?

Mr. CROLLARD. Insofar as I know, the word "wilderness" used in the statement there would refer to areas in the State of Idaho. Perhaps the wrong term has been used, but it would apply to the State of Idaho.

Mrs. PROST. I wanted to clear up whether it meant people going out of the State or whether you were referring to people in the State.

Mr. CROLLARD. It is areas within this State.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much.

Are there other questions?

Our next witness is Mr. Donald M. Sowa, Kamiah Chamber of Commerce. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF DONALD M. SOWA, VICE PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KAMIAH, IDAHO

Mr. SOWA. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is Donald Sowa. I am vice president of our Chamber of Commerce of Kamiah, Idaho, a town that lies fairly adjacent to the proposed Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

In order to expedite the hearing and save the time of the committee, we had a thorough discussion and voted on the matter in our chamber of commerce.

Twenty-seven members were present at the time of our meeting. We voted unanimously to oppose S. 174, and the following resolution was adopted:

We, the Kamiah Chamber of Commerce, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the economy of Idaho has always been and still is founded on the judicious use of its public land areas which comprise approximately two-thirds of the area of the State; and

Whereas the continuing withdrawal of extensive tracts of these lands for restricted and exclusive uses, such as wilderness, recreational and administrative facilities, and fish and game reserves, is steadily reducing the quantity of such lands that are available for productive and job-creating enterprise; and

Whereas these dedications of valuable public lands for nonproductive uses deprives the State of extensive resources for future economic growth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kamiah Chamber of Commerce go on record as supporting the sound conservation principle of multiple use of public lands and opposing all extensive withdrawals of a permanent nature before a thorough inventory has been prepared of all potential resources in the area. Specifically, we oppose the wilderness bill, S. 174, in the form recently passed by the U.S. Senate and now pending before the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend and support the action of the Idaho Legislature in their last regular session in officially recognizing the paramount interest of Idaho in its public land by memorializing the National Congress in opposition to any further lands being designated as wilderness and withdrawn from multiple use.

We request that this statement be entered in the hearing record.

This is signed by Mr. Louis A. Evans, president, and Mr. Vance A. Milburn, secretary.

I would like to make a few extemporaneous remarks and offer some thoughts on some of the discussion that caused our chamber of commerce to pass the resolution in opposition to the bill.

We have a chamber of commerce that represents a cross section of perhaps all the vocations that you find in a small town and a small community such as Kamiah, Idaho. We have motel owners, druggists, professional men, lumbermen, store owners. Even some packers and guides are members of our organization. However, I might say there was none present at the meeting.

We feel that our community will be affected more than most communities by the passage of this legislation because we are sitting on the face of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. The thought among the members was that the recreational facilities available to the touring public will be greatly enhanced by planned managment of our forests under the present multiple-use setup.

The thought was raised by one member that, in reading the Lewis and Clark journal, when they made their trek into this country, he came through what was then the wilderness area. It was quite an event when they were able to kill a deer of wild game, and it is so re-

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ported in his journal. Today, after 15 years of logging in our particular area, the Forest Service has the privilege and authority of setting up their road system, where they are going to go, and the type of construction, and mark every tree that is going to be taken out, and they have that authority.

Today we have elk herds adjacent to the town of Kamiah that were never there in the history of the people that homesteaded that land. The reason we have them there is because of the browse. Letting a little sunlight into the forest, the browse is coming up and the habitat is being improved. There is better hunting today adjacent to Kamiah where we had no hunting before. These things we feel are not being taken into account by some of the proponents of this bill when they talk about going in and getting their elk.

Our motel owners and our businessmen along Main Street feel that as far as tourist dollars are concerned, they are going to benefit much more from the multiple-use concept of our forest lands and that more people will be able to enjoy the recreational facilities of our fair State of Idaho under the multi-use concept than under the single-purpose idea of a wilderness area.

We thank you for the privilege of attending. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Sowa.

Our next witness is Mr. Harold Harris.

You may proceed, Mr. Harris.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD HARRIS, MEMBER OF THE CITY COUNCIL, KAMIAH, IDAHO

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you.

Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, and ladies and gentlemen, my name is Harold Harris, and I am a member of the City Council of Kamiah.

I want to present a resolution adopted by the Kamiah City Council opposing enactment of S. 174. The resolution provides as follows:

Whereas the economy of the Clearwater Valley area is clearly dependent upon utilization of all its natural resources; and

Whereas these resources should be managed for the greatest good for the most people; and

Whereas the setting aside of unduly large acreages for the limited purpose as wilderness is incompatible with these objectives; and

Whereas it is unnecessary to designate large areas of Idaho to accomplish adequate wilderness use, as a more than sufficient area is by nature suitable only for such use; and

Whereas the basic resource of the paramount industry of this area is constantly threatened by ravages of fire, insects, disease, and overmaturity, all of which can be effectively combated only by ready access; and

Whereas the growth of tourism and family recreation of this area is also dependent upon convenient ingress and egress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kamiah City Council opposes enactment of S. 174 or any similar legislation as unneeded to enhance the economic or esthetic interests of the State or Nation and as detrimental to the planned orderly growth of the State of Idaho and the Clearwater Valley.

We request that this statement be entered in the hearing record.

The resolution is signed by Melvin L. Stanke, mayor, and Georgia Emmert, city clerk.

I would like to say I agree with the proponents of this bill that there is a certain amount of sentimental value attached to the wilderness

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bill, but I feel strongly that the economy of the State of Idaho cannot survive on sentiment alone.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Harris. [Applause.]

Is Mr. Shawver here?

(No response).

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Rex S. Jensen, of Melba, Idaho. You may proceed, Mr. Jensen.

STATEMENT OF REX S. JENSEN, RANCHER, MELBA, IDAHO

Mr. JENSEN. Madam Chairman, members of the committee, and fellow citizens, my name is Rex Jensen. My home is Melba, Idaho. My business is livestock and ranching. I represent only myself, but I might include that I would like to say a few words for America.

We are here today to consider wilderness bill S. 174 and endeavor to appraise its impact on the West.

This bill has many objectionable features, but the one that stands out above all others is that ii is designed and intended to take 15 million acres, with all of their natural resources, which someday may be vitally necessary to the development of the West, and lock them up forever in the vaults of antiquity.

But this is only the beginning. The bill, as reported out by the Senate Interior Committee, provides that additional acres can be added from time to time without congressional approval.

This, indeed, leaves the wide-open spaces of the West wide open with a vengeance.

If the bill becomes law, the New Frontier from Harvard could pick and choose at will from the Federal lands of the West without discrimination or consideration for the impact that might result on the future development of western resources. And, in order to put some more teeth into the act, it leaves no doubt that the right of eminent domain will be invoked wherever necessary, and any private properties that lie within the present or future wilderness boundaries will be condemned and confiscated for whatever price an appraisal board sees fit to pay.

The proponents of this bill point out that the Federal lands of the West belong to all the people, and that this is sufficient justification for locking up these natural resources and thus protecting them against what they term "the selfish western interests."

In this particular area, the bill has, at least, served one useful purpose. It has uncovered the hidden motives and designs of the New Frontier with respect to the West.

Mr. John A. Carver, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in a recent speech at Santa Fe, N. Mex., pointed with pride to the new breed of leadership that is dedicated to the cause of saving the natural resources of the West from liquidation by what they regard as the exploiters and selfish interests who are determined to follow this evil course. Public enemies No. 1 are the miners and cattlemen, but the lumber interests, the sheepman, and the reclamation spoilers could also be added to this unsavory group. He failed to mention the wildlifers or the unions. But I suppose that no man, not even Mr. Carver, would want to stab himself in his own pocketbook.

I wonder if the West will ever be safe from political climbers. I venture a modest guess that if they continue to promote such witless

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and worthless bills as S. 174, they may discover to their sorrow that the neck of the other fellow has never been a safe ladder upon which to climb.

At no time in the history of America has this country been so desperately in need of statesmen as it is today. Men with sound judgment and foresight, with the vision to look deep into the future and accurately appraise the needs of this great and growing country, men who can visualize as a whole all of the vast resources of both material and human value, and coordinate these priceless resources into a master plan of protection and development that will be ready and prepared to meet the challenge of the future.

To bite off these resources in piecemeal fashion, as in this wilderness bill, and lock them up forever, is the height of folly.

In a recent release from the U.S. Census Bureau, they estimate conservatively that 214 million people will be living in the United States in 1970—only 2 years hence. And that at the present rate of growth our population will reach 300 million in 50 years.

Therefore, we must think, not in terms of 184 million people with the highest standard of living that the world has ever known, but in terms of 400 million people, when surplus food has long since ceased to be a problem and every means of production and every resource will be employed to maintain life on even a fair subsistence level.

The battle for biscuits to feed 400 million empty bellies will leave little time for the vast majority to use the solitude of the forests to refresh their esthetic souls when this time comes, and it is on the way. The impact of 400 million people on our economy will be so far reaching in its effect that it will require the wisdom of a Solomon to prepare, in the short space of 50 years, to successfully meet the staggering demands that these numbers will impose.

If we meet this inevitable challenge we must design a master plan of action and map the course that we will follow through the next 50 years with all the teamwork and all the available resources at our command.

Such controversial bills as S. 174 that pit one faction against another can accomplish nothing of value, and instead build costly detours on the road of progress.

Self-interest is one of the greatest driving forces in human life, but what this country vitally needs today is teamwork where every faction is driving toward a common goal.

Some of the land in this wilderness bill infringes on the water resources that may soon be of utmost importance to reclamation.

The headwaters of the Salmon River annually produce 590,000 acre-feet of water and this water will someday be required to bring life to 100,000 acres of the Mountain Home desert.

If the wilderness people won't even permit a cow trail on their sacred solitude, I imagine their esthetic souls would depart this earth if a reclamation dam builder invaded their domain.

Come with me for a moment, if you please, and take a broader look at this wonderful State we call home. Idaho is truly a land of promise and today we stand on the threshold of opportunity. The magnitude of land, potential power, and wasting waters of southwestern Idaho present a challenge to the imagination that should inspire the interest and efforts of a public so abundantly blessed.

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With the ever-increasing pressure of our expanding population it would seem that no effort is too great if, in the end, this sleeping empire can become the self-sustaining home of a strong and independent people.

The Bureau of Reclamation has employed some of the finest minds in the field of engineering who have done a magnificent job of planning and chartering the course of action, but they cannot lay the first brick without public approval and public cooperation.

This cooperation must come, and soon, if Idaho discharges her moral obligation to posterity. Humanity is on the move and we can reasonably expect that a high percentage of these "marching millions" will gravitate to the Pacific Northwest. Idaho must be prepared to absorb her portion of these home-hungry people.

This preparation should begin now, while resources are still intact and time permits.

Here we have a perfectly balanced combination of natural resources to foster colonization—fertile soil, abundant water, and a healthful climate that is unsurpassed.

These future homeseekers are entitled to living space and land of their own. It is their inalienable right and, by far, America's best guarantee against the threat of communism.

While we are making staggering efforts for foreign defense we must not neglect to prepare for the protection and welfare of these future millions at home.

Idaho's proportionate responsibility presents not only an economic but a moral obligation and Idaho's future destiny will depend very largely upon the manner in which she protects and develops her natural resources to meet these obligations.

Therefore, we must not lose our lawful right to one drop of precious water. We must not permit the passage of any bill that ties up these resources and exposes their future use to future litigation.

We live on a desert where we either irrigate or we die.

We should be humbly grateful to a provident nature for our great storehouse of water, water to use in abundance, but none to lose or waste.

This is the broad pattern upon which the Bureau of Reclamation is laid and this is the foundation of their practical and wonderful dreams.

Someone has aptly remarked, "The cradle of dreams is the birthplace of realities," and so as we build we must think not only of this year or the next, but in terms of perpetuity, for the land and the people we love.

We are the vanguard of a revolution which started on the shores of Galilee when the human being was placed on the apex of dignity.

We must strive to work in harmony to the end that here in the sheltered valleys of this inland empire some of the "marching millions" of the future can discover and enjoy a rich and abundant way of life. And, like the ancient shepherds who watched their flocks in the green pastures of Galilee, find a measure of contentment and peace in a troubled world.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Jensen. [Applause.]

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Mr. Harry Soulen of Weiser, Idaho, is our next witness.
You may proceed, Mr. Soulen.

STATEMENT OF HARRY SOULEN, WEISER, IDAHO

Mr. SOULEN. Madam Chairman, Mr. Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Harry Soulen. I reside in McCall during the summer months and Weiser, Idaho, the balance of the year. My business is the raising of sheep and cattle. Our company has held forest grazing permits for 36 years. Our sheep have grazed an allotment whose southern boundary is 3 miles from McCall for 31 years. We have held a permit to graze sheep and cattle on Bureau of Land Management lands since the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act. We are one of the users of public lands. I am a member of six organizations who are on record as opposing the Wilderness Act. If this statement will not disqualify me as a witness, I will, for the record, state that I am opposed to the enactment of S. 174 into law.

It is fitting and proper that this hearing is being held on the shores of beautiful Payette Lake. We are surrounded on all sides by a vast area of mountainous country abundant in natural resources. One exterior boundary of the Payette National Forest is within almost a stone's throw of this village.

A part of this area would, should this bill become law, be in the wilderness system. Much of it would not, unless the President, upon the recommendation of his appointed Secretary of Agriculture, should decide to include additional areas. Any area in which there are no roads or airstrips most certainly, under the act, is eligible for inclusion under provisions of this act. The roads are few and far between. The number of airstrips is negligible.

This leaves practically the entire forest qualified for the wilderness system. Under section 3(c)(1) the act states—

> There shall be incorporated into the wilderness system, subject to the provisions of and to the time provided in this section, each portion of each park, monument, or other unit in the national park system which, on the effective date of this act, embodies a continuous area of 5,000 acres or more without roads.

If the wilderness people can take over as small an area as 5,000 acres in a park or monument, I hesitate to think what their ambitions will be for the millions of acres left in the national forests.

The only recourse we, who oppose this bill, have, is to secure by a majority vote a resolution from both the House and Senate opposing any recommendation the President may make and this must be done at each session of Congress before they adjourn. This is lawmaking in reverse. Can anyone believe there will ever be recommendations for excluding any area from the wilderness system? Will the wilderness people be content with the so-called tiny bit the passage of this act would give them? I believe they will not.

Any act that is presented to the Congress of such a controversial nature as S. 174 must be judged on the basis of who and how many are the benefactors and who and how many are the sufferers. This act deals with a resource. It is the soil and its product. Every being on this earth is dependent upon what the earth and sea produce. No matter what a man's occupation or position in life may be, he is entirely dependent on the resources of land and water. This is elemental.

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Now who are they who would be the beneficiaries of this legislation? Can it be those who enjoy fishing and hunting? Section 6, paragraph 7, states clearly:

> Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

You people will have the same bosses and properly so. I think they have done a good job. I wonder what your benefits would be. Who are left? The prospectors, lumberjacks, sheepherders, and cowboys are out. I can only think of those who just naturally like to commune with nature, and enjoy the opportunities of solitude. I believe these individuals to be very few in number, especially when their desires are attained by the only means of transportation the law will make available to them, their legs, a good horse, or a rowboat on Salmon River.

In Idaho alone, I am told, the Federal Government has title to some 21 million acres of forest land which is under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service. This must be an area of some 33,000 square miles. A good-sized boundary. Can anyone who knows this country imagine in the foreseeable future a population that would destroy its wilderness aspect? If and when we reach that stage in our history our population will be spilling into the ocean.

For most of us who have walked or ridden up a steep, dusty mountain trail fighting mosquitoes, gnats, horseflies, and hornets—is it not a pleasant diversion to see a band of sheep, a few cows and calves in a mountain meadow, a prospector or logging crew harvesting a renewable crop?

I believe most users of our forest lands welcome a moment or two of uninterrupted solitude; see some esthetic value in the products of our forest; and might even realize some refreshment for soul and body from a pot of beans in a sheep camp.

May I make the following observations in my opposition to S. 174:

(1) It would give nothing to any user of the forest that he does not now enjoy;

(2) It is possible and very probable that, if this act becomes law, many additional areas, year by year, piece by piece, would be absorbed by the wilderness system;

(3) It abrogates the provisions of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960;

(4) It is a fallacy that expanding settlement and increasing population is destined to occupy all areas within the United States except those that are designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition;

(5) It is not proper for the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to be authorized to acquire as part of the wilderness system any privately owned land within any portion of such system under his jurisdiction for one privileged class of people;

(6) Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the population in the Idaho national forests is decreasing rather than increasing;

(7) It is class legislation of the first order; and

(8) It would substantially reduce revenue for the United States and its subdivisions.

Now, Mrs. Chairwoman and members of your subcommittee, may I suggest that in order to become better informed as to what you are

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dealing with in your committee's consideration of S. 174 you return to Idaho next summer and spend a day or two with some of us who oppose this bill on which these hearings are being held. A trip over Lick Creek summit in Yellow Pine, Big Creek, Warran, and back to McCall might be a suggestion. You would not see a country littered with beer cans and unsightly signs. You would see a country with virtually no human habitation. You will be in the wilderness, except for the road which precludes this name.

Those who favor this legislation would, I am sure, demand equal time or mileage to show you the Idaho Primitive Area which, I am sure, you would wish to give them. You would enjoy the trips and have a better understanding of the testimony presented at this hearing.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much.

I believe we have some visitors from the local high school. Won't you please come forward and find seats? We welcome you and are pleased that you could attend this morning and listen to the testimony.

Before proceeding with our next witnesses, Mayor Roberts and Mr. Evans, the committee will take a short recess.

(A short recess was taken.)

Mrs. PROST. The committee will be in order.

Mayor Roberts will introduce our witness.

Mayor ROBERTS. Madam Chairman, I want to introduce Mark Evans, who is a miner from California Creek. He has been here at the hearing all day yesterday and today and has asked that I intercede for him to the committee. Actually, he has that power to intercede himself. I have asked the committee if they will permit Mark to say a few words without a written statement, and they have very kindly consented to do that.

So if you will proceed, Mark.

STATEMENT OF MARK EVANS, CALIFORNIA CREEK, IDAHO

Mr. EVANS. Madam Chairman and guests, I am Mark Evans, mining geologist, graduate of Stanford University, member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for over 40 years. I have mined from Alaska to Arizona.

I was not born in Idaho; I have lived in Idaho steadily since 1925, and here I shall remain. I live in the primitive area whose future you are now discussing. I have been in there since 1936, living and mining, and the woodpeckers are still with us. [Laughter.] The bluejays are, too. I am not a bird watcher, I am a bird feeder. They always come to my shelf for food.

I may have been in there long enough to be a bit squirrelly, so I will climb up another limb.

One of the chief resources of our primitive area is gold. We have been through the first phase of the mining. The second phase will be the old channels which have been elevated and isolated and now are mostly on the surface. It is quite possible that the second crop of gold will exceed in value the first, which was something like $3 billion in placer gold. I mean, $300 million.

They are accompanied by many rare earths. On the edge of the atomic age many of these are extremely important things, and which we had formerly thrown away.

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I have here a spectographic analysis that was made on the two old river channels that cross my property, and these samples were taken by a mining engineer employed by the Forest Service to determine whether a mining location in the primitive area was a timber steal, a motel site, or a bona fide mining proposition.

He gives me a valuation of $80,000 a ton on the black sand we formerly threw away.

These minerals are important. Zirconium is very resistant to radiation, and a thin shield of zirconium has the same retardation of atomic rays as 4 feet of lead. We are informed that the submarine *Nautilus* could never have been built without zirconium. There are many others that are important.

I applaud the generous farsightedness of these people who want to hold this area for the children of our grandchildren. But, if we do not use these mineral resources and develop them, let other nations get ahead of us, a few supermegaton bombs will make it so that our grandchildren will not have any children and there will be lots of wilderness.

I might say that I am unalterably opposed to the bottling up of any mineral elements upon which the future freedom of America may depend.

Madam Chairman, and guests, I thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Evans, one or two quick questions.

Where is this mine located?

Mr. EVANS. Our property is on the head of California Creek, about 2 miles below War Eagle lookout. It is 41 miles out of town to my cabin door by highway and mountain road.

Mrs. PROST. Did I understand you to say that you are operating it now?

Mr. EVANS. I am.

Mrs. PROST. You have your analysis?

Mr. EVANS. I am opening it up for operation. I have two river channels. One is on the surface which I plan to lease. It is a large ancient river cut off by the uplift. We heard men speak of the Idaho batholith. This huge mass of granite came in and lifted that portion of Idaho about a mile, lifted other States also, is a veritable storehouse of minerals, and it should be open to investigation and exploitation by the American people. If we want to preserve the wilderness for our citizens, we ought to open it up so they can get into it.

Mrs. PROST. Your mine is within a primitive area at the present time?

Mr. EVANS. It is.

Mrs. PROST. You are operating it to a certain degree at the moment?

Mr. EVANS. I am.

Mrs. PROST. Are you working it alone, or do you have several people working with you?

Mr. EVANS. I have 480 acres myself, and I am working it alone; that is, I expect to have a crew of men on next summer.

I am also interested in Crow Creek placers directly below me, who have 800 acres, when that property is open for investigation and possible purchase by a mining corporation, since it is too large for the people who now hold it.

Mrs. PROST. Will this be a placer operation?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. It is all placer.

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Mrs. PROST. I would mind pointing out the area on the wall map over there so I can get myself adjusted.

Mr. EVANS. I do not believe it is on that map, and it is not on the other one either.

Mrs. PROST. Could you not point to within a few miles of it?

Mr. EVANS. We are on the south side of the river, directly south.

Mrs. PROST. What river?

Mr. EVANS. The Salmon River.

Mrs. PROST. What fork? Or the main stem?

Mr. EVANS. The main Salmon. We go in on the Warren Road, 4 miles beyond the Burgdorf turnoff, swing up Moose Creek over the shoulder of War Eagle Mountain, and drop down to California Creek. It is 14 miles from the Salmon River. It is an elevation of 7,000 feet, and it is 14 miles from the river where the elevation is 1,400 feet, and the lower end of that creek is so steep you could not even lie about it.

Mrs. PROST. How do you go into it at the present time?

Mr. EVANS. We go in as I have described. We leave here and take the Warren Road.

Mrs. PROST. Can you drive all the way in to the claim by vehicle? Or do you have to walk in part way?

Mr. EVANS. When you walk in through the primitive country that has not been logged, you encounter half a dozen large mature trees that have reached the end of their cycle and have fallen down to constitute a fire hazard and a breeding ground for bark beetles and mildew, and it is mighty slow going. If this country was logged conservatively, the old trees removed so the new ones might grow, it would constitute a much better watershed and be safer from fires. Also, it would be available to our citizens.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Evans. I hope after you have finished you will come over and point out to us approximately where it is on one or the other of the maps.

Mr. EVANS. I can bring you a map after you adjourn.

Mrs. PROST. Wonderful. We would like to have it.

Mr. EVANS. If you have a forestry map here, my property is marked the "Humbolt," and it is approximately 2 miles from War Eagle lookout on War Eagle Mountain.

Mrs. PROST. We evidently have one. Thank you very much.

The gentleman from Montana.

Mr. OLSEN. I want to urge the witness to bring us his map so we can have it as part of our file. Anytime today, or mail it to the committee at Washington, D.C.

Thank you.

Mayor ROBERTS. May I thank the committee.

Mrs. PROST. You are welcome, Mayor.

(There was submitted to the committee the following data concerning mineral content of samples from the property referred to by Mr. Evans:)

IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION,
Boise, Idaho, November 2, 1961.

Mrs. GRACIE PROST,
Chairman, Public Land Committee,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PROST: At the conclusion of the wilderness hearing at McCall last Tuesday, I spoke to you, you will recall, about the inclusion in the hearing

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record of some assay reports and spectrographic analysis of mineral samples from the property discussed at the hearing by Mr. Mark Evans.

You indicated that such evidence of mineral content could be inserted in the record following Mr. Evan's testimony. I am, therefore, enclosing herewith thermofax copies of these reports which provide solid evidence of the mineral potential of the unexplored primitive area. You will note that the samples on which these tests were run were taken by the U.S. Forest Service rather than the claim owner. One of the samples was from the upper channel which Mr. Evans mentioned, and the other from the lower channel.

I want to express my appreciation to you for scheduling the hearing in Idaho. It provided an excellent opportunity for grassroots opinions to be heard.

Sincerely,

A. J. TESKE,
Secretary, Idaho Mining Association.

LABORATORY REPORT

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

ENGINEERS. ASSAYERS. CHEMISTS. METALLURGISTS
CONSULTING · TESTING · INSPECTING
ESTABLISHED 1895
654 SACRAMENTO STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SANFIELD 1-1007

Lab. No. 36151 — Date September 25, 1958

Submitted by — *Sample Mark*

Black & Deason
P.O. Box 1586
Salt Lake City 10, Utah

Forest Service
M-E-C-1

QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Metals Found
and Estimated Percentage Range

Less than .01%	.01% to .10%	.10% to 1%	1% to 10%	10% to 100%
Strontium Vanadium Chromium Copper Lead Nickel Cobalt Silver	Magnesium Sodium Potassium Boron Hafnium	Phosphorus Aluminum Manganese Zirconium Therium Calcium	Titanium Rare Earths Silicon	Iron

Remarks Rare Earths mainly Cerium and Lanthanum.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By [illegible]

P. O. BOX 1888
166 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

TELEPHONE EM 3-0643

U. S. Forest Service

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH Sept. 19, 1958

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	ARSENIC %	ZINC %	%	TIN %	%
Mo-Cl		3.20		1.0							

CHARGES $

LABORATORY REPORT

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

ENGINEERS, ASSAYERS, CHEMISTS, METALLURGISTS
CONSULTING · TESTING · INSPECTING
ESTABLISHED 1869
684 SACRAMENTO STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1697

Lab. No. 36152 Date September 25, 1958

Submitted by
Black & Deason
P.O. Box 1888
Salt Lake City 10, Utah

Sample Mark
Forest Service M-E-C-2

QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Metals Found
and Estimated Percentage Range

Less than .03%	.03% to .30%	.30% to 3%	3% to 30%	30% to 100%
Hafnium Boron Nickel Strontium Vanadium Chromium Lead Copper	Magnesium Sodium Potassium	Aluminum Phosphorus Zirconium Manganese Therium Calcium	Iron Silicon Titanium Rare Earths	

Remarks Rare Earths mainly Cerium and Lanthanum.

Respectfully Submitted,
ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By [illegible]

bob

P. O. BOX 1888
166 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

TELEPHONE EM 3-8888

U. S. Forest Service

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH Sept. 29, 1958

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

MARK	No.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	MERCURY %	ZINC %	%	ARSE %	%
ME-C2		2.48		1.2							

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Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Fogg, of the Idaho Aviation Trades Association, Inc.

You may proceed, Mr. Fogg.

STATEMENT OF BOB H. FOGG, IDAHO AVIATION TRADES ASSOCIATION, INC., McCALL, IDAHO

Mr. FOGG. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, I am Bob H. Fogg, member of the village board of trustees of McCall, manager of the McCall Municipal Airport, president of the Johnson Flying Service of Idaho, Inc., president of, and representing, the Idaho Aviation Trades Association. This association represents the majority of the commercial aviation operators.

The Idaho Aviation Trades Association recognizes wilderness as one of the legitimate uses of our land and does not oppose the establishment of areas containing true wilderness values. We further believe that all lands should be studied and evaluated before they are included in a wilderness area. We oppose the enactment of S. 174 for these specific reasons:

(1) We feel that the U.S. Forest Service has done a good job in the past managing our present primitive area.

These areas have not been shrinking in size in these past years.

Any area, within our primitive area, of true wilderness value will set and qualify themselves as a wilderness area.

It is the quality of a scenic area that tends to bring tourists to the State, rather than the size of the area.

(2) The passage of S. 174, we feel, will have adverse effect on the future economy of Idaho. As Idaho grows in population and in business, it will be necessary for Idaho to be able to manage every acre of her land.

(3) Local government, we feel, needs the support of the natural products of our publicly owned lands, such as lumbering, grazing, mining, water, and recreation. The local economy benefits from contributions of products from the land, and also the 25 percent school and road contributions from the income of these lands. The State of Idaho is nearly 70 percent federally owned, and with such a limited tax base all lands capable of production, both private and public, must be producing.

(4) We object specifically to section 4 of this act which provides for and seems to make mandatory the acquisition of privately owned lands within the wilderness area.

(5) We fear that the system set up by S. 174 will eventually lead to the establishment of another governmental agency which will have to be set up to manage our wilderness areas, since these wilderness areas include lands from the three unrelated agencies of the national forests, national parks, and fish and wildlife service, each with a different set of management objectives and regulations.

(6) We sincerely believe that all additions to or deletions from any wilderness system should be made by affirmative act of Congress.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Fogg. [Applause.]

Our next witness is Mr. Irvin Hope of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 2816, Emmett, Idaho. You may proceed, Mr. Hope.

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STATEMENT OF IRVIN HOPE, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, EMMETT, IDAHO

Mr. HOPE. Madam Chairman, and members of the congressional committee, I am Irvin Hope of Emmett, Idaho. I represent local No. 2816 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, which consists of approximately 600 members. I requested the time to submit a resolution from that local.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas Senate bill 174 to establish a national wilderness preservation system for good of the whole people, and for other purposes, has been presented to the local No. 2116 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas the economy of our local is dependent upon timber; and

Whereas such wilderness area will greatly limit the recreational use of our membership as well as general tourists in favor of a limited few with money and time; and

Whereas our membership and majority of people of Idaho are concerned with opportunity and security attained through timbering and other natural resources of Idaho; and

Whereas such wilderness area would, in our opinion, interfere with the multiple-use concept of our natural resources; and

Whereas Idaho forest lands will support more than one use, under proper management, and our primitive areas are presently managed for the best interests of the public, commerce, and industry; and

Whereas some terrain of Idaho in itself through natural restrictiveness is limited to single use concepts of wilderness area recreation; and

Whereas the existing laws, regulations, and natural restrictive terrain preserve recreational aspects of forest use, S. 174 stands as an unneeded experimental piece of legislation which defeats its own avowed purpose; and

Whereas disease, insects, and uncontrollable fires could interfere with proper timber management in said areas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 2816 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Emmett, Idaho, hereby declares that it is opposed to S. 174 for the reasons mentioned above; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our representatives in Washington, D.C.

Thank you.

Madam Chairman, I would request a question for clarification of the bill. I will make a statement, and if I am in error, would you correct me, please?

It says that under this bill—

the President may, as a part of his recommendations, alter the boundaries existing on the date of this Act for any primitive area to be continued in the wilderness system, recommending the exclusion and return to national forest land status of any portion not predominantly of wilderness value, or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value; *Provided further*, That following such exclusions and additions any primitive area recommended to be continued in the wilderness system shall not exceed the area classified as primitive on the date of this Act.

I have heard the proponents of the bill have said it only involves the area already marked off as primitive area. Under this bill there is provision that part of this primitive area can be excluded from the Wilderness Act, and it does not say regardless of whether there is access to that portion of the primitive area by roads or not.

If I am not correct, please correct me.

Then, I take it that the area in the shape of that map can be appreciably changed within the next 10 years, if, under the recommenda-

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tions of the people involved, Congress can take 100,000 acres of the Bitterroot area and exclude it from the wilderness area; am I correct?

Mrs. PROST. It is my understanding there may be approximately 711,000 acres of the primitive area that will be excluded before it is put into wilderness, because during the primitive survey the area in this section on the northeast side of the Selway-Bitterroot, as well as the section on the southeast side, has been determined not necessarily to be conducive to primitive area; and, therefore, a quite sizable deletion is contemplated to be made before the wilderness bill is enacted.

Let me say further, the Congress, this subcommittee, and even the full committee, could very likely change the boundaries of this within the State of Idaho if they so desired, through amendments.

Mr. HOPE. Figuratively speaking, then, 100,000 acres of this area here could be traded for 100,000 acres of another area and, according to the bill, these areas do not have to be, the boundaries do not have to joint. A hundred thousand acres can be deleted from this area and 100 miles away another 100,000 acres can be added to the primitive area, if it is recommended as a wilderness area; am I correct?

Mrs. PROST. Let me say this, Mr. Hope: Your time is much more than up at the present time. However, our consultant, Mr. Pearl, will very briefly follow the bill here with a remark or two in response.

Mr. HOPE. Thank you.

Mr. PEARL. In substance, of course, what you had to say was correct. However, S. 174, as passed by the Senate, specifically says that minor modifications or adjustments of boundaries of any portion of the wilderness system established in accordance with this act shall be made in the procedure that you outlined. Then the proposed modification or adjustment shall be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recommendations would become effective then only after they had been submitted to Congress and if neither House of Congress has rejected the recommendations.

So that you have a double-barreled proposition in the bill as passed by the Senate. No. 1 is that it must be a minor adjustment; No. 2 is that even if it is minor it has to be submitted to Congress and can be rejected by resolution of either House.

Mr. HOPE. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. These points will be cleared up when the technicians testify in Washington.

Mr. HOPE. Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Alex O. Coleman, of Jerome, Idaho, and then Mr. Frank Cullen, of Coeur d'Alene.

STATEMENT OF ALEX O. COLEMAN, JEROME, IDAHO, DIRECTOR, IDAHO STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, I am appearing before this committee as a representative of the Idaho State Reclamation Association in opposition to legislation such as this which is proposed in S. 174.

The Idaho State Reclamation Association was organized in 1937 and has an active membership of more than 200 irrigation districts and

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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 spokesman of the irrigators of the Great Snake River Basin of southern Idaho. The Idaho State Reclamation Association is a true grassroots association 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 association is also affiliated with the National Reclamation Association which is also opposed to this proposed legislation. I am a director of the Idaho State Reclamation Association and the Idaho director for the National Reclamation Association.

We feel that S. 174 is unjust, discriminatory, and that it caters to pressure groups, thus interfering with the orderly programs of watershed management and development. We are not opposed to setting aside some land for wilderness areas. We all know that wilderness is an integral part of our American heritage. All we have to do is look back a few years in our national history to see how our Nation was born in the wilderness.

Then, from this wilderness, we took the lands and materials to build our country. The freedom of wild lands, their great open spaces, and their grandeur are interwoven into our history. In our art and literature can be seen the shape of our national character. We feel that some of this wilderness which witnessed the birth of a nation as great as ours, and supplied the necessities for its growth should have a place in its recreational areas. We are 100 percent for this, but we think it should be done in a way that it will not jeopardize our American heritage and yet be consistent with other like Federal entities, such as the national park system and the U.S. Forest Service.

To Idaho this means a great deal. We are a public land State. Sixty-four percent of our total area of Idaho is now federally owned. Approximately 20 million acres are forest land upon which graze cattle and sheep. Idaho's second largest industry is livestock production. Thirty-six percent of the public domain is used for grazing. According to the bill, S. 174, public lands proposed for classification as wilderness, which have been open to livestock and grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, will remain open to such use if the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture administering the lands, authorize its continuation, but then only under restrictions over and above those contained in the Taylor Grazing Act and Forest Service regulations. In other words, this means that they will have you off this land as soon as possible, for this bill supersedes everything previously in effect.

Of greatest significance is the impact of this legislation on future reclamation development. Our rapidly increasing population 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 only way that water can be made available for this land is by the con-

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struction 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.

I should like to cite an instance of the attitude of the wilderness area enthusiasts where water is concerned. According to the Denver Post of October 3, 1958, David R. Brower of San Francisco, the executive director of the Sierra Club, spoke to the closing session of the conference which was called to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt. This is what he said:

> We don't approve of dams in parks and dedicated wilderness. 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 greater cost in dollars.

He said that the Sierra Club opposed the Echo Park Dam in northwestern Colorado and would oppose other dams that would destroy wildlife areas, "because we dare not let wilderness disappear."

To me, this is a vicious attitude in that it boasts of the strength of these organizations who were responsible for the elimination of the Echo Park Dam, even though language was written into the bill authorizing the Echo Park providing for a reclamation and power dam. Efforts to construct upstream storage on the Columbia in the Northwest have already been thwarted by nature lovers.

This bill, while it states that provisions can be made for reservoirs for water storage if so designated by the President, contains language that is unsatisfactory and ambiguous. It is obvious that there is a conflict between the preservation of wilderness areas untrammeled by man and the upstream construction of projects for irrigation and flood control. Under the provisions of this bill there is no doubt in my mind which would prevail. The preservation of wilderness areas is paramount.

Let us review the attitude of the Forest Service on the matter of wilderness areas. In the July 20 issue of Time magazine for 1959, Dr. Richard E. McArdle, who has been Chief Forester since 1952, made this reply when asked for a statement:

> I am taking no sides. This country needs to maintain and preserve some primitive America, and this we intend to do. Ninety-nine percent of the people who hunt, fish, camp, picnic, or just ride around the country enjoying the scenery in the national forests don't use our wilderness areas. Many of them don't have the time or money to get there. There is a steadily growing demand to make more recreational areas accessible to motor transportation.

And on another occasion he said:

> I think that sometimes in our enthusiasm for wilderness preservation we are inclined to ignore some of the costs. Maybe this is a carryover from pioneer days, when land was to be had for the taking. Maybe it is because many people think of wilderness as idle land, doing nothing. You don't get wilderness for free; it costs something and those costs are increasing. Part of the cost is measured in terms of what you can't have if you have wilderness * * * less timber, less forage, less water, less opportunity for people to enjoy the best scenery, and so on. Some of it is measurable in dollars; some isn't.

As recently as last week at our National Reclamation Association convention, Chief Forester McArdle said:

> These public lands must serve many resource needs. They are owned by all the people of this country, not by any one user group. Water is an extremely valuable part of the total resource complex of the national forests. These lands must be managed for various combination uses. Uses of our national forest

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resources is increasing rapidly. There are a number of reasons for this, but the biggest reason is simply more people * * *. Diversion to single-in-purpose use of lands which can provide a number of products and services will need to be examined more critically now and in the future than has been in past years * * *.

The Forest Service wants the national forests to be used. We want them to furnish the greatest possible benefits in products and services to the largest number of people over the long run.

In the year 1960 the forests of the United States took in approximately $129 million from timber sales, grazing fees, and other items ranging down to rentals of 18,000 summer homes. One fourth of this figure comes back to the State and county in which the forests are located. This is a big item to those outlying areas.

If S. 174 becomes law, how is it going to affect Idaho and our economy? Let us analyze it for a minute. There are approximately 15 million acres within our national forests now classified as wilderness area. Idaho has 20 percent of all wilderness and primitive area in the United States. This amounts to 15 percent of all forest lands in the State, or 3,100,000 acres is now wilderness and primitive area. If the bill passes and the amount of wilderness area designated is doubled or trebled, as many experts predict, Idaho would lose, under the present ratio, an additional 3 to 6 million acres of timberland in our national forests.

It is certain that this legislation will affect very materially the lumber industry of Idaho. Fifty percent of the now wilderness area is classified as commercial forest or timberland. If this bill goes into effect, adding millions of acres to primitive and wilderness areas, which would not be available for commercial timber, you can see the effect it would have on Idaho's economy in this industry alone.

Also, the value of commercial timber has greatly increased in recent years. To illustrate, the Forest Service recently sold a large block of timber in the Targhee National Forest on a 40-year sustained basis, for $15 a thousand board feet on the stump. This was second-grade lumber which a few years ago sold for half this price. A large stud mill is now being erected in St. Anthony.

Also, there are several reasons why it will be a blow to mining. First of all the President may authorize prospecting and mining, but the chances that he will are remote. In the first place, there will be little or no opportunity for interested parties to undertake the costly geologic and geophysical studies necessary to justify an exploration program. For the bill says, "There shall be no commercial enterprise" within the wilderness system, and mineral exploration is a commercial enterprise.

It would be a very rare case for a Federal bureau to recommend to the President that prospecting and mining be permitted. A good example of this can be taken from our national park system. Did you ever hear of a unit of the national park system authorizing prospecting? Not even during the Government-sponsored search for uranium did anything like this occur.

If S. 174 becomes a law, there will be only a single use for a very large area of public land, whereas Congress in June 1960 passed Public Law 86-517, which pledges that "national forests shall be used in accordance with the principle of multiple use."

Civilizations have come and gone as the water has come and gone. Of all our resources water and soil are by far the most important.

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Water is the great limiting factor of human development. Yet this bill treats water and soil conservation as orphans, to be barely tolerated and then only under exceptional conditions.

When Congress reconvenes, the House will be pressured to consider this bill. It should realize, however, that 12 Western States have passed memorials in opposition by their respective legislatures. It should further realize that the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests have by no means abandoned their opposition to this bill.

If the House should consider the bill favorably, at least this bill should be amended in the House by insisting that a positive act of Congress be required before any area be included in the wilderness system instead of the unsatisfactory "veto" procedure now proposed. This would give the local economies the protection they need through congressional hearings to assure that all interests in each area make their case that additions to the wilderness system will not adversely affect the local economy. The precedent for this is in the procedure for the establishment of national parks, each of which is done by act of Congress. Certainly the people of the West are entitled to such protection so that the productive use of these areas shall be for the highest use to society.

I would like, also, to recommend one other amendment.

Section 9 of the bill provides that in any State having more than 90 percent of its total land area owned by the Federal Government, there shall be established for such State a Presidential Land Use Commission, composed of five members, three of whom shall be composed of residents of the State concerned, who shall advise and consult with the Secretary of the Interior on how federally owned land can best be utilized. As it is now passed by the Senate, this would apply only to Alaska. The 90 percent should be changed to 25 percent. Each of the 12 principal public land States has more than 25 percent of its total area in Federal ownership—Alaska, 99 percent; Arizona, 45 percent; California, 45 percent; Colorado, 35 percent; Idaho, 64 percent; Montana, 30 percent; Nevada, 86 percent; New Mexico, 35 percent; Oregon, 51 percent; Utah, 69 percent; Washington, 30 percent; and Wyoming, 48 percent.

In closing, I would like to attach as part of my statement a resolution adopted by the Idaho State Reclamation Association at its annual meeting at Pocatello, Idaho, on September 25–26, 1961, opposing the enactment of S. 174.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Coleman.

Without objection, the resolution opposing wilderness legislation adopted by the Idaho State Reclamation Association will be included in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION NO. 14—OPPOSITION TO WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

Whereas there was introduced in the last session of the Congress S. 174, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System which would seek the conversion of large areas of public domain into wilderness areas, which said bill recently passed the United States Senate; 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 one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wildlife attractions; 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 storage reservoirs for irrigation and would prohibit the use of such lands for transportation purposes; and

Whereas most areas of forest land are capable under management of supporting more than one use, most all forest uses and protection problems are best served with some form of development, whether it be scientific and educational uses, grazing, timber and watershed management and protection against fire, insects, and diseases; and

Whereas such wilderness areas by reason of their inaccesibility 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, That the Idaho State Reclamation Association hereby declares that it is opposed to the enactment of S. 174, 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 national resources by the present land-management agencies will be superseded and replaced by another unnecessary Federal Bureau; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Idaho congressional delegation in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. PROST. Without objection a resolution of the North Side Communities, Inc., Wendell, Idaho, opposing the legislation will be made a part of the record. The resolution is signed by Hugh M. Nelson, acting president, and Blanche B. Bungum, secretary. This organization, the North Side Communities, Inc., is a composite of North Side Chambers of Commerce and community organizations encompassing seven south central Idaho counties north to the Snake River.

Hearing no objection, the resolution is placed in the record at this point.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

NORTH SIDE COMMUNITIES, INC.,
Wendell, Idaho, October 28, 1961.

Re S. 174, wilderness bill.

To HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

We, the members of North Side Communities, Inc., Wendell, Idaho, a composite of North Side chambers of commerce and community organizations encompassing seven south central Idaho counties north of the Snake River, comprising an area of 4½ million acres and a population of more than 45,000, office of the secretary at Wendell, Idaho, respectfully and unanimously represent that:

Whereas the amended bill fails to correct the basic defects of the original S. 174; and

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, sheep and cattle, mining and lumber industry and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric power; and

Whereas 66 percent of the land in Idaho is federally owned and contains approximately 3 million acres set aside for primitive areas; and

Whereas these designations are restrictive to multiple-purpose use and deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in those large primitive and wilderness areas of the State and further deny ready access to those areas to millions of Americans, all to the detriment of said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho; and

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Whereas one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wildlife attractions; and

Whereas the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission will not make their findings known until February 1, 1962: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the North Side Communities, Inc., That we are opposed to dedicating additional lands as wilderness and primitive areas in Idaho and sincerely request that all wilderness and primitive areas in Idaho be studied with the view of eliminating all lands which have a higher or multiple-use potential than that of single-use dedication as primitive or wilderness; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose Federal enactment of future wilderness legislation embodying the principle of locked-up areas for a single-purpose use which would deny to the natural resources industries the right to wisely develop such natural resources and would also be to the detriment of said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho.

BLANCHE B. BUNGUM, *Secretary,*
North Side Communities, Inc.

WENDELL, IDAHO.

HUGH M. NELSON,
Vice President, acting President,
North Side Communities, Inc.

JEROME, IDAHO.

Mrs. PFOST. Next is Mr. Cullen. You may proceed, Mr. Cullen.

STATEMENT OF FRANK CULLEN, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. CULLEN. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is Frank Cullen. I am a member of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, and I appear here today in behalf of the commission.

The Idaho Fish and Game Commission is charged by the laws of the State of Idaho with the duty of preserving, protecting, perpetuating, and managing all wildlife of the State, including wild animals, wild birds, and fish, in order to provide hunting and fishing to all persons who are permitted by law to do so.

Based upon this statutory responsibility, the commission adopted the following resolution at its regular quarterly meeting in Boise, Idaho, October 26, 1961:

Whereas the State of Idaho is richly endowed with a great variety of wildlife, from the irrigated plains of the Snake River through the rugged wilderness areas of central Idaho to the large lake regions of the northern panhandle; and

Whereas certain wildlife species such as elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and cutthroat trout thrive in a wilderness type of environment: and

Whereas the establishment of wilderness areas offers the most permanent and secure method for insuring the future of wilderness-type fish and game; and

Whereas it is important to the people of Idaho that some areas be preserved for the future where they can enjoy wilderness-type hunting and fishing in the typical tradition of America: Now, therefore,

The Idaho Fish and Game Commission does hereby endorse the concept of wilderness area preservation in order to preserve and maintain a high quality and quantity of fishing and hunting for the present and future people of America.

The opportunity to present this statement to this congressional committee is respectfully appreciated.

I think at this time, from my observations from sitting here for a day and a half listening to testimony for and against, the Chair should be commended, and the committee, for a very fair and unbiased hearing.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Cullen. I have a question I should like to ask. Can you give the committee some idea, or do you have the figures on the amount of license fees paid into the State of Idaho through

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the fish and game licenses indicating the receipts from both resident and nonresident licenses?

Mr. CULLEN. I would say roughly our budget is in the $2 million bracket; about 43 percent of that income comes from out-of-State hunters and fishermen. I can give you the true figures. The Boise office can furnish you anything you need.

Mrs. PROST. We would like to have that furnished for the record, Mr. Cullen, if you could assume the responsibility for that for us.

Mr. CULLEN. I will take care of that.

(Subsequently the committee received the following information from the Department of Fish and Game of the State of Idaho:)

Tabulation of Idaho hunting and fishing license sales for the fiscal year 1961

	Number	Dollars
Resident:		
Hunting and fishing	97,746	$464,293.50
Hunting	65,186	186,780.10
Fishing	65,580	186,903.00
Total		836,976.60
Nonresident:		
Hunting and fishing	6,708	477,935.00
Bird	2,511	47,709.00
Season fish	14,148	161,287.20
5-day fish	30,755	116,869.00
1st-day fish	29,861	56,735.90
Additional 1-day fish	10,343	9,826.85
Total		870,371.95

In addition to the basic licenses listed above the department received revenue in fiscal year 1961 from the sale of 135,997 deer tags in the amount of $129,197.15 and 56,324 elk tags in the amount of $107,015.60. There is no known way of determining the number of nonresident hunting and fishing (combination) license buyers who purchased a deer and/or elk tag. Deer tags cost $1 each and elk tags, $2 each. License vendors receive a 5-percent commission on all licenses and tags sold and the department's revenue is reduced accordingly below the actual sale price of the particular license and tag.

(In addition, the Idaho Fish and Game Department submitted the following detail of cash receipts for the period July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1961.)

	Number	Dollars
Resident hunting and fishing	97,746	$464,293.50
Resident hunting	65,186	186,780.10
Resident fishing	65,580	186,903.00
Nonresident hunting and fishing	6,708	477,945.00
Nonresident bird	2,511	47,709.00
Nonresident season fish	14,148	161,287.20
Nonresident 5-day fish	30,755	116,869.00
Tourist 1st-day fish	29,861	56,735.90
Tourist additional 1-day fish	10,343	9,826.85
Nonresident gun	1	1.00
Shipping permits	950	330.00
Deer tags	123,460	117,287.00
Elk tags	56,324	107,015.60
Extra deer tags	5,900	5,605.00
Middle Fork deer tags	3,841	3,648.95
Hells Canyon deer	2,796	2,656.20
Beaver tags	7,516	7,140.20
Commission saved		2,719.60
Resident trapper	688	3,440.00
Commercial fish	224	2,240.00
Resident outfitter	94	470.00
Guide license	70	350.00
Resident fur buyer	43	215.00
Taxidermist	24	240.00

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	Number	Dollars
Private pond permit	26	$260.00
Game bird farm permit	22	220.00
Nonresident outfitter	14	350.00
Nonresident trapper	1	75.00
Nonresident fur buyer	5	100.00
Duplicate license	126	126.00
Deer permits	300	900.00
Elk permits	1,975	9,875.00
Moose permits	73	1,825.00
Moose tags	73	730.00
Sheep permits		
Sheep tags	417	4,170.00
Goat permits	94	475.00
Goat tags	282	2,815.00
Antelope permits	1,295	3,615.00
Antelope tags	1,292	1,292.00
Total licenses and permits		1,987,753.00
Rentals		12,570.77
Fines and confiscations		15,479.04
Miscellaneous sales		5,028.23
Sale of capital assets		3,430.25
Insurance adjustments		14,410.32
Refunds		5,104.34
Federal reimbursement		698.95
Total receipts fund No. 6		2,060,475.49

Mrs. PROST. Could you also give us some idea of the general impact of the primitive areas?

Mr. CULLEN. Yes; we had a survey made at the time we conducted the Bruces Eddy survey. I am happy to take care of that.

Mrs. PROST. You will have to do that at a future time?

Mr. CULLEN. Yes; I will take on the obligation.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Cullen. We will appreciate that.

(A statement concerning the survey referred to was forwarded to the committee by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and is set forth below:)

STATEMENT REGARDING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HUNTING AND FISHING IN THE PRIMITIVE AREAS OF IDAHO

1. Sources of material

(*a*) "Wildlife Values With Special Reference to Idaho Wildlife as a Recreational Resources," by Willis C. Royall, 1954.

(*b*) "Sportsmen Expenditures Associated With Big Game Hunting, Clearwater Basin," by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(*c*) "Nationwide Hunting and Fishing Economic Survey," by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(*d*) Questionnaire surveys of hunting and fishing harvest by Idaho Fish and Game Department.

(*e*) Verbal discussion with Department personnel, outfitters, guides, and others.

2. Economic impact of big game hunting in the primitive area

(*a*) Part or all of the following big game management units are in the primitive area and are used as a basis for economic estimations: 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 26, and 27. (See Idaho big game regulations and hunting map.)

(*b*) From the questionnaire survey, approximately 50 percent of the resident and 80 percent of the nonresident elk hunters used the primitive area for their elk hunting. In 1960, this would be 24,799 resident elk hunters and 5,880 nonresident hunters.

(*c*) From Royall's Economic Survey, the Clearwater Basin Survey by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Economic Survey by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the individual resident elk hunter spends $112 on

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his elk hunt and the nonresident $235, not including license fees. From these figures on numbers of hunters and elk hunting costs, the nonresident big game hunters spent $1,264,000 and the resident hunters spent $2,777,488 during the 1960 season in the primitive areas.

3. Economic impact of fishing in the primitive area

(*a*) Economic and harvest surveys on fishing are not available that have specific reference to the primitive areas of Idaho. Transportation and fishing methods in the primitive area vary considerably. Following are some examples of the types of fishing expeditions that are made to the primitive area:

(1) Airplane trips are made to the primitive area for steelhead fishing in the winter. Based on discussions with guides, department personnel, and others, it is quite evident that there are hundreds of people who follow this sport. Literally thousands fly to either the main Salmon River or the Middle Fork of the Salmon River for steelhead fishing each winter.

(2) The practice of making float trips for cutthroat trout has become very popular on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. This practice is also followed on the Selway River. One survey by the fish and game department tabulated 238 anglers spending 5,320 hours on the Middle Fork of the Salmon for cutthroat trout during one survey period in the summer of 1960.

(3) There are over 2,000 mountain lakes in Idaho, a majority of which are located in the primitive area. Figures are not available, but from discussions with personnel and others, it is evident that each one of these lakes receives many visitors on fishing trips each summer. An indication of the popularity of these mountain lakes is the fact that in the past 7 years the department has published and completely distributed 50,000 mountain lakes bulletins (two editions) which have maps to show how to get to these fishing waters and the kind of fish to be found therein. Many of the fishermen pack into these mountain lakes. Some use their own equipment and others use the services of regular guides and outfitters. An increasing number of people hike to these mountain lakes with packs on their backs.

(*b*) From the foregoing statements, it is evident that a large number of people are using the primitive areas for a part of their fishing each year. Again, from a study of available statistics and discussions with other department personnel, it is estimated that at least 25 percent of the fishermen enjoy this primitive area type fishing. Using figures from the various economic surveys, resident fishermen spend about $100 a year on their fishing, nonresident fishermen who purchase the season fishing license spend about $200 a year, and the nonresident tourist fishing license holders spend about $100 a year. On these bases, 41,625 resident and 19,853 nonresident fishermen spent about $6,600,000 in 1960 on fishing trips to the Idaho primitive areas.

4. Summary

In summary, 66,424 resident and 25,233 nonresident hunters and fishermen spent about $10,640,000 on hunting and fishing trips to Idaho primitive areas in 1960. This is about one-sixth of the total $60 million expended annually by hunters and fishermen in the entire State (license fees not included).

Mrs. PFOST. Next is Mr. McGee. Following Mr. McGee will be Mr. Carlson.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. McGEE, SILVERTON, IDAHO, NEWS EDITOR, RADIO STATION KWAL, OSBURN, IDAHO

Mr. MCGEE. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies and gentlemen, my name is John C. McGee. I live in Silverton, Idaho, and I am presently news editor of radio station KWAL in Osburn, Idaho. I belong to numerous sportsmen's groups. Officially, I represent no special group, but I do feel that my views are shared by many fellow sportsmen with whom I come in daily contact, and for that reason I am here today to urge a defeat for S. 74 providing for the establishment of a wilderness area in Idaho.

Like many other outdoorsmen, I feel that all Americans should have the opportunity for healthful, high-quality, unrestricted out-

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door recreation. Being a firm believer in a balanced recreation program for all, and having learned to define conservation as the wise use of our natural resources, I have attempted to take an objective look at some of the groups which have been in the vanguard of pushing wilderness legislation. I have and still belong to some of these organizations, but I cannot fail to see a group of enthusiastic wilderness devotees with, generally speaking, some especially dedicated devotees at the top. The obvious growing ambitions which have accompanied their increasing political effectiveness is too often in conflict with the real issue.

The real issue in this instance, as I see it, evolves around, "For whose benefit are we creating this wilderness area?" If it is for the sportsmen, the man or woman who likes to fish and hunt, the family man who enjoys taking his youngsters out in the great outdoors for a weekend camping trip—then we are approaching the solution from the wrong angle. In the particular areas familiar to me, and I refer to the Bitterroot-Selway region, I much prefer it in its present primitive state—its easy accessibility—isolation from the congestion of everyday living offers the average person the ultimate in recreational enjoyment.

Speaking primarily for Idaho, but I am sure the same applies in other Western States, nature's scenic beauty has remained unchanged for years. True, a road here and there to log off timber may have slightly changed the contour to the eye, but it certainly has not marred the beauty or impaired the hunting and fishing that abounds in our primitive area. It has been my experience, in Shoshone County where I have lived most of my life, that these alterations have, if anything, increased its productiveness both for fish and wildlife.

Game management officials preach the same doctrine nationally that a certain amount of wildlife must be harvested each year to maintain a healthy and productive herd. In an area as large as is proposed in the wilderness bill for the State of Idaho, it is very doubtful if this formula can apply successfully. Were it broken down into smaller segments, say not over 200 square miles in area, my opinion of wilderness areas might readily be altered. Where this single area is much larger, it offers little for the average, small-salaried sportsman, who would find himself at a sad disadvantage to compete with the man of means, who could afford an expensive safari into the heart of the wilderness area.

I have spent a great deal of time in the East, and have had numerous occasions to observe some of the private hunting preserves enjoyed by wealthy sportsmen. I have seen clubs and private hunting reservations established adjoining the large wilderness area that corral some of the better access trails in the prime hunting and fishing areas. In Idaho we are proud of our hunting lands, but we are also willing to share them with others who want to come here to fish and hunt. The possibility of having these primitive areas revert to commercial or residential use is too many generations away that it doesn't warrant consideration at this time.

Besides objecting to the wilderness bill and its many amendments designed as a blessing for the outdoorsman, I personally look upon its enactment into law as an encroachment on the rights of Idaho resi-

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dents to establish a federally controlled domain within the boundaries of our State without the sanction of the majority of the people. In its present status its efficient administration under the Forest Service cannot be denied.

I can also visualize how an easterner or person from a large city might feel about creating a wilderness area. From my own recollection of 19 years surrounded by tall buildings, posted farmlands and private estates, the ultimate goal of preserving our wide open spaces is an unselfish desire. On the surface, it seems like the prudent thing to do in the face of our growing population. However, most city dwellers are not properly apprised concerning the scope of primitive areas in the West and the little change that has been wrought by man and machine—in altering these primitive paradises. If anything, man has given nature a helping hand.

In conclusion, I hope this committee will give serious consideration before creating this monstrous, untrammeled, limited-purpose area, for the benefit of so few—while in its present state can be enjoyed by so many.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. McGee.

Mr. Carlson, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LEROY A. CARLSON, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. CARLSON. Madam Chairman, and Mr. Olsen, my name is Leroy A. Carlson, a lifelong resident of the State of Idaho, and at the present time I am president of the Coeur d'Alene Valley Chapter of the Idaho Outdoors Association which has a membership exceeding 300 sportsmen, the largest chapter in the State.

I am not here to represent this group but merely to express my own personal views, as I see them. Like many others, when this bill was first brought to the attention of Sportsmen's Clubs, it offered what we thought was the ideal solution to preserve our primitive areas for our children. Basically, I believe that such areas should be established throughout the entire United States, but under different circumstances than that which is proposed under this bill.

I believe that legislation such as S. 174 is neither necessary nor desirable at this time, because we have an adequately protected primitive area properly administrated by the U.S. Forest Service, and enjoyed by both residents and nonresidents alike.

It is inconceivable to me that some groups wish to enlarge the area which is presently accessible to so many and by this conversion reduce its overall use into a gargantuan that only can be enjoyed by a few hardy souls, or those who have the means to employ guides and pack animals.

Our game biologists, who have spent years of research in game management, have repeatedly stressed the importance of harvesting deer and elk to maintain a healthy brood stock. By creating such a gigantic wilderness area such as the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, encompassing over 2,500 square miles, over twice as large as the State of Rhode Island, it stands to reason that wild game would suffer from lack of hunting pressure.

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In reading over the act, certain other specifications for a wilderness area are of prime concern to a sportsman. For instance—

an area where earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man—where man himself is a visitor who does not remain—an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence; without permanent influence or human habitation which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions.

Under this bill, he must reckon with the Government man who will be watching to see that he doesn't fell a tree with which to make a lean-to to sleep out; or establish a hunting or fishing campsite, or cut up a log to burn in an open fire; and even the open fire might give man's presence away in contravention of the bill.

If a person was a lost hunter, and as a member of our Search and Rescue Unit of Shoshone County in which I live, I can visualize there will be difficult circumstances in such a gigantic area as the Bitterroot-Selway Primitive Area. Assuming that a hunter shot an elk or deer and was miles from a road or trail, the accepted practice is to cut trees and blaze a path through the woods so that a horse can be brought in. This is prohibited under the bill.

There is also the problem of fighting a forest fire. In the area in which I live there were over 100 lightning-caused fires this past year. I would dread to think of the consequences were not some roads relatively close to these blazes to permit firefighting crews to extinguish them.

In conclusion, I am not protesting the Wilderness Act where it will "better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial," but I am opposed to setting aside such a huge strip of now usable recreation area for the benefit of the few who will be able to use it. Under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, it has been managed to the best interests of all concerned, and I, for one, have the utmost confidence in the integrity of this reputable organization to continue to do so.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Carlson.

Our next witness is Mr. George H. Fitz. Then we will hear from Mr. Morse.

You may proceed, Mr. Fitz.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE H. FITZ, NEW MEADOWS, IDAHO

Mr. FITZ. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, I see no reason for an act written the way S. 174 is written. Basically, we have several departments in our Government that are taking care of just such things as wilderness, national parks, and campsites.

I cannot see the Government spending millions of more dollars on a new program such as S. 174 for administrative installations when this money could be spent for roads, campsites, better fire and forest control.

In the Congressional Record they stated there would be administrative installations installed at most of the sites, not all, but most. We already have such administration buildings. This money could be spent for roads, campsites, and better fire and forest control. By "better forest control" I mean more money for the Forest Service itself.

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The wilderness bill is contrary to the usual trend of enactment of laws. Our Government consists of three branches, the executive, legislative, and judiciary. The customary manner of handling laws, other than Presidential appointments, is for the legislative to propose, subject to a Presidential veto. S. 174 places the veto power upon the legislative, thereby taking some of the legislative powers from them and placing them in the hands of the President.

The bill S. 174 proposes administration buildings at each of the wilderness areas. At the present time the Forest Service already has administration buildings in each area. Since the administration will remain within the Forest Service, why the added need for additional buildings?

To use the national park funds to erect these administration sites will cause an additional drain upon our park system. It has been said that this will be no additional cost to the Treasury. From the above notes some cost is bound to be had, whether direct or indirect. From the Senate record of September 5, it states that quite a bit of seashore land and national park area will have to be acquired, but how can they do this without spending money from the Treasury? The Senate voted "yes" to this act without one single boundary being clearly defined. I think they signed a blank check. The people for the bill say there is no commercial timber in the wilderness area in Idaho. How can they say that when there are no set boundaries, only a general idea given?

I am not against the basic idea of a wilderness area but why so much of it, when we have 14 million acres of wilderness right now in the United States. Of all the visitors the forests have had only eight-tenths of 1 percent went into that 14 million acres, and now this act would lock up over 65 million acres, an area the size of the States of Washington and Indiana combined. Why so much area when a mile square in each State would be more than most people would ever walk through?

The lumbering rights were retained to the wilderness area by one State. How come the rest of us cannot do that? What is good for one is good for all. The way the Wilderness Act is written now it serves only a very select few for now and even less in the future.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Fitz, I would like to say, relative to the second paragraph of your statement where you are opposed to administrative installations, that the Secretary of Agriculture has not indicated that there will be administration buildings or improvements as such within the wilderness area, but it is certainly something that the committee will look into when we get back and before the bill is acted upon.

Mr. FITZ. It was my understanding that most of the improvements there would be administrative sites; what type or how large, I do not know.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Mr. FITZ. That was the general impression I got from the Congressional Record.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Fitz.

Mr. Morse, you may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. MORSE, WESTERN FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. MORSE. Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, I am William B. Morse, of Portland, Oreg., western field representative of the Wildlife Management Institute. The institute is one of the older national conservation organizations, and its program has been devoted to the improved management of natural resources in the public interest since 1911.

The institute has supported the wilderness bill in its various forms since it was first introduced in the Congress. Since that introduction, changes have been made in the bill to overcome the objections of various groups and interests to specific portions of the bill. The result is S. 174, and we are supporting that bill.

Various existing land uses will be allowed to continue on wilderness areas, and the President is authorized to allow other uses when the national interest requires such uses. S. 174 does not set up a vast wilderness system. The existing wilderness system is included, and certain other lands of wilderness character will be considered for inclusion.

The provision in S. 174 that establishes wilderness preservation as a national policy is one of its most important parts. The provisions on boundary changes, which require public hearings and reviews by the Department, President, and Congress, will insure that all interests have their chance to be heard on the subject. No major wilderness can be added or taken away from the wilderness system except by the Congress. These provisions of the act apply to wilderness enthusiasts and opponents alike. They are important because they provide a review procedure and hearings, instead of a purely administrative decision.

The present bill has widespread popular support. Its provisions provide the needed recognition of wilderness with procedures that will protect all interests and the general public.

We urge your support of the wilderness bill.

May I compliment you, Madam Chairman and Mr. Olsen, for a competent and fair hearing. It is one of the best I have ever attended.

I am sure the committee realizes that the interest in this hearing goes far beyond this room throughout the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. Due to the time and distance involved many, many people who have an interest in this legislation are unable to be physically present. The same thing naturally occurred in the Senate hearings which were held in Oregon. The people of Idaho could not attend there.

I have here, Madam Chairman, two copies of a reprint of an article by Mr. Daniel H. Henning, reprinted from the Living Wilderness magazine and entitled "Evaluation of the Back Country," in which he questioned many, many people in Glacier Park who used the wilderness area, regarding their motives for using that area.

I think it would be appropriate if the committee could see fit to include this in the record since it does pertain definitely to wilderness values.

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Mrs. PROST. Without objection, the reprint will be placed in the file. Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Thank you.

(The articles will be found in the files of the committee.)

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Did Mr. Alvin Benson and Mr. Lowell Moore arrive? Evidently not.

Our next witness is Mrs. Marvin Hornbach. You may proceed, Mrs. Hornbach.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARVIN HORNBACH, SELWAY-BITTERROOT AREA, IDAHO

Mrs. HORNBACH. Madam Chairman, and Mr. Olsen, S. 174 has been of greatest concern to all of us. I do not represent mining, timbering, grazing; instead I represent my husband, Rex Hornbach, and myself, who own ranches in this wilderness area. We live in the primitive area. We are greatly affected by this.

We are landowners who pioneered in this. We have opened this area for recreation. We have all purchased homestead lands. These are not patented lands. Through hard work, not by Government or State subsidies, have we built these ranches. They are in an excellent condition. They have complete modern facilities. We have improved all of the lands, not destroyed or taken from the natural beauty.

We are not in favor of this S. 174 in its present form because we feel under the present laws we have sufficient governing to protect us all.

We bought these ranches to set up our future livelihood and that is our total livelihood. We did not buy them to sell; we bought them to set up these places for public recreation and our own future livelihood.

Section 3 states "subject to existing private rights." And section 6(c) appears to protect certain private rights. Yet, section 4 states that both Secretaries are clearly authorized to acquire any private lands within any portion of the wilderness area. There is no definite statement giving we landowners any protection, or a definite time element when we will be bought out, or if we can remain. And when do we get these answers?

All we find in section 6(c) is that it is all subject to restriction as the appropriate Secretary deems desirable.

We each have written statements, but still we have no direct answer to various questions that affect so many. Do we, who live inside this area, have to wait up to 10 years to get answers, and then, after further labor, after further development, after further advertising, and 10 years older, do we find ourselves out on the street with a few dollars in our pockets paid to us by the Government for our homes and our businesses, and too old to find new places to pioneer?

Mrs. PROST. Thank you. [Applause.]

Next will be Mr. George R. Thiessen, president, Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

You may proceed, Mr. Thiessen.

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STATEMENT OF GEORGE R. THIESSEN, PRESIDENT, LEWISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. THIESSEN. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, I am George R. Thiessen, president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce. I believe I hold the distinction of being public enemy No. 1 in Idaho. I do not think I would fare very well with Mr. Pulling in a scholastic debate, but I would like to challenge him to a debate in the squared ring in the form of a wrestling match, after taking into consideration his age and my weight.

I would like to make one other observation, if I may. I would like to ask Mr. Brandborg why he did not mention the fire of 1934, the big one.

Also I would much rather have blisters from a truck seat riding to a fire than blisters on my feet from walking to a fire.

At this time I would like to submit to the committee two statements of the stand of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce. And I have been asked by the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce to submit to you their Resolution No. 7 taken at their fall meeting of October 13–14, 1961.

I submit them to you for the record. I will not read them. I will just make one or two observations, if I may.

Mrs. PFOST. Their position is against the legislation?

Mr. THIESSEN. Their position is against it. If I may read it, this is the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce stand against the bill, S. 174. It is extracted from the official minutes of the board of directors at the regular weekly meeting, March 13, 1961:

> I move that we go on record as supporting the Inland Empire Multiple-Use Committee, with the reservation that area F—

you can see it on the map there [indicating]—

> along the Lewis-Clark Highway be left in its natural state.

This was passed unanimously. I submit this to you.

Mrs. PFOST. Without objection, the resolutions will be included following your statement.

Mr. THIESSEN. Then the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce, at their fall meeting at Lewiston, Idaho, October 13–14, 1961, passed their Resolution No. 7. I will read one paragraph:

> *And be it further resolved*, That we commend the Governor and the State legislature for recognizing the permanent interest of Idaho in its public lands by their official expressions of protest to the withdrawal of extensive Idaho acreage from multiple use for permanent designation as wilderness.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you very much, Mr. Thiessen.

(The resolutions follow:)

LEWISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Lewiston, Idaho, October 26, 1961.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee, McCall, Idaho.

HON. GRACIE PFOST: In connection with wilderness bill hearings on S. 174, I would like to submit for your consideration the action taken by the Lewiston, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce for presentation to the regional forester, Missoula, Mont., re: Selway-Bitterroot wilderness proposal in March of 1961.

GEORGE R. THIESSEN, *President.*

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LEWISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Lewiston, Idaho, March 16, 1961.

Re Selway-Bitterroot wilderness proposal.

REGIONAL FORESTER,
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Missoula, Mont.

DEAR SIR: Request is made that the official position of the Lewiston (Idaho) Chamber of Commerce, with regard to the above subject, be made a matter of record:

Extract from official minutes of the board of directors at regular weekly meeting, March 13, 1961:

"I move that we go on record as supporting the Inland Empire Multiple-Use Committee, with the reservation that area F along the Lewis-Clark Highway be left in its natural state.

"Motion by Director V. C. Klamper, second by Vice President W. Mark Mace. Motion passed."

Sincerely,

GEORGE R. THIESSEN, *President.*

October 10, 1961: Certified true copies.

J. H. HUGHES,
Managing Secretary, Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

LEWISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Lewiston, Idaho.

REGIONAL FORESTER,
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Missoula, Mont.

GENTLEMEN: On March 16, 1961, you were mailed the official position of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce (copy attached as exhibit A), with respect to the wilderness hearing.

Attached hereto (marked exhibit B), is the copy of a resolution passed by the fish, game, and conservation committee of this chamber, and they have asked that a copy be sent to you.

The meeting was held at Lewiston, Idaho, March 23, 1961:

Membership of committee	37
Members present	13
Members voting for resolution	7
Members voting against resolution	6

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE R. THIESSEN, *President.*

October 25, 1961: Certified true copy.

J. H. HUGHES,
Managing Secretary, Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

TO CHARLES L. TEBBE,
Regional Forester, Missoula, Mont.:

Please take notice that we wish to go on record as being in favor of your proposal to reclassify the Selway-Bitterroot primitive area into a wilderness area, with the following qualifications and exceptions:

We wish to express our opposition to the removal of:

(1) Area F, being 71,120 acres on the south face of the Lochsa River Canyon, adjacent to the new Lewis-Clark Highway.

(2) Area H, being the 32,709 acres contiguous and adjacent to Fog Mountain.

(3) Area E, being the 310,412 acres of the Upper Selway drainage contiguous and adjacent to and roughly paralleling the Elk City, Idaho-Darby, Mont., road.

We recommend that if it is necessary to exclude roads from the wilderness area, such exclusion should be accomplished by narrow buffer zones, not to exceed 1 mile in width.

We further recommend that if the southern portion of the present primitive area, which includes Salmon Mountain and the drainages of Bargamin and Sabe Creeks and a portion of the north face of the Salmon River Canyon, is to be

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separated from the existing primitive area, said portion should be made into a separate wilderness area or made part of the Idaho primitive area.

Dated this 23d day of March 1961.

JACK O'CONNOR, *Chairman,*
PAUL NOLT, *Vice Chairman,*
Committee on Fish, Game, and Conservation,
Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, Lewiston, Idaho.

October 25, 1961: Certified true copy.

J. H. HUGHES,
Managing Secretary, Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH IDAHO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FALL MEETING, LEWISTON, IDAHO, OCTOBER 13–14, 1961—RESOLUTION NO. 7

Whereas the economy of Idaho has always been and continues to be closely associated with and directly dependent upon the judicious use of its public land areas which comprise approximately two-thirds of the area of the State; and

Whereas the continuing withdrawal of extensive tracts of these lands for restricted and exclusive uses, such as wilderness, recreational and administrative facilities, and fish and game reserves, is steadily reducing the quantity of such lands that are available for productive and job-creating enterprise; and

Whereas the realization of Idaho's potential for expanding tourist trade will be severely handicapped by the dedication of a vast acreage of public land to a restricted type of wilderness-recreation which will have little attraction to the heavy volume of motorized tourist traffic which demands convenient accessibility; and

Whereas these dedications of valuable public lands for nonproductive uses not only deprive the State of extensive resources for future economic growth but also limits the sources of revenue available for providing the essential services of State and local governments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce renew and reemphasize its long-standing position of support for the sound conservation principle of multiple use of public lands and opposition to all extensive withdrawals of a permanent nature before a thorough inventory has been prepared of all potential resources in that area. Specifically we oppose the wilderness bill (S. 174) as passed by the Senate and now pending before the House of Representatives, unless further amended to prevent the permanent locking up of valuable natural resources necessary to Idaho's growth and progress; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the Governor and the State legislature for recognizing the permanent interest of Idaho in its public lands by their official expressions of protest to the withdrawal of extensive Idaho acreage from multiple use for permanent designation as wilderness.

The designate is hereby instructed to present this resolution for incorporation in the record of the hearing that has been scheduled for October 30 and 31 at McCall by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the Senate-approved version of the wilderness bill (S. 174).

Mrs. PROST. Mr. A. B. Martin.

Mr. Burroughs will be next.

Mr. Martin is not here. Without objection the statement of Mr. A. B. Martin of the Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, will be placed in the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.

My name is A. B. Martin, assistant vice president of the Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash. I also serve as management coordinator for Pacific Northwest Power Co.

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I am presenting the views of the Washington Water Power Co. on Senate bill 174, an act to establish a national wilderness preservation system. The company serves 38,610 electric customers and 2,068 gas customers in nine counties of northern Idaho. Its Idaho generating plants include Cabinet Gorge on the Clark Fork River, Post Falls on the Spokane River, Lewiston on the Clearwater River, and Grangeville on the south fork of the latter stream.

The Washington Water Power Co. is one of four Northwest utilities associated in Pacific Northwest Power Co. which has applied to the Federal Power Commission for a license to constuct the multipurpose High Mountain Sheep Dam on the Snake River just above its confluence with the Salmon River, and on which a final decision is pending.

The electric utility companies of the region have a unique responsibility whenever measures are discussed that affect the future growth and development of our great Northwest. We are the suppliers of the energies that provide the light and power for our homes and our industries—the industries that make the jobs for today and for the populations of tomorrow. To find the energy for this great region we have gone into the precipitous canyons of the Northwest and dammed its mighty rivers. We must carry this power to market on transmission lines marching over peaks, through the valleys and across the plains of our region.

We deal in the most precious and irreplaceable commodity of the West—water. We have found in joining forces with the irrigators, with those who wish to use the stream to carry our products to the places of commerce and with all others who look to water as a sinew of our Western civilization, that we can make this resource—so limited and so vital to so many people—better than if we had tried to do only one job at a time. In other words, through experience the water States of the West have discovered and developed the conception of multipurpose use as the principle that will yield the greatest benefits from our limited natural resources for all the people. To realize this goal we strongly endorse conservation practices—the most beneficial use of all our resources without waste.

The wilderness bill, which we are discussing today, seeks primarily to assure the preservation of remote areas in their natural state for recreational purposes. We are not opposed to such a concept. We recognize that, along with water, timber, minerals, and fish and game, recreational opportunity in our great mountains is also a major natural resource and that these opportunities must be preserved. To go into the woods, to hunt or fish, or just rest and regenerate is one of our great privileges; in fact, this resource is the only one from which we draw the greatest benefits when in its natural state.

Our rivers are beautiful and awe-inspiring as they rush through magnificent canyons, but our major benefits come from them through development. It is the developing that turns their wild and restless energies into reliable light and power. It is ingenuity and effort which create tangible values for all of us.

The multipurpose concept demands that one think of his neighbor—that he take no more than needed for his objective and that he properly replace or compensate for the displacements he might cause in other values. If his need is not paramount he should step aside. From this grows a need for recognizing priorities in the use of our natural resources. Fair treatment and sound judgment require first consideration for the uses that yield the greatest overall public benefits. We just cannot be generally exclusive.

But if we are to have electric energy needed to relieve the burdens and create the leisure that will permit us to enjoy our wilderness areas, we must have transmission lines and they must go to market by the most direct route. This we find we cannot always do, and on occasion we have located some of our lines in round-about ways and on more expensive rights-of-way to preserve the naturalness of our forests; and, in park areas where lines must be run near scenic highways we have even painted our poles green and hid them behind the trees. I drew on this example of how the Washington Water Power Co. has cooperated to preserve the beauty of the natural forests from the recent completion of transmission lines to take electricity for the first time to Elk City, Idaho. However, these measures are expensive and in some cases could make a project uneconomical. We have then, nevertheless, found that many times with careful planning, multiple uses of resources can be obtained without impairment of the single best use. Here again the questions is: "What would give the greatest public benefit?"

Although we are power men and our prime job is to find new sources of hydroelectricity, we have supported a bill introduced in the U.S. Senate by

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Hon. Frank Church of Idaho proposing that the Salmon River be established as a sanctuary for the preservation and propagation of salmon and steelhead fish. This we do because, in our opinion, the unobstructed use of the Salmon River for fish production is the highest benefit of that natural resource. The enactment of a wilderness bill that would lock up vast areas for recreation only, without any flexibility that would allow for other uses perhaps of future importance and with relatively insignificant encroachment, would be as wrong as any other selfish, single-purpose preemption.

It is not for us to suggest to this committee what the highest and best use for any particular portion of the public lands is, in the preservation of those lands in a wilderness condition free of the works and worries of man. Such a decision, limiting as it might be on the resources of the Nation by erecting barriers to the full use of the resources of the Western States where so much of the wilderness area exists, is a grave decision that can be made only after a careful and thorough consideration of those other proper and public uses of the resources that are involved.

We are grateful to this committee of Congress which sees fit to hold this hearing in one of the regions directly and importantly concerned, so that it can obtain from the people who know the facts best, the information that Congress must have to make a decision.

If we are to take full advantage of this opportunity to express our views, we would urge that you remember our expressions here today, and that in your final action we will find that we shall have our industries, our jobs and our recreation without stepping on each other's toes.

I thank you for the courtesy of giving me this opportunity to express our views.

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Burroughs, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOE R. BURROUGHS, PINEHURST, IDAHO

Mr. BURROUGHS. Madam Chairman, and Congressman Olsen, my name is Joe R. Burroughs. I live at Pinehurst, Idaho. I am now retired but I have worked as a packer and guide, a logger, prospector, and miner.

I protest the enactment of S. 174, the wilderness bill, because it is unfair to the majority who desire access roads into forest areas, which under the bill are prohibited.

I protest the bill because the large majority prefer to enter the forests by use of automobiles, which are also prohibited.

I protest the bill because the majority are denied use of maintained camps, trailers, or cabins.

I protest S. 174 because it prohibits a majority of women and children, and physically handicapped the privilege of enjoying the huge scenic areas that would be locked up as wilderness.

I protest S. 174 because of the restrictions to the tourist trade in that at least 99 percent of such tourists prefer managed camps or places to linger in the forests on vacations and outings.

I protest because the bill restricts the majority and sets aside the huge proposed wilderness areas for the use of a very small minority.

I protest because the majority are by law denied access to these wild areas for all time, because the bill prohibits any roads, and because of the prohibitive cost of securing licensed guides, horses, and necessary equipment, to enter these places to hunt, fish, or any other allied sport.

I vigorously protest in my own behalf as a member of the majority, and resent S. 174 because I am forbidden to prospect, which profession or trade I have followed more than 50 years. Prospecting, even the most crude kind, requires some tools of the trade, including mechanical power. S. 174 prohibits use of a bulldozer, a drill, or any

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other mechanical device, such as a small motorized gold washer. These are all prohibited under S. 174.

How then could I prospect?

Just go look—I suppose proponents of this bill would say.

I oppose this entire S. 174 wilderness bill because it refutes every concept of our American way of life in that it has always been the tradition that the majority rule, and special privileges should not be voted for the extreme minority.

After listening to some of the proponents of this bill and talking to some of them, I wonder how such a bill was ever introduced. One of them advised me that cougars should be protected, the deer were getting too numerous.

Another speaker was really alarmed about the woodpeckers. It has gone on like this except for some supporters of industry against S. 174. There has been little evidence given in support of S. 174.

One old goat—goatee—a real outdoorsman because his skin was as red as one of my grandchildren that had been spanked—industry and developers of Idaho have been accused as enemies. We resent this statement.

Another proponent was alarmed about the grandchildren he expected to have someday. That is really counting the chickens before the eggs hatched.

Of course, I am anxious also about my grandchildren. I and my wife have 51 grandchildren, and 32 great-grandchildren, unless we have had an increase since Saturday, in which case 32 would be off.

Of course we are apprehensive about different things. I want access roads and campsites for the enjoyment of my numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren and for the enjoyment of every American citizen.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Is Mr. Williams of the Western Forestry & Conservation Association here?

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF E. L. WILLIAMS, WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. WILLIAMS. Madam Chairman and members of the House Public Lands Subcommittee, I am E. L. Williams of 814 Mabelle Avenue, Moscow, Idaho. I am a private tree farmer and a member of the board of trustees of Western Forestry & Conservation Association. It is for this association with a distinguished 52-year record in forest conservation in the West that I speak today. Our association is composed largely of professional land managers, representatives of the forest industries, government employees, recreationists, and others interested in working cooperatively to further man's stewardship of our natural resources.

First, we must tell you of our deep appreciation for the efforts of this committee in going to the field to hear from the people residing in the areas affected by the wilderness system proposal, S. 174. I consider it a privilege to appear before you on behalf of our association and express our interest and concern in the decisions which face you.

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Secondly, you must know that we are firm believers in the wilderness concept; that Western Forestry & Conservation Association is genuinely concerned that an enduring heritage of true wilderness country be securely fitted into the pattern of multiple-use management of our Federal lands without at the same time impounding productive lands needed now or in the future by community and Nation. It feels that this can only be done through careful selection of areas predominantly valuable as wilderness after thorough inventory.

The association testified in support of the Multiple Use Act of 1960 and recommended that wilderness be mentioned as one of the uses of national forests in the bill, which was later done. Its interest in obtaining maximum social as well as economic benefits continuously from the land under the multiple-use concept is well known.

We are not convinced, however, that the present bill, S. 174, contributes to care in the selection of that wilderness heritage. My own State of Idaho is a good case in point. Unjustifiably, 3 million acres of national forest land in Idaho, whose highest use has yet to be determined from inventory and local hearings—over half of it listed by the Forest Service as reserved commercial forest land—would be placed in the national roadless system upon enactment.

Portions of these primitive areas are prime wilderness country. But this huge acreage, the very heart of Idaho with its major productive fraction and large potential for accessible recreation, would be pooled with lands already permanently classified as wilderness, making its orderly classification to highest use all the more difficult. The complex provisions in the bill for later removal of parts of primitive areas found after review to be more valuable for nonwilderness uses are not reassuring when one reflects that all parts of the system will no doubt be thought by the public to be automatically permanent wilderness once included.

Even nationl parks, said to be 90 percent wilderness, and wildlife refuges, would not be given this sorry treatment under S. 174. Their wilderness parts would be included in the system only as selected by the Secretary of Interior over a 10-year period.

No violations of the strict Forest Service regulations governing primitive areas have been demonstrated. No likelihood of future violations before reclassification has been shown. The Forest Service has obviously done a commendable job in pioneering the wilderness concept and protecting wilderness zonings, the total acreage of which is still on the increase.

We might well ask them: Does the crash program to enact the wilderness system bill before the Nation's wilderness inventory to show use and need not have to do with a desire to take in all of the primitive areas as permanent wilderness before these lands are inventoried and assigned to highest use?

When we consider, in addition, the numerous exceptions which the bill makes to strict wilderness use, we might also ask: Does S. 174 as now written not try to encompass too much acreage at the expense of quality wilderness? Would not elimination of nonconforming uses in the system be more acceptable if the system were to contain only those lands that had been carefully studied and selected? It is our considered belief that wilderness dedications which are unnecessarily large and which take in productive lands needlessly will fall in dis-

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favor the sooner and threaten the future of the wilderness concept itself.

When it comes to recreational needs, surely the pressing need today in our Nation is accessible recreation. There is a growing trend toward more numerous and shorter vacations. People need to have their recreational facilities more available. It will not serve the majority of the people desiring recreation to permanently zone as roadless unduly large areas within which only the most healthy can find recreation. We should be seeking to make some of the presently established limited use areas more usable for recreation. Properly designated development programs would spread recreational use, increase man-days of use, add to hunter and fishermen successes, and refresh more souls.

In this connection we would like to raise the question as to whether the assignment of national park areas to permanent roadlessness in a wilderness system, as S. 174 proposes, would not interfere with and contravene the act of April 9, 1924 (43 Stat. 90) which authorizes the Secretary of Interior—

> * * * to construct, reconstruct, and improve roads and trails, inclusive of the necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments * * *.

We would like to emphasize one other point. A great deal has been made of the value of giving Congress more "say" on wilderness. Many people have been led to believe that that is what S. 174 does in fact do. But in the guise of giving Congress more say in this matter, the bill actually narrows the powers of this branch of Government by giving it a choice of silent approval or arduous opposition to Presidential recommendations.

The valuable prerogative which Congress now has—affirmatively to enact individual wilderness areas into law if it sees fit and as it does with national parks—would be given up.

Congress should indeed closely scrutinize these administrative withdrawals for wilderness use before giving them a new congressional cloak of protection. This could be done by adopting the well-established procedure for national park establishment and enacting each individual wilderness area into law.

Under S. 174 as written, Congress would give congressional approval en bloc to millions of acres of administrative discretions it had not individually scrutinized. Nor is it easy to see good reason for mingling public lands of far different authorizations—forest, park, and wildlife lands—in a common system which might attract a single agency to administer it.

Finally, I would like to thank the committee, Madam Chairman, for its hearing us out and its taking a fresh earnest look at the present form of the wilderness system bill concerning which so many of us still have grave doubts. We cannot help feeling that this committee will help find a better way to fix definable areas of wilderness firmly into our pattern of multiple land use.

I would like if possible to enter three other articles in the record. One is by a biologist.

Mrs. PROST. That will be placed in the file.

(The article will be found in the committee file.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are two other articles by H. R. Glascock, Jr., our forest counsel, which are relevant to the wilderness.

Thank you.

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Mrs. PROST. Without objection, they will be placed in the record. (The statements follow:)

OUR WILDERNESS HERITAGE—ACREAGE OR QUALITY HERITAGE?[1]

(By H. R. Glascock, Jr.)

Before discussing current wilderness legislation, it is appropriate that we reaffirm two principles: (1) the wilderness concept is a valid one; and (2) there is an important place for an enduring heritage of true, roadless wilderness carefully selected and deliberately set aside. These principles firmly stated, the questions then arise: How much of what kind of wilderness? how selected? how administered under what law? These are not idle questions and their reasonable resolution will have a large bearing on the longevity of the wilderness concept in America.

Does the new wilderness system bill, S. 174, overcome the many legitimate and serious objections which have been lodged against previous similar bills? Let us see for ourselves.

If the wilderness concept is to mean anything, then the legitimate goal of any wilderness legislation must be to provide an enduring heritage of true, roadless wilderness. Does the new bill accomplish this purpose and do it without unnecessary interference with the many other needs of our people? Does the new bill, for instance, in addition to its admitted technical improvements, define well the wilderness category to which millions of western acres would be assigned in law? Does it attempt to define what is an adequate system of wilderness, how much of what kind of land how selected could go into such an open system?

Is it clear as to what happens to the unstudied primitive areas which are surprisingly placed in the system at the outset? Is it clear what would be permitted in the way of nonconforming uses for which such notable exceptions are made in the bill? Are these nonconforming uses mentioned as exceptions really in harmony with true, roadless wilderness? Would or should they really be allowed?

Has it been shown that existing wilderness reservations are going down the drain or are apt to? Does Congress have at hand the best obtainable information on wilderness inventory, wilderness needs, wilderness uses and wilderness administration?

The answers to these questions must be the same unqualified "No." Let us examine some of them in more detail.

WHAT IS WILDERNESS?

First, the definition of wilderness. Wilderness has been defined as an area where the hand of man has never set foot. It has also been described in many other ways. It meant the desert in Biblical days. It is an uncultivated, uninhabited tract of land, a pathless waste of any kind, such as a wilderness of sea, in most dictionaries. It means different things to different people, sometimes a physical condition, sometimes a state of mind.

To some, wilderness is an area secluded or removed from the sights, sounds, and odors of mechanization and manmade intrusions. Others think of wilderness as any wild spot along or off the road. Some experience wilderness in their own yards, temporarily reducing their awareness to their immediate environment. Still others hold wilderness as an image of an area that will never be seen. But to all of these people, it is a satisfaction and a need.

But it does indeed matter that wilderness be assigned a particular definition when the withdrawal of millions of acres of western land from other uses is involved. The wilderness system bill, S. 174, defines wilderness in these vague and romantic terms: "An area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." This leads a thoughtful reader to ask logically: Is man not a part of the earth and its community of life? Is man not a natural animal? To what extent can trammeling be permitted in an untrammeled area? Does wilderness, like sound, in fact exist if man is not there to observe or receive its values?

[1] Presented to Statewide Natural Resources Committee, California State Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 8, 1961.

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CERTAIN USES UNCERTAIN

The bill then defines wilderness in stricter terms, but goes on to violate such wilderness by allowance, under nebulous conditions, of certain nonconforming uses. It is a fair question to ask whether the increasing number of exceptions to true wilderness use in recent versions of the wilderness system bill have been put there in order to placate opposition to such large blanket inclusions as the legislation contemplates. But the basic question is still: How pure, how natural, how unmodified should our enduring heritage of wilderness be?

Would you, for example, permit airplanes to fly over your wilderness? If so, at what elevation? Do motor scooters have any place in your wilderness? Motor boats? Are pack trains and groups of 50 or more persons a part of your wilderness? How much would you favor restricting or prohibiting wilderness visitations to prevent overcrowding? Should horses be allowed in wilderness areas, particularly during spring breakup when trails are soft? How about sanitary facilities and shelters? Are you annoyed by the piton holes of climbers in Half Dome?

Is hunting a proper activity in your conception of a wilderness area, particularly when the game is not used for sustenance within the area? Is commercial guide service or hunting lodges or landing of aircraft in harmony with your wilderness?

WHAT ABOUT FIRE?

To what extent would you control fire, insects, and disease in your wilderness? Are lookout towers OK?

How much acreage is required for you to have a wilderness experience? Does the sight of distant manmade objects or activities from a prominence inside your wilderness upset you? What roads or commercial enterprises or water developments under what conditions conform to your wilderness image? Would you rather maximize the acreage of wilderness dedications by relaxing the allowance of nonconforming uses therein? Or does it mean more to you to keep your wilderness unmodified than to project it into regions capable of furnishing other needs?

This last point is the crux of the problem posed by wilderness and wilderness legislation. Should quality wilderness be sacrificed for acreage of wilderness reserves? Or should acreage be a secondary factor? And how much acreage really is needed for this important though limited use? For no one should pretend at this stage of our national growth, when limited land is starting to bear the burden of unlimited, spiraling demands, that wilderness zones can long project far into the mainstream of advancing civilization. That wilderness can long endure if it incorporates much land productive of other needs. That America can afford less than full use of its productive lands.

FOOD AND FIBER COME FIRST

Fortunately, there appears to be sufficient land and sea and space on this planet and off to satisfy the many major needs of its people and the need to get away from it all too, if this latter need is not overstated. Solitude is a precious commodity for the person caught in today's urban crush. But, as air and space travel shrinks the earth and the universe about it, the opportunity increases to experience the true wilderness of the earth's high mountain ranges, deep jungles, tundras, oceans, and ice caps and of outer space itself. Meanwhile, the same swelling population whose small minority craves true wilderness must first provide for itself food and water and fiber and minerals from the land—and do this before it can play, or even relax.

So, when one is talking about the welfare of the human race in the long run, it is hard to see how the assignment of significantly large portions of the earth's land area (which is only one-third of the earth's surface) to true, roadless wilderness can be given highest or even high priority. While man's need to hike off the roads and experience true wilderness is undenied, it would certainly be an optimistic person who would hold that this limited land use will increase by faster bounds in future years than will his bread and butter needs. Pathetically, we human beings walk ever less, use motorized conveyances ever more, while our per capita consumption of water and food and fiber and minerals spirals upward.

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ZONING MUST FAVOR THE MANY

Thus, with these facts and needs in perspective, we must insist on extreme discrimination and selectivity in our restricted land-use dedications. Our zoning of lands for the few must not curtail the needs of the many. This zoning must be done and adhered to, for these minor needs are real and legitimate. But only the best high wilderness country, least likely to be under pressure to meet other needs, should be incorporated in such permanent withdrawals. To do otherwise will be an injustice to the whole people who yet struggle to progress further from the cave.

The wilderness system bill, even in its most revised form to date, is a coarse feeder in this respect. With apparent unconcern for careful delineation of a particular standard of wilderness, the new wilderness system would swallow up millions of acres of block withdrawals by agencies—some studied, some not—and enact them into law as wilderness. If any unstudied acres are found later to be primarily valuable for other recreational or resource needs rather than for wilderness, the burden will be on the agencies to try to justify lifting the mantle of wilderness they have been given under this legislation and taking such new-born "holy cows" out of the system. In short, many western Federal acres which should be left unreserved to furnish other needs would be given a free ride into permanent wilderness status on the backs of those areas which are primarily valuable as wilderness. And try and get them out. I don't think it can be done and, of course, they shouldn't be in there in the first place.

MASS RECREATION BARRED

The U.S. Forest Service is now following the lead of the new administration in supporting the current measure without further amendments, even though its spokesmen admitted at the hearings serious lack of clarity in the bill as to what would happen to 8 million acres of primitive areas. Listed by this agency are 4.7 million acres of commercial forest land in the alltime high of 14.7 million acres of national forest wilderness-type areas which would go into the wilderness system upon enactment. This blanketing into the system of national forest land alone involves an area larger than the combined acreage of the four States of New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, 8 percent of the national forest system.

Entry into, or time spent inside of, national forest wilderness withdrawals admittedly involves only 1 to 2 percent of the recreational usage alone on national forests. But 8 percent would be placed into a system under law where ski tows and motorboats and other mass recreation developments would be permanently denied. Forty-five million out of California's 100 million acres are federally owned. S. 174 would place 5.8 million of those acres, or 13 percent, into the blanket wilderness system at the outset, of which 1.1 million acres consists of uninventoried primitive areas.

WE SHOULD KNOW NEEDS

At the root of this problem of meeting unlimited demands for use of limited land, the area of which is fixed and finite, is the simple question of need. What are the relative needs for each of these land benefits now and in the future? It was indeed startling to hear Chairman Anderson of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, who sponsored the bill to create the unprecedented Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study this Nation's outdoor recreation inventory, needs and potential, tell the wilderness hearings in Washington last week that all we could expect on wilderness from the Commission's report next January would be something on wilderness needs—nothing on wilderness legislation. Even if wilderness needs were all that the Commission will come up with on this subject, that will be a great contribution toward resolution of the problem of wilderness and wilderness legislation.

For wilderness system bills to date, including S. 174, largely presuppose what land should be placed in law as wilderness and how much acreage is the minimum needed and for what kind of conditions it must be administered. Any light that can be shed on the key questions of how much of what kind of wilderness America does and will need will be of substantial help to the Congress in deciding what additional wilderness law, if any, is needed. (I say "additional" because Congress only last year enacted wilderness into law as a consistent and proper use of some national forest land in the Multiple

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Use Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-517), and under the National Park Act of 1916, as interpreted, 9 out of 10 national park acres are administered as wilderness.)

BASIC QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

The proceedings of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission at Jackson Hole, Wyo., in Grand Teton National Park last summer list the following questions concerning wilderness which the Commission is studying:

"1. What constitutes a wilderness from the recreational point of view?

"2. What are its distinctive values? How can they be measured?

"3. What uses of wilderness areas other than for recreation are feasible without interfering with its primary purpose?

"4. To what extent should wilderness areas be managed with respect to such matters as protection from fire, insects, and disease; sanitation; provision of campsites; provision of forage for pack animals, etc.?

"5. What constitutes overuse of wilderness areas and how can it be prevented?

"6. Is there any conflict between the wilderness philosophy and the philosophy that natural resources should be used for the greatest good for the greatest number?

"7. Should statutory protection be afforded wilderness areas to assure preservation of an adequate system of such areas?"

While the charge of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is to review all present and future outdoor recreation resources and opportunities, it is clear that wilderness is being given special emphasis. The Commission has said:

"This is a prominent national issue on which there must be some policy recommendations from the Commission. What should be the standards, criteria for establishing wilderness areas? How should wilderness areas be defined? How should the desires of those who wish wilderness experience be balanced with those who want other recreational activities? How can preservation of extensive wilderness areas be justified in the face of demands on our resources from other land uses?"

A taxpayer might well wonder about the use of his tax money for such a study if the Commission and its contractors are not to help answer these basic questions the Commission has posed, or if such answers are not to be utilized by those in charge of our Federal lands so heavily involved.

SENATOR REVERSES FIELD

Senator Anderson, the "godfather" of the Commission and a distinguished member of it, also surprised observers at the hearings on S. 174, the bill which he introduced and seems determined to have passed, by further depreciating that Commission's ability to present information and recommendations on wilderness pertinent to the legislation, referring to its inability even to arrive at an acceptable definition of wilderness at its meeting at Jackson Hole last summer. This, I submit, gets at the very core of the problem of assigning millions of acres of land to a restricted use. The very definition of that use is most important and crucial indeed.

The Commission's great deliberation on this point shows its realization of this truth and its determination to get at the base of the problem, to develop a sound and logical approach to its solution. Senator Anderson himself seemed to be concerned with this point last year when he said at the Third Joint Meeting of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission with its Advisory Council: "But I believe we ought to have something come from these studies so that when the Congress tackles the wilderness bill again, which I hope will be after this committee reports, it may have clearly in mind what is the thought, at least, of most of the people who are devoted to conservation and devoted to recreation."

Yes, the hearings in Washington revealed serious residual defects in wilderness system bill S. 174 as introduced. Great volumes of testimony were presented for the record opposing approval of a bill with such defects. Senators; governors; other State officials; State legislatures; National, State and city chambers of commerce; water groups, including irrigationists; and spokesmen for the minerals, oil and gas, cattle, wool and wood-using industries; and others indicated their continuing concern. The representations of proponents

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of any type of wilderness system bill that here, all of a sudden, was a clean bill which would hurt no legitimate interest or need of the American people were successfully and powerfully refuted.

QUALITY IDEAL FORSAKEN

Will Congress await the study of recreation, including wilderness, which it has set up before considering further this additional wilderness legislation? Are proponents, in reality, distrustful of what this distinguished Commission may come up with, particularly with respect to wilderness needs—how much of what kind of country is needed? We can only guess.

But the wilderness system bills to date, including this year's version, emphasize acreage at the expense of quality wilderness. They incorporate into a blanket wilderness system huge blocks of administrative withdrawals some inventoried, some partially inventoried, some not at all. Millions of western acres, some of them highly productive, would be assigned to this limited use under law without close congressional scrutiny and positive acts of Congress. How much better, if additional legislation is needed, to emphasize careful selection by Congress with subsequent tight congressional protection. To leave outside such permanent set-asides those millions of acres of semiwilderness country devoted to meeting many other needs which will furnish outdoor recreation and close by, accessible wilderness experience satisfying to most people. To give quality the priority over acreage in this wilderness question—the key to an enduring heritage of American wilderness.

DEFENSIBLE WILDERNESS[1]—A CASE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

(By H. R. Glascock, Jr.)

The wilderness most likely to endure is wilderness carefully selected. This premise argues for administrative establishment and regulation of wilderness areas.

Since wilderness means different things to different people, it is important to define the term as one plans to use it. Wilderness is here defined as those conditions and qualities which obtain on roadless dedications over 5,000 acres, such as wild and wilderness areas in the national forests. In addition, the assumption will be made that there is and will continue to be need for some wilderness areas; that the question at hand is how the relative need, present and future, can best be met. One further premise will be held: That eventually nearly every tract of land on earth will have to be managed consciously for conditions it is desirable to maintain.

Under these assumptions one confronts the question of need. The need of the American people for wilderness areas has never been determined in terms of acreage. Even the most ardent enthusiasts of enlarging wilderness dedications have not made clear their ideas as to what acreage would ultimately suffice. They are fond of saying merely that it is better to "save" too much than too little. Such platitudes are not useful to land managers studying lands for highest use. The key questions of "What kind?" "How much?" and "Where?" cannot be brushed aside.

The need for wilderness, whether great or little, is relative—relative to people's need for other benefits from the land. Surely no one would argue that man's need for wilderness is greater than his need for food, water, shelter, clothing, and heat. Wilderness reservations which impound lands capable of producing these basic necessities of life are bound to get in the way of a prolific people dependent on limited land for high standards of living. Such reservations will fall into jeopardy the sooner, and perhaps the very concept of wilderness zoning itself will be brought into disfavor. Meantime, they will have brought about the wastage of perishable, renewable resources needed by the Nation.

Nonwilderness uses are, to a varying extent, compatible and promise to be more so as techniques advance. This fact will make them increasingly competitive with incompatible wilderness as a use of land.

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[1] Presented at joint meeting of Society of American Foresters and Canadian Institute of Forestry, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9, 1961.

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It must be concluded that an adequate reservation of wilderness areas is one which the Nation can afford while meeting its basic needs.

What then is the best hope of meeting the permanent need for some roadless areas? Of securing an enduring heritage of wilderness as extensive as the Nation will allow? Is it not—

(1) The careful selection and zoning after thorough inventory of primarily those high-altitude and low-productive lands whose prospective value as wilderness clearly exceeds their prospective value for other uses?

(2) The management of each wilderness area to maintain optimum wilderness conditions under varying use loads?

Clearly, enduring wilderness is defensible wilderness, deliberately administered. There can be no permanent wilderness zonings which are set up in a vacuum where comparison with other uses of the land is ruled out or where progressive management is missing.

Those who do not believe wilderness use can survive comparison and competition with other uses of forest land underrate the value land managers and the public have attached to this use. They also overlook the renewable characteristics of wilderness which cause such cutover areas as the Great Smoky Mountains to be acquired for national parks and others to be sought after, such as the Allagash region in Maine.

If an enduring wilderness reservation is a defensible one, how can it best be established and maintained? We must not overlook what 37 years of experience in zoning for wilderness can show us. The U.S. Forest Service, which invented the wilderness area concept and started such zoning in 1924, had administratively set aside 14.2 million acres of wildnerness-type areas by 1939. Despite transfers totaling over 400,000 acres to the National Park Service since then, the national forest acreage so reserved has risen to an all-time high of 14.7 million acres, including what the Forest Service lists as 4.7 million acres of reserved commercial forest land.

These lands are administered to exclude roads, motorized equipment and timber growing and harvesting. Significant violations of the strict Forest Service regulations governing these lands have yet to be revealed. By assigning 8 percent of the national forest estate to roadlessness, the Forest Service has thus been most generous to this restricted use.

Long considering wilderness area establishment and maintenance a part of its multiple-use policy, the Forest Service was fortified in this belief and practice by the Multiple Use Act of 1960 which declares "the establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act." There is no likelihood that even without this authorization the Department of Agriculture would have discontinued its wilderness zoning program.

The policy on wilderness areas as stated in the Forest Service Manual is clear and admirable and relates to need: "Land-use studies will be made of areas suitable for wilderness purposes, and those lands found predominantly valuable for wilderness use and needed for that purpose will be so classified and managed * * *. When considering the establishment, modification, or elimination of wilderness and wild areas, forest officers will analyze all public values of the land and determine the highest public value. Wilderness and esthetic values will be given full consideration. There is no simple formula for weighing or evaluating wilderness values against commodity values. The final decision must be based upon a careful appraisal of all public values, both immediate and potential."

Using these guidelines, career national forest administrators are now at work surveying and evaluating resources in the 7.9 million acres of old, uninventoried primitive areas. After local public hearings, the areas are administratively reclassified as wilderness or wild areas with indicated boundary adjustments for additions or exclusions. Studies of these areas represent the best and most complete evaluations the taxpayers may ever get. Certainly they are more reliable than the partial studies advocated by some groups.

The National Park Service has interpreted its basic act of 1916 as primarily a preservation directive. After 45 years, 90 percent of the some 22 million-acre national park system is said to qualify under a reasonable definition of wilderness. The Service does not plan to build roads into this vast roadless domain. This lack of accessibility seems to be largely tolerated at present by the huge motoring public, however inconvenienced it may be by overcrowding in national parks. Perhaps this is because the public does not realize some of the parks

have not reached their potential either in number of visitors or dispersal of visitor-load without impairing the scenery. But most people will acknowledge that the National Park Service has done well to carry out a directive for both preservation and use.

Thus, as outdoor museums with the park name, national parks have been managed in their natural state without roads except in relatively small portions where public access was deemed preferable. And this very roadlessness has been by administrative determination rather than by law. In the same way, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has administered vast land tracts without roads.

We find, therefore, that the administrative agencies with flexibility of management have been unusually responsive to the need for wilderness zoning. Surely land-use determination and regulation are prime purposes for which Congress established the Federal land management agencies. Congress would not have the time to look into wilderness matters with the thoroughness of public land managers. A strong case can be made for the increasing competence and broadening interests of these public servants.

True, the administrators have it in their power theoretically to wipe out roadless reservations in the same way a game department can theoretically wipe out deer populations. Congress, too, can wipe out wilderness areas. But none of these is a serious possibility. With changing outdoor behavior, unfolding frontiers of space, varying concepts of wilderness and use-loads in wilderness areas, and shifting relative demands for benefits from the land, enacting land-use delineations and regulations into law makes little more sense than designating game seasons by law.

The pending legislation relating to wilderness (S. 174) is a proposal to create a vast national wilderness preservation system of mixed, multiple-use, park and wildlife management lands with assignment of a fixed and common use pattern. The Gargantuan system of up to 65 million acres of Federal lands almost entirely in the West would take form with the tacit approval of Congress. It could very well attract a wilderness agency to administer it. It would take in the primitive area zonings whose predominantly wilderness parts have yet to be determined, with dubious provision for later exclusion of parts found after study to be more valuable for other users.

Congressman Ullman of Oregon has said, referring to the proposed wilderness system:

"The economic problem of proper land use cannot be solved once and for all. The relative productivity of each acre or area for different combinations of uses changes with the changing times—as the population grows, as technology develops, as we change our tastes or desires. We must have solutions to the problem that can be adapted to changing conditions. Our success in doing so depends largely on our accuracy in anticipating the extent of future changes."

The wilderness system bill would deprive Congress of its already existing powers of positive action on wilderness matters. Congress can now enact an individual wilderness area into law if it sees fit. Many who favor Congress having a more positive voice in this field oppose the negative congressional action features of the current bill. They are apt to favor the separate enactment into law of each wilderness area in the manner so well established and accepted for national parks.

Others who believe in administrative land-use decisions fail to see what changes have been made in the bill which affect the validity of the following characterization of the first wilderness system bill (S. 1176) by Dr. R. E. McArdle:

"* * * It would give a degree of congressional protection to wilderness use of the national forests not now enjoyed by any other use. 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 a particular national forest area should be devoted. If this congressional protection is given to wilderness use, it is reasonable to expect that other use groups will subsequently seek congressional protection for their special interests."

It is to be hoped that the professional forester will not be intimidated by unjust charges that he is not sufficiently concerned about wilderness; that he will realize opposition to a national wilderness system plan is not opposition to wilderness itself.

May the profession have the wisdom and imagination to project the competition for land use into the distant future; to see that wilderness, like any other

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exclusive use of land, will survive only as it can justify its existence in competition with all the other needs of our growing population; to see that enduring wilderness is defensible wilderness; to see that only through continuing administrative judgment can wilderness zonings be kept defensible, and, in the end, be kept at all.

Mrs. PROST. I am advised that Mr. John Artechevarria, of Cascade, Idaho, will make the statement on behalf of Local Union No. 4084, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

You may proceed, Mr. Artechevarria.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ARTECHEVARRIA, REPRESENTING LOCAL UNION NO. 4084, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, CASCADE, IDAHO

Mr. ARTECHEVARRIA. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, my name is John Artechevarria, and I reside in Cascade, Idaho. I am a sawmill employee officially representing the members of Local No. 3084, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The following statement is presented on behalf of this organization.

We support the concept of a carefully planned program of wilderness preservation as a part of a program of complete utilization of our natural resources.

We oppose S. 174, in its present form, for the following reasons:

(1) It is unnecessary legislation. Wilderness type recreation, which appears to be the sole concern of S. 174, is recognized as a valid and important use of national forest lands under the provisions of the Multiple Use Act of 1960. This act provides for the complete development of wilderness, recreation, wildlife, grazing, mineral, and timber resources, all of which are vital to the economy of Idaho and other Western States. This act, presently administered by the public land agencies, insures the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run.

(2) It is premature legislation. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, after spending $2 million of public money on a study of public recreation needs, is scheduled to present their finding early in 1962. Certainly this Commission should be heard, and their findings carefully evaluated before any sweeping changes, as contemplated in S. 174, are made in our public land policies.

(3) It is discriminatory legislation. Less than 1 percent of the people of the United States will ever view the esthetic values of wilderness areas, which comprise 2½ percent of the land area of the United States.

(4) It discriminates against the continued economic development of the public land States of the West.

(5) It discriminates against local communities that are almost entirely dependent on the present integrated multiple use of public lands for their continued prosperity and permanence.

(6) It particularly discriminates against those long-established industries—mining, ranching, and lumbering—which have traditionally depended on regulated use of public lands for their very existence.

(7) It is impractical legislation. S. 174, if passed, will complicate the already difficult problems of public land administration. Passage

of this bill would impose another Federal law on administrators already enmeshed in a morass of conflicting policies and procedures.

Also, the extreme inacessibility of the contemplated wilderness areas would impose severe physical handicaps on efficient management and administration. Natural disasters, forest fires, insect infestations, and so forth, which are uncontrollable in these inaccessible areas, are vastly more destructive than the worst act of man.

For the above reasons we respectfully urge that S. 174 be defeated or substantially amended. Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Artechevarria.

I want to make a statement here for the benefit of the people present that it happens to be my privilege to serve on the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and I have been a member of that Commission since it was established by the Congress in 1957. As you people probably know, there are two Democratic members from the House side and two Republican members, two Democratic Senators and two Republican Senators from the 437 Members and the 100 Senators respectively.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report will be available by January 31, 1962. In view of the fact that Congress reconvenes on January 10, 1962, this subcommittee will not be taking action until after the report of the Commission is available. And, of course, the Commission report will be taken into consideration by both the subcommittee and the full committee at the time this measure is considered.

I thought you might like to know this because this has been referred to several times during yesterday and this morning's hearings. Thank you.

Mr. ARTECHEVARRIA. Thank you, Madam Chairman. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. OLSEN. Before you proceed, I want to answer the location of the mine of Mark Evans who previously testified. For the record, the Humbolt Mine is located in Township 23, north range, five east, on California Creek, at very near its source.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Olsen.

You may proceed, Mr. Hoffman.

STATEMENT OF DON HOFFMAN, WINCHESTER, IDAHO, REPRESENTING LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS UNION LOCAL NO. 2796

Mr. HOFFMAN. My name is Don Hoffman, and I represent Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union Local No. 2796 of Winchester, Idaho.

The resolution of local 2796 adopted with respect to S. 174 provides as follows:

> Whereas lumbering is the greatest industry in the State of Idaho; and
> Whereas lumber industry employs more people than any other industry in the State of Idaho; and
> Whereas several billion feet of commercial timber is in this proposed area, which could become merchantable; and
> Whereas we are for multiple use: Therefore, be it
> *Resolved*, That Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local 2796, go on record as being opposed to S. 174, the Wilderness Act.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Hoffman. [Applause.]

Mr. Devin of Winchester, and following him will be Mr. Palmer.

You may proceed, Mr. Devin.

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STATEMENT OF STANLEY DEVIN, WINCHESTER, IDAHO

Mr. DEVIN. Madam Chairman, and Mr. Olsen; I oppose this bill for many reasons.

First of all, I have heard many pros and cons about this bill. Some say the cutting of timber, mining, and building of roads will destroy the scenic beauty of Idaho, yet this is but a small destruction as to what one major forest fire could do.

I will agree that the wilderness scenery is wonderful and will fill the minds and souls of those who see it with tranquil wonder. But, ladies and gentlemen, that scenery only puts bread and butter on the table of a minority of Idahoans—the ones who capitalize on tourists and vacationers.

What of game herds, some say. In the past years the game department has had several two-deer hunts to help check the overpopulation of game. May I point out that this area was, has, and is presently being logged. May I further say that at the turn of the century a deer was a spectacular sight on Craig Mountain near Winchester, Idaho. That area is now logged off, yet there is more game than ever before.

What of Lewis and Clark, ladies and gentlemen; they wintered with the Nez Perce Indians on the Lolo Trail, and practically starved to death. Before spring they were eating dog meat. This was in a primitive land which was minus game. I further add I went to school with Nez Perce Indians that numbered 3 to 1 to the Caucasians—and they are great people—at Lapwai, Idaho. From the tales they told, the only place they could find elk herds or a plains animal was in the Tammany area, the lower Wallowa range and in Shelley, Idaho, where the Bannock and Shoshone had fought them back. There weren't many game herds in this country at that time, according to their legends. They should know. They were here before us.

I do not see how or why we need this bill at the present time. Let us look at the facts, the graphs, the diagrams, and the people. The little people who are financially affected, let us look at them. These people want their children and grandchildren to enjoy the scenery and wildlife of the now primitive area, too. They just are not ready to sacrifice their means of living so that out-of-Staters and people who are not affected by the wilderness bill can come in and enjoy it.

It doesn't make sense to them and it doesn't make sense to me.

Therefore, I hope you, Representative Gracie Pfost, will do everything in your power to kill the bill.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Palmer, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HARRY V. PALMER, LEWISTON, IDAHO, REPRESENTING THE NORTH IDAHO CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR WILDERNESS

Mr. PALMER. Madam Chairman, I am Harry V. Palmer of 1113 Powers Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho. I am speaking today on behalf of the North Idaho Citizens Committee for Wilderness. I have lived in the Lewiston area for the past 60 years. During that period I spent 20 years in wildlife conservation and law enforcement work

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for the Idaho Fish & Game Department. In the 15-year period from 1942 through 1957, I was supervisor of Idaho Fish and Game Department District No. 2, which includes Clearwater, Lewis, Latah, and Nez Perce Counties and Idaho County within which lie the Selway-Bitterroot primitive area. Because of this position, I spent a large amount of time there. I have made many inspection trips into it and am thoroughly familiar with its rich fish and wildlife resources.

As you know, Madam Chairman, the Selway-Bitterroot in its wilderness state supports the richest variety of big game, native trout, and anadronous fisheries that is to be found anyplace in the world. It is the center of what is believed to be the largest elk herd in the world. Here the hunter, the fisherman, the outdoor enthusiast can see and enjoy wildlife in a spectacular setting of unspoiled mountain lakes, high snow-capped peaks, virgin forest, and clear, unpolluted streams. Even here in Idaho where we are blessed by the presence of large forested areas, we are finding fewer places where we can enjoy this kind of opportunity. Those lands outside of our present primitive areas will be covered with roads within the next few years.

When I first visited the upper Clearwater drainage in the early 1920's, the streams were running clear and were full of native fish. In my lifetime, I have enjoyed the best of what the country has had to offer. I like to think that at least part of the experience I have lived will be known to future generations. The only way to my knowledge that this opportunity can be safeguarded for these future generations is to keep the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area and our other areas of dedicated wilderness in their natural state. The wilderness bill, S. 174, will help us do this and will establish orderly procedures for protecting and making the best use of the wilderness that we have left.

The wilderness bill does not take any property off of our county tax rolls. It applies only to Federal lands that for years have been set aside as primitive areas or as national parks, monuments, or wildlife refuges. These lands are dedicated to the use and enjoyment of people in Idaho and from over the Nation. They never have been open to logging, and they will not be under present agency regulations, even if the wilderness bill does not pass.

I believe that these already dedicated areas of wilderness county are today producing more revenue as a result of the hunting, fishing, and other outdoor opportunities they afford than they ever would if opened for logging and other commercial activities. The 20,000-odd sportsmen and other outdoor recreationists who today visit the Clearwater country each year bring millions of dollars of income into our local communities, and I am confident that with the completion of the Lewis-Clark Highway connection, Lewiston and other Clearwater communities to Missoula and the Bitterroot Valley, this area will equal our great national parks as a recreational attraction.

When I first saw the Lochsa River it was, as I have said, full of fish and running clear. I never thought I would see the day when this stream would be choked with silt and debris carried from the logged-off slopes of its many tributaries. We have lost much that we valued there—the wonderful native fisheries, unspoiled scenery, and large herds of big game. We cannot afford to lose any more of these areas.

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We cannot afford to sacrifice the Lochsa face or the upper section of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, or the Salmon River and Sawtooth Primitive Areas.

The wilderness bill will give better protection to what wilderness we have left here in Idaho and will give us better opportunities for using this for the benefit of our people.

I urge you to report this bill promptly for a House vote without any weakening amendments.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Palmer.

Without objection, the statement of Mr. Chet Moulton, director, Idaho Department of Aeronautics, will be placed in the record. He gave me his statement last evening, stating he might not be here this morning. It is a qualified opposition statement, indicating that if the bill is passed, they would like to have it amended.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS,
STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, Idaho.

Wilderness bill hearing.

HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
U.S. House of Representatives, McCall, Idaho

The Idaho Department of Aeronautics represents itself here as a function of State government without commercial or personal interest in the conveyances wrought be Senate bill 174 other than the effects such passage could have on the future of Idaho's aviation development.

As an agency charged by legislative act to supervise, foster, and promote the orderly advancement of one of the Nation's leading transportation systems within the Gem State, we would be derelict in our responsibility if we did not properly and truthfully state our opinions of the far-reaching and potential capabilities of this act as relating to Idaho's aeronautical asset.

Most of Idaho's earliest aviation development was centered around what we now term "the back country." Some of our oldest airports and airstrips dot this area which comprises both "primitive" and "nonprimitive" forest designations. It was in these regions that the names of such oldtimer pilots as Bob Johnson, Penn Stohr, George Stonebraker, A. A. Bennett, Pete Hill, Sr., and others became synonymous with the mercy and utilitarian adaptions of the airplane to isolation and the development of all sectors of our State.

George Stonebraker was known, on occasions, to jump entire dog teams over the area now in question to pack out someone in distress. It is needless to say we now consider the ambulance airplane and the utility adaptions which service the remote nooks and crannies of our State a far cry in time savings and modernization to the dog teams of yesteryear and we believe it would be negative retrogression to retreat back to this concept.

We make this type of contrast because thousands of people do, and will, use the vast interiors of Idaho. It is only natural that a certain percentage of these numbers will be taken seriously ill, need hospitalization, be delayed and have an emergency in getting back to business or transportation schedules. Every time this happens, the pressure is for an airplane because of its speed and ease of transport as contrasted to the media of horse or walking. Any action which might restrict, or delay due to special permits, might easily take a life or bring about serious consequences to those in need.

The department has no opposition to, nor do we have the prerogative to oppose, what some refer to as the wilderness concept. We do, however, feel that the past two decades of primitive concept has been very successful and does a better job of reserving our interior resource lands than what the most liberal proponents try to read into S. 174.

To be specific, we believe S. 174 has too many vague provisions in its text to inspire confidence among those with inherent loyalties to the future growth and welfare of their State. Take the local and national asset of aviation for an example. Are we to retrogress, stand stagnant, or build over an area as large as the acre dimensions involved here? Will State-owned airports in these

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aircraft services be permitted or assured? Will State-owned airports in these regions be respected or, will exchanges for other lands in other areas be a contention under section 3, subparagraph (j)?

Under section 6, subparagraph (b), the act states: "Except as specifically provided for in this act and subject to any existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise within the wilderness system, 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, including such measures as may be required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within such areas."

The "Special Provisions," subparagraph (c), says: "The following special provisions are hereby made: (1) Within the wilderness system 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 appropriate Secretary deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the appropriate Secretary deems desirable."

It is hard to read these two paragraphs and have confidence in the compatibility of the special provision yet liberal proponents read this to be a firm statement of fact that use of aircraft, where well established, will be a reality. If this is the true intent, then wouldn't it be much better language to change the word "may" to "shall"? To this end, we urge and recommend that your committee report favorably on an amendment to change the word "may" in lines 13, and 15, page 14, to "shall" to assure this often-quoted interpretation.

Every conservation and transportation concept within our mountainous areas have been drastically altered within the past quarter century by aircraft and the ingenuity of their pilots. In Idaho, as our illustration, some confuse the issue of aircraft use in our remote and primitive areas by charging it is the airplane owner who is currently privileged— who is the rich and able. This might be brought into better focus by stating that most hunters, fishermen, hikers, or lovers of the outdoors, have established a very clear and definite pattern of flying the first leg of their journey to the interior in the comfort and timesavings of the airplane.

The airplane, upon landing, is probably more helpless than any other transportation medium in further aid to its passengers. They are strictly afoot and do, from there on, either walk or use the fast-developing services of a packer from the airstrip.

By these combinations, a person can penetrate farther, and at lesser cost, than may visitations to what are commonly termed "fringe areas." The person who has only a few days, or a weekend—the handicapped and the elderly—and those with limited financial resources—all now use Idaho's primitive areas by their combination choice of plane, horse, by foot, dude ranches, or a campout. It is truly the way and means of those with moderate finances and, a careful survey of the visitors to these areas over the next year's season would positively prove to Congress who is using, and of what financial status they belong.

Over the past two decades, we have seen the entire concept of forest and range management change. Normal pattern of forest firefighting now centers around the use of aerial survey, patrols, and aerial-borne smokejumpers who jump over a small forest fire and put out in hours what would require days to reach by any other means. The borate-bomber tankers which drop large volumes of mass-water solutions on spot fires—and the helicopters which hover here and there—checking into all operations. It is not unusual to read where a lightning storm starts 35 to 50 forest or range fires in one evening yet learn they have all been put out during the following day. This is impossible without the newer uses of aircraft, and the success is due to speed of implementation. Any restrictive delay requiring permits or special approvals might completely disrupt the efficiency which has become so well developed.

Many forest administrative guard stations are regularly served by plane as a matter of efficiency and general practice with hauling of forest service administrative supplies such as bridges, building materials, etc., a common practice. In fact, practically any improvement brought about in the areas known as primitive or remote have been possible chiefly by the medium of the airplane, the resources and ingenuity of the pilots who have founded an attitude of "if it is important, give us the job; we'll find the means and way of filing it."

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Other uses which contribute to isolation and remoteness are sagebrush defoliation of our rangelands; reseeding burnt-over areas; flying geologists and surveyors across regions not accessible by foot; carrying the miner's "sweep" to check for uranium-type ores; big game counts; photographing of salmon spawning beds; salting big game; planting fish and beaver; transporting ill and injured; and, most important of all, increased recreational access and the hunter for big-game management—all these have become almost entirely reliant on the airplane. Extended hunting seasons and bag limits have become necessary and practical only by the medium of air in place of the less popular control by hired riflemen to exterminate herds to within management dimensions.

These various uses have been instigated and originated by various governmental agencies and private individuals. If any action were to be taken which would quickly undo, in the form of industry response, to what has taken many years to build up, a survey of the airport operators of Idaho who perform these many and varied services indicate they would stand to lose in excess of a half million dollars by their industry alone, on an annual computation.

Proposals of this nature are usually idealistic concepts of those not properly informed who believe wilderness establishments will result in the ability of those who can afford, both today and tomorrow, to pack into such reservations and find wildlife roaming around on open hillsides and fish jumping out of the rivers in hungry anticipation. These same proponents, speaking generally, have never walked by foot or paddled an oar the distances required over rough terrain to reach into the interiors of these vast reserves they would establish and have failed to learn or understand that mankind has captured and cultivated the big-game winter-range areas of yesteryear—not in the mountainous interiors where deep snows cover the landscape but out on the slopes and in the valley regions where browse-type plants grew in great abundance.

Geographical regions of this nature require a very systematic harvest of big game herds to maintain the sensitive balance between winter-range capability and healthy animals as related to overpopulation, disease, and starvation. Those who would reserve unto the wealthy and privileged few know little of the general inability to pack meat out of remote areas on the backs of sweating horses for days on end without an almost total loss due to spoilage. Only the airplane, which is merely hours away from quick-freeze plants, can make such meat preservation possible.

S. 174 doesn't preserve a nonuse status—it creates one—and sets up the machinery to buy out and remove any old private holdings from the past. A bit of retrospect here reveals that these lands have not always been so virgin of human habitation. Those who explored and opened up the West did not first settle in the spots of our current cities, valleys, and areas of industry. Instead, they were trappers and miners who lived off the land and almost entirely in the same regions now under consideration. Our richest historical treasures are found and collected from the oldest towns and mining camps of our records—many of them now gone as ghost towns located in the remote and mountainous vastness of our interiors—not in today's populated localities.

S. 174 is class legislation or legislation by Government for the restricted and express pleasure of a vast minority who have the financial and physical asset sufficiently in reserve to walk, or ride a horse, for days and days to reach the heart of these proposed sanctuaries. This act also is discriminatory since it practically bans our senior citizens, our handicapped, and those who, regrettably, do not enjoy or possess the time or rigors of physical fitness so necessary for such participation.

As director of aeronautics for the State of Idaho, we respectfully request your serious consideration of amending those areas which leave room for varied interpretations of aircraft use in this area where aviation has been so active and prominent for so many years. Some airports in the current primitive areas have been established and used regularly for purposes outlined in this letter for as long as 25 years. Since the act acknowledges the intent of permitting the continuance of these well-established services, we hope your committee will correct verbiage where the word "may" might ultimately be interpreted to the detriment of this industry and the word "shall" inserted therewith.

Respectfully submitted.

CHET MOULTON,
Director, Idaho Department of Aeronautics.

Mrs. PROST. Our next witness is Mr. Charles McCollister, of Orofino, Idaho. Then Mr. Carl Pease. Will you please come forward. You may proceed, Mr. McCollister.

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STATEMENT OF CHARLES McCOLLISTER, OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. McCollister. Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, I am a logger, tree farmer and, I might add, a firefighter.

I wish respectfully to submit my views on the wilderness bill, S. 174.

The wide and variable interest that has been aroused by S. 174 and the many values and risks that have been noted should, I believe, convince us all that this is truly a job for intelligent, skilled, and well-informed resource managers who have all of our resources, all of our country, and the best interests of all of our people at heart. We might do well to remember the Forest Service motto of "the greatest good for the greatest number" which has guided them well on many occasions.

I wish to oppose S. 174, as amended, because: (1) it removes too many of our resources from management plans, utilization, and care, which many will need from time to time to insure their continued existence; (2) S. 174 does not allow enough time for inventory, evaluation, and exploration; (3) it would place too many acres of unclassified primitive land into wilderness classification without any attempt to make proper land-use studies; (4) let us not forget the mineral potential.

I think S. 174 removes, too, many of our resources from intelligent management plans.

I recognize and respect all of the wide and variable interests and values that are represented in this issue but, due to time allowed, will limit most of my remaining remarks to trees and other forest growth. Trees and other forest growth are not only important in their own right, but they have a much greater importance in tying in, binding together, making possible and conserving most of our other resources. Take water, for example, which is one of our greatest; recreation, fish and game, and many others. They tie in.

This is probably the most important thing that I am going to say, so please note—nature's demand for a healthy enduring forest is new growth. If I had been limited to 10 words on this statement, this is what I would have said. If you do not understand that, think it over a little while and possibly get someone who does to explain it to you because it has a very important bearing on this issue.

History tells us that nature used fire to do her housekeeping in the forest. She not only cleaned the dead, down, dying, and diseased trees but many times the developed trees, too. She not only cleaned up the burnable material about as fast is it developed, but in doing so spotted in new growth areas all over the forests.

Now what have we done? We have taken over fire control, at least to quite a large extent. We have created an imbalance in nature's program. Large areas are allowed to build up burnable material and thus set the stage for a larger, hotter, and more destructive fire. If we are going to put one foot forward to bring about an imbalance in nature, we should be ready to bring up the other to make the correction or maintain balance.

As a logger and tree farmer, I can show you many acres of cut-over ground that is at this time busy growing another crop of timber and is at this time having no soil erosion or siltation problems.

It is true that with new construction we have siltation problems, but the time it takes a well-constructed road to stabilize is short, yes, short indeed, as compared to the time involved in this issue.

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When we log a strip of timber, we leave stumps, brush, and chunks, but does anyone know how long this forest has been here? I will wager that the length of time that it takes a strip of cutover timber to convert back to green, growing and healthy young timber, with stabilized ground conditions, is only a matter of seconds as compared to the potential life of a forest. A forest can be preserved, a tree by itself cannot.

Logging a mature, dead, or diseased tree might be compared with tearing down some structure such as a building or bridge, for salvage purposes, which has served its purpose and is going to perish anyway, and in turn replacing it with a newer and stronger structure. With trees, we assist nature in replacing them with younger, stronger, and healthier structures.

Limited access roads into some of our primitive areas in Idaho would make adjoining wilderness-type areas more valuable from a standpoint of recreation because more people could use them.

Limited logging would allow salvage of dead and dying timber. This could be coordinated with game management to provide browse for game from adjoining wilderness areas. This would also provide much better fire protection.

I sincerely believe that it is possible for us to have some wonderful wilderness areas in Idaho. Not only ones we can enjoy, but ones we can protect and keep and afford. S. 174, in my opinion, would not provide this.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. McCollister.

You may proceed, Mr. Pease.

STATEMENT OF CARL PEASE, HEADQUARTERS, IDAHO

Mr. PEASE. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I am Carl Pease from Headquarters, Idaho. I represent myself and the Pierce Chamber of Commerce.

I am opposed to this bill for the following reasons:

(1) S. 174 states to perpetuate these lands for the "whole people." The fact remains that less than 1 percent of the population of the United States uses these lands, and 55 million acres seem oversized for a playground for some few people.

(2) In many cases it violates the theory of "putting land to its highest economic use." S. 174 affects such a vast amount of land that large portions of these lands have more value for other use rather than wilderness. And, too, the "primary use" of the land may be ignored. The "primary use" of the land may be thought of as timber production, mining area, grazing land, wildlife production, watershed protection and recreation.

(3) It is not in accord with the "multiple-use concept" of the forest. In the "multiple-use concept" of the forest such large areas of land are not allowed to exclude all other uses in favor of one use. It gives all of the uses weighted consideration.

(4) It does not subscribe to the idea that "conservation is preservation through wise use." In other words, a renewable resource can be used and perpetuated forever if it is used wisely.

(5) There is little reason to pass another Federal law when the U.S. Forest Service has demonstrated that they are quite able to classify adequate areas of wilderness.

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(6) It is known that more people will use the forest for recreation if there are roads for them to travel. The areas that have roads now have heavy use, while so very few use the roadless areas.

(7) There is inadequate provision for forest protection. And, if it burns up, it is useless to all for several generations. And, too, perhaps fire, insects, and disease may not recognize the boundaries of the wilderness areas.

(8) Any legislation such as S. 174, which would add to the present wilderness area of some 27 million acres, would definitely have adverse effect on the economy of the State, counties, towns, schools, and so forth.

(9) It would not do the most good for the most people.

(10) It would require an act of Congress to change the boundaries of the wilderness areas.

I would like to add as president of the Pierce Chamber of Commerce that we have gone on record as opposing S. 174. On March 10, 1959, we wrote to Pfost, Church, Budge, and Dworshak, telling why we were opposed to wilderness legislation. At our last meeting the chamber voted in favor of the recommendations presented by the multiple-use committee.

It is conceivable that there are areas where the land use would best remain in wilderness. But these areas are much smaller than proposed.

In concluding, do not forget that the State and Federal Governments own and control 85 percent of the entire State of Idaho.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Pease.

(The letter referred to is in the file.)

Is Mr. Mahoney here?

You may proceed, Mr. Mahoney.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL V. MAHONEY, COLLEGE STUDENT, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. MAHONEY. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, my name is Michael V. Mahoney. I am a college student residing at 323 Southeast Gideon Street, Portland, Oreg. I am speaking in favor of this bill.

I will try to be brief. Rather than covering ground already covered I will simply make two points.

It is possible to compile statistics about soil conservation, for instance, in numerical form: You can say that a certain number of farms are washed into the Gulf of Mexico each year. It is not possible, however, to say numerically that a certain amount of scenic beauty disappears each year. Nonetheless, this beauty is disappearing, and once gone it can never be restored. Thus, it is important that Congress pass this legislation as soon as possible, for, unlike most legislation, which can be postponed for a few years without serious harm, this bill will be frustrated in its intent if passage is put off too long.

Many opponents of the wilderness bill have told us that under it the wilderness areas would be "locked up for the benefit of a privileged few." Let us examine that.

If the wilderness areas are locked up, Congress certainly will hold the key. I would simply point out that to object to this is to criticize the ability of Congress to respond to the public's needs and desires.

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As for the "privileged few," this phrase represents a misconception of the way things are done in this country. What is the privilege? birth? rank? age? None of these. All you need to become privileged is the desire for wilderness experience.

The American way is not to distribute everything equally. We do not, for instance, distribute wealth equally. Instead, we distribute opportunity equally and let wealth be the reward of successful endeavor. Similarly, there is nothing un-American about distributing wilderness experience only to those who seek it. For the opportunity to have this experience is available to us all.

I believe that wilderness bestows great benefits even on those who never leave the city or highway. But suppose that it benefited only those who actually partook. The American political tradition is one of compromise. Our Republic has endured in stability for so long because each group respects the desires of each competing group. We do not hold that the minority must be banished or liquidated. Instead, we respect its rights. Political progress comes by the accommodation of each group's demands to the other's, seeking a synthesis which will bring the greatest all-round good.

The loggers, the miners, the businessmen, all have the use of many millions of acres of public land. Is it too much to ask to set aside this small percentage for the hikers, the climbers, the artists, and the scientists—not just in this generation but in the many years to come?

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Mahoney.

Mr. George Dovel is next, and then Mr. Jack Clifford.

Without objection, Mr. George Dovel's written statement will be made a part of the record later.

You may proceed to make an oral statement.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE DOVEL, PRESIDENT, IDAHO OUTFITTERS & GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Mr. DOVEL. Thank you, Madam Chairman. My name is George Dovel. I am here as a representative of the Idaho Outfitters & Guides Association. I have been given about 3 minutes to give you the results of 3 years of research into this wilderness bill and other existing wilderness areas. It is a difficult task, and I am going to skip most of the text of my report.

I will make reference to remarks Mrs. Hornbach made concerning back country ranchers who own and have developed this land. Specifically referring to section 4 of S. 174, which pertains to what we feel is positive intent to remove these primitive areas, I am going to make a couple of statements that sound pretty rough on the face of them. No. 1 is that the Forest Service has not proven its capability in this primitive area of either maintaining trails or fighting fires during this past season without the assistance of these primitive area ranchers. They are strategically located to be within 1 or 2 days' horseback ride from most remote areas. They provide pack stock, landing strips, radio communications and, without them, I fear that we would have lost about half of the Idaho primitive area this summer.

Secondly, concerning search and rescue problems, you might well consider we who are connected in some way with these back country

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aviation services carry an awful lot of people of the primitive areas. We also carry a lot out of the Wyoming wilderness areas. Let me assure you a majority of those people who have been seriously injured have died. There are definite statistics to back this yet.

Yet we have very few fatalities, very few people that get injured in primitive areas that don't get out.

I might make reference to a couple of things mentioned in yesterday's testimony, that there were no tax lands, that this proposed wilderness bill would not remove tax lands from the general public or State of Idaho. This is very erroneous. There are several million dollars' worth of private ranches contained in the Idaho primitive area in the Selway-Bitterroot, as amended, or prior to it.

I might also take exception to several statements made about the number of active mining claims. I will state one right now contained in the heart of the primitive area, Mr. and Mrs. Symes. It is located on Monumental Creek in the Big Creek, Idaho, Wilderness. It is an active claim folks have worked there for years. It is a placer operation. He employs, say, five people, remains in there year around through deep snow and otherwise. It is a thing that, if it were removed, what good does it do? I and members of this association have a great deal of experience with wilderness areas. We walk the Wind River range in Wyoming. We have traveled Big Horn. I am familiar with about every acre both of the Teton and Bridger Wilderness Areas. I will tell you folks we have a section there where the game is locked up. There is no way to harvest game. Park rangers in Yellowstone Park killed approximately 600 head of elk, 200 buffalo last winter simply, simply turned out to slaughter because of no winter range to support them.

As you can well imagine, Madam Chairman, we of the Outfitters & Guides Association, and we who are landowners in the back country feel very strongly about the primitive areas. We don't want to see a single road there. In fact, if we catch someone with a tote goat inside, we run him out.

One more thing about the game problem. I might say the Taylor Ranch on Big Creek is the center of all the mountain sheep population in our Idaho back country. In other words, by game department's estimates there are about 2,500 of wild sheep wintering there. Let me tell you in 14 years on that ranch there has been only one man from the Idaho Fish & Game Department and one from the game commission, only one on that ranch in 14 years. I will say this, that these back country ranchers, outfitters, and guides are the people who take care of the game population and conservation.

Our State department or forest service so far has not had the funds or capabilities to do it by themselves.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you very much, Mr. Dovel.

(The written statement of Mr. Dovel follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. DOVEL, BOISE, IDAHO

I, George W. Dovel, of Boise, Idaho, have been selected to represent the Idaho Outfitters & Guides Association in expressing our opposition to S. 174.

We oppose S. 174 for the following reasons:

1. It will reduce the size of our existing primitive areas (i.e., removal of that portion of the Selway-Bitterroot proposed for timber sales and the various proposals for boundary changes which can only reduce the area per S. 174, sec. 3(b)(1), lines 17 to 20).

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2. It provides that ownership of State-owned land areas, now strategically located in the primitive areas, may be transferred to the Federal Government. We feel that the game management and recreational value of these areas would be lost.

3. Section 4 will remove the guest ranches and private airstrips from our wilderness. These privately owned lands are positively essential to both the administration of our primitive areas and to the enjoyment of them by the general public. The private ranches provide the labor and equipment to clear trails, spot fires, and supply fire camps. With their removal, the cost of administering the primitive areas would increase beyond reason. The Forest Service has not proven itself capable of clearing trails or controlling fires without the assistance of these ranches. This is a statement of fact. These ranches are strategically located so as to be within a 1- or 2-day horseback ride from the most remote areas. In excess of 100 sick or injured persons are evacuated from our primitive areas every year and in many cases these people would die without the aid of the ranch and private communication and transportation facilities. We offer the relatively high percentage of casualties in Wyoming wilderness areas as proof of this statement. The private ranch provides recreation for hundreds of hunters, fishermen, hikers, and nature lovers. Removal of these ranches would ruin the recreation potential of the primitive areas.

The ranches represent a very vital part of our American heritage. They were created by a hardy pioneer breed and their present owners are the best conservationists in our country. It is not possible to create another primitive area ranch. The ranchers live with and insist upon preservation of our primitive areas.

These private properties represent a value of several million dollars and they provide a substantial income to our State. We do not agree with condemnation of a fellow American's property and way of life in order to create an imitation wilderness.

4. Section 6 (b) and (c) will prevent us from pursuing our occupations. It is not economically feasible for an outfitter to purchase enough pack stock and hire enough additional packers to pack the grain and supplies essential to prolonged pack trips in the mountains. We depend upon the airplane to provide us with food, clothing, and the many essentials pertinent to hunting and fishing in the primitive areas. Many hunters and fishermen are not physically capable of spending several days on horseback reaching the heart of our primitive areas.

Very few people have the time or money that would be required to reach these areas by foot or on horseback. Without the fast transportation of the airplane, much of our annual harvest of fish and game would spoil en route. Under existing conditions, anyone may travel by airplane to the heart of our primitive areas from surrounding towns for as little as $20. The trip takes less than an hour and provides everyone with the safest, cheapest transportation available. Under existing primitive area regulations it is not possible to operate an airplane, helicopter, motorboat, totegoat or any mechanized vehicle on any federally designated primitive area land or water.

In conclusion, we feel that the above-mentioned restrictions contained in S. 174 represent a serious threat to continued enjoyment of our primitive areas by the American public. State administration of fish and game, now difficult, would be seriously hindered. The livelihood of all Idahoans who make their living directly or indirectly from hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation is threatened. We stand firmly in favor of preservation of our primitive areas but we strongly oppose S. 174 or any similar bill that would remove from all Americans the very thing its supporters are seeking.

It is my feeling that we who are so familiar with Idaho's primitive areas are well qualified to discuss the subject of wilderness. Many of us have devoted our lives to the preservation of our wild remote areas so that they may be enjoyed by future generations. We have spent considerable time and travel in studying existing wilderness areas and we have accumulated a file of factual information from which we formed our opinions. I strongly urge that you consider our position and knowledge of the subject. We shall be happy to provide statistics and additional information if requested.

Mrs. PROST. Next is Mr. Jack Clifford. Then Mr. Johnny Carlson. You may proceed, Mr. Clifford.

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STATEMENT OF JACK CLIFFORD, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. CLIFFORD. Thank you, Madam Chairman, and members of the committee.

First I would like to compliment the committee on holding the hearings here and also the fair and expeditious manner in which they have held them.

I am Jack Clifford. I reside at 1902 14th Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho. I would remark that judging from the addresses of those who have testified thus far, it appears that with just a few exceptions, that after a fair and impartial vote, our neighbors have decided to turn our backyard into a playground.

The inference might be that I am opposed to S. 174 and I am opposed to it, as amended, or any similar legislation as being unnecessary and detrimental to the State of Idaho and the general welfare of the people of the United States.

Idaho is a manufacturing State. The market for its products lies on the east, west, and south of us. Our economy is dependent upon our ability to continue to produce goods for the rest of the United States. One of the basic industries is the manufacture of forest products, which as late as 1959 employed 53 percent of the total number of people engaged in manufacturing in Idaho.

It has been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the mills of north Idaho have all the capacity needed to process not only the public and private timber now available to them, but also much of that which would be dedicated to wilderness with passage of the above-named bill. The forest products industry is dedicated to a program of sustained yield, and this timber will at some future date be needed to keep the growth and harvest of the resource in balance to perpetuity.

This is not to imply that wilderness is not a legitimate, valuable, or necessary use of land. We have an obligation to retain wilderness lands for succeeding generations, just as surely as we are obligated to create employment for an expanding population. But the very nature of our Western States holds inviolate more than adequate land areas for wilderness use today and in the foreseeable future, and passage of wilderness legislation will not, by itself, increase the use of these areas. Indeed, the vast majority of our outdoor recreationists are now dependent upon ready access to the forests for hunting, fishing, and other free-time activities. This is made possible only through multiple-use practices.

From the standpoint of a stable economy to meet the challenges of a constantly changing pattern of living, this bill is incompatible with the best interests of our people who look to job-creating enterprise for future security. Once declared a wilderness, the burden of proof that the land is best suited for commercial enterprise lies with the multiple users, rather than with those advocating use for an extremely limited type of recreation. In other words, once this vast area is determined by law to be a wilderness, and should the economy of the West indicate the need for removing portions of it from the wilderness system, we would have to first convince the President, and Congress would have to sustain his recommendations, not an easy matter for a small State.

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We of Idaho believe that a more positive approach is more in keeping with the philosophy of our lands serving the interests of the greatest number of people and that it should be clearly shown that land has a higher value for limited wilderness use before being withdrawn from Forest Service status.

It is alleged that amendments now incorporated in S. 174 answer this objection. In my opinion they do not. S. 174, if enacted, would establish excessively restrictive wilderness regulations as a fact of law, replacing present administrative regulations. The definition of wilderness in the proposed bill makes clear that the use of power equipment, building of roads, or use of helicopters will be prohibited. This would effectively block any attempt to adequately survey the many potential resources of the primitive areas in the 10-year review period prescribed by the bill. We do not believe our position inconsistent with intelligent resource management, since much of our land will always be of a true wilderness characteristic, with or without legislation designation.

Of more than passing concern to this area is the constant threat of fire, insects, and disease. A fire started in wilderness will not recognize boundaries; insects do not respect property lines. Disease fails to recognize ownership or use patterns. Even after a fire, a potentially more explosive situation presents itself. Charred, damaged, and fallen trees remain a fire hazard, but more than that, they present an attractive breeding habitat for the voracious insects which have in the past plagued our timber. Failure to provide such access is comparable to locking your front door from thieves but leaving the back door open.

Dams, power, barges, and other development mean much to the West, but to derive their benefits, natural resources upon which they draw must be, and are, available. Our principal resource is the tree—from it comes more than 5,000 useful items. From it will come much of the traffic on highways such as the Lewis-Clark and on rivers when open river navigation becomes a reality.

In itself a multiple resource producing lumber, lumber specialty products, pulp, paper, chemicals, fertilizer, and other items, research and development will make it even more valuable in the future as more uses are found and more jobs are created.

Utilization and management of our forests will pave the way and pay the way for the dramatic developments of power, dams, river navigation and the opening of new highway routes to move our commerce. The tree grows to become a servant of man—anything less than full utilization of its potential is a waste of opportunity for the future.

We have heard that the land is insignificant in area. Insignificant to whom? If you lock up my boy's bicycle, it is only one of millions, but you have deprived him of one of his tools of his trade as a paperboy and of much of his recreation. Here you are considering legislation which would potentially deprive many westerners of their opportunities to full employment, but as I have said, it is doubtful you would increase the enjoyment of our forests to others.

Of Idaho's total of 53 million acres, slightly more than 34 million is federally owned. S. 174 would place 9.2 percent of this area in wilderness—too large an area, in my opinion, if it is true that our

federally owned land is dedicated to serving the greatest numbers of people at its highest potential.

The rights of the minority are amply protected by the terrain and topography itself, and it seems to me that the majority's interests are here in danger of toppling to the demands of this minority. If we are to enjoy the growth indicated by an increasing population, more mobile families and a higher standard of living, we must be able to create employment in the most practical, economical, and logical manner available, keeping in mind that we must pass on this heritage to our successors. The best way, in my opinion, is scientific management of the natural resources on which the West was built through multiple use.

Our position has been heard by granges, farm bureaus, union people, mining, timber, and so on, and we believe that represents the majority of the people of the State of Idaho.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Clifford.

You may proceed, Mr. Carlson.

STATEMENT OF JOHNNY CARLSON, SAWMILL WORKER, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, MEMBER OF LOCAL 3-119, INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA UNION

Mr. CARLSON. Madam Chairman and members of the congressional committee, distinguished guests, Democrats, Republicans, and wildlifers, my name is Johnny Carlson, and I am a resident of Coeur d'Alene, a sawmill worker, and a member of Local 3-119, International Woodworkers of American Union.

First I would like to thank the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, chairmaned by Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, and Representative Gracie Pfost, chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, for making it possible for the citizens of Idaho to voice their opinions at this hearing.

One reason I am against the wilderness bill is the past year I chairmaned the Coeur d'Alene Jaycees Keep Idaho Green. We placed hundreds of signs, billboards, and literature out to thousands of people to be careful of fires, prevent fires, use your ashtray, and so forth, and keep Idaho green.

The fact remains, no matter how much you preach to people, there are always some offenders. In the Coeur d'Alene National Forest during the past fire season, there was a total of 148 fires. Of these, 117 were caused by lightning and 31 were caused by man. Of this 31, there were 10 caused by hunters and fishermen and 2 by campers on cooking fires.

An area in a wilderness area has very little accessibility by which to fight fire and no way of getting fire equipment in in time if a careless camper or lightning strikes in this vast area. This was shown this year on one major forest fire where the men had to walk 21 miles to fight fires. I have talked to several of these men; and they said that when they finally arrived at the fire, their feet were so sore, and they were so tired that they were in no condition to fight the fire without adequate rest first.

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Fire alone is not the only reason that I oppose this bill. Bug infestation is an ever constant and increasing threat to our forests. When timber matures, it has to be harvested in the same way as wheat, or it dies and dries and falls down, making it an easy victim of both fires and bugs. When the bugs get too numerous, they attack the healthy trees and can kill thousands of trees unless man can get to them and control them by chemicals or take out all the infected timber. They had to do this just a few years ago in western Montana when the Engleman spruce was attacked by the spruce beetle. The only effective way of combating it was clearing out all the mature spruce and other spruce trees that were in the area.

This could happen right here unless the Forest Service is allowed to build roads for fire control, infection elimination, or other emergencies. I believe the Forest Service is doing a good job now in controlling its 186 million acres of national forest lands. If this bill passes, it will take away the powers of trained forestry men and throw it before a lot of bureaucratic redtape back in Washington, D.C.

I have asked many people in my hometown of Coeur d'Alene their opinions the past few weeks, and at least 80 percent were against this wilderness bill as presently written.

I am convinced that we need a wilderness area of some type but not the vast area of over 3 million acres as presently written.

Having spent one term in the State Legislature of Idaho, I am well aware of its financial condition. I have read the papers that if this bill passes, one county will lose $2 million annually. This will mean a great loss to Idaho's tax revenue. Over 60 percent of all land in Idaho is nontaxable now.

Also, as a former Idaho legislator, I have the same concern about the constitutionality of S. 174 as Senator Thomas J. Dodd, (Democrat of Connecticut), who feels the power of disposing of Federal territory by the executive branch violates the traditional powers of Congress. Further, I am in accord with Senator Dodd's statement that he is not opposed to wilderness as such.

They say that it will be a playground for the rich, and that the average workingman cannot afford to hire a pack string and guide to hunt the vast interior of the wilderness area, thus benefiting only a select few.

My main objections to this bill are these: If the primitive area is changed into the Federal wilderness area, it will take away the powers of trained forestry personnel and will put the power into the hands of Congress, which is not qualified to understand it thoroughly. I do not believe Representatives and Senators from all of the United States should be able to tell us how to manage our national forests.

The areas will benefit only a very few, and control of fires, bugs, and other menaces will be impossible.

May I say in conclusion that I hope that the wilderness bill does not become a political issue. It should be decided upon its merits alone.

I have a petition here, Madam Chairman, of several hundred people in north Idaho of several pages, and I would like to submit it to this committee. I was more or less a spokesman for them. To save the taxpayers of the United States, I would not like to put it on the record, but give it to you for the committee's use.

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Mrs. PFOST. Without objection, it will be placed in the file.

Mr. CARLSON. When I came down to McCall, Idaho, I had a little adventure on a side road. I was going to take a short cut down to Orofino and come up by Kooskia. I saw one sign, "Boise." I swung there, and all of a sudden I got in the wilderness area. I kept going until I thought I must be coming into Grangefille, or somewhere, Idaho. I had no idea how far it was. I had traveled 40 or 50 miles and finally saw three hunters. I said, "At last." I stopped and asked them if they knew how to get to Boise, and one of them scratched his head and said, "You go down to Missoula and back down to Twin Falls, and you come up that way."

Another said, "No. Go up to Missoula and turn left and go back to Coeur d'Alene."

And the other guy scratched his head and said, "I don't think you can get there from here."

Stressing the point, if the wilderness area is established, there are going to be a lot of people that probably capitalize on this area. They are probably going to come in here and get lost, and the Federal Government is probably going to have to get St. Bernard dogs to send out with rescue parties to hunt for the lost people.

You have heard a lot of testimony so far about how much it is going to increase the budget for the Government coming down here. I listened to Drew Pearson and he said the United States would be $6 billion in the hole this year. And here we go spending more money, putting more bureaucratic redtape in the administration of the areas.

I believe the Congress has the foresightedness to believe the majority of the people in the United States are willing for a wilderness area, but I am confident that the people of Idaho are not, because it is practically our bread and butter in Idaho.

I have come in contact with several people in north Idaho, people I have talked to, and at least 80 percent are against this bill. I doubt if 20 percent of the people at this hearing have actually read the bill in its entirety.

Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Our next witness is Mr. Yarwood, president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

STATEMENT OF E. C. YARWOOD, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL, SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. YARWOOD. Hon. Chairman Pfost, and committee members, I am E. C. Yarwood, president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. I reside at Spokane, Wash. The Washington Sportsmen's Council represents 164 local clubs and a combined membership of more than 25,000 sportsmen throughout the State of Washington.

I am here as a representative of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council to observe these hearings and to place the council on record as endorsing the concept of wilderness preservation that was encompassed in the bill being considered by the committee here today.

Our council is on record as favoring programs that will encourage the use and enjoyment of wilderness by sportsmen and the general public. Provisions of legislation that encourage and provide for good

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systems of access trails and "at the edge" of wilderness camping and other facilities for use of outdoor-minded persons is supported by our council.

That part of the national forests within wilderness, wild and primitive areas, is of particular importance to sportsmen because of the exceptional quality of hunting, fishing, and outdoor living which these areas afford.

We wish to encourage this committee in its studies.

Thank you for the privilege of appearing here today.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Yarwood.

Is Mrs. Grace McRae here?

Apparently not. We have her statement and, without objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. DAN MCRAE

This is a voice crying not in the wilderness area but about the wilderness area.

For 20 summers and 4 winters the McRae family lived in the Thunder Mountain district, at 8,000-foot elevation, and worked a gold mine with a 10-stamp mill. This is now in the primitive area.

We rode into the mine horseback and had a packer with 20 head of packhorses. For the first 8 or 9 years, everyone who came out way had to walk or ride horseback. There had been a road during the Thunder Mountain boom, but it was sadly in need of repair.

During these years I could count on my fingers the people who walked or came by packhorse just to see and be in this high mountainous country. These folks were more interested in seeing our machinery run, the gold collecting on the plates, and a good home dinner than the scenery.

We were a long time getting a wagon road; we could not afford to do it alone, and the Forest Service, though anxious for quicker and easier transportation to their lookouts, did not have road money.

All efforts seemed in vain until Senator Pope of Boise and Representative Compton I. White of North Idaho came to McCall, and Senator Carl Brown of Valley County brought them into the back country to the end of our road. The situation was discussed and they agreed—the country needed a good wagon road. It was through their efforts that $1,000 was allotted to Mr. Shenk, our Forest supervisor, for the Thunder Mountain road—if the mine put up the same amount.

This was done; our mine crew and family worked with forestry men, and at last this section had a wagon road. Later it was improved so pickups and trucks could bring men and supplies from Yellow Pine and Stibnite.

Some time after this, war was declared. All ocean shipping was at a standstill. Our Government needed tungsten. Geological engineers who had surveyed our country remembered that the Bradley Mining Co., had found tungsten while drilling on their gold mine 10 miles from us. This company quickly changed their mill and with Government help, a crash program was put in action. We all went to work there in Stibnite, mining tungsten. This mine supplied 65 percent of all tungsten used by the Government in the war. Later antimony was found and a special antimony brick was made for the Army.

Now, Stibnite is a ghost town. Why all this past history? Just to show how important mining can be. Please remember that mines pay heavy taxes and give employment.

Senator Church has said there are no mines in the 13 million acres that the Senate has voted to put into a wildnerness area. This might have been said of nearly all of Idaho.

Today anyone would be very foolish to spend money and time, on mining when gold, silver, tungsten, and quick-silver are so low in price—due to our imports from abroad.

Do the Senators who voted for the wilderness bill realize that Idaho now has about 20 forest reserves, all under Government supervision?

In these forests there are miles and miles of empty spaces and inspiring scenery where eastern people may come walking or driving and stay as long as

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they wish to commune with nature. Why do we need to take away 13 million extra acres from production?

Another point against creating the wilderness is that these sections of land are mostly in the high mountain region, altitudes ranging from 7,000 to 12,000 feet; only people who are natives of high altitudes can walk very far or ride with comfort at high elevations. When in Thunder Mountain, we have had to give stimulants to and help travelers to a lower elevation.

This is why there have been so many heart attacks in the hunting season.

The eastern folks need not fear that the "back county" (as we natives call it) will be ruined. Except for forest stations, two or three emergency air landing strips and a few more miles of dirt roads, this area, except during hunting season, is as quiet and primitive as it was 40 years ago.

It is for these reasons and because I love Idaho that I felt moved to let you know that many of us feel this bill should not become a law.

Mrs. PROST. Is Mr. Leslie Holman of the Spirit Lake Sportsmen's Association here?

You may proceed, Mr. Holman.

STATEMENT OF LESLIE HOLMAN, SPIRIT LAKE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SPIRIT LAKE, IDAHO

Mr. HOLMAN. Madam Chairman and Congressman Olsen, we, the Spirit Lake Sportsmen's Association, wish to go on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 174, with no amendments. We are faced practically every day in our newspapers by a barrage of propaganda by the mining associations, the stockmen and rancher interests, and by the mining interests, mostly calling for the death of S. 174.

We believe a closer study of mine news in the same papers would be edifying. The same writers during this summer of 1961 have asked countless times for higher tariffs and subsidies to bring relief to a lagging industry.

One statement in particular is, "The mines in the Coeur d'Alenes have declined from more than 100 in the late forties to about 10 at present due to surplus foreign production and relatively free access to domestic markets."

This mining group seems to assume that if allowed to file on or cause to be filed on, hundreds of mining claims, to be controlled by them that, to use their propaganda, "the economy of the State would improve, industry would boom," the exploitation—pardon me—the development of the country would advance; of course there would be forgotten such things as higher tariffs, subsidies, competition with other countries, and the idea of adding additional millions of dollars of wealth to huge corporations would have no bearing at all on the demand for the death of S. 174.

There are proven resources of copper in Montana and Arizona to last for many decades. While the mining association lobbies for the last remaining areas not under their control now, one can travel over hundreds of miles of trails in Montana and Idaho, often find traces of ore, probably well worth filing upon and developing, but it belongs to some mining corporation whose base of operation is hundreds of miles distant.

By what special dispensation have these claims lain idle for so many years without assessment work or development? And by what mental process do these mining associations arrive at the conclusion they are entitled to control still more? Not more than three of our West-

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ern States can produce far more copper, tungsten, and molybdenum than can be consumed in our economy, but these rich veins and ledges are idle, they are, many of them, very accessible to roads and railroads, but imports and low prices are the cause alone for their lack of development, not lack of ore.

The stockmen having grazing access to millions of acres of public land; the Taylor Act removed hundreds of millions of acres of land by law open to the filing of homesteads where a family could, by its own efforts, hopes, and prayers develop a home, and place it in the hands of a management for the benefit of stockmen, the majority of them extremely wealthy.

What more do they expect to gain by the death of S. 174. The lumber interests represent the wishes of corporations with countless millions of dollars. The wealth of the operators could almost pay the U.S. national debt. Statistics from reliable sources and many from the lumber interests show we are cutting and marketing less timber now than the annual growth. Tree planting is increasing annually; we are growing forests for future generations where forests never grew before.

Mr. Teske, according to an article in a local paper, says, and I quote:

> A wilderness society brochure lists the cost of a 12-day trip through the Idaho Primitive Area at $310 per person which would add up to $1,550 for a family of five.

End of quote.

This is one of the most fantastic statements we have heard, yet several members of our association are familiar with most of this primitive area, and have had some very enjoyable trips there at less than one-fourth this amount.

This area is most emphatically not for a favored few, but for millions of real Americans and we are quite sure, in the years ahead, thousands of people of other lands, to visit and delight in and say with most of us, we of the West who know these magnificent mountains and streams and trees: "The grandest thing the Creator gave us."

In 1907 Teddy Roosevelt set aside timberlands for additional forests. He had the same opposition from the same groups as S. 174 today, land sharks, timber barons, and mining corporations. These forest reserves have been a lifesaver for all three of these groups; S. 174 does not restrict mining, grazing, or logging where they are operating now. It merely safeguards lands they hope to, but do not now control.

Madam Chairman, in answer to Mr. Dovel, the wilderness bill, if enacted, does not require the purchase and acquisition of private lands within our Idaho primitive areas—packers and outfitters are important in bringing people into the wilderness. Sponsors of S. 174 and the Forest Service are aware of their importance to our economy and in providing us opportunity for people to use and enjoy wild areas. The wilderness bill does not require acquisition of these private areas within the wilderness.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you.

Without objection, the statement of Mr. Gridley D. Rowles, who is not going to be able to appear this morning, will be placed in the record at this point.

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Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

Also a statement of Richard G. Reid, of Moscow, Idaho. Mr. Rowles' statement is opposed to the passage of the bill. Mr. Reid's statement is against the legislation.

Also a statement of Nelle Tobias of McCall, Idaho, a statement which is a qualified "for." Is that right, Mrs. Tobias?

Mrs. TOBIAS. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. PROST. Without objection the three statements will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF NELLE TOBIAS, MCCALL, IDAHO

I am Nelle Tobias, McCall, Idaho. I am a native of this State and since most of us are or should be dedicated to something that is vital to us, I would say that I am dedicated to Idaho. I am speaking for myself, and, I believe, in the interest of our Nation.

The technical intricacies of bill S. 174 are not within my experience or understanding, hence my comments will not deal with its details but rather with its intent as I understand it. If its intent is to preserve our wilderness areas in their natural state, to be made available through extensive and well-maintained trails; if its intent is to withdraw our last large relatively untouched land areas from further industrial exploitation until such time as our research and knowledge justifies it; if its intent is to define the boundaries of these withdrawn areas to preserve and also promote the ecological balance between plants and animals and their background of climate, geology, topography and the like, then I am for it. It is felt that anyone who is sincerely interested in the freedom of man—mankind that is—must therefore favor a background for such freedom, must therefore favor the intent of the wilderness bill as I understand it.

It does not seem desirable to wall off the wilderness so that only the well-fed executives from behind polished desks can penetrate it by chartered plane, but the fact that they can do this has little bearing upon the use which the rest of us make of it. Our immediate problem is not to foresee and decide how the future generations will get into the wilderness, but rather to see that there is a wilderness.

Man has never been known to live a worthwhile life on bread alone. Man has a soul, he has a mind, and he has a body. Adequate nourishment of each phase is necessary if mankind is to survive as a superior being.

Each of us has a fundamental need to relate himself to the universe. Without this there is frustration. We are learning to our regret some of the results of this condition: More crime, more neurotics, more shattered morals among our own circle of acquaintances. How better can man relate to the universe than by hiking in the wilderness?

There are those who would use our wilderness for quick exploitation and profits, then there are those who take away only inspiration—to face the dull days ahead; to shape a better character; to live a better life. A hiker in this magnificiently complex scheme of nature is privileged to "drink it in," to savor of it, to become although fleetingly, a part of it. This wilderness is a rare resource which we may so use and so reuse and still have it left.

Our collective knowledge has but scratched the surface of nature's complexities. A wilderness area is a naturally balanced set of circumstances about which we have only a slight understanding. These last natural "laboratories" may offer answers to questions vital to medicine, geology, agriculture—even existence itself. To exploit such a resource before we know what answers we are looking for would be catastrophic. The wilderness is a reservoir of scientific information which most of us cannot even comprehend. To evaluate the resources of such an area based upon our present knowledge would be getting the cart before the horse. I favor the immediate withdrawal of our wilderness areas from further nibbling, with the provision for these "laboratories" to serve as background for correlated scientific field studies ad infinitum. Let these studies be the bases for any change in the areas' uses.

I would like to quote Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court, a man of wisdom and judgment as well as of long experience in the wilds. He says, "The residue of wilderness in America has reached a minimum. Man

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must be able to escape civilization if he is to survive. The struggle of our time is to maintain an economy of plenty and yet to keep man's freedom intact. Roadless areas are one pledge to freedom."

In addition to meeting wilderness to satisfy man's need to relate to the universe, and for its provision of a scientific laboratory valuable beyond our comprehension, the wilderness can help close the "muscle gap." We seem to accept as fact that high industrialization of the United States has made physical exertion unnecessary—hence our general body health is reaching the point of disaster—reportedly ahead of any other place in the world. Commenting in the November Reader's Digest on this situation, Max Eastman makes a plea for a better muscular health and well-being and adds, "The indisputable muscle gap between us and those who would bury us may well in the long run prove more disastrous than the alleged missile gap ever will be."

There are many who deplore the slump in our general health. Some say that bringing "civilization" into our wilderness areas is one sign that we are getting soft and flabby. We who have hiked in roadless areas know that those trips of effort and exertion gave us more exhilaration than any trip by automobile.

We in Idaho have been accused often of wanting to keep everyone out of our State except our own friends and that development which would help our own economic field. This accusation may be justified. Whether it is or isn't we must accept the facts of life in the expanded world we live in.

There is a crying need for wilderness, a glorious body of which we have in our State. It is a strategic resource which we must learn to use more and learn to share more. There are those who say we can't afford to take it from potential industrialization. I say we can't afford not to.

STATEMENT OF GRIDLEY D. ROWLES, MCCALL, IDAHO

My name is Gridley D. Rowles. I am manager of the Gem State State Telephone Co. of McCall, Idaho. I am a lifetime resident of Idaho and a frequent user of the Idaho Primitive Area. I am a licensed packer and guide. I am opposed to the passage of S. 174.

S. 174 is an unnecessary duplication of the present operation and administration of the National Forest area of Idaho. We have primitive areas whose existence is being assured by the administration policy of the National Forest Service. The policy of multiple use for these areas is the only answer.

The polices of the Department of Agriculture as administered by the National Forest Service are being handled in an efficient manner. We have a few minor difficulties, but these policies could continue indefinitely in an efficient manner as long as the difficulties can be settled on a local level, so that the regional and local people have the authority to act on these problems for the best interests of everyone. S. 174 would eliminate the possibility of ever answering the local problems on a local level where the greatest interest lies. The solutions should be arrived at by the people who are best qualified—who know the conditions as they exist.

The passage of S. 174 into law would have a disastrous effect on the economy of Idaho. It would completely eliminate or restrict to a point of less than practical application the utilization of our primitive areas.

The present administration in conjunction with the local game management has been the key to the continued existence and improved conditions of wildlife and its associated recreation. This has developed to a point where it is probably the most important item of interest in this area of Idaho.

There are many people who live adjacent to or within this area. They make their living, with the utmost in consideration for the future, by utilizing the facilities of mining, stockraising, timber, and recreation. They make this area available to anyone who desires to take part in or enjoy the multiple uses of these areas.

The proper consideration of multiple use is the key to the control and preservation of the greatest resource of all—water—which is absolutely necessary for our existence and beneficial to mankind almost beyond conception. These facts exist now. Why should anyone want to change them?

This attempted change casts a very definite derrogatory reflection on the character and ability of the people who through the years have built up the experience to provide the solutions to these problems and administrate accordingly for the best of all concerned.

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This attempted change has already cost a considerable amount of money which was not necessary. Any more cost would definitely be within the realm of a ridiculous expenditure. To further the cause of Government acquisition and control of State and local rights, a finalization of which would be an illness from which we as a nation could never recover.

S. 174 is a negative and back-door approach to a problem that exists only in the minds of a few and is even then of an imaginary nature. This is likened unto a situation where an accused man is guilty until proven innocent. This is quite consistent with some other forms of government on this earth. However, we have been taught for almost 200 years that this is absolutely against the basic concept of the original Bill of Rights and our own Constitution and every person should extend the utmost effort to see that this never comes to pass.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD G. REID, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I wish to thank you for giving me the opportunity to exercise my democratic privileges today.

My name is Richard Reid; I am a resident of Moscow, Idaho. Before making my statement concerning the wilderness bill (S. 174). I would like to make it clear that I am not a member of any of the pressure groups lobbying for or against the bill. I do not belong to the Sierra Club or the Wilderness Society. I am not a lumberman or miner. I am a forester by profession and at present I am doing graduate work in the forest sciences. I have been trained in forest resource management and have worked for public forestry agencies prior to entering graduate school. The opinions expressed are my own, formulated after studying the bill in question and allowing sufficient meditation on its implications.

It is not my intention to delve into the economic problems which will be created by passage of this bill. You have heard much on that score and will undoubtedly hear more. I am opposed to the bill chiefly because I feel that it represents another intrusion of the Federal Government into local problems by way of omnibus legislation. All-inclusive legislation of his type has almost always created more problems than it solves because of its inherent inflexibility. This bill is not strengthening congressional control over the public domain, as some have said: it is actually weakening it. As the situation now stands, Congress can through affirmative action create a wilderness area from the public domain. Through provisions of this bill, the present power of affirmative action is reduced to one of a mere veto over recommendations of the executive branch.

Furthermore, passage of this bill would deal a serious blow to the morale of our resource managers. You would, in effect, be saying that they are not capable of managing these lands. It may be asked, if they are not, who is? All of this leads to the fact that the creation of wilderness areas can and has been fairly and effectively carried out by administrative action. The record speaks for itself. Since the agencies which are responsible for setting up these areas have had the authority to do so, the actual amount of wilderness, wild, primitive, roadless, and canoe area acreage has increased over the original dedications. We certainly are not losing the wilderness, nor are we likely to do so as long as we maintain confidence in our resource managers.

Since this bill is destined to come up for consideration by the House of Representatives in the next session of Congress, I would like to recommend that the House of Representatives consider the following amendments to the bill as passed by the Senate. I believe these amendments would make the bill much sounder from a resource management and democratic standpoint:

(1) Delete the word "system" from the title and all other places where it appears in connection with a "wilderness preservation system." By making it a system now is inviting the formation of a separate administrative body in the future. This, obviously, would create administrative chaos. It has been said that this will not happen, but why even lay the groundwork for such to occur?

(2) Reword the section concerning the Forest Service land so that these lands will be given the same treatment as those of the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service; that is, study first, then include. This passage as it now stands is a thinly veiled attempt by pressure groups to include large acreages in wilderness without determining whether wilderness is the highest use for these lands. From a management point of view this is a bad practice. Each individual area has its individual problems for which its own individual solution must be found

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through thorough study before it is reclassified. These areas are not in such danger of being logged or mined as to cause them to be stampeded into wilderness classification without having their qualifications thoroughly reviewed by those trained to do so. This section of the bill deserves serious study.

(3) Wildlife refuges and game ranges have no place in the proposed wilderness system. An important part of their management is manmade habitat improvement. Passage of this bill will exclude such work. It may be argued that special provisions may be made for this, but if that is the case, we are right back where we started, so why create the extra redtape of including these areas to begin with?

(4) Provision is made for the acquisition of private land within a wilderness boundary. But no provision is made for a case where a landowner does not want to give up his land. Will the property be condemned and the owner thrown off? If this is the case, then the bill should be rejected on this account alone. We cannot tolerate any government takeover of private property, especially for a purpose such as this.

(5) Change the section setting up an advisory land-use commission in States having more than 90 percent of the land in Federal ownership to include States having more than 50 percent owned by the Government. The Government has a responsibility to those States in which it owns the majority of the land to be sure that local economies are not undermined. This can best be done by meeting with responsible citizens of these areas prior to any reclassification to determine the effect of such reclassification on local areas. Local problems should be resolved on a local level.

(6) Finally, for ease of administration, the details outlined under "Special Provisions" could easily be decided at a lower level than Presidential level. After all, the President is only taking someone else's advice since he is not as well informed on these matters as are many below him. There are many problems in this Nation which could and should be solved without going clear to Washington.

By enacting the amendments outlined above, the wilderness bill will become a sounder piece of legislation, but its basic principle still cannot be condoned. The job which this bill tries to do is being done conscientiously and objectively now on the administrative level. So why should we complicate things by taking them higher into the Government where the final decisions will be based on advice given by those in lower positions who formerly did the job so well? And why should Congress willingly give another of its constitutional powers, that of control of the public domain, to the executive branch? Little by little this giving up on congressional power, the people's voice, to the executive branch will undermine our system of government.

I respectfully ask that the members of this committee keep constantly in mind the implications this bill will have on future resource problems and our very system of government itself. It should not be seized as an opportunity for political advancement as was done in the Senate.

Thank you again for allowing me to speak before you today.

Mrs. PROST. Is Mr. Dexter Barnett here?

Apparently not.

Without objection the statement of the Barnett Logging Co., which is in opposition to the legislation, will be placed in the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

TESTIMONY BY DEXTER BARNETT, MANAGER, THE BARNETT LOGGING CO., AHSAHKA, IDAHO

I wish to inform the House Interior Subcommittee that the Barnett Logging Co. is certainly opposed to the passage of S. 174, more commonly known as the wilderness bill.

The operational activities of the Barnett Logging Co. are centered in the Clearwater Forest, on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, very near the boundary of the so-called primitive area. We are very familiar with the conditions that exist in a wilderness area.

Timber products industries are some of the greatest contributors to the economic welfare of the people. Mining of mineral resources is another. The

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raising of livestock is yet another. Each of these basic industries would be seriously damaged by the making of the wilderness bill into law.

One-hundred percent sustained yield has long been the coveted goal of the timber products industries. By locking up of vast quantities of old growth timber (as S. 174 proposes to do), we only succeed in creating a great waste of overripe timber and cause the surrounding areas to become so overloaded by public need that perpetual yield would become impossible.

In addition to the above, there are other and probably more serious problems which would result if the wilderness bill were passed by the House. Great blocks of land, which would be unprotected from such hazards as fire, insect infestation, disease, overpopulation of game, etc., would be created and insured of staying that way.

The problems of mining and livestock are comparative in character. I do not have to speak for them, but, I do speak with them.

Knowing the proposed areas as I do, without proper access, I have grave doubts as to whether the average citizen would penetrate more than a very few miles into these vast man-made firetraps. Multiple use is the only method by which proper access can be created.

After weighing all the various facets of this controversial question I am forced to reach only one conclusion. The real goal of the proponents of this type of legislation is not what it seems. They are not nearly so concerned with preserving a great American heritage as they are with transfering the control of our every economic and social activity from local to Federal authority.

The wilderness bill is just another step being forged in the ladder that reaches toward a welfare state.

I sincerely hope that at least the Representatives of the State of Idaho bear in mind that the people who made their jobs possible are very deeply concerned about this matter.

Mrs. PROST. The next witness is Mr. Franklin Jones, of Boise, Idaho.

Mr. Jones, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF FRANKLIN JONES, BOISE, IDAHO, ON BEHALF OF ADA COUNTY FISH AND GAME LEAGUE

Mr. JONES. Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, I am Franklin Jones, residing at Boise, Idaho.

After sitting all day yesterday in this very interesting hearing, I have destroyed my original statement in favor of S. 174 and have compiled a few remarks inspired from what has been said here.

The most impressive thing from my notes is the repetition made in the remarks of those in opposition to the bill. They run about like this:

The natural resources of this land will be locked up, the tax structure of the local governments will be ruined, school systems will be damaged because taxable lands will be taken out of production, the mining industry will be hamstrung beyond all revival, the grazing of sheep and cattle will be curtailed so that the ranchers will go broke, the ranch payrolls will drop off and base ranchlands will become worthless, local business that depends upon the livestock industry will fail and settlers who gave their all to make homes in the West will have to give up, the timber locked up by this land grab will be destroyed by insects and fire, sawmills will fail to the ultimate end of the counties dependent upon the free enterprise.

These ever-increasing withdrawals of public lands from use and given over to the benefit of the wealthy East who have the political power will be detrimental to those who rightfully deserve the blessings of the western lands.

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The mining industry, which is the basis of the opening of the West, will be ruined by this bureaucratic withdrawal of the public lands, the basic mining laws will be violated, and prospecting will come to an end because it will no longer be profitable to search out the precious metals.

These shameless land grabs by the Federal Government are unconstitutional and are the worst kind of class legislation; the whole plan usurps the democratic principle of government this country of ours was dedicated to, and so on and so forth.

As I took these notes yesterday I was moved to review a book that I read some time ago called "Breaking New Ground" by Gifford Pinchot, who, as you know, was the man with President Teddy Roosevelt who set aside the national forest reservation system between 1900 and 1908, the same system that many opponents of S. 174 praised so highly yesterday.

Last night I reviewed parts of this book, and believe it or not, my friends, the same objections were made during those days by those vested and organized groups that stormed the Halls of Congress, trying by fair means or foul to stop the conservation movement that set aside the national forest system that is admitted and was praised all day yesterday by opponents of this wilderness bill.

Last night I reviewed this book, as I said. It is startling to review the bitter opposition and the ends that powerful organized groups used to stop conservation in those days. It is even more revealing and a bit spooky to find almost the same language and quotations used in their efforts to stop Roosevelt and Pinchot in their efforts in the public good. I wish I had the time to quote you from some of these pages in the book and also to read to you from the Congressional Record of that time.

Fact was abandoned for sensational statements in fighting the national forest movement, as my notes show were used here all day yesterday. All this in spite of the repeated assurances in the bill that certain things were safeguarded, that no new areas were being set aside, that due process would be used before considering changes of boundaries. The same assurances were repeated early in the day yesterday by Congresswoman Pfost in charge of this hearing, but speaker after speaker used up his 5 minutes to repeat the same accusations and doubts as were used so long ago for the same purpose; namely, to block a historical movement toward conservation.

In closing I can only urge that someone in a responsible position review the records of this hearing, to see, as I have seen, that the words and ideas used are but a repeat performance of organized efforts to kill the national forest movement at the turn of the century, and bear in mind that history repeats itself.

If the repeat in this case reflects another organized effort of vested interests to squelch a needed conservation movement for the good of our national future, then there also should be a historical repeat ending in approval by those who are now entrusted with important decisions in conservation based on evidence at hand which includes results of this hearing.

Obviously we favor the bill. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Jones. [Applause.]

Is Mr. Bart Brassey, managing director of the Associated Industries of Idaho here?

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Mr. Brassey was heard yesterday reading another statement, I believe, and wished to appear on behalf of himself today.

He is not here.

Mr. R. G. Cox is the next witness.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF R. G. COX, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. Cox. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am R. G. Cox and spoke yesterday in behalf of the Inland Empire Multiple-Use Committee and, in view of the fact that other people have spoken for themselves, I thought it would be well if I could have the same privilege.

I will not take too much time to review what has been said. Extreme statements have been made by both sides concerning this important legislation. The extreme statements which have been stressed by the people in favor of the legislation, I think, need a little bit of answering.

The following items are respectfully submitted for your consideration of the pros and cons in regard to S. 174, as amended, and passed by the Senate.

Exhibit A—clipping from Lewiston Morning Tribune, October 20, 1961, quoting the following statements attributed to one of the chief sponsors of S. 174.

These statements are noteworthy because they merely repeat what has been said so many times by the powerful wilderness lobby in Washington, D.C. The statements are typical of the half-truths and misrepresentations used by some wilderness extremists in striving to arouse the emotions of uninformed people, thereby generating unwitting grassroots support for such unnecessary and dangerous legislation as S. 174.

One:

The wilderness can be preserved without taking one dollar from anyone's pocket.

This statement is not factual. A conservative estimate of the present cost of protecting the vast forest areas of the proposed 55 million acre wilderness system is several million dollars annually. This is for just maintaining the basic organization and personnel for fire suppression in normal years. In bad fire years the cost is many times higher. The cost would be even greater to handle the problems of insect and diesase protection and control, trail stabilization to protect watershed values, big game management, and management of the wilderness recreation use.

Congress is required to appropriate these essential funds to protect and preserve the wilderness. In spite of popular fallacy, this money must still come from the pockets of U.S. citizens, nearly 700,000 of whom are Idaho residents.

Because of the excessively severe restrictions under S. 174, which would have the force of law, the wilderness areas will produce an insignificant income. There could be no revenues from timber harvest or mineral development—the backbone of the economy of many Western States. Hence the bulk of the cost of maintaining the wilderness

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areas will have to be borne by the productivity of the lands being managed for full multiple use.

I am strongly in favor of maintaining a reasonable area of wilderness. But let us not deceive ourselves into thinking they will be "for free."

Two:

The allowable cut of merchantable timber from our national forest land will not be reduced by a single tree. Not one mining operation will be shut down. It will not remove a single acre of grazing land.

This statement, while basically true, is extremely misleading. Also, it completely overlooks the future necessity of our western public land States to meet the rapidly increasing demand for more productive jobs. These jobs must be provided by expanding forest products, agricultural, grazing, and mineral industries.

The existing sawmill capacity in the West is in most areas more than adequate to handle the supply of timber in both wilderness and nonwilderness areas. Thousands of western citizens are completely dependent on these mills for their livelihood. These mills are, of course, drawing their timber from multiple-use areas, and none from wilderness and primitive areas. Because the bulk of the present merchantable timber is naturally overmature, it is growing slowly or not at all. It must be harvested soon to prevent excessive losses from insects and decay.

Of course, under modern forest management, the areas logged over are immediately restocked to young trees—either through natural seedfall or through planting. However, at least 50 years will be required to bring these new, young forests to a harvestable sawtimber age. Therefore, once the existing supply of overage timber is harvested, there is a strong likelihood that some sawmills would be forced to shut down unless the bulk of the commercial timber in national forest primitive areas is made available.

The timber, forage, and minerals in wilderness areas will not be fully available for intelligent management and use under the wilderness bill. Therefore, to say that S. 174 would not reduce allowable cut of timber by a single tree, that it would not shut down a mining operation, that it would not remove a single acre from grazing is an extreme statement and most unrealistic if we but look to our future needs.

This comment is not intended to mean there should be no wilderness areas. On the contrary, I repeat, I am in favor of a reasonable acreage of wilderness. However, let us be realistic and acknowledge the costs and sacrifices to be required.

Three:

There is plenty of room in a great State like Idaho for the interests of the mining companies, the lumber operations, and the stockmen. The wilderness bill makes full allowance for their needs.

This also is a misleading statement, subject to real debate. It is partially answered by the preceding comment. In addition, may I say that many rank-and-file western citizens, not just "big" lumbermen, miners, and cattlemen, do not agree that S. 174 makes "full allowance" for the need to develop our State's natural resources.

The principal reason for this belief is the fact that if S. 174 becomes law, all present national forest primitive areas would become part of

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the wilderness system. The very severe restrictions on the use of these areas would make impossible a thorough geological and mineral exploration by modern methods. This maes the provision for a 10-year period almost meaningless from the standpoint of mineral evaluations.

Four:

> There is also room in Idaho for all those who go to the woods and mountains for hunting and fishing and for refreshment of soul and body. The wilderness bill protects their interests, too.

This statement is an emotional appeal to generate support for S. 174. No one would argue with the first sentence. But to suggest that the wilderness bill is necessary to protect these recreational values is, again, misleading. And to suggest that hunting, fishing, refreshment of soul and body are to be found only in wilderness areas is also misleading.

Outdoor recreation is a highly important part of a multiple-use program. The demands for this recreation are increasing rapidly. Many more people find refreshment of soul and body in nonwilderness areas than in true wilderness, simply because the nonwilderness areas, especially where developed for full multiple use, are much more accessible.

In support of this fact, I wish to present exhibit B, which is a reprint from page 12, Forestry Digest, February 1960, containing an article which points out that the wilderness visits to national forests are less than 1 percent of the total visits. This article is based on a report of Dr. R. E. McArdle, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

Exhibit C is a copy of a clipping from the October 1961 Lewiston Morning Tribune. It reports on a letter received by Senator Henry Dworshak from Chief Richard McArdle of the U.S. Forest Service. This letter clearly illustrates the critical problem of providing adequate protection against fire in wilderness and other roadless and inaccessible areas of our national forests. Mr. McArdle said that lack of roads makes quick and massive movement of firefighters not feasible. He further stated:

> This is a price the Nation must pay in order to have wilderness areas.

Mr. McArdle also stated that the Forest Service agreed that adequate road access not only helped firefighting but also that many more roads need to be built for the purpose of hunting, fishing, watershed management, prospecting, logging, and grazing.

Madam Chairman, these exhibits, and comments, are presented not to impugn the honesty and sincerity of legislators sponsoring the wilderness bill, but rather to illustrate that many statements made in support of S. 174 are based on incomplete analysis of the facts. It is significant that nearly all the statements made by congressional promoters of the bill repeat almost word-for-word the statements of extreme wilderness groups. This would seem to indicate that some of our western legislators serving in the National Government have bent a more sympathetic ear to the extreme wilderness lobbyists in Washington than they have to their constituents at home—the people who are so dependent on the public land natural resources.

Madam Chairman, I think it has been an education for all of us to hear local sentiment by the people who will be most affected by this legislation. It is gratifying that this subcommittee has taken time from a busy schedule to hold hearings in the West. I compliment you,

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Madam Chairman, for holding this hearing in Idaho so more of your home folks may present their views in person.

I want to stress that I am a user of wilderness areas, and strongly support classifying a reasonable acreage for this limited use. However, I strongly oppose setting aside any additional wilderness under Federal law until after a thorough study is made of their potential multiple-use values. I am specifically opposed to S. 174 in its present form because I feel it is unnecessary and dangerous legislation.

Mrs. PROST. Thank you, Mr. Cox. Committee policy does not permit putting clippings in the record. They will, however, be placed in the committee file. Our next witness is Mr. Lowell C. Moore, supervisor of the West Side Soil Conservation District of Roberts, Idaho.

You may proceed, Mr. Moore.

STATEMENT OF LOWELL C. MOORE, ROBERTS, IDAHO, SUPERVISOR OF THE WEST SIDE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Mr. MOORE. Madam Chairman, Congressman Olsen, ladies, and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to appear here in behalf of the soil conservation districts of Idaho and also as director of the national association.

We concur with recommendations made by our National Association of Soil Conservation Districts regarding this proposed act. Also, we recommend to you other possible amendments which can be made to better qualify the act for our Idaho condition.

I will give a résumé of our recommendations:

Our soil conservation district has a continuing active interest in the Nation's public lands. The conservation programs of hundreds of districts, particularly in the West, are affected in some degree by the management, use and disposition of these public lands.

As a general principle, we suggest the multiple-use policy of public land management.

We favor the treatment of public lands, acre for acre, in accordance with their needs for conservation and development. We favor the use of these lands, within their capabilities, for the greatest good of the greatest number of people for the longest time.

With water supplies prevailingly scarce over large portions of the West, we regard with great concern any proposed change in the land management system which would accentuate the existing water shortage, or which would serve as a barrier to the potential development and enlarged use of available water supplies.

We fear and believe the progressive inclusion of very substantial tracts of public land into the wilderness system, without adequate safeguards against excessive inclusions and against excessively limited use, would have these damaging effects.

We are concerned with the provision of the new wilderness benefits for some of the people may be authorized to the disadvantage of our communities and even larger numbers of our citizens.

In our opinion, S. 174 represents a major improvement over the wilderness bills introduced in recent years. The possibilities for open-end expansion of the wilderness system, which were implicit in the earlier proposals, have now been reduced.

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The present bill recognizes—although still inadequately, in our judgment—the potential need for—

establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof * * *.

It is encouraging to note, also, that in S. 174 there is an acknowledgment of the probable need for measures to control fire, insects, and disease in the proposed wilderness area.

We urgently recommend that your committee make seven revisions in 174, all of which in our judgment would remove grave deficiencies in the bill and make the proposed legislation more practical and constructive, not only for wilderness enthusiasts, but for the economy of the West and the public at large.

(1) It is of the utmost importance that section 3(f) be amended to provide that additions to the wilderness system be authorized only as a result of affirmative action of the Congress.

We strongly oppose the procedure set forth in the present section 3(f) for adding to wilderness areas. We do not believe it assures the certain review and deliberate consideration of all the essential factors and viewpoints that should precede wilderness decisions.

(2) In order to assure the careful and thorough appraisal of all the values involved in the assignment of lands to the wilderness system, we urgently recommend that the second sentence of section 3(b)(1) be amended to read as follows:

Following enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, within fifteen years—

(A) make a complete inventory of all the resources within each primitive area in the national forests;

(B) list the essential uses of these resources;

(C) evaluate the importance of such uses in serving present and potential interests of the United States and the people thereof; and

(D) proceed with such additional review, in accordance with paragraph (C), section 251.20 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, effective January 1, 1959, as will indicate the suitability or lack of suitability of each primitive area in the national forests for preservation as wilderness. He shall publish his findings and report them to the President.

It is our considered judgment that the inventory of resources within possible wilderness areas, and the uses of these resources, are the very substance on which wilderness decisions should be made. They should be specifically and deliberately required and the findings should be available to the public and to the Congress for a period of at least 6 months prior to the beginning of hearings by the appropriate committees of Congress on proposals to include additional areas in the wilderness system.

(3) We strongly recommend that the last sentence of section 6(c)(1) be amended so as to change it from a permissive to an affirmative authorization. We urge that this sentence be revised to read:

In addition, such measures shall be taken as are necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable.

In our opinion such control measures are not only prudent and necessary for the preservation of the wilderness areas themselves, but for the protection of adjoining and related lands affected by the condition of wilderness areas.

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(4) We recommend the addition of a sentence to section 6(c)(1) as follows:

Further, upon the determination by the Secretary that manipulation of the high watershed forest cover in a specific wilderness area would contribute substantially to water production and better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof, he shall direct such manipulation and provide for the establishment and maintenance of such reservoirs, and such water-conservation and water-production measures, as he deems beneficial.

Experience has demonstrated the value of high-altitude water storage in preserving the quality of water and minimizing evaporating losses. Storage high on the watershed can make water available for a greater diversity of uses than downstream storage. Manipulated forest cover, in contrast with stagnated forest cover, can add appreciably to water production and to the reduction of water waste.

(5) We recommend that section 6(c)(2) include the harvesting of timber where it is already in progress or where the harvesting of timber is the most beneficial use of the land. Handling of timber harvests to produce maximum water should also be considered as part of this use.

(6) We also recommend that section 6(c)(7) specifically state that the harvesting of fish and wildlife will be permitted under the jurisdiction of the State fish and game departments.

(7) We believe it to be of the utmost importance that section 3(1) be amended to provide that additions to the wilderness system be authorized only as a result of affirmative action by the Congress. We believe that full review and deliberate consideration of all the essential factors and viewpoints should precede all wilderness decisions.

Our soil conservation district is not opposed to the designation of carefully selected areas of public land as wilderness. For several years we have addressed ourselves to the thorough consideration of this matter. This position on wilderness and other land-withdrawal legislation was restated at the annual meeting of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, February 5–9, 1961, in Memphis, Tenn. It reads as follows:

The NASCD, in view of the rapidly expanding population of the Nation, recognizes the need for allocating areas of public lands to parks, defense, recreational, wilderness, and other noncommercial purposes. At the same time, we take the position that each and every allocation of public land to such specialized single-purpose use be made only after thorough study and justification; that any allocation of public lands transferred from multiple to restricted use be made only after a complete inventory of all the resources of the area involved—which sets forth their essential uses; that these uses be cataloged in accordance with the present and potential needs; and further, that we oppose vigorously all indiscriminate, unselective, and excessive allocations beyond the demonstrated, justified needs for the purposes indicated. Moreover, we strongly urge adequate provision for access roads, fire protection, watershed protection, and water production on all lands retired from multiple to restricted use.

Thank you.

Mrs. PROST. Mr. Moore, let me say, as a member of another important committee in the Congress, the Public Works Committee, I am also a member of the Watershed Development Subcommittee. I agree with you wholeheartedly that our watersheds must be protected here in the West, and that certainly is going to be a consideration that this committee will give very close scrutiny to when we are

considering this legislation, or any other legislation that might affect our watersheds.

I think I do not need to tell you or members of this audience that water is probably one of the most important resources we have today. If the present-day statistics are accurate, we are destined to have every gallon of sweet water allocated by the year 1975 or 1976, because our exploding population and our expanding industries require additional large quantities of water.

Therefore, you may rest assured this committee will give every consideration to watershed protection when this wilderness legislation is considered.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you.

Mrs. PFOST. Thank you, Mr. Moore.

Is there anyone else in the audience that has not been heard that has requested time to be heard?

I am advised that we have a copy of Mr. Max Yost's statement in opposition to the legislation. Without objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

OCTOBER 30, 1961.

Subject: Statement in opposition to S. 174.
Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman from Idaho,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I am Max Yost of Boise, Idaho, executive manager of the Associated Taxpayers of Idaho. I am a native of Idaho and have lived here all of my life except 1 year in England.

While there is considerable tax impact involved in the proposed wilderness system, my comments are as an individual resident of Idaho who has enjoyed the solitude and beauty of the Idaho back country. (Based upon 1960 property tax data from the State tax commission and U.S. Forest Service, the direct property tax on available timber when harvested would be $2,474,000. This does not include lumber which might be assessed at the mills or in retail inventories or any of the allied industries nor does it include the Forest Service funds returned for the local schools and roads.)

I have made many trips by air, packhorse, and on foot into the so-called wilderness area and so am not unfamiliar with the areas under question.

I do not believe it is necessary to forever close any area to multipurpose use in Idaho in order to provide a vestige of the primitive for our descendants. There will always be vast areas in Idaho available to be used by those who wish to see the primitive. For if the material resources are not of sufficient value to be economically extracted then the area will remain in the primitive state. If extraction of a resource is economical that fact in itself demonstrates the need for its use and the production of its wealth. The need of the wealth by the citizens of Idaho and the Nation is there and should be utilized.

The economy of Idaho and the Nation made it possible for me to enjoy my sojourns into the primitive. I do not wish to see that economy restricted in any way; it needs to be expanded. Rather than restriction, methods should be proposed so that greater multiple use can be made possible. Multiple use is possible, even compatible, each can compliment the other if proper allowances for their use is provided. It is not necessary for me to give detailed examples.

* * * * * * *

Mrs. PFOST. Without objection, the Weiser Chamber of Commerce resolution will be placed in the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

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(The resolution follows:)

WEISER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Weiser, Idaho, October 24, 1961.

To: Hon. Gracie Pfost, chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

From: Weiser Chamber of Commerce, Weiser, Idaho.

Subject: Hearings on wilderness system bill S. 174, McCall, October 30–31.

The Weiser Chamber of Commerce, at its regular meeting held on October 23, 1961, by unanimous vote, resolved to go on record as opposing the passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174.

We sincerely believe that the proposed wilderness bill fails in all respects to give adequate protection to Idaho's leading industries; namely, lumbering, mining, livestock, water resources, and the recreation and tourist industries.

There is no legal requirement in the bill that areas found to contain valuable timber, minerals, forage, or other resources must be eliminated from wilderness areas. The bill limits review prior to "wilderness" classification only to consideration of suitability for wilderness.

In other words, the Secretary of Agriculture would have the power to "lock up" a so-called wilderness area for as long as 10 years—over the 3 million acres of land now being utilized by Idaho citizens and tourists. The Secretary of Agriculture, alone, during that period, would have the power to determine the suitability of this land for preservation as wilderness.

There is no provision for congressional review which is the voice of the people. We are strongly opposed to any bill which delegates power to control the lives and industry of the citizens of Idaho to a bureau of the Federal Government.

There is no crisis which necessitates the further abdication of congressional control in favor of an executive branch of the Government.

Mining exploration would be eliminated under the provision that would permit no activity that would be incompatible with the wilderness concept.

The bill recognizes existing grazing rights, but adds that they are "subject to such restrictions and regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary holding jurisdiction over the area."

Bill S. 174 would destroy the potential for Idaho's growing tourist industry since it would limit the accessibility and enjoyment of our vast forest and mountain areas to a privileged few. This is incompatible with the principles of democracy and America's natural tradition of progress.

Passage of the bill by the Senate is a radical departure from U.S. public land policies which originally were established for the benefit of the economy of the Nation at large and the communities surrounding the public lands.

We, therefore, respectfully urge our Representatives to carefully consider the foregoing objections to bill S. 174 with a view in mind to the future consequences that could develop from passage of this bill and defeat it.

Respectfully submitted.

DENNIS SHEEHY, *President.*

Mrs. PFOST. Is there anyone else who desires to be heard on this legislation?

Mr. LONG. Madam Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement, but I would like 10 seconds.

Mrs. PFOST. If you will step to the microphone and give your full name for the record, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BOB LONG, PRESIDENT, IDAHO COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF HIGHWAY DISTRICTS

Mr. LONG. I am Bob Long, president of the Idaho County Association of Highway Districts. We are the recipients of the largest amount of the share of the Forest Service money that comes into the State of Idaho. We are selfish—we want the mature timber that is usable.

Thank you.

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Mrs. PROST. Does anyone else wish to be heard?

Let the Chair take this opportunity to thank you people for making it possible to wind up our hearings on schedule today. We have been most appreciative of your cooperation, particularly in having your statements ready with the desired five copies. This facilitated our moving forward very, very much.

Our appreciation, too, for your very tolerant attitude in helping us to expedite these hearings.

Let me say, too, that people in the State of Washington, the State of Nevada, and the State of Oregon requested hearings to be held, and perhaps even more resquests have come in which I do not know about, and we were not able to hold hearings on the wilderness legislation, in those States. We devoted an extra half day here to McCall, Idaho, which is a full half day more than any city where we are going to be holding hearings. So we tried to be fair with you.

My thanks to each and every one of you for cooperating with us.

I believe Mr. Olsen is seeking recognition at this time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Folks, I, too, want to thank you for having conducted yourselves so very well and helped us have this hearing as rapidly as possible. I sincerely am thankful to you for your sincere expressions of opinion on the legislation. I hope that some of you have made observations, and friendly observations, of the opposition to your particular viewpoint.

I have some observations that I think everyone should pay attention to in the future with regard to this legislation, because, whether this bill is adopted, this contest will go on.

If the bill is passed, there will still be a contest about wilderness areas. If the bill is not passed, there will still be a contest about these wilderness areas.

As a matter of fact, just to bring to your attention, for the Cape Cod part of Massachusetts there was authorization for a $16 million project to buy real estate for a national park. Of course, a lot of people will have to be bought out to establish that national park. So it is not just here that this contest is present.

Here are my observations:

I note that it is a question of how much public lands will be converted to private ownership. It is a question of how fast the public lands will become part of private ownership. The question is whether or not you believe in public ownership of land and how much ownership. It is a question of how much public land is converted to private ownership by multiple use.

Does multiple use lead inevitably to private ownership and, thereupon, to single use?

I welcome your comments, but I want you to be tolerant of the committee, too. We have got to make a decision.

Thanks very much for your expression of tolerance to each other in the course of this hearing.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. PROST. I should like to take this opportunity to thank Mayor Roberts for making the many arrangements, running the many errands for the committee, and doing the many things that have made it possible for these hearings to function smoothly. I also want to

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express our "thanks" to the manager of the Shore Lodge, Mr. Edwards, who had to bring in extra people because his regular staff, of course, has been cut down because the season has ended. We are most appreciative to Mr. Edwards for having exerted the many efforts he did in making us comfortable over at the Shore Lodge. I also want to thank the many others who have run many errands, made telephone calls, and made these hearings, in my opinion, successful.

My deep appreciation to each and every one of you. I have been most proud of you for the past 2 days. Thank you very much. Here at McCall we have received a number of statements concerning the bill and, without objection, these statements will be made a part of the record at this point.

(Subsequent to the hearing the committee received numerous communications. Those that were submitted for the record and qualified for inclusion in the record under committee rules and policy are included at this point, in alphabetical order; other communications, clippings, etc., are in the committee file.)

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: As a mountaineer, I strongly urge passage of wilderness bill S. 174 by the House.

Certainly the Representatives have a majority of interest in preserving our national wilderness areas against big businesses who want to "use" it. We westerners are willing to fight for it—even against the Forest Service if it is not fighting for the protection of the wilderness areas.

It is urgent that we save wilderness areas for our own children and future generations, or there is danger that they may grow up not knowing what a deer's hoof looks like, what a deer's voice sounds like, or how and where it and other wild animals and birds live in the wilderness.

Dr. Olaus J. Murie (Mountaineer official) speaking of the support of wilderness coming mainly from the crowded Eastern States says: "People believe in what they do not have." Representatives coming from those States where "they who have, believe," must implement that belief with action, else, inevitably, they and their fellow citizens will become have nots.

Most sincerely,

MRS. VIVIAN WARD CHINOS.

(Enclosure: Excerpts from July Mountaineer's Bulletin.)

P.S.—If it is possible that letters such as mine are reprinted for the record, I would deem it a great honor if you would have a copy sent to the Mountaineers, Post Office Box 122, Seattle 11, Wash., one to Senator Henry M. Jackson and one to Mrs. Vivian Ward Chinos, 614 Boylston E., Seattle, Wash.

I do not have a typewriter and currently do not have carbon but I do so want the Mountaineers to have this proof of my loyalty.

V.W.C.

ADA COUNTY FISH & GAME LEAGUE,
Boise, Idaho, October 25, 1961.

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I have been instructed by a unanimous vote of our club to write you in support and favor of the passage of the "wilderness bill." All 250 plus members and their families are deeply concerned with this vital resource which is so essential to the future heritage of our children.

It is requested that our approval be made part of the official record.

Thank you,

W. W. BENSON, *President.*

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BOTHELL, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

DEAR MADAM: Speaking for the Seattle Audubon Society, please add our 390 voices in support of the wilderness bill, and make it a matter of record.

Yours truly,

R. M. ADAMS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 22, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

SIR: I support the wilderness bill, S. 174, because it will give statutory protection to those portions of public lands that have wilderness value. Such lands left unprotected, do not remain wilderness long. Logging, mining, and other commercial interests are always ready to exploit an unprotected area. An example is the logging of the Whitechuck River Valley and the attempted exclusion, for the same purpose, of the Suiattle River and Agnes Creek Valleys from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. But even wilderness areas are only protected by regulations of a bureau under a department of the Government, regulations which can be changed without the approval of the people. Whether we have wilderness, whether we have commercial exploitation, or whether we have a balance of both depends on the interests of key administrators—men who are not elected by the people. Public lands belong to all the people, and under this bill the people through Congress could protect the portion of these lands that have wilderness value.

Respectfully,

VERNON R. AINARDI.

SEATTLE, WASH.

CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE,
House Interior Insular Affairs Committee,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to register myself in favor of the Wilderness Act.

I am very much in favor of national legal protection of wild areas which would be provided by the wilderness bill under consideration by Congress at this time.

I spend a good fraction of my summers enjoying the wilderness areas of the Northwest. It would be a crime to upset the entire ecological balance of these areas by permitting roads and other manmade objects to be built within their areas. These areas should be left alone and set aside not only as recreational areas, but also as reminders and examples of perfect biological balance before the hand of human beings had interfered. Maybe future generations will become more aware of the importance of soil conservation, reforestation, etc., by comparing wilderness areas with other areas which have been tragically misused by man.

I regret that I am not able to attend these hearings in person due to my job which I cannot leave.

Sincerely,

MARGARET ALBRECHT,
Mrs. Robert G. Albrecht.

GENERAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash.

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS: I would like to go on record as being strongly in favor of the Wilderness Act as passed by the Senate as S. 174. I am also in favor of a similar bill which is now in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

I feel that wilderness is such an important part of our heritage that dedicated wilderness areas should be protected by a Federal law such as the wilderness bill. With such a law in force, any and all changes in boundaries or administrative policies of such wilderness areas will have to be considered and passed upon by elected representatives of the people. At present these areas are protected

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only by administration sufferance, and changes can be made at will by administrative heads of agencies.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT G. ALBRECHT.

MISSOULA, MONT., *October 25, 1961.*

Hon. ARNOLD OLSEN,
House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho:

The Western Montana Fish & Game Association representing 2,300 members support early and favorable action on long-needed wilderness bill. Please have this read into the records of the hearing.

Respectfully submitted.

DON ALDRICH,
President, Western Montana Fish & Game Association.

STATEMENT OF C. M. BARTON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, THE ANIMALS' CRUSADERS, INC.

The Animals' Crusaders, Inc., is especially concerned with the protection and preservation of wildlife. This includes, naturally, the protection and preservation of our natural resources; for of what use to protect wild animals and birds if their natural habitat is being threatened with destruction?

Since the First World War the natural resources of the United States have been shockingly exploited; indeed the very word "exploit" has come to have an incorrect definition, such as: "Such and such a piece of wilderness is strategically situated for exploitation." A similar incorrect connotation is placed on the word "harvest." For instance: Such and such a national forest is ripe for "harvesting." Also the wildlife in certain protected areas, becoming well established, is ripe for "harvesting." [Sic.]

Let us face these facts: It appears that there is a positive scheme afoot to fool the public. The use of certain phrases is encouraged, they are even included in the national jargon, in order that the recent aggressive and vicious inroads through the wilderness, national parks and national forests, may be taken for granted; accepted as inevitable. "We cannot go against progress" is frequently repeated parrot fashion, just as it was intended to be.

About 25 years ago a world-famed naturalist stated, in regard to the dangerous threat to extinction of further species of our valuable wildlife, that: "This is not merely the 11th hour, it is nearly 12 o'clock." The position with regard to our wilderness is precisely the same.

Five wasted years ago Senate bill 174 was introduced into the U.S. Senate, for the gravely needed protection of our sadly disappearing wilderness. During the intervening years since that day our legislators, listening to the voice of persuasion, and taking seriously the threats of private corporations, have fiddled while Rome burned. The bill has been so emasculated, so maltreated that it is now unrecognizable. It is weak as water, but not as healthful.

We urge the removal of all, and any, crippling amendments that would give advantage to commercial interests. Considering the total area of these United States the percentage of our wilderness areas at the present time is pathetically small. Also as time ticks rapidly past us, they are becoming so manhandled that many of them are no longer, technically "wilderness."

The use of noisy speedboats in the national parks; the use of "tote-goats" on the trails, and logging in our State parks, as well as hunting in the national forests, gives the lie to the titles placed before nationally owned lands.

We urge the passage of S. 174 in its original state.

ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
Phoenix, Ariz., November 14, 1961.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: Attached to this letter you will please find five copies of a statement which the Arizona Cattle Growers Association wishes to enter

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in the record on behalf of the members of the association, when wilderness legislation is being considered by your committee.

We can assure you that this statement represents the sincere thinking of every member, and we believe we can safely say, of every cattleman in the Western States.

Thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ABBIE W. KEITH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF THE ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION IN OPPOSITION TO THE ENACTMENT OF WILDERNESS LEGISLATION AS PROVIDED IN S. 174 PASSED BY THE U.S. SENATE IN THE 87TH CONGRESS

The following statement was authorized by the directors of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, meeting November 2, 1961:

"The Arizona Cattle Growers Association is a voluntary association of range cattlemen and counts a majority of the cattlemen in Arizona in its membership. All 14 counties within the State are affiliated through their various county associations.

"A majority of the members of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association operate family-size ranches.

"A majority of the members operate their ranches on public lands.

"A major (87.98 percent) of Arizona is public land. A majority of the remaining 12.03 percent of private land is confined to the cities, towns, and larger irrigation districts.

"These facts compel our members to use public lands to graze their cattle. Many were using these same lands before the creation of the public land agencies, and have used them continuously since.

"A great many of these family-size ranches have been handed down from generation to generation.

"Grazing livestock on public lands has been one of the major basic industries of Arizona. This industry has favored multiple use of our public lands.

"The multiple use of our public lands is beneficial to numerous industries, as well as to the general economy of Arizona. S. 174 stifles the multiple-use concept.

"To divert the many wild and wilderness areas in Arizona to a single use would place an undue tax burden on the State, the counties, and the numerous school districts.

"The use of public land is vital to the State of Arizona. It is vital to the average American tourist who will never be interested in nor see a wilderness area.

"Many of the members of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association live in, and are using the wilderness and wild areas, and they are well informed as to potential usage. They have been willing and have always shared usage on a multiple-use basis.

"In conclusion, may we urge your committee to reject S. 174 and all other proposed legislation that would limit the use of public lands.

"We also urge that any changes in boundaries or additions to presently established wildernesses require approval by Congress, and that any new areas be created only by act of Congress."

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 9, 1961.*

DEAR SIR: I favor passage of the wilderness bill. Esthetic and recreational values are hard to measure, but this does not make the values less necessary or valuable to the American people.

Those who feel that all our natural resources must be put on a cash basis seem to be overlooking the large amount of revenue that the area is producing right now, through the expenditures of hunters, fishermen, and outdoors people in general. This is revenue that will increase as more people use the resources that now exist. Reducing or destroying this self-perpetuating resource for the benefit of a comparatively small number of private individuals does not seem to me to be in the best interests of the people of the State of Idaho.

Changes can be made in wilderness management if future experience proves it necessary, but if the wilderness is destroyed now, there will be no way of replacing it.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR H. ARP.

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PORT ANGELES, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I would like to take this opportunity to make a statement, to be placed on record, in support of the proposed wilderness bill, S. 174. I urge passage of this bill to provide for the preservation of wilderness areas across the Nation both as an individual American citizen and as the representative of the Olympic Conservation Council of Port Angeles, Wash.

It is sincerely hoped that this letter will be but one of many from those American citizens who are aware of the great need of this kind of protection for our great American heritage.

Sincerely,

GERALD E. AURAND,
President, Olympic Conservation Council.

SEATTLE, WASH.

MRS. CHAIRMAN, REPRESENTATIVE GRACIE PFOST:

I want the wilderness bill to pass. Please protect our heritage—the wilderness—for people to enjoy without cost. The wealthy can go to the Bahamas and find beauty, but anyone, even the poor, can walk into the park areas and see Nature undesecrated by money-hungry people.

Every year I hike in the mountains. I see, and pass through, logged-off areas. They keep taking more and more forest land, and making immense wasteland. And it takes 70 years for another cool forest, harboring small animals and birds, to grow again.

Protect our wilderness. People a hundred years from now will thank you.

Please make this request a part of the permanent record.

Thank you.

DORIS BALCH.

PORTLAND, OREG., *October 28, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Please enter the following communication as a part of the House wilderness bill hearing record.

As a biologist for over 25 years, I am most interested in assisting in the preservation of the wilderness, not only from the recreational standpoint, but for another equal need of holding these areas untouched for scientific pursuits. With the small exception of these few remaining untouched areas, there are no others in this country that provide any glimpse of conditions prior to the onrush of settlement by the white man. Therefore, only the inaccessible areas of the West are available to be preserved in a virgin condition. These wilderness areas would not only provide the last refuges for rare animals and plants, but would also allow the study of the interaction between organisms and their environments under conditions which have existed for long periods of time.

The opposition to wilderness today is not unlike that of the western timber industry in their stand against Gifford Pinchot's proposed forest reserves back in the early days of the 20th century. Today the industry, as well as all citizens, realizes the wisdom of this conservation.

As has been said before and most aptly, this great and prosperous Nation is not so poor that it must sacrifice its remaining dedicated wilderness, nor so rich that it can afford to lose it—or to risk losing it by lack of adequate protection.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL W. BATES.

NAMPA, IDAHO,
October 26, 1961.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please include this letter as part of the record of your hearing in McCall October 30 and 31.

I am in favor of the wilderness bill.

Yours truly,

The H. W. BARRICKS.

BARTON, STODDARD & MILHOLLIN,
Boise, Idaho, October 27, 1961.

Re national wilderness bill.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As lifetime residents of the West and as members of a firm whose livelihood is entirely dependent on the prosperity of this region and as family people who enjoy the use of our "Great Out-of-Doors" for family outings, we wish to register our strongest possible objection to the withdrawal of large tracts of land from true multipurpose use.

Our firm, as consulting engineers, is engaged in the inception, planning, and building of new facilities that are a part of the growth of this region. In our capacity we are in a unique position to see how the development of new resources is continually adding to our general economic growth. With the withdrawal of a portion of these potential resources, growth will be retarded. We protest on this basis.

All of the members of this firm are raising families here. One of the advantages we enjoy in this area is the continued use of the ever-expanding network of forest roads for our recreational pleasures. The withdrawal of these lands from development will remove indefinitely the possibility of our access to these areas. We protest again that this restriction of use to those few people who can afford expensive "pack trips" is unfair to the general resident.

We the undersigned hope that you will agree with us that the true multiple-use concept for these lands is the only method whereby our Nation can continue to be a better place to live.

Respectfully submitted.

BRUCE W. STODDARD, P.E.
S. M. BARTON, P.E.
AUSTIN B. MILHOLLIN, P.E.

SEATTLE, WASH.,
October 28, 1961.

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
In care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I request that this letter be made a part of the printed record of the House wilderness bill hearing.

I am writing to urge support of the wilderness bill, S. 174. I have visited many of the areas that will be affected by this bill. Year by year, it becomes more apparent that we must do everything that we can to save the few remaining wilderness areas in this country from the encroachment of the machine age with its mechanization, chemicals, and pollution. Where, but in our wilderness areas, will the scientist of the future be able to study the true cycle of nature. In other areas the land is torn up by machines, insects and plants are killed by chemicals, and the air and the water is polluted by industrial waste. Even today, we are affected by the greed and mismanagement of the past generations because they plundered, burned, and laid to waste so much of our beautiful country. We must take steps to preserve the remaining wilderness areas and to tighten all the loopholes in our laws that might give the wrong individual the opportunity to enter these areas for commercial purposes. It makes one very sad to see some of the areas we have already lost to commerce or as a result of it. An example of the lumber industry's disregard of conservation was demonstrated in California. The upper watershed of the Bull Creek Basin was logged off in 1947. The unstable soil washed away yearly and then in the heavy rains of 1955–56 the stream flooded and eroded the Humbolt Redwood State Park, toppling 420 redwoods that winter. In 1952, a forestry supervisor of a very large lumbering company in northern Idaho, laughingly told me of how his company fooled the State inspectors by doing selective logging near the roads and then behind this area they would strip everything they could get. The State inspectors, as they drove through the area, believed that the company was cutting according to the law.

The commercial interests are only concerned with stripping the areas of their last valuable items. They leave the areas in shambles. The land they laid to waste remains for years as if some blight had killed all the vegetation, except the weeds. Even the birds and the animals leave the area. It is impera-

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tive that these areas are protected or it will be impossible in a few short years to visualize what they were like before civilization destroyed them.

Opponents of this bill have stated that only the privileged few who can afford the time and money will enjoy these areas. This is not true. The areas protected under this bill affords about the only recreation left that does not cost a fortune to participate in. All one needs is a pair of sturdy shoes and a day to hike back into some of this country where one will receive a thrill of a lifetime as he gazes on the majestic scenery of the mountains or relaxes in the peace and quiet of the deep cool forest with its moss-covered fairyland. One won't be thrilled to see the logged areas, which are filled with naked stumps and fireweed, as he hikes along the trail. It is ugly and depressing, as well as hot and dusty. Let them harvest the forests and mine the ore in areas that they have already desecrated. Let them practice conservation and reforesting. Do not let them deplete all the available sources within our scenic areas. If these areas are protected they will serve the multitudes for years to come as areas of recreation and enjoyment. This will be needed in the age of the machine. People will need a retreat away from the noise and massive congestion of the cities.

It is not just the young that can enjoy these areas. They are available to anyone willing to put forth the effort. Burr Singleton of Mason, Wash., is 78 years old, and since 1955 he has climbed most of the major peaks of Washington.

I urge you to support this bill for the benefit of the people of this generation and of the future generations.

Yours very truly,

MARGARET B. BATTLES.

BLACK CANYON, CALDWELL, IDAHO, *October 21, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GRACIE: As a family of supporters of the wilderness bill we appeal to you to consider our desires for the House passage of this act.

We are thinking seriously of the recreational, scientific, esthetic, educational, and spiritual benefits which our family will derive from the preservation of Idaho and America's wilderness lands.

But, with sincere truth and feeling, we are thinking mostly of others as we realize that these wild areas of grand natural resources will be protected and preserved for our friends and for the unborn generations who will yet use and enjoy our wonderlands.

Thank you very much, Gracie, for considering our petition.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. DONALD BLANC.
THE DONALD BLANC FAMILY.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, *October 21, 1961.*

Mrs. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR HONORABLE GRACIE PFOST: I am pleased that my parents are trying to help get a wilderness staked out. Because I hike with my family up to the lakes in the mountains.

Once I saw the most beautiful lake I have ever seen (it was 8,600 feet high in the mountains). The lake didn't have any boats on it because no cars could get in there. This lake had snow around it about 8 feet deep in places, and above it was a granite mountain that came down to the water in jagged cliffs.

We took a hike around the lake and saw a mountain goat no more than 50 feet away from us.

The reason why I would like the wilderness bill to go through is because I want my children and their children to see something like this lake that I saw.

I am thankful to you for dedicating the lights for our football field in Middleton because that is where we go to school. And, boy, we needed those lights for the games at night.

I hope always to be on the side of a better Idaho and a better America.

Yours truly,

ANN BLANC (12 years old).

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CALDWELL, IDAHO, *October 21, 1961.*

Hon. MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am sure happy that you are considering the wilderness bill.

My family and our friends enjoy hiking trips into what is the wilderness or primitive areas. These are the most beautiful places I have ever seen in my life. Where we go there are no signs of people messing up the scenery with cans, and papers, and old tires. If the wilderness bill goes through these same beautiful places will be able to stay like they are for everyone to enjoy.

One last thing I would like to do is to send my appreciation to you for coming over to the Middleton homecoming game.

Yours truly,

BARBARA BLANC (13 years old).

TACOMA, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care Representative Gracie Pfost, McCall, Idaho:

To me the wilderness bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation before Congress. Let's preserve what we can of God's green earth before it is too late. To keep our sanity we must have wilderness, to have wilderness we must plan and protect it. Urge passage.

ALICE C. BOND.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Representative MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am very interested in the wilderness bill S. 174 and would like to see it passed (made a law). My wife and I own a place on the Selway and are registered voters in Lowell Precinct, Idaho Co. It makes me sick to see the Clearwater River turn to mud after each shower, and find the hills gouged up by bulldozers. The timber interests leave nothing but erosion, stumps, crushed trees, brush piles, and oil cans in their wake.

These same interests, I feel, sponsored law 167 multiple use, anyway it passed before the average citizen knew of its existence. So I am against most of that law too.

The wilderness area in Idaho will become its most valuable asset in the near future. It belongs to the people now, so don't give it away to a handful of greedy little businessmen. Thanking you in advance for your attention.

Yours truly,

ERNEST W. BOHN.

SEATTLE, *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman, McCall, Idaho:

It is of the utmost urgency that the wilderness bill, S. 174, be approved upon and passed.

As a citizen of the Seattle area I ask that you make every effort in this direction and that approval will come quickly.

Sincerely,

MRS. MARY JANE BROCKMAN.

OCTOBER 25, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MISS PFOST: Some people are saying that areas now designated as wilderness should not be set aside as such because the timber is needed.

These people are often of the same type as those who have slashed and plundered our forests for the last hundred years.

These few remaining bits of "wild America" (for example, in Washington State, only 6 percent of the total land area) would produce only a very small part of the total lumber production and certainly would not long prolong the day when we will have to practice reforestation as it should be practiced and put back into use the millions of acres now lying barren.

Sincerely,

BOB AND ELSIE BOGGS.

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LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Wilderness Hearings, McCall, Idaho:

Urge favorable committee action on wilderness bill. Opposition shows Federal action only method to save any wilderness. Request wire included in hearing records.

MORTON R. BRIGHAM,
North Idaho Committee for Wilderness.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Last summer (1960) I spent probably the most memorable vacation of my lifetime, hiking in the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho. It was a wonderful trip and I hope that this area can be protected so that others may enjoy similar trips in the years to come.

What made this trip so memorable? I have vacationed in many beautiful areas but the Sawtooths offered that plus value, a feeling of true wilderness, that is not easily come by in this modern day. This value will become increasingly rare and precious in the decades and centuries to come. We should be sure that this value is not lost to America.

The passage of the wilderness bill would be a step in the right direction. I certainly hope that this bill passes. Without legal protection such areas as the Sawtooths are very vulnerable to desecration.

Sincerely,

ALICE BROWNFIELD.

I concur in these views.

ALLEN H. BROWNFIELD.

YAKIMA, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS: As a part of the printed record, please be it known, that we are in favor of the wilderness bill and surely hope it will be passed at earliest session of Congress. We must save part of our land for the future—and in its original state. We are too wasteful.

MARIE BRAME
Mrs. James M. Brame.

THE CHEMITHON CORP.,
Seattle, Wash., October 26, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Because we are unable to send a witness to attend the wilderness bill hearing, we wish to take this opportunity to express our feeling on the need for wilderness. We ask that this statement be made a part of the hearing record.

Our company supplies chemicals and detergents which are consumed in large measure by the pulp and paper industry. We have seen no evidence to show, however, that the wilderness bill will in any measurable way hinder the growth of that industry. We feel that increased funds for forest research would do infinitely more for our forest products industries than would the consumption of our last vestiges of wilderness.

A mature, well-balanced society needs wilderness to temper the rigors of our present way of life. We strongly urge the passage of this legislation without further modification.

Very truly yours,

R. J. BROOKS, *President.*

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SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: Kindly make this letter a part of the printed record of your hearing.

I wish to express my wholehearted support for the wilderness bill. In terms of enduring value, much more can be derived from the beauty and tranquility of the wilderness than can be realized on a cash register basis resulting from the exploits of commercial interests. Wilderness areas comprise a minute fraction of our land. The relative pittance gained from destroying these areas for financial gain is overwhelmed by the esthetic value of unmolested nature.

Sincerely,

S. D. BROOKS.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: I could wish that your subcommittee were packed with conservationists, I speak as one. Conservationists and those aware of the need in the future of primitive areas, if generations in the future and our burgeoning population are to have a glimpse in their home area of what this country was before its overwhelming urbanization, hope that you will act favorably on S. 174.

I have been on hiking trips in Yellowstone, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon National Parks in California. One reads of the number of newcomers that reach California each month, a high percentage of Americans who come west. Think of the pressure on these parks. One reads also that there is pressure on all available recreation areas. We need to include more, not less, for what is not safeguarded, protected, included, will be lost.

I have been on two occasions on camping out trips above Lake Chelan and above Stehekin, to learn that in those reaches there are areas of national park stature. I would feel they would be safer if protected by your passing of the wilderness bill.

We can scarce be indifferent to our heritage of a beautiful country. May I hope for the protection of some far reaches for all time? If your collective motive is as wide and far seeing in scope as the need for preservation of more primitive areas, then S. 174 will be in safe hands.

Hopefully,

KATHLEEN G. BROWNING.

P.S.—If apropos, may my letter be entered into and made part of the hearing record, not out of vanity, but of necessity for a "pro" to be counted.

K.B.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Since I cannot be present at the hearing on the wilderness bill, I wish to state my views in writing, and I request that this letter be made a part of the printed record.

This bill was carefully formulated and written after much study. It is a good bill and will help protect parts of our country which cannot be replaced once they are removed or destroyed. I am strongly in favor of its passage.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH BRYAN, M.D.

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,
Seattle, Wash., October 26, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Would you kindly make this part of your printed record.

I should like my name to be listed with, I hope, thousands of others in support of the wilderness bill, S. 174, passed by the U.S. Senate during the past session. Surely we can do no less than this to preserve for posterity some small part, unspoiled, of the wonderful America with which we have been blessed by nature. Surely, private enterprise in its various forms has plenty of areas left for its growth and development after these few square miles are set aside before they are despoiled by man.

Very truly yours,

HENRY T. BUECHEL,
Associate Professor of Economics.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
Pullman, Wash., October 26, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is written in support of the "Wilderness Act" (S. 174). Many Americans do not seem to be fully aware of the full impact of section 2(a), which reads, "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 and its possessions except those that are designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition."

The most serious problem facing the world today is the human population explosion. Even if the explosion were brought under control immediately, the momentum already developed would still strain our natural resources sufficiently to weaken the entire world. In the race to provide more things for more people we may finally lose by overshooting the capacity of our natural resources to support humans and their industries. We may, therefore, at some point of time in the future find that resources in our wilderness areas are essential to survival of the Nation.

In the immediate future we require an ever-increasing amount of recreation for our society as hypertension increases. With better roads, better cars, and increased air travel, the wilderness areas will be utilized more and more as the Nation continues to develop.

Furthermore, from a scientific viewpoint, the United States requires natural areas to serve as yardsticks, or standards of comparison, against which to evaluate the influences of lands managed for forestry, grazing, and production of wildlife.

Last summer I spent 2 months in Switzerland advising the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research on a 3-year study of ibex colonies. I met many leaders who have the same concern for preserving wilderness areas in Switzerland as the supporters of S. 174 in the United States. The Swiss recognize that a program of nature conservation should have been established long ago, and they are now making an effort to correct the situation. We in the United States are in an enviable position compared with European countries, including Switzerland. If the act is accepted by Congress, U.S. citizens will be able to look back years from now and say that the Wilderness Act was one of the most mature and intelligent public measures ever taken in this country.

Very truly yours,

H. K. BUECHNER, *Associate Professor.*

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WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Pullman, Wash., October 27, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is an individual statement in support of the wilderness act (S. 174). Since I am unable to be away from my regular duties long enough to attend the hearing at McCall, Idaho, my support is tendered in the following statement:

The accelerated rate of human population increase of the present time is tending to place excessive economic pressure on industrial enterprise. Therefore, many industrial interests are trying to justify exploitation of public lands, particularly wilderness areas, to meet these pressures. Such proposed exploitation generally represents shortsighted or personal-gain interest; it seldom results in long-time benefits to mankind. I have yet to see or hear of a thriving city or community left in the wake of a departing lumbering or mining operation. Generations following such operations are forced to live on depleted lands, at an ever-increasing economic pressure, and in the face of a steeply climbing human population.

The six relatively small areas in Washington presently included in national wilderness preservation represent less than 6 percent of Washington's area. Among the other lands there are many more acres which have been slashed and burned; some are badly overgrazed and others are seriously eroded. Why should we even consider invading the last remnant of wilderness and hereby create still more devastated land for very temporary economic gains for a limited number of our vast citizenry? Why not preserve this bit of ready capital and turn our attention to better management of those many acres already stripped of their forests and steadily losing their capacity to produce needed natural resources. It is only a matter of time before America will be forced to better management on these denuded lands; the longer the delay in such action, the greater the hardship to individuals and to society since economic pressures and human populations are not apt to decline.

Some assurance that wilderness areas will be protected for the future is essential if scientists are to maintain a living yardstick by which land management of all kinds can be evaluated and recommended practices can be appraised.

America's strength is born of rich and varied natural resources. We cannot afford to squander them, particularly now when we are threatened by a country equally or even richer than we are in these resources. The wise use and conservation of our resources at this time could determine the kind of life our children and their children's children will lead. As America gains in world leadership, demands on her natural resources will increase. It is becoming and necessary, therefore, that every precaution and consideration be exercised to protect those resources which we have from abusive exploitation. It is indeed a time to employ the best management techniques and caution possible to assure that our position in world leadership can be maintained.

I urge you to support S. 174; I believe by doing so you will be serving the most people for the longest period time.

Very truly yours,

IRVEN O. BUSS,
Professor of Wildlife Biology.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Pullman, Wash., October 26, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is written in support of the Wilderness Act (S. 174). Many Americans do not seem to be fully aware of the full impact of section 2(a), which reads, "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 and its possessions except those that are designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition."

The most serious problem facing the world today is the human population explosion. Even if the explosion were brought under control immediately, the momentum already developed would still strain our natural resources sufficiently to weaken the entire world. In the race to provide more things for more people

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we may finally lose by overshooting the capacity of our natural resources to support humans and their industries. We may, therefore, at some point of time in the future find that resources in our wilderness areas are essential to survival of the Nation.

In the immediate future we require an ever-increasing amount of recreation for our society as hypertension increases. With better roads, better cars, and increased air travel, the wilderness areas will be utilized more and more as the Nation continues to develop.

Furthermore, from a scientific viewpoint, the United States requires natural areas to serve as yardsticks, or standards of comparison, against which to evaluate the influences of lands managed for forestry, grazing, and production of wildlife.

Last summer I spent 2 months in Switzerland advising the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research on a 3-year study of ibex colonies. I met many leaders who have the same concern for preserving wilderness areas in Switzerland as the supporters of S. 174 in the United States. The Swiss recognize that a program of natural conservation should have been established long ago, and they are now making an effort to correct the situation. We in the United States are in an enviable position compared with European countries, including Switzerland. If the act is accepted by Congress, U.S. citizens will be able to look back years from now and say that the Wilderness Act was one of the most mature and intelligent public measures ever taken in this country.

Very truly yours.

H. K. BUECHNER, *Associate Professor.*

STATEMENT OF ERNEST BUTLER, CULDESAC, IDAHO

Mr. Chairman and members of the hearing panel, my name is Ernest Butler. I am from Culdesac, Idaho, and am president of the Wonder Mining Co., Golden, Idaho. In considering wilderness bill S. 174, I must take the position of opposing this bill for numerous reasons.

I am familiar with many of the areas which would be affected; much of these areas contain valuable natural resources, which, if tied up with a bill of this type, I believe someday would become a national threat to our economy. I would choose the integrated multiple-use concept, rather than tie up forever millions of acres for single-purpose use.

I firmly believe that the natural resources could be harvested and still leave room for the recreationists and enthusiasts to enjoy the same area. I feel it is very urgent and necessary to have a thorough examination and geological survey made to determine the possibilities for mining, lumbering, grazing, and other natural resources, before it is set aside for wilderness. Studies should be made by State and local groups, both public and private.

Idaho would be economically ruined if this bill goes through. Our State is small and sparsely populated, with over two-thirds of the land in public domain. There is a great need to use and develop all of our natural resources in the United States to sustain us economically. The Federal lands can produce vast quantities of needed basic materials for industry.

Cutting ripe timber would encourage new growth, thereby keeping our forests in a productive capacity for future perpetual use. This conservation practice to control timber cutting has improved the forests, reduced disease, insects, and fire hazards, and benefited recreation.

This act would tie up vast areas of mineral land, which is one of Idaho's chief sources of revenue. We should not have to depend on foreign imports for basic materials for industry and defense production.

Grazing would be virtually eliminated; we need food and fiber for the expanding population. This would also be another loss of revenue to our governments—local, State, and Federal.

Recreation would be limited to only a few. The areas now accessible would be closed. People financially and physically unable would never have the chance to enjoy the wilderness.

Because we have a great need for a source of raw material, I object to the undefined limits of withdrawal for areas to be added to the wilderness.

There will be no exploitation in forest areas as long as the present successful administration continues. There should be no changes in the multiple-use practice now being managed, because it meets all of the demands of our changing times.

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As a member of the Northwest Mining Association, I am in accord with the association's policy to recommend that the Senate bill 174 be amended by adding as subparagraph (8) to section C, subsection (C):

"(8) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding lands within the wilderness system shall continue to be open to prospecting and subject to location and entry in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing mineral laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto."

BURLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Burley, Idaho, October 24, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: At a meeting of the board of directors of the Burley Chamber of Commerce this 24th day of October 1961, the board went on record of not favoring Senate bill 174, known as the wilderness bill.

We believe that Idaho's economy is now geared to operating under the present Government control of forest lands. Expansion of a State's economy is always desirable but under S. 174 we believe that Idaho's economy would be handicapped, rather than expanded.

We believe that the provisions of S. 174 would be detrimental to tourist travel to Idaho. Provisions of S. 174 make it possible for all private land in the wilderness area to be bought up by the Government, or purchased by individuals and given to the Government, thereby reducing the tourist travel to such privately owned lands of the area and thereby eliminating private enterprise.

The small number of people who will have access to the wilderness area by hiking or horseback riding will of necessity have to endure many hardships and in areas so vast as those to be included in the wilderness bill will see but a small part of any wilderness area.

The use of an area by the public does not affect the wilderness aspect of an area. As an example, Yellowstone Park—and many other of our national parks—where millions of people enjoy the privilege of being able to visit such areas by mechanical transportation. Encouragement of the use of a wilderness area by millions is preferable to eliminating the area from public view.

We believe in the expansion and promotion of our tourist travel so believe that the passage of S. 174 will definitely limit the tourist travel to Idaho as too small a percentage of the U.S. population will ever see any wilderness area unless by accepted modes of travel. Thousands of acres of beautiful lands will never be seen by man if the wilderness bill becomes law.

We believe that not all of the rich ore in Idaho has been discovered. While S. 174 permits certain prospecting we believe that to encourage the mining industry in Idaho we will add to the economy of the State if mining is in no way restricted.

We believe that the harvesting of timber and the reforestation of cutover areas are beneficial to the forest lands and this operation adds to the economy of Idaho and this activity should not be curtailed.

Respectfully submitted by action of the board of directors.

Yours very truly,

BURLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
By Mrs. Fred P. Anderson
MRS. FRED P. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Manager.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
McCall, Idaho:

The undersigned wish to have the following included in the written record of the House wilderness bill hearing at McCall, Idaho.

As registered voters of the State of Washington we wish to support the wilderness bill as passed by the Senate.

WILLIAM F. BUSH.
MRS. WILLIAM F. BUSH.
RICHARD D. BEARDS.
MALCOLM HIBBARD.

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PULLMAN, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

PRESIDING OFFICER, WILDERNESS BILL HEARINGS,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. House of Representatives, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIR: Financial and time limitations (including a biochem test November 1) prevent me from appearing for the hearings on the wilderness bill (S. 174). I would appreciate having this statement included in the proceedings.

I am not represented by a lobby group at the hearings and can claim to represent only a family of four. We are vitally interested in this legislation for many reasons, none of which are private financial gain.

Picture a farmer of days gone by. Nature seems his enemy as he toils in the sun. He has cleared the land, plows with a stick or wooden plow and cuts hay with a scythe. When erosion and abuse have exhausted the soil, he will move west to a new ground. Suppose someone were to tell him that he should improve his methods—trade primitive implements for mechanized, plow on the contours, rotate crops, plant vigorous hybrid varieties, utilize sound scientific principles that would create harvests so great as to create surplus problems.

In the early 19th century, the farmer would look on such talk as madness and go back to the practicalities of fighting nature.

Times have changed, but in a sense history is repeating itself. Unfortunately, each time history repeats, the stakes are higher. For example, compare grapeshot and 50-megaton bombs. Whether it is peace or wilderness we are considering, we are approaching a critical now-or-never stage.

The wilderness bill gives us an opportunity to make history instead of repeating it, and opposition is mighty. Last heard when Teddy Roosevelt was establishing some parks and reserves, the cry of "bottled up resources" again arises from the halls of the vested interests.

The wilderness bill is not taking anything away from them. It is not taking land or jobs, contrary to the distorted statements. Federal lands that would be included in the wilderness system comprise approximately 2.8 percent of the 50 States. Much of this land is too high, rugged, arid, or remote for economical exploitation.

It has been predicted that the North American population will have increased 85.7 percent in the last four decades of this century. At least, we know that the U.S. population did grow by 18.5 percent from 1950 to 1960. It becomes rather obvious that 2.8 percent won't do much for 85.7 percent in providing food, clothing, and shelter.

Insistence on exploiting this small but beautiful remainder of original America is merely putting off the inevitable realization that we are still plowing with a stick. This wilderness is more than just a new ground for the private gain of a few enterprises. It is heritage, medicine, and education for our children and generations to come.

There is unlimited room for improvement in management and utilization of lands which have already met ax, plow, and diesel. Witness the waste left behind by logging operations. It was not all butt rot that dooms logs to remain when machines move on. They were not thinking about sustained yield when the skid roads were left unplanted to erode. They do not give the Forest Service enough funds and manpower when millions of acres burned 30 or more years ago still are treeless. We do not understand and utilize nature when Ponderosa pine is planted at 5,000 feet, where Ponderosa pine will not grow. Brush is control-burned off before trees are planted instead of planting trees amongst the brush and affording them the shelter provided by natural plant succession.

Why is it that ecologists study in painstaking detail the requirements and relationships of plants, animals, and natural environments, and then are ignored when it comes to advice for land management? And then their laboratory, unspoiled wilderness, is denied the permanent protection of the wilderness bill? Why did a silviculturalist (R. R. Staebler, B.S.F., M.F.) testify in the 1958 Senate wilderness bill hearings "My research and experience have convinced me that forest lands of the Pacific Northwest, on the average, are currently producing at far less than capacity because of failure to manage intensively and failure to apply the best forestry currently known. There is no doubt in my mind that our present and prospective timber needs could be met by raising the level of management on lands now available for timber production without calling upon lands dedicated to other uses * * *. Therefore, anything done to

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increase the amount of old-growth timber available for cutting simply postpones the day of high order management."

It has been argued that wilderness should be abolished because of firefighting and disease control problems. From 1952 to 1955, I was employed in blister rust control and smokejumping for the Forest Service. At that time, it seemed that the Forest Service was equal to the task. Last summer after 6 years of service and school, we manned a USFS lookout, and learned that blister rust is now fought with antibiotics, and fires are attacked with once obsolete warplanes dropping retardant slurry, revolutionary techniques developed and operational in just a short period. Private, antiwilderness enterprise might do well to "consider the beam in thine own eye."

As to the claim that road access is needed for recreationists, I will recall some memories. One was at the end of one of many bumpy roads in the St. Joe National Forest, a Fourth of July weekend in the peaceful woods. The Forest Service can't supply a guard for the end of each road. Here, the unsupervised frolics included the following parties: (1) Man and wife drunk, drove car down a creek floodplain until it mired up to axle, yelled and cursed all night; (2) and (3) shooting a brilliant display of fireworks, contrary to forest rules; (4) and (5) decided to "rough it" complete with power saw for firewood; when the saw was quiet, a man from party (6) visioned himself a TV gunman, shooting endlessly.

Secondly, I would recall people met on the Olympic coastal strip where 1 to 3 mile trails connect unspoiled beach with public roads—a gentleman on half-crutches, a grandmother making her first pack trip, 21 miles long, and many other elderly people.

Opponents also state that wilderness can't be enjoyed by people with small children. Our daughter made it to the Olympic Beach in a backpack at age 3 months, camped out in a tent at 8 months. Our son made an 8-mile hike in a day with us in Glacier National Park at age 4. We are limited in our range now, but would rather have some challenge and adventure left for when legs are longer and stronger. The accelerator and brake pedal are not very good exercise machines.

These personal observations would not be complete without a few remarks about bulldozers. They are wonderful machines—make good highways, dig foundations for our modern buildings, help us get our lumber out of the woods, and play a big part in controlling forest fires. It is still nice, though, to have a few areas where they cannot come. Once they get there, they are just like a wet paintbrush. "We've got it here, and might as well make a few improvements before we clean it up and put it away." Have you ever noticed how long it takes for vegetation to spread and stabilize on a mountain top? You would need to make a photograph and revisit several years later to notice only slight changes. The old road to the lookout needed repairs, even if only eight vehicles went there all year. But did the improvement need to parallel an existing road for hundreds of yards? I happened to have had the chance to help build a retaining wall to hold the dirt around the base of another tower so the tower wouldn't fall. Seems the bulldozer got too close before he continued another 100 yards to a deadend, converting natural vegetation to naked dirt for no apparent reason.

So, we have seen waste and mismanagement here and there, convincing us that there is plenty of slack to take up before turning the last 2.8 percent into a new ground. Then if this becomes necessary, the wilderness bill provides for removal from wilderness classification by orderly democratic processes.

We have also tasted of the sweets and virtues of nature untrammeled, and urge the enactment of the wilderness bill as passed by the Senate, for the permanent good of the whole people.

W. A. CALDER.
LORENE L. CALDER.

PRESIDING OFFICER,
U.S. House of Representative, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Wilderness bill hearings, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned individuals are unable to be present at the hearings, and are not represented by industrial lobbies. Being graduate students and research workers in the natural sciences, we are acutely aware of the need for permanent protection for areas still in a natural condition, for scientific research, land management understanding, and educational as well as recreational benefits,

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especially for future generations. We therefore endorse the wilderness bill (S. 174) as passed by the Senate, and urge its passage as soon as Congress reconvenes.

Gary L. Meeker, Donald E. McKnight, C. J. Mitchell, M.A., Irvin J. Moore, Martin L. Morton, M.A., D. A. Doug, M.Sc., Kenneth M. Hoff, Leola C. Lorenzew, Ronald H. Alvarado, M.S. James R. King, Ph.D., Hans A. Went, Ph.D., Charles W. McNeil, Ph.D., Eugene D. Bowdon, M.S., Neil D. Smith, Carl E. Gustafson, John W. Arthur, Bonnie Rose C. McBride, Betty J. Johnson, Fred E. Wilson, M.A., John A. Morrison, M.S., Geo. E. Hudson, Ph.D., Ralph R. Moldenhauer.

WALLACE, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Post Office Building, Grand Junction, Colo.

DEAR SIR: It will not be possible for me to attend the national wilderness bill hearings at McCall, Idaho on October 30th and 31st but I would like the committee to consider my thoughts on the proposed legislation.

The history of the march of civilization westward across our country is a chronicle of the devastation and abusive depletion of our land and its resources through ruinous farming practices, destructive logging methods, raging forest fires and other abuses resulting from the greed and avarice of civilized man. The plowing of lands suitable only for grazing and the overgrazing of areas that should have been reserved for timber production and game range have added to the destructive erosion that provides an ever increasing load of silt to be carried by once beautiful rivers.

The progress of civilization has, however, left a few areas which, for one reason or another, still remain unspoiled and untouched by the roadbuilding bulldozers, the lumbermen, the miners and the stockmen. Some of these areas were set aside years ago as national parks, national monuments or primitive areas; others remain in very nearly their original primeval state because they are rugged and inaccessible or because their timber and mineral resources were not sufficiently bountiful to justify exploitation in the past.

During recent decades our country has been mortgaged by the creation of a national debt which will be a burden on the shoulders of our descendants for years to come. Why shouldn't we set aside these few unspoiled wilderness tracts for the benefit of future generations? Something for them to enjoy while they pay our bill—a small memento of our country's vanishing grandeur.

Sportsmen and conservationists who favor passage of the wilderness bill are said to have selfish motives. Perhaps we have, but what are the motives of those who oppose the bill—the lumbering and mining interests, the stockmen, the road builders and the dam builders, all of those who object to the wilderness concept and clamor for "multiple use" of our primitive areas?

The principle of multiple use is a wonderful theory but how does it work in practical operation? Ask the fisherman who finds a favorite stream polluted with industrial wastes or brown with silt from road construction, logging or dredging operations; or who sees game fish dead in the streambeds because the water to support them has been appropriated for irrigation or power production. Ask the hunter who finds large areas of public doman posted with no-trespassing signs and closed to public access because a cattle combine has obtained grazing rights; or who sees mountain sides crisscrossed with a network of logging roads a few hundred yards apart and the areas between the roads so clogged with slash and debris that they are virtually impassable for any animal larger than a rabbit or a squirrel. Or ask the nature lover who seeks only the relaxation, peace of mind and freedom from care that he can obtain from a leisurely trip along mountain trails through primeval surroundings, away from the stress and turmoil of modern civilization. They will say "If this is multiple use, God forbid that it be extended to our few remaining primitive areas."

The successful application of the multiple use principle requires that some areas must be reserved exclusively or predominantly for a single use; and one of those uses must be recreation. Let's go ahead with the legislation which will provide the means to preserve a few unspoiled recreational areas for ourselves and for posterity.

I have watched the encroachment of civilization upon vast areas of national forest land which I remember as wilderness and I am not pleased with the result that I see. Must all of our wilderness suffer the same fate? During most of my life I have depended upon the mining and logging industries for my livelihood; but I have depended upon the wilderness for much of my recreation and, in spite of my personal economic dependence upon the natural resource industries, I say that we must choose a few primeval areas from which we can exclude the activities of the loggers and miners; the bulldozers, powersaws and dredges; the filth and litter of civilization. I say "Let's pass the wilderness bill."

I respectfully request that this letter be included in the official record of the hearings to be conducted at McCall, Idaho, on October 30 and 31, 1961.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. CALLAWAY.

NURSES' QUARTERS, VA HOSPITAL,
Spokane, Wash., October 27, 1961.

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARINGS,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would appreciate this letter being put on record as in favor of the wilderness bill.

Don't tell me the lumber and mining interests have to have every inch of natural resources in our beloved country. They won't stop at nothing.

I was born and raised in the beautiful big tree section of western Washington some 50 years ago. Over the years I have witnessed the gradual dwindling of these forests that it took God thousands of years to produce. The Indians lived without destroying it for years. Ugly desolation has been left in its place by the white man. Do we want your children to grow up just seeing pictures of the grandeur of bygone days and never the real thing? Second growth timber is pretty but never inspires one with the awe and serenity that the oldest living thing in the world does.

In these days of mounting tensions we need places of refuge that nature provides to refresh our souls and commune with our Creator.

Save these lands before it is too late.

Thank you,

MISS ALICE H. CARLSON.

COULEE DAM, WIS., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: My wife and I are anxious to have the wilderness bill, S. 174, pass the House of Representatives. This is a good bill and will help to preserve the beautiful areas which we have enjoyed in our lives, and for the young folks growing up now. Our country can afford to keep some beauty and the lumber companies can take better care of the timberlands which they have desecrated, to insure trees for the future.

Commercial interests can afford powerful lobbies and we understand they are putting on the pressure hard. The people supporting the bill are voters, many with limited means, who have the wisdom and desire to preserve our most beautiful areas intact, valleys unlogged, slopes unmined and ungrazed. Our citizens need this beauty now and even more in the future. Let us keep it.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT CARLSON,
MRS. ALBERT CARLSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: We were tremendously happy last month to see the Senate pass the wilderness bill with such an overwhelming majority (87 to 7). It is now up to the House to take the next step in making this bill a law, i.e., passing it at an early date during the second session without any crippling amendments.

SRP03155

Many of us here in Washington have worked hard for the bill as we feel it provides vital protection of some of our finest scenic area. We believe these areas belong to the people and that the people have a voice in their administration. Congressional decisions on this matter should not be swayed by the greedy desires of only a few who can only see our wilderness in dollars and cents.

May we strongly urge the Interior Committee to quickly report the wilderness bill out to the House floor where its merits may be acted upon by the entire House of Representatives.

Very truly yours,

TED W. CARLSON.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to go on record as favoring wilderness bill No. 174.

THELMA CHATFIELD.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 31, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Hearing Bill, McCall, Idaho:

Strongly favor wilderness bill, notice most people against had private personal gain in mind. These are public lands not areas for private exploitation.

DR. WM. E. CHETWOOD.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
Missoula, October 26, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I would like to make a statement for inclusion in the record of the wilderness bill hearings:

As a bioecologist it is very clear to me that a number of large wilderness areas in a number of different environmental and habitat types must be maintained if we are to scientifically study the present, past, and the future organization, composition, and dynamics of the natural world. My present research could not be carried out under any but wilderness conditions; even the presence of a few observers biases my results. A law to recognize and protect unmodified natural areas of all sorts is a necessity to present and future scientific research.

As a citizen I have found great personal value in wilderness. I am sure that the psychological and spiritual enrichment available in these areas is a treasure that should be carefully preserved for Americans of this and future generations. Furthermore, there is no doubt in my mind that these few, high-quality areas will be of increasing value intact in view of expanding population. Certainly their increasing and permanent value as an irreplaceable American heritage and special resource to the Nation as a whole outweighs the minor and temporary monetary gain from the utilization of their resources.

I hope that the House will speedily agree with the Senate that this bill should be law, now—for the Nation's sake.

Sincerely,

THOMAS S. CHOATE, *Zoology.*

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: As a representative resident, I think, of the northwest area of Washington, I am writing you to express the hope that the wilderness bill will get prompt and favorable action in the House.

This is my first letter to anyone on a piece of legislation, so I hope that it won't be dismissed as merely "crank" mail by a conservationist nut.

The national wilderness preservation system seems to me a vital program if we are to preserve a portion of our heritage for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of our children and grandchildren.

Thank you for your consideration,

Sincerely,

EARL G. L. CILLEY.

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BOISE, IDAHO, *October 24, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

MADAM: As a resident of the State of Idaho, a professional forester, and a member of the National Audubon Society, I would like to express my opinions to you on Senate bill 174.

I am against the bill in all aspects because (1) the bill is an unnecessary piece of legislation. The land under consideration is at present being effectively, with some limitations by the various agencies, concerned. These agencies can make changes in management as the need arises or more knowledge becomes available. (2) Of far more concern than this is the way the bill is written in which the Senate voted away its constitutional authority over the territory of the United States. This is but a step in the direction of a people voting to give up their vote, and a step in the direction of complete Government control. I want a voice in my Government.

Why the big push for a wilderness bill at this time? An Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has been appointed to study and make recommendations on this very subject. Would it not be wiser to receive and evaluate this report before making a decision affecting an area as large as Idaho?

Just this month the Secretary of the Interior, Udall, stated in Billings, Mont., that in 20 years the United States will lack enough water to meet its basic needs. He speaks of conserving fresh water and converting salt water to meet these needs. Forest research shows that water yields at high elevations can be increased in some cases up to 40 percent and very nearly always to 30 percent by modification of the vegetation. In many cases this can be done by cutting strips or patches in the brush or timber. In some cases the treatment used is as simple as putting up snow fences, the construction of very expensive dams, or salt water conversion plants. However, under the wilderness concept, we must be content with second or third best.

Many people (recreationists) claim to be for wilderness, but many who have worked in the woods can tell of instances of meeting people going to the wilderness areas who are shocked to learn that they cannot drive to these areas and there are no campgrounds or other facilities there for them to use.

In a survey made of campers returning from wilderness trips the following information was gathered by researchers in the Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota:

	Percent
Wanted more campsites	82
Wanted 1st aid stations	52
Wanted garbage disposal places	79
Wanted toilets	78
Wanted picnic tables	60
Wanted fireplaces	54
Wanted wells for drinking water	72
Wanted places to buy groceries	49
Wanted public telephones	21
Wanted planned recreation	16
Wanted showers and washrooms	15
Wanted electricity	12

This is a sample of people returning from wilderness trips. It points out that the so-called desire of the public for wilderness is rather just a camping spot in the woods. The term is misunderstood and this is being put to use by people favoring the bill. Today's camper wants to go there in a car pulling a house trailer.

One of the sore points to professional foresters is the already high cost of prevention and control of forest fires in the primitive and wilderness areas. In areas with access, fires can be controlled, but cutout roads into areas and expenses climb manyfold. Men, bulldozers, and pumper trucks are not available. Control must be done by hand labor brought into the area two at a time by helicopter, 19th century methods are used to fight 20th century fires. Supply problems become impossible. Loss in timber, watershed, and game are tragic when considering the savings that could be made by well-planned access roads into these primitive areas.

If conservation means the wasting of our resources of water, timber, wildlife, and recreation because a road spoils an area, I don't want to be a con-

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servationist. I want to be classed as a land manager and given an opportunity to manage the land to benefit all users, from the logger who makes his living in the woods, the recreationist who vacations, fishes, and hunts in the forest, and to the city dweller and the farmer whose livelihood comes from the water produced in these areas.

Very truly yours,

E. C. CLEAVELAND.

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

As a native Idahoan I oppose the wilderness bill. We need our basic productive businesses in Idaho. This is not incompatible with recreation. Do not strangle our basis for growth.

EDITH CLEVELAND.

SPOKANE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

CHAIRMAN: I would first like to request that my brief statement be made part of the record on wilderness bill hearing in McCall, Idaho.

There seems to be no end of lumber and mining interests, to name a few, to exploit our land to the fullest. There seems to be no thought of future generations to come, but the accumulation of dollars in our own little lifespan at any expense.

What man has done to the bison, whooping crane, and other birds and animals now extinct, he is bent on doing likewise to our forests and scenic areas. Do we always have to wait to the bitter end before we realize what is happening, or can we, from the mistakes of the past, save the few remaining wilderness areas left for all time and for all the people to enjoy?

What we save now we can still use if an emergency arises. Even today national park areas are threatened by dams, so why can't wilderness areas be used if extreme necessity arises years from now? Let the lumber interests make better use of the millions of acres at their disposal and try replanting rather than wait till there are no trees left.

JOSEPH COLLINS.

COLVILLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: May I request that you use your great influence toward the favorable reception and final passage of the wilderness bill? I have been following this legislation from its infancy, and am familiar with many of the areas which will be affected by the favorable passage of this bill.

This is a bill that is looked upon with favor by Mr. Average Citizen, many of whom lack an opportunity to express themselves. This is a battle against persistent opponents making a final stand. I have read many of their public statements, too much of which are grossly exaggerated and erroneous.

Yours respectfully,

VERNON L. COLLINS.

FIELD & STREAM,
New York, N.Y., October 25, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: It is with more than passing concern that I sit down to write this letter. For a week now I have puzzled over the best way to explain the importance I place on the wilderness bill, but at the same time not echo the testimony of the other persons who will appear before you. However, try as I would only one point stood out in my mind about our great wilderness in the West. That is that true westerners don't appreciate what they have in these areas of unspoiled nature, and that leaves them open to exploitation.

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It wasn't so long ago that I lived in Nampa. The towns of Nampa and Caldwell have been my home all my life until I came to the East. When I was there I thought I knew all about the wilderness. In the woods of Idaho I had hunted, fished, hiked, and done just about everything a person could do when he is on public land away from other people, far from the roar of the highway, the sputter of a chain saw, or the jingle of a sheep bell. I knew the value of being alone in the natural beauty of unchanged wilderness. I could feel the confidence of being on my own. I took these things for granted. I had never known anything else. After all, I was an Idahoan, and that's the way Idahoans live. But when I moved to the East, and went to work in an area where 13 million persons live and work, I learned to value the wilderness.

Here all the land is privately owned, with few exceptions. One of these exceptions is the Sebago Lake State Park, site of the biggest campground in Maine. This park is a long day's drive from the New York area, but the director of the campground told me that for 3 months in the summer 1,800 persons stayed there in less than 400 campsites. The whole camp was crowded into an area about a mile square. Certainly there are more people in the East, but the real problem is that there is no place for them to go, because nearly all the land is privately owned. When I saw this and thought of Idaho, the word "wilderness" took on deeper meaning. As time goes by, and there are and more persons in the United States, the federally protected lands of the West will become the most valued resource we have. But we must have the vision now to save it just as nature made it. The time will come in our lives when we will be proud to be counted as one of the persons who helped save the wilderness.

Sincerely,

CLARK CONLEY, *Assistant Editor.*

RIDGECREST, CALIF., *October 30, 1961.*

Re Wilderness bill.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing to express my hope that the wilderness bill will be passed.

Areas like the Sawtooth Primitive Area in Idaho should, I feel, be protected from commercialism and mechanization.

My husband and I discovered for ourselves the Sawtooth Mountains, as we drove through the Stanley Basin on a hunting and fishing vacation 10 years ago.

Returning to them last summer with the Sierra Club, I was able to spend 9 days in complete oblivion to what was going on in the world outside the mountains.

If people will be foresighted enough now to enact legislation to assure that wild scenic places in the West like the Sawtooths, will be there for future generations to retreat to and enjoy as we have been able to, there is nothing greater we can do for our country, in my opinion.

Please make my letter urging the passage of the wilderness bill, part of the record of the hearing in McCall, Idaho, today, Monday, October 30, 1961.

Thank you.

MRS. HARRY S. CONNABLE.

BRACE-COOKE AGENCY,
Nampa, Idaho.

Chairwoman GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Based on what I have read and heard through our meetings of the Nampa Rod and Gun Club, I would urge your favorite consideration of the wilderness bill, and ask that these remarks be included in the record of the hearings at McCall.

Yours truly,

RUSS COOKE.

SRP03159

MONTCLAIR, N.J., *September 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Because of my wonderful experiences in the mountains of Idaho, I am asking that our statement urging passage of the wilderness bill be entered in the McCall, Idaho, hearing record. I have traveled through the Sawtooth Mountains during the past year, staying for approximately a month.

I have a knowledge of many U.S. Forest Service primitive areas and wilderness areas, as well as of our primeval national parks. I feel that these dedicated areas of our country urgently need the legal protection which the wilderness bill affords them. With population and economic pressures increasing constantly, all of our wilderness will need all of the protection possible in order to retain its special qualities, so greatly enjoyed by increasing numbers of people.

I urge speedy and favorable action by the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill when Congress reconvenes. I also urge strongly that no weakening amendments be added to this important legislation.

Please enter this statement of support for the wilderness bill as a part of the record of the McCall, Idaho, hearing on Monday, October 30, 1961.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. COOPER.

DENVER, COLO., *October 18, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Head of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: We of the Colorado Mountain Club are deeply interested in the maintenance of our heritage of wilderness areas for the sake of future generations. In view of this we beg you to give thorough consideration to the needs for such areas as well as the needs of those who wish to commercially exploit them.

I submit this for your serious consideration.

Respectfully,

SUSIE CAMPBELL,
Secretary, Junior Colorado Mountain Club.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 1, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman from Idaho,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please include me in the opposition to the wilderness bill. I am unable to attend hearings away from this district (that is, Kellogg) but have read a great deal pro and con regarding this matter, not only in the newspapers but in the Congressional Record.

Particularly I am opposed because of this bill's taking too much power away from Congress and giving to the executive branch; the loose wording of the bill which would subject it to almost any kind of interpretations; and the severe economic penalty it would cause to Idaho.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY W. CORDWELL.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, *October 23, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please give your full support to the wilderness bill as passed by the Senate, for the bill as passed is for the best interest of all concerned, regardless of none.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. COSTELLO.

EMMETT, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to express my opinion, on the much talked about wilderness bill. I have voted a near straight Democrat ticket, ever since I have been old enough to vote. But in my own mind and that of many

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men who work for me now and also a majority of the men in the LaGrande mill, there is some discrepancy in this bill. Now all the civic-minded people that I have had contact with are much for the land being held as a national park or at least held in reserve to make sure no land grabber will absorb this valuable asset.

I and many more think that the timber should be harvested. We do not want the timber to be given to some large syndicate, just for appeasement, but the timber should be harvested just as all other timber is sold.

I have hunted in the wilderness, and I would certainly like to hunt more. I do not see any reason why people like me and many more cannot ride motorbikes into these choice places. I have hunted all over Idaho from Grangeville all the way to South Mountain in the Owyhee's; as far as the roads are concerned the old logging roads are some of the finest places to hunt.

To sum this all up, I and many more who speak their own minds, only among ourselves, would like to see the wilderness used to the utmost. With a road into the area all of us who work in Idaho will have equal opportunity to benefit from this great land.

Respectfully,

RAMON H. COULTER.

CUT BANK, MONT., *October 25, 1961.*

MRS. GRACE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: This is in respect to the wilderness bill on which you are holding hearings in the West. As a private citizen, I strongly support this bill and want to see it passed.

We need this law if we want to keep any wilderness.

Please assure the American people that they will continue to have wilderness by reporting this bill favorably to the Interior Committee and the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

DON CRAIL.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE G. L. CROOKHAM, JR., OF CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO, TO THE 36TH IDAHO LEGISLATURE

The sales pitch of the so-called wilderness legislation is to preserve the esthetic value of scenic primitive areas, some of which are in Idaho.

Let me say this: as one who has seen much of this area from horseback, those who are promoting inaccessibility today will be pressuring for more accessibility of these areas within a decade.

The reason is simple, more people cannot safely enjoy these sights unless they are opened for auto travel. Auto access is compatible with wise resource use of these areas.

I urge the committee to try to get people in rather than trying to keep people out of these scenic areas. This is a public responsibility that so far has escaped the entire intent of wilderness legislation.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Will you please include my name as a supporter for the proposed legislation hearings of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, as being against any amendments whatever that would deprive our wilderness areas of adequate protection by law.

I do not believe the U.S. Forest Service regulations are strong enough to preserve these areas against the inroads of private interests to guarantee their being saved for future generations. A sort of national rerources bank should be established to balance the debits against the credits of withdrawal and usage, so that no pressure can be brought to bear on any individuals within any of our Government services to jeopardize our most valuable assets.

Very truly yours,

MRS. LEONE L. DANZIG.

SRP03161

MOUNT VERNON, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I would like the following statement included in the hearing regarding the wilderness bill to be held at McCall, Idaho.

I am personally acquainted with many of the areas of wilderness in the western half of the United States. For me such areas have an intense therapeutic value; as a busy practicing physician daily subjected to the physical and mental ills and frailties of the human race, I periodically need the solitude and restfulness of areas retaining their natural beauty.

As our population grows and the leisure time available to individuals increases, such areas will be increasingly necessary in order that our society and the individuals therein will remain sane and healthy.

Congressional protection for wilderness areas is most important. If an individual, by whim or for any other reason, can change or abolish a wilderness area without hearing or contest, within a finite period no such areas will exist.

For these reasons I strongly urge and support passage of the wilderness bill.

Sincerely yours,

F. T. DARVILL, M.D.

PULLMAN, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: I have been alarmed at the misleading and inflammatory comments that have been published against the passage of the Wilderness Act, and would like to add my comments to testimony in favor of the act.

There cannot possibly be any harm in saving some of our land area so that future generations have a say as to whether it is needed as a source of resources or not. It is selfish in the extreme for us to destroy in the name of development what we have inherited from the past generation and refuse to pass any of this legacy on to the future.

The act makes it abundantly clear that continual review of included and excluded lands is not to cause undue hardship insofar as denying our civilization of essential products. No right is being taken away from us.

It can be presumed that forest fire control on wilderness areas will be continued as in the past. There is no justification for any increase in efficiency of control by road construction. We have discovered the hard way that on managed lands protection against forest fire can be so efficient that game animals (deer, elk, moose, grouse, etc.) disappear for lack of food that must be obtained from recent burns, and that stands of certain of our most valuable trees (ponderosa pine, eastern white pine, and western white pine, etc.) cannot be maintained except by burning. A wilderness area with more fire protection than is given at present is definitely not desirable. An editorial which I recently read was obviously intended to frighten people into believing the wildfires would be allowed to run rampant over wilderness areas.

Most of our wealth that has been based on wild lands has involved the extraction of one product (wood, grazing or minerals) in such a manner as to do great damage to most of the other resources. To call such activity development is misleading, for we commonly equate development with improvement. A mining company does not develop an area—it exploits one resource to the point of exhaustion then moves out leaving other resources damaged to the point of frequently being a public liability. Wherever this becomes necessary for the general welfare it must be done, but where there are surpluses that subsidy, stockpiling, and import duties are needed for development, then needless waste is favored.

In short I can see nothing in the Wilderness Act but what is good for our country as a whole.

For the record I would like to add that I belong to no organization that is actively promoting the preservation of natural areas in the United States. I am a professor of botany, and my field researches, which have found application in forestry, range management and game management, would be tremendously handicapped by reduction in the amount or quality of natural areas.

Sincerely,

REXFORD DAUBENMIRE,
Professor of Botany, Washington State University.

SRP03162

KOOSKIA, IDAHO, *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Representative, First District,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Writing in regard to the wilderness bill upon which you are holding hearings at McCall on October 30 and 31.

Have contacted quite a number of people and when the bill is understood they are all for it. Only opposition seems to come from the lumber, mines, and livestock interests.

While these are all large and powerful, the fact remains that Mr. John Q. Citizen wants these natural resources saved for the benefit of this and future generations.

Our watersheds have really been overlogged to the point where our streams are becoming filled with silt, and water needed later in the season runs off early account of lack of timber to hold the snow pack.

Sincerely hope your efforts meet with success, and that this bill passes.

Yours truly,

GLENN F. DAVIDSON,
Precinct Committeeman, Kooskia-Sites Area.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Wilderness Hearings, McCall, Idaho:

Please add my name to those who are supporting S. 174.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I should like to endorse passage of the wilderness bill. This bill will preserve for future generations part of our national heritage. I feel this is a very important bill and am very much in favor of it.

Sincerely,

ROBERT DEICHER.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE DENISON

Honorable Chairman, members of the subcommittee, my name is George Denison, of 2123 Second Avenue North, Lewiston, Idaho.

I ran cattle on the Nez Perce National Forest for over 30 years.

I am opposed to the wilderness bill because I feel it is not necessary.

I am against taking away any use of the public lands from the stockmen, miners, lumbermen, or other people.

There are already enough wilderness type recreation areas.

I read in the paper where it said that "The wilderness can be preserved without taking one dollar from anyone's pocket." I've fought fire on the forest since 1910, almost every year, so I know they cost lots of money. Many of these fires were in primitive areas. The money to fight them came out of the pockets of the workingman and the taxpayers.

I would recommend that the people of Idaho could vote on whether or not we would have any wilderness areas.

Please include my statement in your record.

Thank you for holding this hearing in Idaho so I could let you know my opinion.

WENATCHEE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Representative WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in favor of the wilderness bill and would like this letter to be counted on the McCall hearing on the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. HARRY EIGHENE.

SRP03163

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *October 25, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: Desomount Club members stand stanchly behind you in your support of the wilderness bill.

Our wilderness must have the protection this bill affords so that only by an act of Congress can its boundaries be changed. It must never again be allowed to be used as a political plum as it has in the past. Our exploding population needs all areas we have left.

S. 174 is a good bill. It must be enacted as is. Further amendments would only weaken it and impede action.

Delay would be fatal.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. EVELYN GAYMAN,
Conservation Representative for Desomount Club.

CHENEY, WASH., *October 25, 1961.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
House Interior Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIRS: I most strongly urge your favorable action on S. 174, the wilderness bill.

I am sure that you, as I, have heard most of the arguments pro and con on this bill and I will not repeat them here. Sifting through these arguments it appears that the bill is opposed by those persons, mostly owners of mining and logging firms, who might be able to turn a profit in the areas which are now wilderness. The bill is supported by those who find it satisfying to the soul to enter areas left in a wilderness condition.

Both sides are correct and honest in representing their own self-interests. Yet it seems that most of our national effort is devoted to turning a profit—making money—obtaining material goods. But man does not live by bread alone. It is time that a decision is made to favor the inspirational, the beautiful, the spiritual side of life—even at the expense of a profit for a few.

It has been said in opposition to the bill that these areas are used by only a few, and these only who are wealthy. This is the exact opposite of the facts. Usage of wilderness areas is so heavy adjacent to the California population centers that wilderness characteristics are actually being destroyed. The same will happen in more remote areas as the inexorable push of population proceeds. Back-packing trips into the wilderness are one form of recreation that can be afforded by the man of modest means who cannot afford boats, guns, and camping trailers. Yet much public money and effort is expended on behalf of the latter.

In conclusion let me urge you to support this bill for the benefit of the many "little people" of this generation, and those yet to come.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. DOUGLAS.

GRANITE FALLS, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

Please help to pass the wilderness bill (S. 174).

Wilderness must be preserved now if we, the people and more particularly the people who come after us in what we hope to be a continuing America, are to have the opportunity and the good fortune to enjoy and use for mental, physical, and spiritual uplift unspoiled parts of the great out of doors. Wilderness will become increasing necessary as time goes on. Help to preserve it now. Please pass the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

INEZ EASTON.

SRP03164

NUTLEY, N.J., *November 1, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please enter this statement of support for the wilderness bill as a part of the record of the McCall, Idaho, hearing October 30, 1961.

As a native of Idaho and a lover of its wonderful mountains, I was very happy that the important wilderness bill (S. 174) passed the U.S. Senate. It is equally important, now, that the bill should pass the House at its next session. Only in this way, I believe, will our priceless and irreplaceable wilderness areas get the legal protection which they need against the devastating inroads of civilization.

Accordingly I ask that this statement urging passage of the wilderness bill by the House of Representatives be entered upon the record of the hearings which were held at Nampa, Idaho, on October 30, 1961.

My interest in preserving wilderness areas, and especially those of Idaho, comes partly from my having been born and raised in Idaho and having lived there for 20 years. Also, since moving east, I have spent many vacations in Idaho. I have myself camped, hiked, and climbed mountains in many of Idaho's mountain areas—the Clearwater, the Kiniksu, the Salmon, the Seven Devils, and, the greatest of them all, the Sawtooths. They are legacies which should not be squandered or destroyed. I have seen some of the terrible effacements of nature brought about by the forces of economic and population pressures. The wilderness areas will eventually disappear unless firm and speedy action is taken to halt or prevent their devastation.

So again I urge passage of the wilderness bill (which I have studied), without enervating or crippling amendments.

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. ELDRIDGE.

EVERETT, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho:

May I urge passage of S. 174 because of the great need for wilderness and the necessity of protecting it by congressional action. Please include this in McCall hearings.

JESSE EPSTERN.

IDAHO CONCRETE PIPE CO., INC.,
Nampa, Idaho, October 27, 1961.

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to register my approval of the wilderness bill.

This unspoiled area should be left as a heritage for the future generations.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing of the wilderness bill at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

Respectfully yours,

PHILIP FAIRBANKS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re public hearing held at McCall, Idaho, October 30, and 31, 1961, on wilderness bill, S. 174.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Representative Gracie Pfost, Presiding.

HONORABLE SIRS: This statement is submitted as that of two individual citizens of the United States:

During the early years of our lives we resided in the Great Lakes region. It has been a source of pride to us that our ancestors helped urge the U.S. Congress to set up our national forest system with the remaining virgin forests—mostly in the Western States. They had seen what had happened to the forests in the Eastern States. As we understand, the most vigorous opposition to setting aside these national forest lands was from the people residing in these Western States.

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When we came to the State of Washington in 1950 to reside we were interested to learn that, as residents of Washington, we should feel that the value of our "shares of stock" in these national holdings increased because of the value to this State's economy.

This kind of thinking has no basis in logic. Certainly, as much of these forests belonged to us as residents of the United States, as they do as residents of a Western State.

Wilderness bill S. 174 will give the people all over the country a better opportunity to make their views felt in the event of a proposal to change the designated uses of any areas of nationally owned forest lands. We believe this is a democratic process.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A. B. FIEDLER.
EUGENIA LANE.

HELENA, MONT., *October 22, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman,
House Interior Committee, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM PFOST: Please include this letter in the minutes of your hearing on the wilderness legislation at McCall, Idaho.

I hope your committee will take prompt action after the series of hearings to report the wilderness bill favorably. This measure is must legislation. Our primitive areas are being chiseled and nibbled away year by year until soon nothing will remain. The wilderness bill gives wilderness a protection it hasn't had—a law instead of just administrative policy which can change with administrations. With growing pressures for resource use we need this law to assure proper land use. Proper land use in America surely dictates that we keep some natural country, some wilderness as a living museum of our American heritage.

I respectfully ask that your committee strongly support Senate bill 174, the wilderness legislation, and secure passage of the law in the coming session of the House of Representatives.

Very sincerely,

PAUL FERRYMAN.

SPOKANE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS: I regret not being able to appear at the northwest hearing on the wilderness bill because of time and distance. But I wish to have the following opinions made a part of the record:

As past president of both the Yale Mountaineering Club and the Spokane Mountaineers, Inc., I have had close contact with wilderness for 20 years. The areas described by Justice Douglas in "My Wilderness—The Pacific West" are very familiar to me. With population pressures, and with resultant increasing commercial pressures, it is more than ever necessary to have control by Congress of our remaining few "islands" of wilderness. No longer can we rely on just an agency official or his superior to resist pressures.

The Senate has overwhelmingly recognized the need by a vote of 78 to 8. Let us hope that the House will also act as a group of statesmen, rather than Representatives, on this one basic issue of conservation. Laxity of control in this field is much harder to correct than is overprotection. A hundred years may be too short a time to erase one mistake.

Some critics cry for more study time on this legislation. Five years is long enough. Digest these hearings and then, please, act. Enact the wilderness bill into the law of the land.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. FIX.

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TACOMA, WASH.

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARINGS,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR FRIENDS: I cannot be too emphatic in my desire to have the wilderness bill, S. 174, passed by the Senate with an overwhelming vote of 78 to 8, passed by the House.

Wilderness areas are too few and subject to great inroads.

Sincerely,

GARDA FOGG.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: I wrote you of my interest in the passage of the wilderness bill but sent my letter to Washington, D.C., so am afraid you would not receive it in time for the hearing in McCall, Idaho, so I am dropping this extra line to you there. I am very glad the bill passed the Senate and hope the hearings will be favorable for its passage in the Senate at the next session of Congress. We earnestly hope you will do all you can to help its becoming a much needed law to preserve the gradually diminishing tracts of wilderness remaining in our great country.

Thank you sincerely.

Respectfully yours,

LILLIAN FORSMAN
Mrs. Albert Forsman.

HELENA, MONT., *October 21, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM PFOST: I hear a meeting is to be held in McCall, Idaho, on the wilderness bill and that you are in charge of the hearing. Please include this statement in the record of the hearing.

I have been a stockraiser and rancher for many, many years, operating mostly around western Montana.

I don't think it makes good sense to try to graze sheep and cattle in the high country of our mountains. They should be kept closer to home where more forage can be raised in the first place. In the high mountains they destroy the vegetation that holds the moisture. Then in the summer our springs and creeks and watering places for our livestock dry up. We should keep our wild areas for fish and game and for study to learn more about taking care of the land.

I would like very much to see the wilderness bill passed in the next session of Congress. It's the best legislation since Teddy Roosevelt created the national forests. Did they keep the people from the resoures? No, the national forests set up the best possible management for these areas and made it so all the people could continue to enjoy and use these resources.

Very sincerely,

F. P. GABRIEL.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE GANS, VANCOUVER, WASH.

I heartily favor passage of the wilderness bill and submit the following statement:

For several years we have been hearing statements about the wilderness bill both in favor of its adoption and against it. There have been statements by individuals giving their own opinions, statements by organizations, and statements by industry. These statements have served to bring some interesting ideas, facts, and statistics to light. It must be granted that although a great many of these facts and figures served to illustrate and define many of the speakers' or writers' viewpoints, there was a great deal of variance on the part of different authors when speaking of the same thing. This brings about a certain amount of confusion, and necessitates careful study and consideration of all that is involved.

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I have been reviewing and considering the records of the hearings before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. In these records are to be found excellent statements which show a great deal of research.

There were statements by opponents of the bill pointing out that the need for wilderness is very minor because so few people actually make use of this wilderness. There have even been statements showing figures of how many people actually use wilderness, wild, or roadless areas. There have been statements telling how many people will be put out of work when or if the bill is passed. They have told of critical shortages that will develop because of the enactment of the legislation.

I have heard and read statements by various segments of the lumber industry proclaiming that there is to be a great shortage of timber if vast areas are locked up in wilderness areas. And yet, these same people report how, by careful planning and management they are able to produce more and better products from a given amount of raw material. Through research they are able to utilize more and more of the raw material, thus cutting down waste. In connection with these claims of a pending timber shortage, I'd like to quote from a statement of Dr. Richard McArdle, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, at the hearings before the 1st session of the 85th Congress, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee: "The danger to lumbering can be met by producing more on lands out of these areas."

Many statements have been made telling about the vast areas that will be locked up by this legislation. Much is said of the new areas to be covered by the bill. It seems obvious that many are reading something into the bill that isn't really there. The bill not only provides for the protection of the interests of the conservationist—or preservationist—but also for all others, in any way concerned.

I recently read a statement made in a northwest newspaper in which one of the elected representatives says, "the average family which enjoys spending a Sunday or a weekend camping or picnicking simply would not have the money nor the time to pack into wilderness areas."

I have also noted, with interest, people who regularly travel into wilderness areas—people who are by no means wealthy. Yet they find that they have plenty of time to do this, and that their finances are not strained by doing so. This is by no means in line with the ideas put forth by the speaker. Granted, that the manner in which some go into the wilderness requires considerable outlay of both time and money. I cannot say that this type of trip would satisfy either myself or my family. Many of my friends concur in this.

Another political figure urges that we do not need this legislation; it will lock up vast areas, etc. I do not agree. All we wish to do through the wilderness bill is to protect the wilderness we already have.

I join with both the proponents and the opponents of this legislation in commending the various agencies in charge of our natural resources for the excellent work they have done in managing our wilderness areas. But I wish to say that we must provide them with proper and adequate legal backing so that they may continue to do this. The wilderness legislation will do just this.

I note that at past hearings there have been a great many representatives of commercial or industrial interests present. I expect also that this will be the case now also. These interests can afford to have this volume of representation. Very few conservationists can afford the time and expense necessary to be present at these hearings. I personally should like to be present in person at this hearing, but cannot spare the time. Hence I submit this written statement.

There are many aspects of this problem which must be considered. Mining, grazing, watershed control; to mention just a few. I feel that there is, without further revision, adequate protection for all concerned, within the bill.

In passing this bill we will be providing for ourselves—but more important, for the generations to come.

We must enact this wilderness bill. Now.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: This is to express my unqualified and enthusiastic support of the wilderness bill, S. 174, passed by the Senate by a large majority (78 to 8) at the last session of Congress.

SRP03168

Let us protect our shrinking but priceless inheritance of wilderness on to future generations intact.

Yours truly,

DAGMAR GEORGESON.

PIEDMONT, CALIF., *October 28, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please enter this statement of support for the wilderness bill as a part of the record of the McCall, Idaho, hearing on Monday, October 30, 1961.

As a result of our wonderful experiences in the mountains of Idaho, we are asking that our statement urging passage of the wilderness bill be entered in the McCall, Idaho, hearing record. We traveled through the Sawtooth Mountains during the summer of 1961 and found them a place of delicate and unique beauty. We hope such beauty will never change.

We have enjoyed many of the U.S. Forest Service primitive and wilderness areas and many of the national parks. All of our wilderness will need, we feel, all of the protection possible in order to preserve our American heritage for greater numbers of people today, and for generations ahead. These areas of our country desperately need the legal protection which is provided in the wilderness bill.

When Congress reconvenes, we hope there will be immediate and favorable action by the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill. We urge that no weakening amendments be added to this important legislation.

Sincerely,

J. D. GIBBINS.
DARTHULA H. GIBBINS.

KETCHUM, IDAHO., *October 9, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Shore Lake Lodge, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: During the month of September I attended this association's yearly convention in Kalispell, Mont., meeting with representatives of Alaska, Canada, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico. We discussed many ways to increase traffic and bring tourists to the States and countries involved. One of these items discussed was a unanimous vote for the establishment of the wilderness bill as it now stands and for the eventual establishment of the Sawtooth National Park. Please place the name of this organization both State and National in your records as favoring this bill.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT F. GLENN,
Vice President, North American Highway Association.

YAKIMA, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

HONORABLE MADAM: I wish to take this opportunity to register my vigorous support of the wilderness bill. Now is the time that we must act to preserve and protect our wilderness heritage from those who would destroy it. Now is the time we must think of those who follow us. I have spent years out in the wilderness and know its beauty and peace. I also know the results of work of the vested interests. There is no beauty in a mountain meadow after sheep or cattle have gone through it, neither is there any beauty in a valley or hillside torn up by loggers. One of the basic faults of our time and this age is that everything is measured by a dollar sign. There are no other values but materialistic values. It seems that everything must be scaled to the dollar sign. There are some of us who seek to escape this and the peace and rest of a wilderness renews our lives. Multiple purpose might be all right in its place but not in our areas set aside. Multiple purpose is the wedge to all purpose. I urge you to

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consider very carefully the importance of this bill. Do not let it be amended to death.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. GEDOSCH.

P.S.—I wish this to be a part of the record.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Representative Chairman, McCall, Idaho.

MY DEAR GRACIE PFOST: It is my request that this letter become part of the printed record of the hearing on the wilderness bill.

It is my belief that the comparatively small monetary returns obtained by multiple use of the lands in question will never compensate the American people for the permanent loss of natural lands which are of greater value when left for recreation, scenic purposes, retention of water, prevention of water pollution, protection of wild game and the balancing effect these areas provide for adjacent lands which are more suitable for multiple use by ranchers, lumbermen, and miners.

I urge you to support the wilderness bill, S. 174, which has been passed by the U.S. Senate and in my opinion is in the best interest of all the people of our country.

Very truly yours,

W. C. GREENFIELD,
Past President, Washington Alpine Club, Inc.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. GUERNSEY, FOREST CONSULTANT

Madam Chairman, I am William G. Guernsey, forest and lands consultant, a resident of Boise, Idaho.

I am appearing before you today to make a brief statement regarding Senate bill 174, 87th Congress, 1st session, which is a proposed bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system, dealing with lands contained within the national forests, national parks, and forming a national wilderness preservation system.

I am opposed to the passage of this act for the following reasons:

(1) I believe that the national forests, which were established under the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, and the Multiple Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-517, 74 Stat. 215, fully cover any basic law needed to establish wilderness areas as at present constituted and administered by the national forests.

Present regulations formulated and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture have been found by Federal courts to fully cover any acts against the integrity of the wilderness and primitive areas.

(2) I do not understand why such a bill covers national parks when the basic laws covering national parks and national monuments fully cover any segregation or consideration of lands contained within the national park system. Therefore, if these areas within the national parks are called wilderness areas it does not seem to me to be logical. The areas outside of the roaded areas in the national parks have always been considered as wild lands and available for any considerating or study by wilderness enthusiasts.

(3) I am convinced that this proposed law, Senate bill 174, is a subterfuge to tie the national forest system in with national parks and national wildlife refuges in order that the Department of Interior can obtain domination of national forest lands.

To further prove my point, I quote the following: "*Provided*, That the President may, as part of his recommendations, alter the boundaries existing on the date of this Act, for any primitive area to be continued in the wilderness system, recommending the exclusion and return to national forest land status of any portions not predominantly of wilderness value." In other words, regardless of all the high-sounding phrases that are contained in the hearings and floor debate by Members of the Senate in reference to this bill, it very definitely stipulates in the above quoted paragraph that these areas are being eliminated from the national forests of the United States.

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(4) Madam Chairman, much has been said with reference to the late Governor Pinchot's and President Theodore Roosevelt's backing of forest conservation within the United States. As a friend of Governor Pinchot, former head of the national forest system, I am sure that if the Governor were alive today this subject would have been considered by the Agricultural Committees of the House and Senate rather than Interior Committees. I feel that members of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees have abdicated their responsibilities to the national forests in not considering this important subject. Supposedly they are in charge of congressional action relative to national forests. Therefore, I believe that the only reason that the national parks have been considered in this particular subject is that it gives the Interior Department and Interior Committees opportunity to desecrate the national forest system.

(5) I believe that this subject, and consideration of any national conservation land study or land use, should be considered on its merits alone. These lands of the national forest are too important to the economy and the practical use of Idaho and the other Western States, to be involved in this unwarranted and political controversy.

(6) I earnestly hope that you and your committee, Madam Chairman, will disapprove of this bill (S. 174). The bill is not essential to the proper management or preservation of the primitive or wilderness areas of Idaho. It is hoped that you will follow the example of Senator Humphrey of Minnesota and exempt Idaho from any compliance with Senate bill 174 if you foresee its passage in any form.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ASPINALL: It has been brought to my attention that the wilderness bill, which recently passed the Senate under S. 174, is now before the House of Representatives and has been referred to your Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I have written to you before on the wilderness bill, but would like to restate my strong support of this legislation at this time. Recent events have occurred that make passage of the wilderness bill quite important. One of these, of course, is the strong stand the new administration has taken in favor of the bill, with Mr. Kennedy himself urging its passage. Of even more significance is the reasoning offered by some of the bill's opponents on why the bill should not be passed. The essence of this reasoning is that the bill would "lock up" valuable timber stands in the Northwest. They fail to acknowledge the fact that this same timber is presently already within established Forest Service wilderness areas or within existing national parks. Since this timber is not available now, how then can the wilderness bill "lock up" the timber? It becomes quite evident that they must have designs set already for reducing the boundaries of existing wilderness areas or national parks. This is all the more reason why passage of the wilderness bill is needed.

In the 11 years that I have lived in the Pacific Northwest I have seen some big changes in the amount of "unspoiled" country available and in the number of people using this back country. Places that in 1950 were seldom visited are now popular with back packers and pack trains. The back country is more and more beginning to show the signs of heavy use. I don't think that we can very well afford to reduce our available wilderness areas at all; certainly not just for the immediate financial gain of a few commercial interests.

I urge your committee to take quick, favorable action on this important legislation and hope for early passage of the wilderness bill in the next session of Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KEITH GUNNAR.

RICHLAND, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

I favor the wilderness bill, S. 174, as do all outdoor clubs like the Sierra Club, the Mountaineers, Inc., and the local outing club of which I am past president, the Inter-Mountain Alpine Club, of Richland, Wash.

R. S. HAMMOND.

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DONNELLY MERCANTILE CO.,
Donnelly, Idaho.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee, McCall, Idaho.

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE: As I cannot be present, if within the scope of your procedure, I ask that this letter be made a part of the hearing.

I am in favor of the wilderness bill for many reasons. I have studied the bill. I like the bill.

But as far as this letter is concerned, I wish to favor the wilderness bill for one reason only; namely, the State Chamber of Commerce of Idaho opposes the bill, together with most if not all of the city chambers of commerce of Idaho. And that in itself is ample reason to believe the bill has great merit for the great majority of the citizens of Idaho.

The Idaho Chamber of Commerce has been opposed to every constructive legislative proposal for the last 20 years. The Idaho Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions favoring a continuance of "keeping our Nation in cool storage under Coolidge." The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce was steadfast in their support of, and I quote, "the good times under Hoover."

You would find it most interesting to investigate the total vote in the city chamber of commerce opposition against the wilderness bill, city by city; namely, population of town or city, membership total in chamber of commerce, and members present when votes were taken against wilderness bill. I would not be surprised if you found that 2 or 3 percent of the people are trying to speak for all.

My kind of good government differs from the "good government" of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce. For me, the best government is that government which creates and perpetuates, and makes possible, the greatest good for the greatest number. In my book, every citizen in the great State of Idaho stands equal in his rights and privileges under our system of democracy. And I believe that my children and my grandchildren and my great granchildren will enjoy the greater pleasures and greater economic benefits that the wilderness bill makes possible. This is not the motivation behind the chamber of commerce opposition.

I hope that your committee will find it within the best interests of our State and other States to make a favorable report to the House of Representatives next session, and that the House will pass the wilderness bill with a great majority, as did the Senate.

I am,
Sincerely yours,

CLARK HAMILTON.

OCTOBER 30, 1961.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FRED HAYES, FOR OAKRIDGE COMMITTEE FOR PRESERVATION OF LOCAL WILDERNESS AREAS

After having heard and taken part in the arguments for and against preservation of a bit of local wilderness for months, we find little left that is consistent with facts in the arguments and acts of the opponents.

Representatives of the timber industry and the chambers of commerce have said repeatedly how concerned they are with the welfare of humanity. Being the wife of a logger who has been a business agent in a woods industry union for several years, I know the lack of concern for the well-being of employees often shown by management in the timber industry. If the representatives of the timber industry and the chambers of commerce would say plainly that they are interested chiefly in making money, we would feel their arguments were much more valid.

We have been contradicted and condemned several times in the newspapers by a representative of the local chamber of commerce and once by a local Forest Service man for quoting current information from the Portland, Oreg. Forest Service office. We have had a prominent chamber member tell us that the multiple use plan for a local area was several years old while he was holding a copy of that plan dated February 23, 1961, in his hand.

We know that roads are being built into poor timber in isolated places although good timber is available and much more accessible, and that units are being taken out here and there apparently because the lumber companies are afraid such places may be added to the wilderness system if they do not mess them up.

SRP03172

Representative Durno has stated that our town will become a ghost town if the timber in a former limited area is not logged although Forest Service men, lumber company operators, and loggers and my own knowledge of the country and timber have told me that this is such poor timber that the statement is ridiculous.

Much has been said about the necessity to cut dead trees in remote places to eliminate the possibility of their falling on someone. Frequently dead and dying trees are left leaning over the roads in local Forest Service areas until they fall, apparently because cutting them is of no advantage to the timber industry.

According to a Forest Service bulletin entitled "Wilderness" only two wilderness type areas are left east of the Mississippi and these are only wild areas. The forests of the Eastern United States have been logged. According to what we have read, the timber industry has been stripping out the timber and going on to greener pastures for centuries. There is little left to strip in temperature zones, and we believe it is being managed for the benefit of the current timber industry not for the people of the United States.

Most of what is now in wilderness area is of very low commercial value because of its high altitude. Few people will seriously attempt to save high value timber in any but small amounts where recreational value is extraordinary.

A statement was made to us by a person who should know (and who might lose his job if quoted) that the reason the Forest Service wants the high altitude timber in the cutting circle is that a larger amount of good timber could be cut each year (thus impairing the sustained yield principle which is already far from what it claims to be according to the observations of many local people.)

A local lumber company told my husband and four other union officers that millions more board feet could be cut annually if this timber (which Forest Service men and other opponents have admitted is of little value) were added to the cutting circle.

There is still a great number of people who live by hard work and who either do not develop or lose, from lack of use, the ability to put their thoughts on paper correctly. Many local people know miles of these woods as you might know your own block. They are seldom heard because as one said recently when I asked him to write his opinion to you "I'm just a nothin'. Those guys would never listen to me." This man is probably one of the greatest experts in the world on the particular subject at hand as it concerns the central Oregon Cascades. I tried to tell him that a mispelled word was of little concern to you and other political figures; but he said "Those guys do as they please anyway. The d—— Forest Service and lumber companies run the show. If you want to waste your time go ahead, but I don't intend to waste mine."

This is what he said, yet he and others like him come to me with their complaints apparently because they know I will put them on paper and send them to those in authority. I feel that I am speaking for the voiceless, more or less scholastically uneducated working people whose work and play is often composed of strenuous effort, whose lack of self-confidence in other things is often their only handicap but sometimes justified, and whose needs are too often unknown or ignored.

I personally have learned to find my way in the woods only in the last few years. After growing up in open country and being afraid of forests and after spending a number of years seriously ill, this new feeling of freedom is like growing wings. I have passed my knowledge of the woods on to other women and to children and in a few instances to men by taking these people into the woods and teaching them how to take care of themselves.

I know that anyone who will make some study of the maps of this area, make a trip or two with more experienced people and use his head can enjoy our small remaining wilderness areas safely. I would like to see a booklet compiled on the subject and published by the Government as they are on many less essential subjects.

We worry about delinquency. Authorities on this subject tell us it results from changes in our way of life. Many boys and fathers wander the local wilderness areas as well as Boy Scout troops and whole families. A Forest Service man told me that there was a 300-percent increase in the use of local wilderness areas in 4 years. We cannot afford to cut these areas any more, and many should be enlarged because they are too narrow to provide true wilderness situations.

SRP03173

The amount of land set aside in wilderness-type areas and the value of the timber in it is often grossly exaggerated. Maps showing the dedicated areas are, to our knowledge, not available locally. These areas have not been advertised as they should be. Many people do not know where they are. Many more are not aware that they are filled with well-marked trails that almost anyone can learn to follow, and that maps showing these trails are available at local Forest Service offices. These things should be publicized.

We wonder if people whose livelihood has never been dependent on timber realize how much a part of the lives of many in timbered areas it is. It is not only our bread and butter but our way of life. Locally, women, children, and men in increasing numbers (according to a local Forest Service man and our own knowledge) are using remote areas. We do not ask the people of Los Angeles and other cities to build wilderness areas for us, yet we are told it is our duty to agree to having roads built all over our woods for them to enjoy. We are broadminded enough to enjoy their ball teams and operas when we visit their cities. Let them and the people who cry for them be broadminded enough to enjoy our wilderness; and we know that many city people are.

Public figures complain about the obvious poor physical condition of Americans, but those who enjoy vigorous, natural exercise and wish to preserve some places to enjoy it are ridiculed and condemned for their "selfishness."

The statement has often been made that only the hardiest 2 percent of the people enjoy wilderness areas. According to figures we have seen that is the percentage of the scenic areas left unblemished. This seems fair enough, but we do not believe that only 2 percent of the people enjoy these areas. We know many people not able to use them who want them saved for others because they have used them in the past and know their value or because they want others to be able to do what they cannot. I have taken many children, women, and elderly people into the woods or met them there. I have a rather frail and sophisticated friend whose idea of a wonderful day is to drive to the nearby wilderness area boundary, walk into the woods a quarter mile, and just contemplate the uncluttered vastness which he says is a real lift to his spirits.

We believe that the timbered areas that will not grow high-value commercial timber at all or in a reasonable length of time will be of much greater value to Americans, on the whole, if they are saved for recreation than if they are logged. We also believe that a substantial part of these should be left in their natural state in large enough chunks that it will take some effort to reach the center of them. (Areas not accessible by automobile but too easily accessible by foot are often messed up and seldom cleaned up.) We are told by local Forest Service men that the chief value of high-altitude scrub timber is for paper. This could be made from the many logs left on Forest Service units. There is much greater value in this timber as a retreat for the many who want and need to get out of the confusion of modern life occasionally by enjoying the peaceful simplicity of the solitudes. According to the Bible, Christ Jesus sought the quiet of the mountains in times of mental struggle. Surely the value of this cannot be denied.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Mr. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: It is a disappointment to be unable to attend the hearings on the wilderness bill in McCall, Idaho, Montrose, Colo., or Sacramento, Calif. I attended the Senate hearing in Seattle on the wilderness bill several years ago. When the Forest Service scheduled its hearing on the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in Bellingham instead of Seattle, I made arrangements to leave work in order to attend, but it will be impossible for most of us to attend the House hearings so far away. For this reason, I would appreciate having this letter considered a statement regarding the wilderness bill and included as part of the printed record.

The wilderness bill has survived many years of discussion, revision, and compromise. Its evolution to its present form has been the result of considerable careful thought and makes it acceptable to almost all groups with an interest in wilderness preservation. It is vital to our country that wilderness areas be protected and the opposition to the wilderness bill is evidence of the need for enactment of this legislation.

SRP03174

I urge the House Public Lands Subcommittee and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to recommend this legislation favorably so that prompt action may be taken by the House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. HARRISON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing you to express my interest and that of the Seattle Audubon Society in the wilderness bill now under consideration. I believe that preservation of wilderness areas is a very important part of the serious problem of conservation. Fairfield Osborn, one of the greatest authorities on conservation, in his book "Our Plundered Planet," says: "Mankind is involved in two major conflicts—not only in the one that is in every headline, on every radio and TV, in the minds, in the hearts, and in the sufferings of people the world over. The other war, the silent war, eventually the most deadly war, is one in which man has indulged for a long time, blindly and unknowingly. This other worldwide war, still continuing, is bringing more widespread distress to the human race than any that has resulted from armed conflict. It contains potentialities of ultimate disaster greater even than would follow the misuse of atomic power. This other war is man's conflict with nature."

I am enclosing some material in which you will be interested, and may I request that you kindly include it in the printed record.

Sincerely,

DR. CLAUDE C. HECKMAN,
President, Seattle Audubon Society.

(Committee note: The material referred to may be found in the file.)

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., October 30, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I, Robert Helding, am a member of the Montana Forest Practices Committee, Western Pine Association, a lumber trade association with some 50 member mills in Montana. There are 9,700 persons directly employed in Montana logging and lumbering operations. Our committee concurs in the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee's report on S. 174 submitted at this hearing. I submit herewith a brief statement of our committee's position on the wilderness bill (S. 174) as passed by the Senate on September 6, 1961.

Our association does not believe there is a need for S. 174 for the following reasons:

1. This bill errs in principle. It is not wise use of our natural resources.
2. S. 174 is unnecessary legislation. The Multiple Use Act of 1960 authorizes wilderness as a valid use.
3. S. 174 does not give Congress positive control of wilderness area inclusions.
4. S. 174 would restrict employment and community growth. Resource-dependent communities surrounding excessive wilderness areas would find the raw materials for grazing, mining, timber harvesting, and access recreation locked up. This is a sacrifice of the livelihood and recreation for many to provide pleasure for a few.
5. Vast areas of wilderness forests cannot be adequately protected from fire, insects, or disease. This would constitute a constant threat to surrounding forests that are being managed under the multiple-use principle.
6. S. 174 would set aside vast acreages suitable for multiple use without a resources inventory or evaluation.

I wish to stimulate your thinking on but one strategic, renewable resource involved.

"If wood were put at the service of man, it could eliminate want and win the peace. Utilization of the full resources of the forest would constitute a major,

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bloodless, beneficent world revolution," states Dr. Egon Glesinger, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

All of us are aware of wood as a construction material, as a fuel, and as a source of wood fiber for paper. But how many of us see a tree as a factory, producing not only construction materials, fuel, and wood fiber for paper but also chemicals for drugs, plastics, food, fabrics, and fertilizers, to name a few.

This thinking led Dr. Glesinger to state: "We are going to use more wood, in an ever-increasing variety of forms and applications, because we have recently made a substantial breakthrough into a limitless frontier that lies beyond the question, What is wood? We have not yet got all the answers. Lifetimes of work remain to be done. But even a brief review of what we know already will be enough to establish the fact that wood is the most nearly universal of all raw materials."

The forests will become the raw material for further integration of our forest products plants and major new industries through wood chemistry. This is our new frontier and it is close at hand. Hitler, during World War II, was well on his way to being completely self-sufficient in all his nation's needs through the means of wood chemistry. If it were not for the other European nations banding together to agree not to furnish any more wood to Hitler, the fate of Europe could well have been decided differently than it was.

Our Nation is losing every year thousands of acres of commercial forest lands to highways, power and gas transmission lines, reservoir sites, and growing suburban areas. This is the result of the progressive growth of our Nation. It places an increasing burden on the remaining forest lands to meet our growing needs. As a State, and as a Nation, we can ill afford to set aside vast areas of commercial forest lands suitable for multiple use, which is needed to stimulate our Nation's growth and provide us a livelihood.

Let us not bury our resources and appoint a custodian, rather let us manage them for the good of us all. Our Nation's military strength is based on our economy. A strong forest economy is essential to our Nation's safety and future well-being.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT HELDING.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 27, 1961.*

Chairman GRACIE PFOST,
House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Kindly include this letter as part of your record on the wilderness bill hearing at McCall, October 30 and 31.

We are in favor of the wilderness bill.

Respectfully submitted,

ELDON V. HELT.
INA J. HELT.

HEMPHILL BROTHERS, INC.,
Seattle, Wash., October 27, 1961.

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The purpose of this letter is to join in the stand of informed business representatives throughout the Nation in opposition to Senate bill 174, the wilderness bill.

We feel that the closure of forest areas to development is a shortsighted political move which cannot be justified economically.

As an alternative to complete defeat of the proposed legislation, we endorse the following:

"that the Senate Bill 174 be amended by adding as subparagraph (8) to section C subsection (C):

'(8) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding lands within the Wilderness System shall continue to be open to prospecting and subject to location and entry in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing mineral laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto.' "

Yours very truly,

WYLIE M. HEMPHILL.

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STATEMENT BY EARL E. HORRELL, HALF-DIAMOND-CROSS RANCH, GLOBE, ARIZ., CONCERNING WILDERNESS PRESERVATION BILL S. 174

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 president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, 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. 174 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. 174 because I am dedicated to the support of the principle of multiple use of Federal lands.
3. I oppose the enactment of S. 174 because I am convinced that 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. 174 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. 174 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. 174 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. Legislation such as S. 174 would stop all predator control on or near the wilderness area, and create an unmanageable situation for both game and livestock.

I submit that S. 174 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 fair and the greatest benefits to the greatest number of people.

If wilderness legislation is necessary, it should embrace the true multiple use of public lands. I firmly believe that any new wilderness areas, or additions to wilderness areas already established, should be created by act of Congress.

SPOKANE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to make a statement in favor of the wilderness bill and have it recorded.

There is much in the press these days about our water shortage. Yet there are some groups of citizens who would destroy forever the very source of our water. We all know the untouched forests in the high mountains are the main watershed. If we are to continue to preserve the most essential commodity to civilization for future growing generations, please defend the wilderness bill before it is too late.

Respectfully yours,

MARGARET HOPKINS.

SRP03177

RENO, NEV., *October 28, 1961.*

Re S. 174, wilderness bill.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Member of Congress,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This statement is for the record, McCall, Idaho, hearing on this legislation scheduled for Monday, October 30, 1961.

My wife and I wish to go on record as favoring this bill and urging its speedy passage by the House of Representatives, without any further amendments.

We spent 10 days last summer in your magnificent Sawtooth Mountains, hiking and fishing with the Sierra Club. In 1959 I also spent 10 days in the same region with the American Forestry Association's Trail Riders of the Wilderness. I am a life member of both organizations. I have traveled by raft on the Salmon River from near Salmon to Riggins, know the Bitteroot country, skied often at Sun Valley, and in fact am most familiar with the tremendous natural wealth of your State.

The primitive areas and wilderness areas of Idaho and other Western States will be protected under the wilderness bill, for recreational use of present and future generations, and the natural ecology of these regions will be preserved for future scientific study. These objectives are vital to the welfare of the American people. The regious themselves offer small potential to commercial interests, and the proposed legislation—already approved by the U.S. Senate—does not now stand in the way of the groups that have historically opposed any and all legislation to preserve wilderness, on general principles.

The highest and best use of these lands is the dominant recreational use. S. 174 would go a long way to establish this.

I hope that my letter herewith will be included in the record, although it is being sent rather late in the game. There has been a request for communications in quintuplicate; accordingly, I am enclosing four carbons with the original of this communication.

Mrs. Houghton joins me in thanking you for this opportunity to be heard, on so important a subject.

Sincerely,

SAMUEL G. HOUGHTON.

OROVILLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS: For my family and myself I hereby would like to urge you to pass the wilderness bill, S. 174.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

MRS. JOHN HUGH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to urge with all the force at my command that the House wilderness bill be endorsed by your committee.

It is essential to the greatness of this country that wilderness be preserved. Everyone who has read American history knows of the rape of the forests in the New England States, of Minnesota and Michigan. Here in the West while there is yet time magnificent segments of our outdoor heritage must be saved and set aside in such a manner that they can never be spoiled. We have already been laggard in our neglect and have allowed too much of our beautiful native forests to be ruined for the benefit and enrichment of the few.

In writing my book "The Untamed Olympics," which includes the story of the Olympic National Park, I made a study of forest economy, and am convinced that the greatest good that the wonderfully scenic sections of our timberlands can be put to is the enjoyment of all the people. Recreation and tourist dollars will more than repay the local financial loss of logs not cut.

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I wish to protest the fact that the hearings at McCall are in such an isolated spot that only those with a great deal of money can attend. As a result the testimony will not be representative of current opinion among those who have the best interests of our country at heart. Instead that testimony will mostly be given by those who wish to line their pockets by slaughter of our last timber resources.

Please read this letter into the committee proceedings.

Sincerely yours,

RUBY EL HULT.

TRI-COUNTY DIVISION OF THE
ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS,
Chicago, Ill., October 27, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: This is to inform you of my earnest hope that the wilderness preservation bill (S. 174), may be recommended for passage by the House at the next session. In my humble opinion, the American people have a right to expect the Congress to take such action as may be necessary to protect and develop for public use the limited outdoor resources of the Nation.

Thank you for your objective consideration of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

BEN A. SYLLA, *Associate Director.*

IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, DISTRICT NO. ONE,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, October 25, 1961.

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.
Re wilderness bill hearing.

DEAR SIRS: I would like to make the following statement concerning the legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system as Secretary of District No. 1 Idaho Wildlife Federation representing the 5 northern counties in Idaho with a request that this statement be included in the hearing record.

The Wildlife Federation has always supported wilderness leigslation and will work for the passage of such legislation in the House of Representatives.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation and distortion of what a Wilderness Act will do with the areas affected in Idaho and other Western States. The act does not transfer lands from one agency to another, create any new governmental agency, and does not reclassify purposes for which the land now serves. The act simply declares certain wilderness areas should be preserved. As stated in the act, it is "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefit of an enduring resource of wilderness." It is this philosophy of conservation that is difficult for many of the lumbering and mining people to accept.

We need to take stock of where we are with our resources in this country. Are we so badly off in this Nation that we need to use the last one-fiftieth of our land for exploitation? If we are in such a state of affairs then this last small segment remaining is not going to do us much good. We recently have seen considerable concern expressed over the water supply available to the Nation during the next quarter century. What better way to preserve our watershed with clear unpolluted streams by setting this area aside.

This does not mean that the area cannot be used for hunting, fishing, and recreational use. Our sportsmen's groups are interested in preserving these habitats for their own use and to assure that their children can also have this opportunity. At the risk of being called impractical, nonetheless, wilderness values cannot all be valued in dollars and cents and we must help realize this through such legislation.

Sincerely,

EDWARD H. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

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BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: We are asking that our statement urging passage of the wilderness bill be entered in the McCall, Idaho, hearing record. Our family has spent several summers in Idaho. Last summer we traveled in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. This personal knowledge of the beauty of this area causes us to write urging the passage of the wilderness bill.

The scenic and recreational attractions of Idaho are a valuable asset of the State. It is imperative for Idaho to preserve this precious heritage.

Our family urges favorable action by the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill with no weakening amendments.

Sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. FREDERIC W. ILFELD.

INTER-MOUNTAIN ALPINE CLUB,
Richland, Wash., October 28, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho

The Inter-Mountain Alpine Club of Richland, Wash., strongly urges the enactment of legislation to protect and preserve adequate national park and wilderness areas throughout the United States, wherever suitable areas exist. Legislation having the sense and substance of the present wilderness bill (S. 174) meets with our approval, and we urge the passage of this bill without further modification.

The Inter-Mountain Alpine Club is a recreational organization which conducts hikes and mountain climbs for its members and for the public at large, and has served to introduce many a novice to a fuller appreciation and usage of the northwestern outdoors. Most of its members are scientists and engineers at the Hanford Works, and most of us were "tenderfeet" when we first arrived in Richland. We have learned to gain "renewal" as well as diversion from our wilderness journeys, and we feel that the relative small fraction of our country presently eligible for wilderness preservation will prove to be too little, not too much, in the years to come.

The decision to set aside an area as wilderness is a correctable action, should history prove us wrong. Loss of wilderness, however, is irreversible, in practice if not in theory. Let us leave to our children, and theirs, as much as possible of the final decision.

By authority of the board of directors.

U. L. UPSON, *Conservation Chairman.*

VANCOUVER, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

CHAIRMAN, HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARING.

DEAR MADAM: Let me add my voice to those who endorse the wilderness bill.

In my 58 years, I have lived for long periods in New York, N.Y., Wichita, Kans., and Vancouver, Wash., and for shorter periods in other communities. I believe, therefore, that I may claim knowledge of the needs of varied types and sections of our citizenry. In my opinion, they all need wilderness preservation for their descendants' futures.

I feel most strongly about this. A wilderness can always be tamed; but once this is done, it can never be restored. Let us act now.

Yours sincerely,

SHELDON A. JACOBSON, M.D.

OCTOBER 25, 1961.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: As per your recent activities relative to the wilderness bill, S. 174, I, as a citizen and voter in this great country, would like to express my opinions and have them recorded in the Congressional Record.

First: Let me say that I am absolutely opposed to the "locking up" of untold wealth and resources for the purposes as set forth in this bill. If it should be

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proven that the setting aside of vast areas is reasonable, they should then be first given a thorough physical examination for the records of the U.S. Government, indicating the potentials of timber, grazing, and mineral resources. In some of the areas proposed the proponents for this bill argue that these were abandoned many years ago by the mining companies. I refute this statement by saying since that time many new types of minerals have been discovered that were unknown in the early days and there is a great possibility of vast amounts of these minerals being located in these areas. The amendment allowing prospecting is a big farce and anyone should be able to see through the purpose of its being in this bill.

Second: The areas where most of the proposed wilderness lands exist are still the most underdeveloped economically of the country. Why lock up potential sources when those areas need the raw materials to stand on their own feet?

Third: It has been proven that the great percentage of the American people want reasonable recreational areas and facilities. The average American man could not afford the expense of pack trains and guides to take his family into these remote areas. He would have to be an extremely well-to-do individual in order to afford this.

The wilderness bill is a program of the dreamers, the purists, and the unreasonable. By misleading propaganda and subterfuge its proponents have led the "ordinary guy" on the street to believe that he will benefit from this measure. This is furthest from the truth. Only those "extremist lovers of nature" will have their egos satisfied by the closing off of these huge areas from the many, for the benefit of the very few.

The setting aside of vast acreage for this purpose is another step toward socialism and complete Federal control and I, and many of my friends, are completely opposed to this legislation.

Yours very truly,

KARL W. JASPER.

SPOKANE, WASH.

OCTOBER 25, 1961.

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

HONORED SIRS: Regarding the wilderness bill, kindly make this communication part of the printed record—that the undersigned feels it very important to our country and to future generations that the wilderness bill be adopted, accepted, and passed, so that certain areas of great natural beauty may be preserved for the everlasting wonder and worship and wholesome enjoyment necessary in the growth of a great nation.

Sincerely,

LOUISE M. JOHNSON.

SEATTLE, WASH.

OCTOBER 27, 1961.

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

I request that this communication be made a part of the printed record for the wilderness bill, S. 174.

I favor the wilderness bill and urge your support of its approval.

KINGSLEY P. JONESON.

SEATTLE, WASH.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: The preservation of our wilderness areas is of the greatest necessity.

Please pass the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

WARREN JONES.

SRP03181

CITY OF KAMIAH,
Kamiah, Idaho, October 24, 1961.

GENTLEMEN:

Whereas the economy of the Clearwater Valley area is clearly dependent upon utilization of all its natural resources; and

Whereas these resources should be managed for the greatest good for the most people; and

Whereas the setting aside of unduly large acreages for the limited purpose as wilderness is incompatible with these objectives; and

Whereas it is unnnecessary to designated large areas of Idaho to accomplish adequate wilderness use, as a more than sufficient area is by nature suitable only for such use; and

Whereas the basic resource of the paramount industry of this area is constantly threatened by ravages of fire, insects, disease, and overmaturity, all of which can be effectively combated only by ready access; and

Whereas the growth of tourism and family recreation of this area is also dependent upon convenient ingress and egress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kamiah City Council opposes enactment of S. 174 or any similar legislation as unneeded to enhance the economic or esthetic interests of the State or Nation and as detrimental to the planned orderly growth of the State of Idaho and the Clearwater Valley.

We request that this statement be entered in the hearing record.

MELVIN L. STANEK, *Mayor.*

Attest:

GEORGIA EMMERT, *City Clerk.*

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I shall appreciate it if an indication of my hope for favorable and early House action on the wilderness bill can be made a part of the record of the McCall hearings.

For too long, our remnants of irreplaceable wilderness have been without real protection. Before they are further nibbled away, that protection should and must be assured. While we are aware of the splendid work of the Forest Service in many fields, we are only too well aware of the tremendous pressures to which it is subject. Decisions regarding continuance of any area in wilderness status should not be in the hands of an agency vulnerable to pressure.

Inasmuch as no new areas are proposed to be set aside under the wilderness bill, I can see no reason for objection to it—except, of course, by a few seekers for quick profits who hope to induce the Forest Service to declassify areas if the power of decision—of life or death for the trees—remains in the hands of that single agency.

Although the years in which I personally shall be able to make trips into wilderness probably are few, I trust that the privilege of visiting the unspoiled country will continue available for all time to all who are sufficiently interested to make the slight effort required to enjoy such unique experiences.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE BYAR KENT,
Mrs. Byar Kent.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: I would like the following remarks made a part of the printed record.

I am very much in favor of the wilderness bill. As an engineer I am fully aware of the importance of future plans and preventative measures in our modern world. Without these school sites are not acquired, street rights-of-way may be inadequate, lands for playgrounds and parks are not acquired, and wilderness areas are not kept intact and become worthless as such. Fortunately the first three examples of poor planning and preventative action men-

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tioned above can be overcome usually at a much greater cost. However, the last example having to do with wilderness cannot be bought back if lost.

My father who is now retired works occasionally in one of Ohio's many caverns as a guard. He once told me about a boy who was visiting the cave and while on the guided tour broke a very intricate and beautiful mineral formation many hundreds of years old. In seconds, that formation was gone forever from the sight of man. The owner of the cave now employs guards to protect the remaining formations. I support the wilderness bill for the same reason that the cave owner hired guards; that is, I wish to protect the remaining wilderness areas from damage so that they will not forever be lost to the sight of man.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN R. KING.

TACOMA, WASH.,
October 26, 1961.

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR FRIENDS: This seems to fit most wilderness almost as well as our forests:

"Ah, why should we, in the world's riper years, neglect God's ancient sanctuaries? * * * Father, Thou didst look down upon the naked earth, and, forthwith, rose all these fair ranks of trees * * * as now they stand, fit shrine for humble worshiper to hold communion with his Maker.

"No fantastic carvings show the boast of our vain race to change the form of Thy fair works, but Thou art here—Thou fillest the solitude. Thou art in the soft winds that run along the summit of these trees in music; Thou art in the cooler breath that from the inmost darkness of the place comes, scarcely felt; the barky trunks, the ground, the fresh moist ground, are all instinct with Thee. Here is continual worship; Nature, here, in the tranquillity that Thou dost love, enjoys Thy presence. * * * Yon clear spring * * * tells no tale of the good it does; * * * Grandeur, strength, and grace are here to speak of Thee. This mighty oak * * * loftily wears the green coronal of leaves with which Thy hand has graced him. Nestled at his root is beauty * * * That delicate forest flower, with scented breath and look so like a smile, seems a visible token of the upholding love, that are the soul of this great universe.

"But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in Thy presence reassure
My feeble virtue. Here its enemies,
The passions, at Thy plainer footsteps shrink
And tremble and are still. O God! when Thou
Dost scare the world with tempests, set on fire
The heavens with falling thunderbolts, or fill,
With all the waters of the firmament,
The swift dark whirlwind that uproots the woods
And drowns the villages; when, at Thy call,
Uprises the great deep and throws himself
Upon the continent, and overwhelms
Its cities—who forgets not, at the sight
Of these tremendous tokens of Thy power,
His pride, and lays his strifes and follies by?
Oh, from these sterner aspects of Thy face
Spare me and mine, nor let us need the wrath
Of the mad unchained elements to teach
Who rules them. Be it ours to meditate,
In these calm shades, Thy milder majesty,
And to the beautiful order of Thy works
Learn to conform the order of our lives."

—A Forest Hymn, *by William Cullen Bryant.*

What could be more "practical" than this?

Multiple use—spiritual, esthetic, inspirational, recreational, health, educational, soil conservation, water conservation, and tourist conservation—all perpetual annual crops. And all of the occupations dependent on irrigation, water, and waterpower.

Sincerely,

R. B. KIZER.

SRP03183

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: This letter is in request that you support the wilderness bill.

Please count this letter as part of the printed record.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

KATHLEEN LADNE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

REPRESENTATIVE GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: The wilderness bill, S. 174, now under your consideration is one which, if enacted into law, will fulfill the needs of our country, and particularly my State, in a minimal degree. I urge you to give this matter favorable consideration if for no other reason the economic one, namely that preservation of our waterpower resources, of our forest industries, of our income from tourists rests very greatly on the preservation of our natural wildernesses, even to a greater degree than provided for by the present bill.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN F. LAVIOLETTE, M.D.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., *October 28, 1961.*

Subject: Wilderness bill.

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
House Subcommittee on Public Lands.

DEAR MADAM: (1) For 10 of the last 11 summers I have hiked more than 200 miles in the mountains, mostly in the Sierra Nevada, but also in the Needle Mountains of Colorado, the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho, the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, the Adirondacks and Catskills of New York, the Green and White Mountains of New England, the Grand Canyon in Arizona, and in Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania I believe it was entirely in State park jurisdiction. Also I have canoed 300 to 400 miles through Colorado and Green River Canyons.

(2) As you probably know, any spot reachable by automobile is littered with tin cans, etc., and disfigured with more than the necessary amount of bed foundations, box cupboards nailed to trees, wires strung for drying towels, and the like. Even the most popular places reachable by packtrain are in the same condition.

(3) While this is due partly to bad manners, and partly to the packers' desire to further their trade, it does show that the public wants to picnic and camp out of doors.

(4) Nevertheless, I trust that the Congress will reserve as much of the national forests and national parks and monuments as possible in a natural condition. To this end I recommend passage of the wilderness bill now before your committee.

(5) Moreover, I suggest that your committee keep an eye on the administrations of the national parks, monuments, and forests, in order to legislate as may be necessary to preserve them for public recreational use against nonvital, noncritical water storage, etc. (Lumbering is of course of prime importance to the national forests, but the most unusual spots at least should be reserved.)

(6) From time to time pressure is brought to force general communication roads across national parks, etc. As far as the national highway needs are concerned the present Sierra Nevada crossings are adequate as to location. For local California traffic it appears to me quite inappropriate to push new roads across the mountains.

(7) As far as water supply is concerned I understand that the city of San Francisco makes such small use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley water that it had

better have been left in Yosemite National Park, which is badly overcrowded. It is too late now to bring back the natural beauty, but I suggest that your committee scan critically all quasi-public requests. The average western mountain reservoir becomes filled with silt in 100 years I understand: is it worth it?

Respectfully,

C. SHEPARD LEE.

HELENA, MONT., *October 25, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am very much interested as a private citizen in the passage of S. 174, the wilderness bill, by the U.S. House of Representatives. In my opinion, I believe this law is necessary for the preservation of our wilderness lands and animals.

These areas afford recreation for many persons through hunting, fishing, camping, and general outdoor activities, as well as habitat for many species of wild animals. These areas are the last frontiers of our country and should be preserved for all generations to enjoy.

I sincerely hope that your committee will approve S. 174 in its present form, and actively support it on the House floor next year.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN K. LELAND.

WATERLOO, IOWA, *October 31, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: Please enter this statement of support for the wilderness bill as a part of the record of the McCall, Idaho, hearing on Monday, October 30, 1961.

Having enjoying a camping trip in the Sawtooth Mountains in 1960, I request that my statement urging passage of the wilderness bill be entered in the McCall, Idaho, hearing record.

Because of my experiences over a period of years in primitive and wilderness areas as well as national parks, I believe these areas need the legal protection provided by the wilderness bill.

I would urge favorable action on the wilderness bill, without weakening amendments, as soon as Congress reconvenes.

Yours very truly,

HELEN LYTLE.

DOUBLEK MOUNTAIN RANCH,
Goose Prairie, Wash., October 23, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The purpose of this letter is to urge the support of the wilderness bill by the U.S. House of Representatives, and further to urge that the House enact this legislation with no crippling amendments.

There is little enough land left in the United States, even for our present population, where people can get away from civilization. If we do not take constructive and statesmanlike measures now, there will be nothing for future generations of Americans. And wilderness experience should be a right for all Americans.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands at McCall, Idaho, October 30, 31, 1961.

Respectfully,

KATHRYN KERSHAW.
ISABELLE LYNN.

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HAMILTON, MONT., *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee Chairman, House Interior Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Pursuant to our recent telephone conversation, I wish to file with your committee the views of the people I represent.

I am honored to have the privilege of speaking for the Stockman's Association and the irrigation districts to the west of the Bitterroot River, Ravalli County, Mont.

The east face of the Bitterroot Mountains forms a natural watershed for agricultural ground on the west side of the Bitterroot River. Present indications are that an attempt will be made to establish the east boundary of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness within 6 miles of the town of Hamilton, Mont., thereby enclosing most all of the water storage reservoirs within the proposed wilderness.

This group has filed its protest with the Forest Service in Missoula, Mont., March 7, 1961.

This group has filed its protest, by brief, with the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee regarding Senate bill 174.

We recognize the desirability of establishing some wilderness areas, but in our specific area, if Senate bill 174 is to be passed, we plead that the bill be amended.

1. Senate bill 174 has only permissive clauses pertaining to water storage reservoirs. We feel that when pioneering people fulfilled every requirement of law in creating these water storage reservoirs 50, 60, or 70 years ago, the right to have and maintain these reservoirs should be covered by mandatory law. The U.S. Forest Service under the present terms of the bill could boot us out at any time.

2. The President, who is elected by national vote, should not be the only one to whom we could turn to for help if a local area has need to have discussed before Congress a wilderness boundary change. This presentation should be made by our own Congressmen over whom we have some control.

3. The terms of Senate bill 174 indicate reservoirs, many of which are inadequate, are to be maintained with an eye at keeping all the area status quo. This is a tough assignment when one works with the tools of 1900 to meet 1961 specifications. It should be included that the State engineer could be called to check and discuss these specifications.

All western Congressmen have had experience with the Forest Service branch of the Department of Agriculture so should feel that what we plead for is not outlandish but a humble plea for protection.

In areas that have had long established use, the wilderness bill is very misleading and it is believed that early passage be postponed until a complete study could be made.

Yours very truly,

MERLE D. LLOYD.

EDMONDS, WASH., *October 30, 1981.*

Re House wilderness bill hearings.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Make part of printed record I strongly urge passage of the wilderness bill by the House of Representatives. This is without a doubt one of the most urgent matters confronting all Americans, the protection of a heritage which through our neglect might be forever lost.

JOHN P. LYFORD, Jr.

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 30, 1981.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

As a resident of Idaho I wish to state my wholehearted approval of the wilderness bill. A night letter restricts expression, but after careful study of the bill and of reaction by those who could be affected by it I ask that my words of support be included in the McCall, Idaho, field hearing record. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

DAVID LLEWILLYN.

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I urge you to pass the wilderness bill, S. 174. We surely need protection for our wilderness areas for today, tomorrow, and all time.

We need the natural areas for education, scientific study, wildlife preservation, and the relaxing quiet in this very hurried, tense world of today and the future.

As the wilderness areas now stand, it takes many hearings to create a wilderness, but it can be wiped out with one or two signatures and no public notice whatever.

The opposition to the bill at these hearings has been almost 100 percent people, or representatives of firms, who will gain, today, or compared to the supporters of the bill, who are hoping to aid our future generations by leaving some areas intact.

Therefore I urge the passage of bill S. 174.

Mrs. F. D. MACK.

SUNNYSIDE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 24, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to go on record with the House Subcommittee on Public Lands as a supporter of the wilderness bill and to urge that no crippling amendments be made to it. I hope that favorable action will be taken at the earliest time possible.

It is essential to the preservation of our wilderness areas that they receive protection by law.

Very sincerely yours,

VERA MACK.

STATEMENT OF TODD L. MADDOCK

I am Todd L. Maddock, a professional forester from Lewiston, Idaho, interested in the management of our Nation's public land. I wish to express my concern and objection to the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system such as is embodied in S. 174 and its amendments.

Not only is this a dreadful waste of our natural resources but it is also an an action which could be detrimental to our national defense.

Our missile and space programs are dependent to a certain extent on the search and discovery of little known "rare earth" elements. These elements are difficult to find and necessitate all the modern techniques of geological survey, something that cannot be achieved under the wilderness restrictions on power equipment, etc.

Shouldn't we do everything within our power to see that these areas of remote country are given thorough examination before we limit the use of them?

In conclusion, I would like to express my objection to the passage of any type of wilderness legislation at this time.

OCTOBER 30, 1961.

Subject: Statement in opposition to S. 174.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman from Idaho,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I am B. F. Mahoney of Kellogg, Idaho, representing Associated Industries of Idaho, of which I am president. I am here to present the views of this association on S. 174.

The wise use of the resources of our Nation is of concern to us. We believe it is important and necessary that examples of our primitive natural environment be left inviolate, that the present generation and generations yet unborn may enjoy this environment. We object, however, to S. 174. Some of our objections are as follows:

1. We feel that S. 174 is not needed at this time or in the foreseeable future. The U.S. Forest Service has, for 35 years, protected primitive, wild, and wilderness areas. The Forest Service continues to protect such areas and through

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its own and independent studies is seeking the highest use factor for these areas. I believe we can all agree that the Forest Service has continuously worked under the sound conservation principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number." The proposed areas that will be affected by S. 174 have not been adequately studied and this unusual and unnecessarily hasty legislative action will work to the detriment of the State of Idaho, Idaho people, and eventually even the small minority of people who will, under wilderness rules, use the area.

2. The possibilities for the development of the proposed areas for recreational use will be extremely limited and will make it impracticable, if not impossible, for the overwhelming majority of the people to enjoy these lands. The areas under consideration are so vast that it is too expensive, both physically and financially, for many people to ever hope to enjoy the scenic beauties and recreational opportunities inherent in this beautiful part of our State.

It would appear that well-planned main roads would do more than anything else to make the advantages of nature available to even the wilderness purists, who could then have a chance to enjoy the esthetic experiences they desire. A road from Salmon to Riggins would do more for the majority of people in this or any other generation than will the lockup of so many acres for so few. The statement that S. 174 will affect a small area is certainly debatable. Idaho's contribution will be 14 percent of the total national forest lands in Idaho and almost 6 percent of the State's total land area.

Again, for people to enjoy the outdoors, the overwhelming number will be adversely affected. The inaccessibility of such a large part of Idaho can only result in the further overcrowding of areas such as Redfish Lake, where one can now gain easy access to the solitude and beauty we all enjoy. If one were to argue only on esthetic grounds, I can see no difference between a maintained motor vehicle road and a trail that is to be maintained by man. We might agree they both violate the concept of natural wilderness and yet we are told by proponents that trails within these areas will be maintained.

3. The commercial interests of our State will, without question, be adversely affected by this departure from the long-established multiple-use concept.

While it is obviously true that under existing primitive status, use is not being made of timber and mineral resources, it is also obvious that if Idaho is to grow economically and industrially, there must be considered the actual and potential wealth contained in the lands to be affected by S. 174. These resources of timber and minerals, along with forage and water, should be carefully considered and their potential value to our Nation's continued productive growth be measured before they are locked up for such a small percentage of our Nation's people. Proponents assure us that the areas under consideration will probably be smaller than indicated and that full study will be given to resources that are commercially valuable. The weight of evidence is most conclusive and the bill, S. 174, is so written that commercial users of natural resources cannot hope to gain unemotional and impartial consideration. The average eastern citizen, in my opinion, has absolutely no concept of what the Selway-Bitterroot primitive area is like. I am fully convinced that if people from New York and Massachusetts could see the magnitude of the great western outdoors they would appreciate the concern of what is probably the majority opinion in Idaho. All Idaho citizens, like the members of Associated Industries of Idaho, are also concerned with the preservation of natural resources and the opportunity for their children's children to enjoy nature, but they are also concerned with making it possible for their heirs to make a livelihood and remain in Idaho.

We can all remember when a member of our present congressional delegation, during political campaigns, pointed out that our young people are leaving Idaho. Yet when legislation is acted upon that can only hurt Idaho's economic development, the record indicates a vote for single-purpose use for an extremely small minority. The same forces who abhor colonialism would turn a vast area within our State into a colony for an unrealistic one-purpose use for largely out-of-State minority interests. No one could quarrel with the true conservationists' efforts to leave part of our land heritage in the natural state that time and the elements have rendered it. But even the purists should be realistic and never lose sight of the fundamental concept of maximum beneficial use.

4. We are told that with the passage of S. 174 the people of Idaho will regain control of the affected lands that are now under complete domination of a Federal agency. I believe, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, that this is a statement that is as much untrue as it can be conceived to be true. It is stated that S. 174 takes the existing system and adds congressional control.

The Congress at this time has complete and ultimate control over the administrative action by any Government agency. The Congress, subject to Presidential veto, can, through its legislative process, initiate or amend laws that affect the operation or administration of the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture or any other department, as long as the laws and changes fit within the framework of our Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States contemplates that legislation shall originated in the Congress and that the President shall have only the power to approve or to veto—not the power to amend. This, as you know better than I, has not always been followed. The attempt to substitute executive authority for congressional authority in the recent proposal to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to write farm legislation and the Congress only the authority to veto—not amend—was met with strong congressional disapproval. There is absolutely no difference in this procedure in S. 174. The Congress will only be able to veto—not amend—the action of one of its administrative arms.

How this returns more control of Idaho lands to Congress is indeed obscure. The practical fact is that Idaho citizens, through their congressional delegation, now have a much better chance to correct wrongs in administrative practice than they will have if the only recourse is to have the entire law changed by Congress. It is true that through the initiation of the administrative agency, changes could be wrought, but the alacrity with which the agency now meets congressional demands will be greatly reduced if the agency must take initial action. It is our opinion that if S. 174 passes, the administration of these areas will be further removed from congressional control, and consequently from the people.

Proponents say that by the stroke of a pen areas now classified as primitive could be changed to wilderness areas. This is, of course, absolutely true. It emphasizes, however, the lack of need for S. 174 and points out one of the strong reasons why the present procedure should not be changed. If the necessity for legislation such as S. 174 were so urgent, it is reasonable to assume that the administrative agencies involved would in fact stroke the pen and make this difference of opinion and this hearing academic. There are several reasons why this is not done. One reason is that the administrative agencies concerned, up until 6 months ago, were in agreement that studies should be completed as to the best land usage. New policies, however, have changed that. Although the administrative agencies are under the same professionally trained personnel, the attitudes of these personnel are not now voiced. Another reason might be that if an administrative officer would "stroke the pen," the folks at home in Idaho, Minnesota, and Alaska, through their congressional delegations, would take loud and vocifrous objection. If such administrative action were to be contemplated, experience tells us it would be done only after long and exhaustive public hearings. From a practical standpoint, the fear that a "stroke of the pen" will create a wilderness area is not valid.

5. In conclusion, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, we reiterate, legislation such as S. 174 is not necessary because—

An adequate supply of primitive, wild, and wilderness areas is already in existence under established congressional and administrative policy.

More consideration should be given to the overwhelming majority of the American people in their need for accessible outdoor recreation areas.

The more than 3 million acres involved in Idaho should be more accurately inventoried for the benefit of Idaho people and their efforts to make a livelihood from natural resource wealth. S. 174 will not be conducive to wise resource management.

Adequate safeguards are in existence under present policy and the "stroke of the pen" argument is not valid.

Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, for the opportunity to appear before you today.

HILLTOP ORCHARDS,
Ellensburg, Wash., October 28, 1961.

DEAR SIRS: I would like to express my support of the wilderness bill, and request that it be cleared through the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs intact, and with all speed.

I have long recognized the value of lands in their wild state as places of sanctuary for man and beast alike.

It would be folly to write off this heritage of future generations to moneyed interests when there is actually no need for these lands in the immediate future

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and I would like to remind these people that the bill does not lock up these lands forever.

I do not sympathize with their views, and only pity them if they have failed to see in the little wilderness we have left what men will seek for centuries.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID R. MAHRE.

MID-WESTERN LITHO PLATE CO.,
Kansas City, Mo., October 19, 1961.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIR: May I please get in my 2 cents worth in favor of wilderness preservation and bill S. 174. I'm sure I'm only one of many, many people who feel they might only have a 2-cent voice in such an important matter, but stacked up it might amount to something if we let you know.

I enjoy my vacations in wilderness areas more than anyplace else I've ever been and I so hope such things will still be available to my grandchildren, who may otherwise think cement is the natural order of things.

Thank you for listening and stack my 2 cents on top, please.

Sincerely,

EARLEEN MALONEY, *Bookkeeper*

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS AND MADAM: I respectfully urge favorable consideration of the wilderness bill, S. 174, by your committee and by the House of Representatives.

Our remaining wilderness is a precious heritage, and must have adequate protection.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearing.

Respectfully,

PETER J. MALONEY.

PORTLAND, OREG., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: This is an appeal by one who cannot be present at your hearings on the wilderness bill.

Please pass this bill and preserve for our future generations what little is left of our true wilderness areas in the West. As a boy who grew up and learned to love the Cascades, this same heritage I am trying to pass on to my Boy Scouts and one of the most depressing scenes we face is teaching our youth to give proper respect to our forests and mountains when we see the scenes of havoc and ruin created by automobile beer-can campers.

We need to preserve these wild areas free from commercialism now before it is too late.

Sincerely yours,

DON MARSTERS.

RANCH-ON-THE-RIVER,
Kooskia, Idaho, October 26, 1961.

GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Hope this gets to you, even though quite late in getting started.

Enclosed is a letter forwarded to me by Dr. White, of Spokane, in the hope that I could attend the hearings to be held at McCall. I, too, am unable to be there, being in the middle of building a home for some local people.

Naturally, I am in favor of keeping our wilderness areas as they are. The creeping advance of the timber interests reminds me of the same not-so-stealthy advance of communism upon the free world. What gets me is the eagerness with which "subversive" elements endeavor to narrow and tighten the ring

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around our now-protected areas. Yet the U.S. Forest Service (with which I have worked in the past) claims the present forest management is producing more trees for timber than is being utilized. What with the increases of other building materials, why the wish by the Weyerhaeuser combine for digging into timber stands within forbidden borders? Yes, I know, they'll say the "bugs" get in and destroy mature trees—and I can show you a place like that, where a virgin stand of spruce is now 80 percent dead from the inroads of "beetles," but only a huge helicopter could ever get the timber out. I can also show many detrimental things that happen to our forests and showplaces by the presence of humans, lumbermen, and otherwise. For one instance, registered guides are taking "trophy hunters" (headhunters, I call them) in to nearly inaccessible areas. The game there is unafraid, having been hunted but little. Almost as tame as barnyard animals—I have motion pictures to prove it. Is there any "sport" in that—shooting such game for the antlers and head only? It makes me sick at heart, this desecration of our natural resources, both animal and vegetable.

In brief, register me as being in favor of retaining our wilderness and primitive areas as they are. I'd even be in favor of excluding hunting, however, I know that is impossible.

Sincerely,

DON MCCOMBS.

THE COLLEGE OF IDAHO,
Caldwell, Idaho, October 23, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Nampa, Idaho

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: As a long-time admirer and supporter of yours, I sincerely hope you will not give any aid or comfort to the opposition of the wilderness bill hearings at McCall next week. I will unfortunately not be able to attend the session, but I am hoping you will make it possible, via this letter, for my voice to be heard.

Frankly, it amazes me that residents of the State of Idaho should raise any opposition to this bill. If any sincere person will take the trouble to look beneath the present arguments for what is called multiple use he will find a very narrow interest speaking who, in effect, says, "Let me have my use, even though it destroys your use."

Last week at the College of Idaho we held a forum on this subject. I asked Mr. Teske who, representing the mining interests of the State, was giving an impassioned defense of building roads into wilderness area so that forests and other resources could be "protected," if there were other motives behind this desire to build roads. He replied: "Yes. Frankly, we're interested in making money. We don't think there's anything wrong with making money."

Of course, normally I share the view that there's nothing wrong with making money, but when it is made at the sacrifice of other people's vital interests in the name of "multiple use," then I must dissent. I support the principle of permanent use—which means that if we pass the wilderness bill we have a better chance of preserving for a longer time a resource which makes Idaho one of the finest places in the world, which makes it possible to have for permanent use adequate watersheds to conserve necessary water for agriculture—one of Idaho's greatest industries—and which will be something more than a wasteland of the ravages of man. For all the pious protestations of the basic supporters of the opposition, there is no truth in the propaganda that they are going to "unlock" our few remaining resources for multiple use. They wish to get these resources for their own use, and the longrun benefit to Idaho will be comparatively nothing!

LESTER MCCREBY.

PIERCE, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

THE WILDERNESS HEARING,
McCall, Idaho.

If we eventually convert all wilderness resources into dollars what recreation will the dollars buy? I want to go on record as in favor of the wilderness bill; exactly the same stand as the wilderness society presents it.

ALICE MARTIN,
Vice President, Northwest Steelheaders.

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PIERCE, IDAHO, *October 31, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR GRACIE PFOST: I understand we need five reasons for saving the wilderness.

1. We need a place to go and relax.
2. A place for game and fish to live and increase and not be crowded out by civilization.
3. What little timber or mineral there is, is of little importance compared to the recreation of having a place like a wilderness to stand as God made it for future generations to see.
4. We need a place not covered with smoke and gas fumes and streams running clean and free.
5. Money can never replace the wilderness once it is torn down and the big moneymakers won't have a place to go and relax so why the need for more money, money, money. Money can't buy good health, but free clean air and relaxing in the wilderness can do a lot for one's health.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. MARTIN.

P.S.—Please put me down on record as in favor of the wilderness bill as it is at the present time.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST:

Please count me as one in favor of Senate bill No. 174. I urge your support and ask that this be placed in the record.

Mrs. H. A. MANNING.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 25, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACE PFOST,
Chairman of the Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Will you please include my letter as part of the record in favor of the wilderness bill at the hearing your committee will conduct at McCall October 30 and 31.

I have been a Scoutmaster and have worked with boys in the out of doors in the beautiful State of Idaho. I have also seen the scars left by those who have not honored or cared what was left for the future generations to see and enjoy.

I would hope that we as a people would preserve our primitive areas, its watersheds and beauty and all wildlife in its natural habitat, that those who come after us may have the same wonderful heritage we have had. There are so few spots which have escaped the inroads of civilization, that we in Idaho, should hold to those few which our State does still possess.

I urge you to support the wilderness bill.

Respectfully submitted.

F. GLEN MCDONALD.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. MCGEE, IN RE S. 174, TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Chairman and members of the subcommittee, by name is John C. McGee. I live in Silverton, Idaho, and I am presently news editor of radio station KWAL, in Osburn, Idaho. I belong to numerous sportsmen's groups. Officially, I represent no special group, but I do feel that my views are shared by many fellow sportsmen with whom I come in daily contact, and for that reason I am here today to urge a defeat for Senate bill 174 providing for the establishment of a wilderness area in Idaho.

Like many other outdoorsmen, I feel that all Americans should have the opportunity for healthful, high quality, unrestricted outdoor recreation. Being a firm believer in a balanced recreation program for all, and having learned to define conservation as the wise use of our natural resources, I have attempted to take an objective look at some of the groups which have been in the vanguard of pushing wilderness legislation. I have and still belong to some of these organizations, but I cannot fail to see a group of enthusiastic wilderness devotees, with,

generally speaking, some especially dedicated devotees at the top. The obvious growing ambitions which have accompanied their increasing political effectiveness is too often in conflict with the real issue.

The real issue in this instance, as I see it, evolves around, "For whose benefit are we creating this wilderness area?" If it is for the sportsmen, the man or woman who likes to fish and hunt—the family man who enjoys taking his youngsters out in the great outdoors for a weekend camping trip—then we are approaching the solution from the wrong angle. In the particular areas familiar to me, and I refer to the Bitterroot-Selway region, I much prefer it in its present primitive state—its easy accessibility—isolation from the congestion of everyday living, offers the average person the ultimate in recreational enjoyment. Speaking primarily for Idaho, but I am sure the same applies in other Western States, nature's scenic beauty has remained unchanged for years. True, a road here and there to log off timber may have slightly changed the contour to the eye, but it certainly hasn't marred the beauty or impaired the hunting and fishing that abounds in our primitive areas. It has been my experience, in Shoshone County where I have lived most of my life, that these alterations have, if anything, increased its productiveness for both fish and wildlife.

Game management officials preach the same doctrine nationally that a certain amount of wildlife must be harvested each year to maintain a healthy and productive herd. In an area as large as is proposed in the wilderness bill for the State of Idaho, it is very doubtful if this formula can apply successfully. Were it broken down into smaller segments, say not over 200 square miles in area, my opinion of wilderness areas might readily be altered. Where this single area is much larger, it offers little for the average small salaried sportsman, who would find himself at a sad disadvantage to compete with the man of means, who could afford an expensive safari into the heart of the wilderness area.

I have spent a great deal of time in the East, and have had numerous occasions to observe some of the private hunting preserves enjoyed by wealthy sportsmen. I have seen clubs and private hunting reservations established adjoining the large wilderness area that corral some of the better access trails in the prime hunting and fishing areas. In Idaho we are proud of our hunting lands, but we are also willing to share them with others who want to come here to fish and hunt. The possibility of having these primitive areas revert to commercial or residential use is too many generations away that it doesn't warrant consideration at this time.

Besides objecting to the wilderness bill and its many amendments designed as a blessing for the outdoorsman, I personally look upon its enactment into law as an encroachment on the rights of Idaho residents to establish a federally controlled domain within the boundaries of our State without the sanction of the majority of the people. In its present status its efficient administration under the Forest Service cannot be denied.

I can also visualize how an easterner or person from a large city might feel about creating a wilderness area. From my own recollection of 19 years surrounded by tall buildings, posted farmlands, and private estates, the ultimate goal of preserving our wide open spaces is an unselfish desire. On the surface, it seems like the prudent thing to do in the face of our growing population. However, most city dwellers are not properly apprised concerning the scope of primitive areas in the West and the little change that has been wrought by man and machine in altering these primitive paradises. If anything, man has given nature a helping hand.

In conclusion, I hope this committee will give serious consideration before creating this monstrous, untrammeled, limited purpose area, for the benefit of so few—while in its present state it can be enjoyed by so many.

EDMONDS, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: We wish to inform you of our wholehearted support of the wilderness bill, S. 174, as passed in the Senate recently. We hope that you will do all in your power to see that the bill gets favorable action in the House of Representatives as a result of the hearings now being held.

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It is imperative that we act now while we still have some wilderness left to protect. Once destroyed or commercialized, it can never, never be replaced.

We inherited the glorious wilderness areas unspoiled by mankind. We owe the future generations the right to enjoy the part remaining, forever as it is today, and always has been.

The timber in the remaining wilderness areas need never be cut. There have been large advertisements, in newspapers and magazines, by lumber companies, stating that they are now growing as much if not even more timber than they are cutting. So this continuing yield will always supply the demand without a single inroad of timber cutting in a wilderness area.

Sincerely,

W. D. McKenzie.
Dorothy McKenzie.

Seattle, Wash., *October 26, 1961.*

Representative Grace Prost,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Land.

Dear Mrs. Prost: I would like to go on record as supporting the wilderness bill. I sincerely hope the committee will report favorably without any crippling amendments.

Sincerely yours,

Viola Meeks.

Lindsay Soft Water of Boise, Idaho.

Re wilderness hearing.

Hon. Gracie Prost,
McCall, Idaho.

Mrs. Prost: I wish this letter to be part of the record.

Preserve the wilderness area for future generations. Do not allow roads to be built into it, nor parks made of it.

The area is the last chance for future generations to enjoy a completely unspoiled area. Our children are entitled to that right.

Thank you.

R. W. Morris.

Glasgow, Mont., *October 31, 1961.*

Hon. Gracie Prost,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho:

I urge prompt House passage wilderness bill. As necessary to preserve some American wilderness for posterity, this legislation will perpetuate use of wilderness resources and not lock them up.

Clifton Merritt.

Helena, Mont., *October 22, 1961.*

Mrs. Gracie Prost,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Nampa, Idaho.

Dear Congresswoman Prost: I regret that I will be unable to attend the hearing you have scheduled on the wilderness bill at McCall, Idaho, on October 30 and 31. However, I wish to submit the following statement, which I ask to be made a part of the record of the hearing.

I strongly support S. 174, the wilderness bill passed overwhelmingly by the Senate. I urge that the House of Representatives take similar action in the next session of Congress.

Congress must recognize the importance of keeping wilderness if America is to have any left. These rugged, rocky alpine areas for the most part do not contain significant commodity values in comparison with lands already developed. Lands under development compose over 98 percent of the land area of

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America. It should not be too much to ask that the most barren 2 percent be retained in its natural condition for recreational, educational, and scientific purposes.

It would be far more profitable for the American people to make better use of land, water, and other resources in areas outside the wilderness, and to preserve designated wild, wilderness, and primitive areas for the important part they are playing in helping to maintain the American way of life.

Sincerely,

DON MERRITT.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: As true nature lovers and parties interested in preserving at least a small part of our great and glorious land for future generations, I, Harold C. Miles, and my wife, Marjorie Ellis Miles, are writing you to respectfully request your moral and active support of the wilderness bill (S. 174) in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

We believe we are reliably informed that the total land covered by this bill is actually now federally owned land, so that nothing is being taken away from any particular individual; and as these Federal lands are actually the heritage of all the people, the true nature of this measure would be to preserve the same with reasonable modifications for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations to come.

Since the total area comprises about 2 percent of our total land, it would seem reasonable that when the past and present generations have had the use of 98 percent of our country's land, that to preserve 2 percent of our land in its natural state, with reasonable modifications as contained in this bill, S. 174, for the future generations to come, is not asking too much.

As one has observed the crass indifference, the almost total disregard of many toward the preservation of the natural beauty of this great land of ours, it makes a person realize that unless something is done very soon toward its preservation, all too many wonders and privileges we who are living now enjoy, as far as the natural beauty of our country is concerned, will be lost forever to the future generations.

It makes one feel sad to see the natural beauty defiled as has been done with the dredging around Idaho City, Idaho, and in Bear Valley—trees felled the wrong way and left to rot, slashings not cleaned up and burned in the wet season, but left to create fire hazards and for destructive beetles to infest.

When we were in Yellowstone Park we saw a person strip a length of limestone formation off the Angel Terrace almost 20 inches long, something that had taken nature thousands of years to build up. We saw a party attempt to throw an extremely large boulder in the Morning Glory Pool, so we believe that measures must be taken now to preserve our country's natural beauty. Furthermore, after having given this matter our serious consideration we believe all reasonable requirements and conditions for the benefit and enjoyment of these wilderness areas are covered in S. 174, consequently we would like for you to make this letter part of the committee hearing.

Most sincerely,

HAROLD C. MILES.
MARJORIE ELLIS MILES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 62, 1961.*

Re wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Please enter as part of hearing my support of the wilderness bill, S. 174. I hope the House will show as much foresight as the Senate in passing the House wilderness bill.

RUTH MILLER.

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SEATTLE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS HEARING,
Care of Representative Gracie Pfost, Chairman,
McCall, Idaho.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Please make this letter a part of the printed record of the hearing.

Large parts of our people need outdoor recreation and our scattered bits of wilderness areas, including national parks and monuments, are of prime importance in furnishing locations for this recreation. Our population is increasing rapidly, and as attendance records show, our present parks and wilderness areas are becoming more inadequate each year. Also, the wilderness areas, as such, are rapidly disappearing.

Action for the preservation of some significant part of our wilderness, with proper protection and management, must be made now.

Yours very truly,

VINCENT L. MILLSPAUGH.

MILWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Hales Corners, Wis., October 24, 1961.

Re wilderness bill (S. 174).

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: "The U.S. Forest Service has established a definition of a wilderness as any area of not less than 5,000 acres with no road through it. By this definition, only 2 percent of the land of the 48 States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) can still be designated as wilderness." (From an article by Douglas Burden appearing in Natural History, August–September 1961.)

The above statement alone confirms the need for preservation of the wilderness, and whole books have been written about the esthetic value of wildlife. The Milwaukee Audubon Society hopes your subcommittee will look favorably upon the bill as it is one of our last chances. Soon there won't be anything left to save and we will have wished we had economized elsewhere.

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

ROSEMARY CARLSON, *Secretary.*

STATE OF MONTANA,
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME,
Helena, Mont., October 24, 1961.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are pleased to have been given this opportunity to express our interest in the development of a national wilderness preservation policy.

For the field hearings of your committee we wish to record our agreement with the principles expressed in wilderness bill S. 174. We sincerely believe that this program may be accomplished without jeopardizing other important uses of public lands, and hope that national wilderness preservation may soon become a definite policy of Congress.

As a basis for our judgment regarding this matter, we are becoming increasingly aware of the very important part wilderness is playing in our wildlife management program in general and specifically in the preservation of several important game and fish species.

Big game hunting is earning an important place in Montana's outdoor recreational program. Much of the high quality aspect of this sport is due to the remote regions in which these animals are found. A great deal of the finest sport hunting in the State today lies within the boundaries of presently designated primitive and wilderness areas. In this regard, several of Montana's most highly prized elk herds are hunted in a wilderness environment. The fact that access is limited to foot and horseback travel adds greatly to the enjoyment of this invigorating type of recreation.

The grizzly bear, one of the rare big game species, has reach a critical low in the United States. Total decimation has taken place throughout the greater part of its former range. It has been found that this big bear, for the most part, shuns areas dominated by man's activities. The chief hope, therefore, for the

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survival of the highly prized silvertip lies in the preservation of a reasonable amount of wilderness range.

Among game fishes, the native, black-spotted, cutthroat trout is also in jeopardy in Montana as well as throughout the West. The disappearance of this valuable game fish is directly attributable to habitat destruction, as well as the introduction of nonnative fishes. Only a few waters, mostly in remote areas, still support strains of the original cutthroat trout.

It is an important and practical consideration of fish management that these rare strains be perpetuated. In addition to their present limited range, they will be introduced into suitable waters that are now barren. These cutthroat are particularly important for the rewarding type of fishing they provide.

The salvation of these native Montana strains of cutthroat lies in the more remote, inaccessible waters and in particular, wilderness areas. Here the habitat will be preserved in its native state and incompatible exotic fish will not be introduced. It is very evident that those who seek native cutthroat will not hesitate to exert the necessary energy to reach these more remote regions. This is clearly testified by the rapidly increasing numbers of resident and nonresident fishermen enjoying this sport in wilderness areas.

A further value of wilderness is sometimes not fully appreciated. This is the importance of having undisturbed plant and animal communities available for scientific studies. Only with such natural, unchanged areas can the effects of man's many modifications be properly assessed and unwise practices avoided.

In summary, we feel obligated to furnish the highest quality hunting and fishing possible. This is becoming an increasingly difficult task in the face of rapidly mounting hunting and fishing pressures and the continual shrinkage of the more desirable areas in which these activities may be enjoyed. We look, therefore, to a national wilderness preservation system as insurance that we may continue to provide outstanding recreational opportunities so important to Montana and the entire Nation.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER J. EVERIN, *Director.*

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *November 20, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

This federation of clubs, bordering the Bob Marshall wilderness, and very familiar with wilderness areas, urges the passage of the wilderness bill now before you. Primarily we need it for protection of our pure waters and further making Forest Service regulation into law as a safeguard against Bureau relaxation of the protection of the wild and wilderness areas.

TOM MESSELT,
North Central Montana Wildlife Federation.

MOSCOW WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Moscow, Idaho, October 25, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman,
Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: For the record, we of the Moscow Wildlife Association, Inc., wish to inform you that we are for the wilderness bill S. 174. Our membership, large and varied, is overwhelmingly in favor of the concept of conservation. We can afford to save the lands under consideration here for the future until such times as it is found to be necessary to surrender them to the needs of the Nation. We know it is not easy to face the pressures of "vested interests" who wish to have these resources released now, but we all know the soundness of conservation for the future will be the best choice for everyone.

You have shown that you aren't afraid to fight for a cause you have found to be the will of the majority. We respectfully submit our feelings about this matter to you so that you may be able to better deal with the problem when the time comes.

Sincerely,

DR. WILLIAM B. DURBIN, *President.*

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KELSO, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

We request that this telegram be read at the hearing and made a part of the printed record. We are in favor of the wilderness bill S. 174. We have no financial interest in these areas but feel the best interests of the people of this country will be served by this wilderness bill.

MOUNT ST. HELENS CLUB,
MYRTLE PRYOR,
Conservation Chairman.

STATEMENT OF OLAUS J. MURIE, OF MOOSE, WYO.

My name is Olaus J. Murie. I am a citizen of these Western States. I have lived in Wyoming since 1927 and have become well acquainted in Idaho, Montana, and Colorado, not to mention the Pacific Coast States and the Southwest. I feel I have had good opportunities to learn conditions in the West.

I have been much interested in the problems raised by various citizens of Idaho, who have been concerned with some of the things going on in that State. I have visited several of the dude ranches of Idaho, and know for certain that these dude ranchers are much interested in preserving what wilderness we have left in the State, as wilderness is the lifeblood of dude ranching.

There are, in this connection, two aspects to the operation of dude ranches in a State. There is, of course, the economic consideration. Along with other forms of outdoor recreation, these ranches have a large share in helping the economy of the area in which they are located. This is an aspect which should not be overlooked. Then, and my principle thought about the work of dude ranches, there is the effect of this outdoor experience on the lives of the guests.

The dude ranches depend on wilderness for their existence; they all want it kept unspoiled. One rancher spoke with apprehension of the threat of the goats invading these wilderness areas. The dude ranchers I have learned to know are high minded, and, aside from the economic aspect, want to enrich their lives by enriching the lives of their guests, in giving them a real wilderness experience. Is this not a good kind of motivation in our civilization?

There are many more who want this wilderness experience—organized parties, many individuals—and the numbers are growing. In fact, some wilderness places are attracting so many people that there, too, is a problem—the problem of overcrowding. This desire for a touch with the outdoors is a worldwide human urge, and is not confined to Idaho or to the United States. In many countries, wherever there is left what we can consider wilderness, people are doing their best to save some of it.

Idaho is blessed in having some of the best that this planet has to offer. I have had opportunity to travel in some of the finest wilderness I have ever seen, in Idaho, not only the high country adjacent to Wyoming but also in the superb mountains of central Idaho.

Today, more than ever before, people are wanting outdoor recreation. This takes very many different forms, roadside picnic places, all shades of outdoor experience, including trips in wilderness areas. We as a nation have the obligation, and the resources, to furnish all kinds—city parks, easily accessible State parks, and the far roadless wilderness. We have the civic obligation, as a democracy, to furnish all kinds.

Do we want democracy in our country? If we make all our land the same, bring everything to a common denominator, all doing the same thing, all therefore thinking alike, this is the surest way to build a stumbling block to our real progress as a democracy. We must, I feel, look at our civilization as a whole, offering diversity, giving people a choice.

Idaho is one of the Western States which has this unique opportunity. It still has some superb wilderness left. Our Nation years ago took the lead in establishing national parks and the nations throughout the world have followed our example. Some years ago the enthusiasm of high-minded individuals resulted in the establishment in people's minds of the wilderness philosophy. Some other countries are beginning to follow our lead in this too. As far away as New Zealand they have established wilderness areas as such.

There are some people today who oppose the wilderness bill. Either they have not read the bill or they are opposed to wilderness entirely. This is the conclusion one must come to on reading the testimony at the many hearings which have been held on this bill. There is a hesitancy among some people to definitely take this forward step for our future benefit.

Today we have turmoil in the world, people trying to see what a good future should be. I can think of nothing more important for our Government than to back up the worthy thoughts of so many of its citizens. The wilderness bill is one of these, believed in by so many people, in Idaho as well as in all the other States. As American citizens we can feel encourazed by the fact that this high-minded action has the concurrence of so many members of our Congress. We can only hope that this legislation can continue as it began in the Senate, so that this noble thought originating in the minds of citizens may have the concurrence of Government. We have now the opportunity, we still have superb wilderness, let us show that we have the wisdom to save what we now have. The future will acclaim this proud step forward.

Although I am expressing my views in favor of the wilderness bill as a citizen of a Western State, I am also authorized to express similar views of the Wyoming Division, Izaak Walton League of America. We have a chapter of the league in Jackson Hole, and I have talked with members who hope that the wilderness bill will be allowed to appear on the floor of the House, without further crippling amendments.

CRAIG, MONT., *October 21, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I read in the newspapers that you are holding a hearing at McCall soon on the wilderness bill. I want you to add what I have to say here to the minutes of that hearing.

I have been livestock ranching and farming in Montana for over 50 years and I am sure in favor of the wilderness bill. A wilderness law is not going to make a lot of new wild country and lock up any resources. It's just going to keep some of the precious wild country we have left for our children and grandchildren. I say the bill should be passed by all means.

In spite of what they say, the opposing stockmen and miners and lumbermen aren't going to lose anything. Most wilderness left is in the very high country where both grass and sawlogs are scarce and it takes a long time for trees to grow. You can't keep cattle where there isn't any grass and you can't cut lumber where there aren't trees big enough for sawlogs. Minerals don't seem to be a problem, either. I live near the Bob Marshall wilderness and I haven't heard of any metals worth mining being found there yet. And it covers a million acres.

What most stock ranchers and lumbermen need to do is to take a lot better care of the lowland that is much better suited for grazing and growing sawlogs. They could produce a lot more feed and timber from these lands than they do. Then they could forget about wanting to get into the wilderness. It would be better business anyhow. Leave what wild country is left for the recreation of our people, watershed protection, wildlife, and scenery.

I say by all means pass the wilderness bill soon.

Yours truly,

JOHN NAHRGANG.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Whereas it is admitted that in time there will be a wilderness bill enacted into law, setting up within the present public lands areas of a wilderness nature for the benefit of the nature lovers; and

Whereas the mountains and deserts of the West where these wilderness areas are contemplated are of such locations that conversion of sea water or brackish water into fresh water is not practical, even if there were sufficient of it; and

Whereas water is not only of prime importance, but one of the essentials of life; and

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Whereas the conservation of water for the multiple purpose, human consumption, and the production of food and fiber for the continuation of life, human, animal, and vegetation, in this area where wilderness areas are contemplated is of the utmost importance; and

Whereas in addition to water all of the other natural resources within the present public lands should be given equal conservation consideration such as timber, grazing, and mining; and

Whereas the setting aside of any area of the present public lands is of such vital importance to the water producing mountains of the West that such an act should be the prerogative of the Congress of the United States and not by an Executive order of either the President of the United States or of either the Secretary of the Department of the Interior or of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the board of directors of the North Fork Water Conservancy District, That any setting aside of any portion of the public lands for wildlife purposes be done by an act of the Congress of the United States of America, and in no other manner.

CERTIFICATION

The above is a true copy of that certain resolution adopted by the board of directors of the North Fork Water Conservancy District.

JOHN R. NEILL, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The board of directors of the Overland Ditch & Reservoir Co. has authorized the undersigned, Charles R. Neill, executive secretary, to make the following statement:

That it is conceded a fact that some sort of wilderness bill will in time be enacted into law; further

That such bill should provide for the full multiple-use purpose of the natural resources of the West, with its mountains and arid to semiarid areas, among which is water, timber, grazing, and mining, the greatest of which is water. Water being the lifeline of the area under consideration for the wilderness areas; and

That nothing be permitted under such an act, even of the Congress, that will interfere with or prohibit the full development of the water resources of such wilderness areas; and

That the setting aside of any area for the purpose considered under S. 174, should not be by Executive order, by either the President of the United States or the Secretary of either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture; and

That any such setting aside of any area for such purpose should be by an act of the Congress of the United States, and in that manner only.

CHARLES R. NEILL,

[SEAL] *Executive Secretary, the Overland Ditch & Reservoir Co.*

HOTCHKISS, COLO.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The board of directors of the Fire Mountain Canal & Reservoir Co. has authorized the undersigned, Charles R. Neill, executive secretary, to make the following statement:

That it is recognized that inevitably there will be some sort of wilderness bill enacted into law; and

That S. 174, as presently written, does not spell out sufficient protection for the future development of the most important natural resource of these mountains and arid to semiarid areas, which is water; and

That the conservation of water must be developed to its utmost in this area to provide for the expanding population of the entire West. Water being essential for human consumption, the production of food and fiber and to those nature lovers who wish to visit such wilderness areas; and

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That the conservation of water is of such importance that it is above and beyond the province of an Executive order by even the President of the United States, much less that of the Secretary of either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture; and

That any setting aside from the public lands of the United States for wilderness area purposes should be an act of the Congress of the United States, and in that manner only.

CHARLES R. NEILL,

[SEAL] *Executive Secretary, the Fire Mountain Canal & Reservoir Co.*.

HOTCHKISS, COLO.

INDIANA, PA., *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I understand that there will be hearings on the wilderness preservation bill No. S. 174 in the near future.

I wish to express my interest in this bill due to the fact that it will retain the present condition of the wilderness areas in the United States, which I feel should be retained for the coming generation.

Any consideration given this bill will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J. K. NICELY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Agriculture Committee wilderness bill hearings request this statement be entered into the hearing records. Strongly urge favorable prompt action on S. 174, because wilderness bill: (1) Has been reviewed and amended for 6 years; (2) is approved by Forest Service and Park Service; (3) testimony numbers over 2,600 pages collected by Senate at public hearings; doubtful if house hearings will add significantly to viewpoints already expressed in Senate records; (4) past Senate by 78 to 8 vote indicating national sentiment favoring the bill. Washington's wilderness areas and others need protection from logging and mining industries and a commercial use oriented forest service. We support Secretary Udall in requesting early passage of S. 174.

P. D. GOLDSWORTHY,
President, North Cascades Conservation Council.

NORTHWEST CONSERVATION LEAGUE,
EASTERN WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: The Northwest Conservation League respectfully requests action by your committee, in favor of wilderness bill, S. 174, because:

1. The still unspoiled areas of these United States are vital to the well-being of our people. Their need increases daily in direct ratio to the urbanization of America. Thomas Jefferson and others who helped to found this Nation sought to build a nation that would avoid the conditions of Europe where individual character was eroded because people were "piled up in great cities."

2. With all our land space the United States has not avoided that condition. Erosion of individual character has progressed to serious proportions, as indicated by the mounting statistics on delinquency among people at all age levels; and it is significant that most of these conditions are concentrated in large cities.

3. To help counteract the factors in urbanization that are detrimental it is of the utmost importance that ample areas of wild land be preserved as sanctuaries to which citizens of urban centers may escape to partake of the healing influence of nature, to receive the therapy of the outdoors for maintenance of good physical, mental, and moral health. These values of the

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wilderness to our people now in future years are far more precious than their values for commercial utilization.

The responsibility of making sure that the wilderness resource is put to this wise use we deem to rest with Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. MARGARET THOMPSON,
Executive Secretary.

KENNEWICK, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION,
Spokane, Wash., October 23, 1961.

Re national wilderness bill hearings, McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

To Members of the Northwest Mining Association:

Let's face it. Our industry and all others interested in continuing development of the Northwest have not done enough. The Senate has passed the wilderness bill, S. 174, and we have only one last chance—these hearing before the House Public Lands Subcommittee. If we don't make our case this time, some 10 percent of our public lands are going to be locked up by law for the exclusive use of a few nature hobbyists.

There is no longer any room for wishfully thinking it won't happen, or that someone else will fight our battle. It's going to happen—unless plenty of us appear either in person or by letter.

Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado, Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, will preside at the hearings. Requests to appear, or to have written statements included in the printed testimony should be addressed to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, room 1324, New House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C., or to Representative Aspinall at his temporary office, Room 304 Post Office Building, Grand Junction, Colo. (phone CHapel 3-1736). The McCall hearings will be at the Masonic Hall, starting at 10 a.m. It is understood that each witness will probably be allowed about 5 minutes; written statements may, of course, be any length. The committee desires about 25 copies of each oral statement.

Representative Aspinall has indicated that he is not looking for generalizations so much as for grassroots opinion on local impact of the proposed bill. He has been a good friend of the mining industry, and has often expressed his interest in managing the public land for real multiple use. We should have a fair hearing, and responsible consideration of any changes to the bill we may propose if—if the testimony shows that many people are opposed to the present bill.

We have a good case to put forward on a number of fronts. To mention a few—

A. Economic

1. The Northwest is an underdeveloped area, producing raw materials from our natural resources. Until we support a complete vertically, integrated economy, we will continue to be dependent on exports of agricultural, produce, forest products, and high value ores and metals.

2. The population of the Northwest is bound to increase rapidly. This will demand new major industries to support the population. In addition, with larger local markets, many products now imported to the region can be locally produced, but not if the raw materials needed to be competitive are locked up.

3. In order to merely stay in business, with no increase in demand, a mining company must find new reserves, ton-for-ton, to replace ore being currently mined. This requires ever wider and more difficult search without the unnecessary additional hardship imposed by the closing down of favorable areas.

4. Unless the basic new-wealth-producing industries can grow and prosper, all the other dependent manufacturing and service industries of the community must decline as well.

5. Wilderness means less, not more tourism. When there can be no roads to the locked-up scenery, no boating, no skiing, nor resorts or campsites of any kind, who but a few youthful mountain climbers will these areas attract?

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B. Technical

1. Every one of the large wilderness units is demonstrably prospective ground for certain metallic ores, or nonmetallic industrial minerals and chemical raw materials, or coal or petroleum.

2. No adequate surveys of the mineral resources of a single unit has yet been made.

3. Even the most cursory appraisal of the vast areas in question would be expensive. They are remote, and that fact, rather than a lack of resources, has been the cause of their nondevelopment to date. Any thorough survey would have to encompass every one of the hundreds of mineral commodities now used.

4. Positive statements about the total mineral resources of any large block of ground are not possible since the new geophysical tools of the future will penetrate deeper into the crust. Furthermore, future research will inevitably, as it always has, change what would now be rated as waste into valuable ore.

5. Even a big, very important mine actually occupies little acreage. Many big old camps can hardly be found. Geologic, geochemical, and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling make no impression at all on land, particularly if helicopter-borne. The mining road, where needed, opens up the country for the tourist, hunter, fisherman, hiker, skier, and for fire and pest control.

6. The current bill does allow prospecting, but only on foot, and without the use of helicopters, or drills, or other motorized equipment. The bill also says that the President may authorize mining. We believe these provisions will effectively bar any further exploration and development. Who is going to spend money on old-fashioned prospecting when there is only a slight chance of being allowed to develop a mine, and when every step of mining operations would be controlled by others.

C. Political

1. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are charged with the stewardship of the public's land, including the mineral resources. Withdrawal of large blocks of land from any further development or use is a waste of valuable public property and an evasion of responsibility.

2. Over 50 percent of the land in our Northwestern States, including Alaska, is federally managed. Absolute bureaucratic control of the water, forage, power, timber, and mineral resources of those lands is a form of colonialism at home, inhibiting western development in favor of established sectors.

3. Congress has constitutional authority over the public domain and has never delegated out authority to make permanent withdrawals. If a busy Congress no longer has time to deal individually with land problems, perhaps the land should be ceded to the States for management on the local level.

D. Personal

1. No one has yet made any authoritative studies which show a need for drastic change in the established land-use pattern. No one can prove that:

(*a*) The tens of millions of naturally inaccessible alpine wilderness will not be adequate indefinitely for the few purists who use it.

(*b*) There have been abuses destroying the millions of wilderness acres now in protected parks, monuments, and wilderness, wild and primitive forest areas.

(*c*) Most of those who actually do use present wilderness areas want them wholly undeveloped. One of the few available surveys of wilderness visitors (in Minnesota) indicated that nearly all of them would like better facilities to provide greater enjoyment for a greater number.

(*d*) Nearly all our most scenic areas should be set aside for the nature hobbyist alone, and denied to the 99 percent of the population who are the average tourists and campers.

2. The impetus for this legislation is pure emotionalism. People in the large cities who will never see these remote lands nevertheless long to escape from modern pressures. This peculiar psychology is hardly a basis for national legislation adversely affecting those who actually can and do use the land.

Those are a few of the reasons why various groups oppose this bill. You can doubtless devise many more, and so can your friends and business associates. This matter is clearly of importance not only to mining people but to everyone who lives and works in the Northwest and who looks forward to growth and development of his community and region. Let the subcommittee hear not only from you but also from your firm, your service club, your chamber, and your suppliers.

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Whether outright opposition to any wilderness bill at all will be effective at this late date is a matter for conjecture. As an industry organization we believe it is our duty to do what we can to make the bill into something we could live with, by means of a suitable amendment. Accordingly, the association will recommend that the Senate bill 174 be amended by adding as subparagraph (8) to section C, subsection (C):

"(8) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding lands within the wilderness system shall continue to be open to prospecting and subject to location and entry in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing mineral laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto."

Don't let your rights go by default—act now.

E. K. BARNES, *President*.

P.S.—The members of the House Commitee on Interior and Insular Affairs from the Northwest are the following:

Gracie Pfost, Idaho.
Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska.
Julia Butler Hansen, Washington.
Arnold Olsen, Montana.
Jack Westland, Washington.
Edwin R. Durno, Oregon.

STATEMENT BY WINNINETTE A. NOYES, EUGENE, OREG.

I wish to urge that the wilderness bill, S. 174, be acted upon favorably by the House of Representatives as soon as possible.

S. 174 is the end product of careful study and compromise over a period of several years. It gives more permanent protection to Federal lands which are of greatest value if they remain in their natural or near natural state. It in no way conflicts with the multiple-use concept.

If any changes are made in S. 174, I would hope that they may be in the direction of even greater natural protection of wilderness. In particular, I would like to suggest two changes:

(1) That section 3(b)(1), page 4, lines 17 through 20, reading, "*Provided further*, That following such exclusions and additions any primitive area recommended to be continued in the wilderness system shall not exceed the area classified as primitive on the date of this Act," be deleted.

For the most part, wilderness areas were all first classified as primitive areas and rough boundaries were delineated. As funds and personnel became available, more of the primitive areas were looked at and more reasoned boundaries specified. There has been time to look at only about half of these original primitive areas. I do not think it wise to restrict possible boundaries of primitive areas which are not yet classified because, as it turns out, they just happen to come up for wilderness classification at a later date. There may well be adjacent areas of land just outside the primitive areas which are of wilderness character, too.

(2) That limited areas, occurring only in Forest Service region 6, be considered in the same manner as primitive areas and so make it possible for these to be included in the wilderness system.

At the present time none of these areas, originally given a primitive area type classification by the regional forester, could be included in the wilderness system unless they already had been converted to wilderness. Although limited areas are largely country of wilderness quality, permitting them to be included would not necessarily cause all of them to become wilderness. However, it would present the opportunity in the cases where it would seem advisable.

I have followed the progress of the wilderness bill in its many forms since its inception. During that time I have spent considerable time in the East and am now living in the West, so I feel that I probably have a better than average outlook as to the importance of the wilderness bill to the people of the entire country and, especially, those of us in the West. I urge its immediate passage.

I regret that I am unable to attend the hearings at McCall, Idaho, and request that this statement be made part of the record.

SRP03204

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *October 24, 1961.*

Re Senate bill 174 (the wilderness bill).

Mrs. GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: No doubt your committee is under pressure from the mining, ranching, and lumbering industries on the one side and by the back-to-nature enthusiasts, wilderness guides, and Federal-control-of-everything advocates on the other side.

Speaking as a citizen to his Representative in Congress, I think I am entitled to be heard on this matter.

Several things about this wilderness bill have me confused and disturbed:

1. I understood that the entire subject of the "wilderness areas" was under study by a Government agency, but has not been completed yet.

Then why is this bill being pushed through Congress?

2. Much of these proposed areas has not been thoroughly examined for possible economic values before being classed as "wilderness."

If so, then the principle of "multiple use" sought and established by the Government a few years ago was a sham—a fraud; these areas are being set aside for hunters and hikers, then.

3. Senator Church has spearheaded the Senate bill even though it is his own State of Idaho which will lose the largest area to the Federal Government.

His arguments that "it will be great for tourist trade" and that it is "the will of the people of Idaho" are not convincing to me. Tourists must have roads to travel on—there will be no roads in the wilderness areas. I wonder how many people realize that. I believe the Senator is playing politics; I am disappointed.

In short—I do not believe that this bill should be passed by the House until all the facts are in, the people fully informed, and suitable revisions made.

Yours very truly,

ALFRED E. NUGENT.

IDAHO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE,
October 27, 1961.

Mrs. GRACIE PFOST,
Member of Committee of Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: As president of the Idaho Academy of Science I would like to add my voice to the list of those favoring the wilderness bill. With the population of this country growing at such a rapid rate I feel it most important that these areas which constitute such a small percentage of our land area, and which are already under Federal administration, be preserved for future generations to come.

Sincerely,

D. J. OBEE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Management of our mountain wilderness by the U.S. Forest Service without the protection of the wilderness bill, leaves it unprotected against such thinking as expressed by the head of the Department of Recreation for the U.S. Forest Service Snoqualmie National Forest (a Mr. Olson), in a conversation re shelter cabins already existing in the national forests.

"We are going to burn down the Barclay Lake cabins because they attract too many people, the more people you have in the woods the greater the fire hazard, so we want to discourage too many from using our forest recreation facilities."

It is known that only nine-tenths of 1 percent of the commercial forest land of the United States would be saved in its natural state by the wilderness bill.

This bill does not extend any wilderness; it merely gives protection for already existing wilderness areas, and eliminates the problem of pyromanical Forest Service employees.

ELLIS OGILVIE.

SRP03205

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Please make this statement a part of the printed record of the October 30–31 hearing:

As a member of the Seattle, Wash., Mountaineers, as one in the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and as a common Washington-grown citizen, I wish to urge passage of the wilderness bill in the coming session of Congress. It will not alter the amount of wilderness in our Nation, but it will improve wilderness status by giving it legal protection.

Wilderness in our State is already serving its highest use by slowing water runoff, by moderating temperatures, and by providing primitive recreation areas. Changing its character by commercial use would be an irreparable loss to the Nation. Let us give it and all other wilderness proper legal protection.

Mrs. E. H. OGILVIE.

WENATCHEE, WASH.

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR MADAM: I have followed the wilderness bill hearings with a great deal of interest. I sincerely believe that the formation of wilderness areas is to the highest interest of the general population. The attitude of the lumbering and mining interests seems to be that the general population is a captive audience created exclusively for their own good. Most people resent this. We desperately need more national parks, recreation areas, wilderness areas, etc. The attitude that the lumbering and mining need the small bodies of timber or small mineral resources of these areas is unmitigated selfishness and utter disregard of the rights of the people.

A. K. OLSON.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MEMBERS: Mr. Olson and I would like to tell you that we heartily approve of the wilderness bill, S. 174, as passed by the Senate.

We are hoping that the bill when presented in the House will receive the same splendid response as in the Senate.

Very sincerely,

MADELEINE P. OLSON.
O. A. OLSON.

OREGON CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL,
Eugene, Oreg., October 24, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
U.S. Congress, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing this letter on behalf of the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council, an organization of persons dedicated to preserving for future generations the best of the magnificent country in our own State.

I am writing in support of the wilderness bill which is presently being considered by your committee. I very much hope that your committee will see fit to support a measure very much like S. 174 which recently passed the Senate by such a wide margin.

Many of us are deeply concerned by the erosion of dedicated areas that has been taking place in recent years, and we note that existing wild and wilderness areas in the national forests have no statutory guarantee of permanence. The wilderness bill provides just such statutory guarantee and does not add to existing wilderness areas as so many people mistakenly seem to believe.

I regret that I cannot appear in person at the hearings in McCall next week, but I request that this letter be made a part of the record of those hearings.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD M. NOYES,
Member, Board of Directors.

SAN MATEO, CALIF., *October 25, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I am writing to urge favorable action by the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill (S. 174).

I am only 45 years old, and already I have seen a great shrinking in the open spaces that used to be available to people. In the cities there used to be vacant lots—not any more. In the country there used to be great areas where a person could shoot a gun or take a swim without either bothering anyone or being bothered by anyone. Not any more.

I believe it desirable to preserve areas of wilderness so my two boys will know what I am talking about when I mention the freedom we used to have. I believe it necessary that there be a place where a person can pack in and sit for a while looking at nature and thinking things out for himself. Such places, if they are to exist, will have to be protected by law from highways, loggers, and curio shop operators.

While I am not a constituent of yours now, I did live in Idaho from 1936 to 1939. I haven't been back since the war. I'll bet, though, that the wilderness has been reduced somewhat in size from what I knew. Let's set some of it aside permanently.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE E. OWENS.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONSERVATION COUNCIL,
Polson, Mont., October 28, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

HON. GRACIE PFOST: Please include this letter as part of the hearing on S. 174, the wilderness bill.

In the interests of your time I feel that any lengthy statement I may add in favor of the bill would be redundant especially after the many hearings held and testimony given over the years. It is quite apparent that this testimony has been heavily in favor of the wilderness bill thus showing the great desire of the general public for enactment of this bill.

The Pacific Northwest Conservation Council has, for several years, been in favor of the wilderness act. This organization consists of over 55,000 persons through the parent organizations in the States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The attached resolution was passed at the last annual meeting, May 14, 1961, in Spokane, Wash., and well summarizes the feeling of the organization.

Thank you for your interest and participation in this meeting which has such great importance to the Northwest.

Most respectfully yours,

LELAND SCHOONOVER, *President.*

RESOLUTION PASSED MAY 14, 1961, BY PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Whereas our primitive and wilderness areas are rapidly disappearing, and it is in the public interest to preserve the few remaining areas intact and in their natural state for future generations to enjoy, and

Whereas S. 174 would be a long step forward toward accomplishing this purpose, and

Whereas amendments have been proposed which would seriously weaken and in some cases make the Wilderness Act ineffective: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pacific Northwest Conservation Council urges passage of S. 174 in its present form and is firmly opposed to any amendments to S. 174; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all members of the congressional delegations of the States represented in this Council (Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington).

SRP03207

EAST WENATCHEE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Representative WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR SIR: I am very anxious that the wilderness bill, to give wilderness preservation official status, be passed. We have a strong feeling against leaving it to the directives of changing administrations, and would like to ask you to give this bill your personal attention. Please have this letter included in the report of the McCall hearings.

Thanking you very much,

GLENN O. PATCHEN.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, *October 19, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Subcommittee, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Being unable to attend the field hearings anent the wilderness bill, I would like to go on record via this letter as supporting a wilderness bill.

I am one who thinks that we should leave some of these unspoiled and untouched areas in their primitive condition for posterity so that my children, and perhaps, their children may enjoy such country as I have done and, hope, shall continue to do so.

Here in Idaho we are blessed with much of this type of country and I wish that we could keep it thusly. I resent the idea that all must go and be trampled down in the name of progress. I feel that we should preserve some of our heritage in this regard also.

Very truly yours,

A. CARL PAUL, D.D.S.

MISSOULA, MONT., *October 25, 1961.*

Hon. ARNOLD OLSON,
Congressman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands, Masonic Temple, McCall, Idaho:

The watered down wilderness bill is still better than no bill at all. Please lend your strongest support to this much-needed legislation. I respectfully request that this communication be made part of the hearing record.

DR. LESLIE PENGELLY,
Montana State University.

PIERCE, IDAHO, *October 31, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,

DEAR GRACIE: You are our last hope of keeping our wilderness as it is. All the big companies have enough timber now and they destroy every darned stream and ruin more small trees than they need to.

Put me on record as in favor of keeping the wilderness a wilderness and since the wilderness society has the best ideas yet put me down as on record in favor of the same as the wilderness society brings up.

Respectfully,

MRS. ARTIE PETREE.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *October 27, 1961.*

Re statement to be presented at the November 6, 1958, hearing on the wilderness bill, Sacramento, Calif.

Representative WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ASPINALL: We, as individual citizens are vitally interested in the preservation of our wilderness areas and would like to bring our views to the attention of your committee.

The few remaining wilderness areas in the United States are of immense value to the people enjoying them directly as well as to the Nation as a whole. Very considerable benefits are derived both from the recreational usage and the educational and scenic aspects of land that has remained relatively untouched by man. These wilderness areas are of course of primary importance

in our water and soil conservation programs. With the rapid growth in population, these benefits will become increasingly more important both to us and to future generations. The realization that once gone, the wilderness and its scenic and historical wonders can never be restored, points to the need for the immediate establishment of controls to prevent the unwise or destructive use of these lands.

We feel that the wilderness bill offers real hope for a sound conservation program and for the protection of these lands against a variety of special interests. We therefore strongly urge you to work toward its enactment into the law.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph L. Leon, David S. Bloom, Tereese E. Rosebocay, Clara Tolbert, Frances Craig, Willis O. Rosser, Jr., Jacey Daly, Henry Wice, Bruce King, Roger S. Stringham, D. Cubicciotti, Bill Robbins, Carole R. Gatz, James R. Peterson, Donald C. Lorents, Otto Heinz, John A. Briski, Francis Keneshea, James L. Hatchett, Gettis L. Withers, Kenyon Borg, Walter Wieches, George M. Conklin, and Beatrice Barron.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., *October 31, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing to urge that you and your committee report promptly and favorably on the national wilderness bill, S. 174, at the last session. As a resident of California, I am keenly aware of the last ditch necessity of preserving our great wilderness areas against the tremendous pressures of growing population and industrial expansion.

I am confident that my daughter and son-in-law, constituents of yours in Pocatello, Idaho, share my views since they, like Mrs. Porter and me, recognize the priceless and irreplaceable values in the heritage of our great outdoors. I wish very much that I might appear to testify at one of the scheduled hearings.

Since I cannot do so, please count me as urgently in the affirmative on the wilderness bill.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. PORTER,
Attorney at Law.

IDAHO, *November 1, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST:

Please put me down as in favor of the Wilderness Act or bill (S. 174). Thank you.

We need the wilderness that's left for wildlife, fish, bird watchers, nature lovers, rock hounds. They are all people too and should have some rights to have some land left untouched for them. The timber people and the cattle and sheep men don't need more land. They have plenty.

Best regards,

TATE POWELL.

PORT ORCHARD, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Hon. Representative GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR MADAM: I would like to go on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill as passed by Senate.

With the population increasing as it is, these areas will be none too much for future recreation and an escape from the pressures of modern living.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. PURDY.

SRP03209

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: My husband and I support the wilderness bill, S. 174, as we wish to see the remaining wilderness areas in this country preserved for the future and the animal and plant life in those areas protected.

We believe that destruction of plant life and extermination of animal life is not a human right. We believe that the earth upon which we live and is our home should be cherished and honored. And we believe that only the wilderness bill, S. 174, insures that the remaining natural areas will be saved.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Very truly yours,

AL RANDALL.
FRANCES RANDALL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is the writer's earnest request that this letter be used in testimony for support of wilderness bill S. 174 as recently passed upon by the U.S. Senate and now before the House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

At one time, I was sympathetic toward the opposition, but after several years of hearings and listening to both sides of the story, and witnessing firsthand the havoc, destruction, and waste imposed by "the spoilers," I have come to believe that their motives are purely selfish and that, by and large, the great majority of the loggers and logging interests simply do not mean what they say when they make statements to the effect that they are conservation minded and want to keep these wilderness areas open for multiple use and for the good of all.

I have recently witnessed some land in the Mount Baker National Forest where "selective logging" has been done, which is located within a few miles from my farm near Darrington, Wash., and you must believe me when I say the area looks as though it had been hit by an atomic bomb—I am not exaggerating. The slash has been burned, but the debris and waste and unsightliness that remain make it a no man's land.

It would be impossible, in the foreseeable future, for this particular piece of land to regain a semblance of its former beauty. Where once beautiful stately tall trees grew in a natural order, there is little promise for anything here except a tangled mass of charred debris interspersed with a little green brush for many years to come.

I would be happy to send you colored slides on this area that I have taken myself if you would be interested in seeing them.

My sincere hope is that public opinion will be strongly in evidence in sufficient strength to stem this tide before the few remaining spots of natural beauty that we have are completely vanquished forever.

Sincerely yours,

WALDO M. REED.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *October 23, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Capitol Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I would like to take advantage of my privilege to enter a statement into the hearing record for S. 174 (wilderness bill). Since I will be unable to attend the hearings at McCall in person, I will send a written copy of the statement. Could you please tell me the closing date for acceptance of such statements into the record and if any special form is required?

You and the members of the House Interior Committee are to be praised for taking a much healthier interest in the all-round aspects of this bill than did your counterparts in the Senate. Those of us who were not able to go to Washington to air our views welcome the chance to do so now, for it is we in this sec-

tion of the country who will be hurt most by this bill. Thank you for bringing Government back to the people; sometimes I think the people are losing it.

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. REID.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 24, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to record my support of the wilderness bill, and to urge that the subcommittee give favorable consideration to this important and necessary piece of legislation.

There is a constantly growing recognition on the part of the public, the owners of the Federal lands, of the need to preserve a part of our lands in their wilderness state not only for the recreational values, but, also, for the preservation of watersheds, prevention of soil erosion, and the preservation of scientific and ecological values that only wilderness can offer. Wilderness can be destroyed by commercial exploitation through indifference to protective legislation, but wilderness, once destroyed, cannot be legislated back into existence.

Sincerely yours,

JUNE REMILLARD.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, *October 23, 1961.*

Re the wilderness bill.

HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
McCall, Idaho.

SIRS: Please enter the following statement into the record for the wilderness bill.

In the wilderness bill as passed by the U.S. Senate there is a clause to the effect that "airplanes can have the use of the wilderness areas if the use has already been regularly established." Under the present administration of our wilderness and primitive areas all use of motor vehicles or conveyance is illegal. The U.S. Forest Service, for reasons I am unable to obtain, has chosen to allow both private and commercial airplanes to use private and Forest Service airfields and yet has enforced the present law against all other motorized vehicles. Several private airfields were in use prior to the establishment of our present wilderness and primitive areas here in Idaho and of course it was legal for the use of these to continue. However the Forest Service has allowed private and commercial airplanes to use Forest Service airfields and has even built additional fields for their use to assist in the violation of the present law.

If we are to have a wilderness bill and a wilderness area it should apply to everyone. No single group should be selected for special privileges. If it is going to be legal for the wealthy people of this State to fly their airplanes in and shoot deer and elk, then it should be made legal for the ordinary man to take his $150 Tote-Goat up the trail. I believe it is very apparent there is a moral issue at stake. We all pay the same taxes to support the administration of the proposed wilderness areas yet a few wealthy people will be allowed special privileges concerning the recreational use of the area.

Several years ago I was requested by the Forest Service to take my Tote-Goat and get out of the Idaho primitive area, as it was illegal to be there. While we were talking five airplanes flew over our heads to land on a Forest Service landing field on the Salmon River. When we returned to Boise we talked to the forest supervisor and were told we had been in the area illegally, but he would only say he had been informed by superiors not to enforce the law against the airplanes. Is this justice?

Now the wilderness bill as passed by the Senate has a clause to make the use of airplanes legal while excluding all other forms of motor transportation. I protest this as it is not morally justifiable. It is favoritism to a small group of wealthy people.

I would like to go on record as favoring the wilderness bill, but the clause granting special privileges to the airplane owners be struck from the bill. Only then will we have a bill that will create a real wilderness area and not just a playground of the wealthy. The only aircraft allowed should be for official

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administrative use only. Then when I am laboriously hiking in with a pack on my back to enjoy some of our back country I will not have to watch the wealthy fly over my head to land on a Forest Service airfield, built with my tax money.

Sincerely,

RICHARD C. RENSTROM.

SPOKANE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PROST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearings,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PROST: As a member of the Conservation Committee of the Spokane Mountaineers, Inc., and as a private citizen, I wish to reaffirm my support of the wilderness bill, on which a hearing is about to be held in McCall, Idaho. I feel that it is imperative that we look ahead at this time, while considerable wilderness area is still available, to providing for the needs of the distant, as well as the immediate future—since wilderness, once destroyed, can never be restored.

It is also requested that this letter be made a part of the permanent record of the hearing.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

HAZEL RICHARD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PROST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS: Let it be known that I stand in favor of passage of the wilderness bill. Future generations of Americans will applaud and honor the leaders of this country who have the foresight and courage to support this important piece of legislation. In years to come, the United States will suffer if the bill fails.

Yours truly,

CYRUS W. RICHARDSON.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the future economy of the State of Idaho and its residents will be adversly effected by the proposed wilderness bill S. 174 with its detrimental threat to our forest grazing, water storage sheds, lumbering, mineral, and recreational possibilities, and

Whereas our present Forest Service, supplied with adequate appropriations and guided by the principle of multiple use, is familiar with and capable of managing and developing this area to its greatest potential thereby providing for all the realization of "best usage" at a minimum cost to the taxpayers: Therefore

Resolved, That the Richfield Lions Club assembled in regular meeting on October 17, 1961, unanimously requests and urges Congress to set aside proposed legislation creating a wilderness area lockup within the State of Idaho.

Motion made and passed unanimously.

(Signed) FRED RIPLEY,
Secretary, Richfield Lions Club, Richfield, Idaho.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the proposed wilderness bill will set aside for a limited recreational use, only, over 3 million acres of Idaho land; and

Whereas the lockup of grazing, water storage, lumbering, and mining potential is against the best interests of Idaho and its people; and

Whereas the reasons advanced for the set-aside are fallacious, and are an insult to the people and industries of Idaho by inferentially classifying them as "spoilers," unfit ever to use the wilderness area; and

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Whereas wilderness is renewable naturally, and not forever lost, when used, and it must be managed properly to provide best values in recreation, water storage, timber, mineral, and grazing; and

Whereas the wilderness bill makes no appropriation for, nor adequate provision for management and protection of the wilderness area from natural enemies such as fire, disease, and insects, thus throwing the cost of this on taxpayers, which has heretofore been largely paid from industry's use; and

Whereas Congress created the Forest Service, and can obviously specify, limit, and alter the powers of that experienced agency as may be needed, rather than creating some new agency, or turning over to some inexperienced agency, duties now resting in the Forest Service; and

Whereas the principle of multiple use, passed by Congress as law in 1960, is discarded by the wilderness bill, or subjects the principle to the impractical provision of Presidential decree; and

Whereas wilderness users and all others, can receive more benefit from properly managed lands under multiple use, which improves hunting, fishing, scenic value, water storage, access, and usability of the wilderness by all the people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Richfield Rod and Gun Club, of Richfield, Idaho, in regular meeting on October 16, 1961, hereby expresses its disapproval of wilderness set-aside proposals such as S. 174, and respectfully urges Congress to defeat such measures.

Motion made, and passed unanimously.

(Signed) LESLIE BUSHBY,
Richfield Rod and Gun Club, Richfield, Idaho.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS

My name is Arthur M. Roberts. I am mayor of McCall and have been a resident of McCall and of Valley County for the past 18 years. This statement against S. 174, the wilderness bill, is being made by me as a citizen of Idaho and a resident of Valley County.

At the outset I wish to make it plain that I agree that wilderness use is a legitimate use in wild land management. My opposition is to S. 174 and to the size of the wilderness set-asides in Idaho and in the West.

With the passage of the Multiple-Use Act in the summer of 1960, the Forest Service recognized wilderness use as one of the uses to which the land under their jurisdiction could be put, although, for many years (since the early 1930's), wilderness designation has been possible under Forest Service regulations. Roadlessness and wilderness use, if not designation, is also possible under national park regulation. These are congressional powers which have been delegated to the administering agencies, the Forest Service and National Park Service. I submit that even though this power is delegated by the Congress, the final authority is in the Congress under the Constitution and so is never lost. In other words, and S. 174 illustrates this, the Congress can do about what it wants to in regard to public lands. For this reason, and since there have been no losses of wilderness acreage in recent years, I suggest that there is no need for a wilderness system bill.

Under Forest Service regulation, primitive areas were set up in the 1930's with indescriminate boundaries so that the lands within them would stay in unused condition until they could be studied administratively to determine their best use or combination of uses. After this study and after local hearings, permanent boundaries are set and the area with wilderness potential becomes a wilderness area. This is accomplished by declaration of the Secretary of Agriculture. The studies mentioned above are being carried on and some primitive areas are becoming permanent wilderness areas every year. Recent ones are the Sisters Wilderness Area in Oregon, the Glacier Park Wilderness Area in Washington, the Bridger Wilderness Area in Wyoming, and this spring hearings were held in Missoula, Lewiston, and Grangeville on Forest Service recommendations on the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho and Montana. Even thought primitive areas are administered as wilderness, their status is not exactly the same, since their potential has not yet been evaluated. S. 174 provides for the immediate inclusion of primitive areas in the wilderness system. It is true that the bill provides for their study within 10 years, but once these

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lands are in the system the burden of proving that they should be out is on the resource management agency or people. In other words, a status quo has been established, and I feel that it will take a pretty courageous administrator to recommend any lands out.

Actually, any lands within primitive areas which are capable of multiple-use management should be placed under management as soon as possible so that the waste of natural resources which is now going on virtually unchecked can be stopped and the lands put into production. It is a well-known fact that any resource must be managed for optimum production, be it water production, game production, forest products, or grazing. All these are renewable resources and they can be carried on side by side with recreational use.

Recreational use must be broken into two distinct parts, wilderness and auto or weekend or mass recreation, whatever you choose to call it. The latter is important to more people and can be carried on side by side with other legitimate land uses. The former is the recreational use that is being safeguarded, its proponents hope, by S. 174. I contend that there is an abundance of true wilderness-type land in the West which will and can never been exploited and so will be available for us and for generations yet unborn to enjoy as wilderness. It would be impossible to do anything about other uses for much of this land even if the desire to so manage it was there.

For the above reasons, I feel that the passage of S. 174 is not necessary to the preservation of wilderness values. It seems, however, that since the bill has passed the Senate, we may have a wilderness system bill. Against the possibility of the bill's passage, I respectfully recommend that the bill be amended to provide that the primitive areas be studied for their multiple-use potential and only parts which qualify as true wilderness be included in the system. I further suggest that, if the Congress, is to reclaim its constitutional power in this field, it go the whole way and delegate no power whatever. In other words, that the bill be amended so that any additions to or deletions from the system be accomplished by affirmative act of both Houses of Congress. A provision for local hearings should also be included.

Again let me reiterate that the facts do not bear out the premise that all wilderness will disappear if this bill doesn't save it. In the light of our growing population and natural resource needs in the United States, it is axiomatic that every acre which is capable of multiple-use management be placed under this type of management at the earliest possible moment. This is especially true in the public land States of the West where the economy is necessarily dependent on the natural resource industries.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PFOST: Last evening I heard by chance of the hearing on the wilderness bill, S. 174. I hope you will be kind enough to include my comments in the hearing records since it is impossible for me to be there.

The decisive affirmative Senate vote on the wilderness bill emphasizes its appeal to fairminded people regardless of their particular interest. Indeed, passage of the bill is essential to guarantee full and proper use of the wilderness areas by all groups involved, at a time when pressures of the various interests is becoming extreme.

Please rest assured of ardent support for the wilderness bill from this area.

Thank you for you consideration.

Sincerely,

C. EVANS ROBERTS, Jr., M.D.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 20, 1961.*

Re wilderness bill.

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I wish to add my voice to the many others who are interested in preserving the present wilderness area for the benefit of the future residents of our country, human, flora, and fauna. I urge the passage of the wilderness

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bill in the House. The time has come for us to plan imaginatively regarding our fast-disappearing forest and mountain areas. If we don't hang on tenaciously to what we have left out of the abundance we once had, in a century or two (I am being optimistic here), all we will have will be pictures to show our descendants what we permitted to be lost forever.

Will you please make this letter a part of the record. Please fight for our wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

MYREN S. ROEMER.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Care of Wilderness Hearing, McCall, Idaho:

Let us not sacrifice any part of the great heritage of the American people for the dollar greed of the selfish few. The wilderness bill as just passed by the U.S. Senate is right and just.

E. L. RUEGER.

PIEDMONT, CALIF.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 24, 1961.*

Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing to voice my strong support of the wilderness bill on which the Subcommittee on Public Lands will be holding hearings. I urge favorable consideration of this legislation as it now stands.

This legislation is needed now to protect our existing wilderness areas. Existing U.S. Forest Service regulations do not offer sufficient protection of wilderness areas against the pressures of those who are interested only in commercial exploitation of these areas in one form or another.

The need for this legislation has been receiving ever increasing recognition. Widespread grassroots support was shown very clearly in the Senate hearings on the wilderness bill. This support came from individuals and organizations all over the country who are interested in the preservation of their wilderness heritage and wish to protect it against commercial exploitation.

Much misunderstanding of this legislation has occurred due to erroneous and false (I believe much of it is deliberately so) representations of the provisions and effects of the wilderness bill. Arguments and charges by opponents of the legislation have been answered effectively and have shown the speciousness of the reasoning on which they have been based.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearings.

Very sincerely yours,

EILEEN RYAN.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO, VIA NAMPA, IDAHO,
October 31, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Care of Wilderness Bill Hearing, McCall, Idaho:

I wish to express my support for the wilderness bill. It is less costly to preserve our national resources than to replace them after they have been destroyed. Thank you for your support.

GEORGE B. SAVIERS, M.D.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO, VIA NAMPA, IDAHO,
October 31, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Care of Wilderness Bill Hearing, McCall, Idaho:

I wish to express my support for the wilderness bill. We need a new law to protect our primitive areas for now and generations to come.

P. SAVIERS, *Architect.*

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OSBURN, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

Subject: Wilderness bill.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am opposed to the wilderness bill, for the following reasons:

1. It would lock up 3 million acres of natural resources in the State of Idaho, allowing the timber to decay or burn for the lack of roads, in case of fire.
2. The people depend on the timber and minerals, in central and north Idaho, for their livelihood.
3. The Forest Service already has the right to withdraw desirable areas for recreation.
4. Without roads, only a few of the rich, can afford to hire packers or fly into the area. Yet we, the people, are being fed the idea that it is for the people.
5. I have read all literature, both for and against the bill, including that of our own Senator Church from Idaho, and have yet to find any intelligent reasoning for such a bill.
6. Being a native of Idaho, I feel the area should be developed as soon as possible, as developed and well-managed natural resources are one of America's greatest assets.

I would like to take this opportunity to suggest using some of the giveaway money to start developing this area now, instead of locking it up.

I am not connected with any mining or logging company, just an average citizen.

Hoping you will give this matter your serious consideration.

Sincerely,

IRVIN SCHELLER.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 6, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to go on record as opposing the wilderness bill S. 174 for the following reasons.

I believe there should be some areas set aside as wilderness. However, I feel there are already adequate areas of wilderness in the national forests and the national parks without setting aside any additional areas. Also, I want to be sure that we do not make it impossible or too difficult to develop the natural resources of national forests which we are going to need for the future. I feel that the national forests have done a reasonably good job of setting aside wilderness areas and that no new law is needed to assure an adequate area of wilderness.

I trust that you will carefully consider this very important question and will vote against the passage of S. 174.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER H. SCHNABEL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please put me down as a supporter of the wilderness bill at the hearing on October 30 and 31.

Sincerely,

MRS. ROBERT K. SCHRANK.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Hearing on Wilderness Bill S. 174,
McCall, Idaho.

HONORABLE MADAM: On Thursday, October 26, 1961, I wired the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, room 1324, New House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C., requesting permission to make oral testimony at the hearing on wilderness bill S. 174 at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31, 1961, as a representative of the Seattle Audubon Society.

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I regret that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for me to be there in person.

As immediate past president of the Seattle Audubon Society I have been authorized to make a statement in favor of passage of wilderness bill S. 174.

Enclosed are five copies of my statement which I request be made part of the printed record of the hearing.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

A. B. FIEDLER,
Past President, Seattle Audubon Society.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Representative Gracie Pfost Presiding.

HONORABLE SIRS: "We believe that persistent research into the intricate pattern of outdoor life will help to conserve and to assure the 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 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 demolished.

We feel that the wilderness bill, S. 174, offers the best means of protecting what remains of our heritage; and, at the same time, that it does no damage to existing interests: rather, that it fits into established multiple-use programs.

The Seattle Audubon Society, an affiliate of the National Audubon Society, hereby reaffirms its support of wilderness bill S. 174.

Sincerely yours,

A. B. FIEDLER,
Past President, Seattle Audubon Society.

STATEMENT OF THE SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce repeatedly has voiced its opposition to any legislation which would restrict the development of the economic and recreational resources of the Pacific Northwest. Further, the Seattle chamber is on record favoring multiple-use management of public lands and last year endorsed passage of H.R. 10572, the multiple-use bill, by the 86th Congress.

Now, we are threatened with the enactment of a blanket wilderness bill which not only would be in conflict with policies of the Seattle chamber, but—far more important—in conflict with the best interests of the entire Nation. Many years ago, perhaps, we could have afforded the luxury of restricting huge parcels of land for the benefit of special interest groups. Today such practices are out of the question. Rather than further curbing the use of our public lands, Americans now must explore every possible means of thoroughly utilizing them, for the benefit of present and future generations. More research is what we need—not more restrictions.

S. 174, the wilderness bill approved by the Senate, would establish rigid controls over large portions of our public lands. It would close millions of acres of public property to most hunters, fishermen, tourists, picnickers, and weekend campers, because easy access to wilderness areas is forbidden. Families with children virtually would be denied the right of entering and enjoying some of the most beautiful country in the world. The economy of the State and Nation would suffer. In the State of Washington alone, it is estimated that 800,000 persons will be added to our population in the next 10 years, requiring 200,000 new jobs. Wilderness legislation will eliminate many mining, forestry, and recreational job opportunities.

In the name of conservation, certain small but vocal groups contend that forest lands can be "saved" only by keeping them roadless, peopleless, and undeveloped. Yet when one reads about the disastrous "Sleeping Child" fire in western Montana this summer, the weakness of their argument becomes ap-

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parent. In that holocaust, over 30,000 acres of virgin timber were destroyed because adequate roads were not provided for firefighting. Ultimately, millions more acres could be lost to lightning-caused forest fires due to wilderness restrictions against access roads and firebreaks.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges this committee to oppose enactment of any blanket wilderness system, which is unnecessary and against the best interests of the Nation. Rather let us continue to obtain the maximum benefits from our natural resources for the greatest number of persons through multiple-use management.

CHELAN, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

WILDERNESS BILL HEARING,
McCall, Idaho:

I urge that the House pass the wilderness bill as it was passed by the Senate. I assure you that the passage of this bill have little or no adverse effect on the economy of this community or the State. I also wish to assure you that a good majority of the people of this community and the State want the bill passed.

The lumber industry, chamber of commerce, etc., represent only a small percentage of the thinking of this country. They have unlimited funds to spend on propaganda and lobbying, and make a noise all out of proportion to their representation, and are motivated by greed. On the other hand those that are working for the passage of this bill have nothing to gain, but wish to preserve some of this country in its natural beauty for the benefit of those who follow us.

I urge that you vote according to the wishes of the people and not to the clamor of a minority of spoilers.

Respectfully yours,

I. H. SEVERANCE.

SHELTON, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: In all the noise of rumors of wars in our midst these days, of fear on all sides, we should get hold of ourselves and remember the old saying, "Where there's life there's hope."

There is a chance that our children may yet live to take part in life much as we have. But if we ourselves don't soon learn and use some commonsense in the use (and not abuse) of our natural resources, maybe posterity won't have much to live for after all.

As far as outdoor recreation is concerned—and all of us could and should have a goodly amount of it—there has been nothing to help posterity in a long time that equals this wilderness bill, which insures more primitive area, quietness—areas just as they always were.

Let all hands work hard for the passage of this bill, the first great step in saving some of our primitive areas forever.

Sincerely yours,

EARL D. SHELDON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

I hereby express my approval and hope the wilderness bill will become a law to save the forests for all to enjoy.

BERTHA SCHULES.
DORIS JELLIFFE.

VILLAGE OF STANLEY,
Stanley, Idaho, October 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The village of Stanley at our last meeting went on record as favoring the wilderness bill.

We are especially acquainted with the Sawtooth Wilderness Area that the Forest Service some time back, within their own administrative action, made a wilderness area.

That also proves again to us that it only has a single-purpose use. We do hope that Senate bill 174, when voted on in the House, passes with as nice a margin as it did in the Senate.

We hope your committee, as well as the Members of the House, will overlook all the prejudice and jealousy and all the misleading talks on this bill.

Sincerely,

PRESTON SHAW, *Chairman.*

HELENA, MONT., *October 23, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: I strongly support the wilderness bill, as do most of the people of Montana.

They are among the few places left where people can enjoy the real beauty of Nature, as well as providing excellent fishing and hunting. Let's protect our wilderness areas and keep them always. Pass the wilderness bill.

Someday the wilderness areas will be among Montana's main recreational attractions. They will contribute millions of dollars to the economy of the State.

Please add this letter to your statements presented at the hearing to be held in Idaho this month.

Sincerely yours,

JACK D. SHEPHERD.

EDMONDS, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: We feel that preservation of some part of our virgin forest for the generations of the future is our obligation in this generation. Surely, with the present land and timber resources, together with sound management practices, our Nation can afford to preserve a small portion of our woods for those people who are not too lazy to put a pack on their backs and leave the automobile at home.

We strongly urge the House of Representatives to pass the wilderness bill in the same form as it was passed by the Senate.

Please make our letter a part of the official written record of your hearings.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT H. SHIPPEN.
NATALIE J. SHIPPEN.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

This is for the record. As apparent I urge passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174, so my children can have some place to see the true grandeur that is America. Our increasing population needs some primitive area to counterfeit the pressures of today's existence. Profits from lumber benefit the few and can be replaced but a wilderness benefits all and once despoiled can never be replaced.

MRS. CALHOUN SHORTS.

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CLARKSTON, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Holding no grievances toward man for or against wilderness bill S. 174 and acting according to my convictions, I see no need for more wilderness acreages. This seems rather childish play and absurd that we, the people, be burdened with more tax dollars when we now could put this money to a far better use to protect our children from communism in the future. We all seem to have lost our own convictions of future progress for the child yet unborn. More wilderness acreages at this state of affairs is quite juvenile and holds merit only for a pampered few.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK L. SHULTZ.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Hon GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Nampa, Idaho.

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: During October and November your subcommittee will hold field hearings in McCall, Idaho, Montrose, Colo., and Sacramento, Calif., on the wilderness bill (S. 174). Regretfully, because of the distances involved, representatives of our organization will be unable to attend any of the hearings to participate in the discussions of such a vital matter as wilderness preservation.

The Skagit Alpine Club has a membership of approximately 100 adults representing Skagit, Whatcom, and Island Counties in northwest Washington State. We are fully aware that strong measures must be pursued and constant vigil kept to insure the preservation of wilderness areas for present and future generations, not only in our own State of Washington but throughout the Nation.

We feel that Senate bill 174 is a right step toward establishment of a national wilderness preservation system and we urge you to exert all possible influence toward prompt passage by the House of Representatives during the 2d session of the 87th Congress in 1962.

We respectfully request that the views of our organization be made a matter of record in the hearings to be conducted on this matter.

Respectfully yours,

LOIS W. ENGLEBRIGHT
Mrs. E. G. Englebright,
Chairman, Conservation Committee, Skagit Alpine Club, Mount Vernon, Wash.

BUTTE, MONT., *October 30, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
McCall, Idaho:

We wholeheartedly support and urge passage of Senate bill No. 174.

SKYLINE SPORTSMAN ASSOCIATION,
D. ROSCOE NICKERSON, *Secretary.*

ST. MARIES, IDAHO. *October 25, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: Conservation has been of concern to the club members of the Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs. We know it is for the mutual benefit of all our people and also for the welfare of the public. Our national resources belong not only to all of us but to future generations. It is the obligation of our generation to conserve and preserve them.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, of which the Idaho Federation is a part, has supported the wilderness bill.

Respectfully yours,

LOU M. SLADE
Mrs. Russell Slade,
State Conservation Chairman, Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs.

SARATOGA, CALIF., *October 28, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: We wish to support the passage of the wilderness bill by the House of Representatives and request that this opinion be entered on the record of the hearing at McCall, Idaho, on October 30, 1961.

Inasmuch as we have lived in California all our lives, we have seen the effects of population pressure on the wild areas of our State. These areas do get used for recreational purposes. Anyone doubting this should hunt firewood in northern Yosemite National Park or at major campsites along the John Muir Trail. We need to save whatever real wilderness we have left; we want our children to see these things, too.

Crowding in California has led us to visit the Sawtooth Primitive Area this year and to visit wilderness and national monuments in Colorado and Utah last year. Judging from the out-of-State automobiles seen at the trail heads, others find the same conditions.

Most wilderness areas are of little direct economic value; they do not have much timber or pasture and are usually remote from mineralized areas attractive to large-scale mining. Consider the Sawtooth Primitive Area, for example: It is a small area, almost entirely granite. If mining roads penetrate it anywhere, it can never later be the Yosemite or Sequoia which it deserves to be. As it stands, others will come to Idaho to visit it from the great population centers, just as we did for the last 2 years.

As private individuals, we cannot devote the time to the wilderness bill that its opponents can. We urge its passage.

Sincerely,

PERRIN F. SMITH.
MRS. MARY SMITH.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH,
Seattle, October 27, 1961.

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I believe this may be one of the final opportunities to save a considerable portion of American wilderness from private depredation. I, therefore, add my voice in support of the wilderness bill.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT G. SMITH,
Instructor in Speech.

STATEMENT OF KATHARINE C. SNOW, EVERETT, WASH.

I am Katharine C. Snow, a private citizen, much interested in our great outdoors.

I feel that we cannot afford to lose any of our wilderness or park areas. With 17 million Americans in need of mental therapy, such a place as the wilderness to which to go to "get away from it all," would help these unfortunates. Living in this highly mechanized age of daily, continual noise—from power mowers, four or more going at a time; scooters popping; cars racing; trucks shifting gears; logging trucks rumbling by, shaking the house; jets overhead, vibrating the earth; how wonderful to get away.

We need all the wilderness we can get. Camping space almost everywhere is as hard to find as a parking spot in the city. They just aren't.

Logging pays off every 40 to 50 years, while the tourists pay off annually.

Why are our watersheds being ruthlessly destroyed through cutting the timber? Then all our beautiful canyons will be dammed to hold the water the forests and rivers would have held.

Our logging interests are unconcerned about how much the public gets in wilderness, so long as it does not interfere with their own timber—which they have bought from the Government. I know this from personal experience.

I consider S. 174 a very inefficient bill for the purpose but as it is the best which offers, I urge its passage without delay.

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SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is in support of the wilderness bill, S. 174 which was passed by the U.S. Senate during the last session of Congress.

I feel we are urgently in need of the wilderness bill to give a measure of protection to the existing, small wilderness areas yet available, and keep them from being ruthlessly destroyed by selfish commercial interests. It will assure wilderness for all who choose to use the areas without destroying them as wilderness, and as the population increases, we must have places for them to go for outdoor recreation. We must retain at least a small percentage of the United States in its natural habitat to preserve our fish and game, to protect watersheds and to give our people the choice of having some back country to enjoy. Already, the trails are crowded. Each year more and more people are realizing the physical value and enjoyment of hiking.

We need the wilderness bill to have proper management of a country that belongs to all of its people.

Sincerely,

MRS. ROGER SPURR.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am in favor of the wilderness bill. Please use this letter as part of record at this hearing at McCall, October 30–31.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. DELTA STANFORD.

STANLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Stanley, Idaho, October 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The Stanley Chamber of Commerce was very happy on the outcome of the wilderness bill in the Senate and we do hope it passes the House also.

The preserving of some of our lands is certainly overdue, and we should set aside certain numbers of wilderness areas for future generations.

We are very well acquainted with the Sawtooth wilderness area, and such beauty as these mountains have to offer certainly should be set aside for everyone to enjoy.

A great many of our stockmen here, who have forest range, think we should protect this vast wilderness area, since the Challis National Forest operates in the red over $400,000 a year, makes this area all the more reason it should be set aside, for tourists and visitors to this most scenic paradise.

We want to thank you so much for your support you have given on the Boise-Stanley Highway, and we feel sure you will be fair with all your decisions.

Respectfully,

GLENN BREWER, *President.*

ST. JOE VALLEY FISH & GAME ASSOCIATION,
St. Maries, Idaho, October 28, 1961.

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The St. Joe Valley Fish & Game Association of St. Maries, Idaho, Willard Holmstrom, president, has endorsed passage of the wilderness bill.

It is requested this letter be made a part of the record of the hearing to be held at McCall, Idaho.

Very truly yours,

GORDON D. CORNELL, *Secretary.*

SRP03222

HORSESHOE BEND, IDAHO.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am Don Stephens, residing at Horseshoe Bend, Idaho. I am opposed to the wilderness bill, S. 174, for the following reasons:

1. I see no reason for this bill to be put into effect when the lands in question are already protected by laws administered by a Federal agency.
2. This bill is said to be for the good of the country as a whole, yet the State of Minnesota is to be exempt from the restrictions of the bill.
3. Our national parks are already supervised and protected by our Federal Government. I see no reason why we should go to the trouble to enact additional restrictive laws, that will only duplicate already existing laws.
4. This bill is said to be for the benefit of our future generations, yet the people of Idaho make their living mainly from the resources within the State of Idaho. Idaho's population is growing, in future years we will need all the natural resources we have for our future generations of Idahoans to make a living. The actual effect of the bill will be to restrict prospects for Idaho's future generations.

DON STEPHENS.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO, *October 29, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman of Idaho,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The undersigned, all residents of Sun Valley and Ketchum, Idaho, on the edge of an area involved in the current hearings before you, wish to lend their wholehearted support to those who fight for the preservation of wilderness in certain areas of our great State as outlined under the proposed wilderness legislation.

Louis S. Stern, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Sauiers, Don Bemco Bennett, Doris Bennett, Debra "Jackie" Helming, Willi F. Helming, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Odmark, Dr. and Mrs. James D. Ball, A. J. Kline.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR SIRS: My husband and I favor passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174. We believe that the little wilderness that is left should be preserved, in its natural state, for the enjoyment of this generation as well as future generations. We have great interest in this bill and we are following it closely,

Sincerely,

MRS. RICHARD SWARTS.
RICHARD L. SWARTS.

YAKIMA, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

HOUSE WILDERNESS BILL HEARINGS
(Attention Gracie Pfost, McCall, Idaho):

Wilderness bill S. 174 means preserving a small part of natural America as our family has enjoyed it. Don't forfeit our heritage. Please show in record that we endorsed this bill.

ROBERT, ELIZABETH, and ROBIN SWENSON.

ORANGE, CALIF., *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please enter this statement of support for the wilderness bill as a part of the record of the McCall, Idaho, hearing on Monday, October 30, 1961.

Because of my knowledge of the Idaho wilderness and wonderful experiences there—it is my firm belief that this and other such areas should be preserved and need the protection provided in the wilderness bill.

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This past summer I spent 2 weeks traveling through the Sawtooth Mountains, I have also enjoyed a trip through the canyon of the Salmon River. Other trips in the wilderness country in Idaho date back as much as 10 years.

So that these areas will be preserved in their present state, I urge the speedy and favorable action of the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill, when Congress reconvenes. I also advocate that the bill be passed without weakening amendments.

Sincerely,

HELEN THAYER.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR., *October 30, 1961.*

Mrs. PROST:

Permit me to take this opportunity to ask you to put my name and letter on the list of those voicing approval of the wilderness bill in its present form.

I have information at hand which leads me to believe that a bill of this type is most vital to the preservation of our forests, streams, wild game, and areas of natural scenic beauty.

Although presently stationed in Nebraska, am a long time member of the Colorado Mountain Club and have an intimate knowledge of the areas which would benefit by the passage of this bill. Again, in closing, let me request that my letter be added to the list of my fellow club members voicing approval of the wilderness bill.

Yours very truly,

HOLLIS THAYER.

PASADENA, CALIF., *October 28, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PROST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PROST: The wilderness bill that is soon to be voted on is a piece of legislation that is of greatest importance to all lovers of the unspoiled beauty spots of our Nation. I have for many years spent my vacations in the mountains of my own State, and this past summer I was one of a group who went into the Sawtooth Mountains at Red Fish Lake and hiked the trails from one beautiful lake to another. It is an experience that remains clear and vivid long after the traveler has returned to the noisy city where more and more of God's fruitful earth is being covered with concrete and asphalt. We need to have many places like the Idaho Sawtooth Mountains, the Washington Cascades, and the California High Sierra in which to refresh our bodies and minds.

Please see that this letter is made part of the McCall, Idaho, hearing on October 30 or 31 as a plea for passage of the wilderness bill.

Sincerely yours,

MILDRED THOREN.

RICHLAND, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PROST,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House Wilderness Bill Hearing, McCall, Idaho:

We wish to go on record as favoring the passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174. Since there have been a number of hearings already with reference to this bill, I feel that there is little new in the way of either pro or con arguments to express. So we will just say that we enjoy, use, and desire wilderness, and we feel that the present laws do not give existing wilderness the type of protection that will insure such areas intact, even during our lifetime, much less for future travelers on this earth.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. THORP.
LOLA A. THORP.

THURSTON COUNTY POGGIE CLUB, INC.,
Olympia, Wash., October 28, 1961.

Re wilderness bill, S. 174.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: After several decades of logging in this State, and more recently a few years of propaganda which has been flooding the newspapers and publications by the timber interests, it has become the sad fact to all serious observers and thinkers that something must be done to preserve a small portion of our great outdoors for the health and sanity of our mushrooming population. It is one thing to grow and harvest a necessary timber crop to support our population, but it is quite another to try to lead us out and show us this devastated area and to attempt to control our thinking and tell us this must be what we must live with 100 percent. If this latter theory is going to be allowed by the Congress of the United States, then we might as well adopt the Russian form of government and give up all purpose for living in this Nation and rot as a civilization.

The Thurston County Poggie Club has always stood for the wilderness bill and we heartily recommend it to you and your committee. We trust that prompt action will result by the House of the Congress of the United States in passage of this bill. We request that this letter be made a part of the record of the investigation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

THRUSTON COUNTY POGGIE CLUB, INC.,
By J. M. PETERSON, *Secretary for the year 1961.*

EUREKA, MONT., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The 78 members of the Tobacco Valley Rod & Gun Club are in full support and favor of Senate bill 174.

G. L. MIKALSON,
Secretary, Tobacco Valley Rod & Gun Club.

THE JACKSON HOLE GUIDE,
Jackson, Wyo., October 21, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: As one who has seen so much of our beautiful country spoiled by so-called modern improvements, I wish to go on record as preserving some areas of wilderness for the coming generations. When my children were young, there was nothing they enjoyed more than a camp-out in a primitive place, and I think that my grandchildren and their children should have the same opportunity to enjoy God's country.

Please put me down as one who hopes the wilderness bill, as passed by the Senate, is passed by the House and becomes law.

Sincerely,

FLOY TONKIN,
Mrs. Floy Tonkin,
Editor.

RICHLAND, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: I wish to go on record as being in favor of a wilderness bill such as S. 174 of the last session of Congress.

Last summer my wife and I, and a companion were able to spend a week in a wilderness area, for the first time in our lives. We spent this week in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, hiking 40 miles from Stehekin to Holden. It was pleasant not only because of the splendid scenery, but because there were no roads, cars, or other motorized vehicles, or crowds. Such experiences cannot be enjoyed by us and others in the future unless the present wilderness areas are

SRP03225

preserved as such. I am sure that both now and in the future, the remaining wilderness lands will be more valuable as wilderness than as timber or mining sources. Therefore, I urge your favorable action in establishing a national wilderness system, enjoying the protection of congressional action.

I request that this letter be made part of the printed record of the public hearing at McCall, Idaho.

Yours truly,

HEROLD A. TREIBS.

WILDER, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR GRACIE: Kindly make this letter a part of the record on the wilderness bill hearing at McCall, October 30 and 31.

I am in favor of the wilderness bill and solicit your support of said bill.

With kindest personal regards,

ELSIE B. TRUEBLOOD.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 23, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR GRACIE: Kindly include my letter as part of the record in favor of the wilderness bill at the hearing your committee will conduct at McCall, October 30 and 31.

I cannot urge too strongly that you support the wilderness bill.

One need not cover much of Idaho by automobile to see what mining and lumbering have done for our State. Scars left by their devastation even as long as 100 years ago line many of our highways and roads. Where the topsoil has all been washed away, these scars will remain forever.

If we maintain the forests of our primitive area watersheds through making them wilderness areas, the preservation of our water supply alone would be worth the action. Maintaining habitat for our wildlife—including the beaver—is wiser than building more dams, and less costly, too.

President Kennedy, for one, is aware of the serious water shortage our country faces in the next 20 years.

The esthetic values of our remote wilderness areas are far greater, as I am sure you, Gracie, fully realize. You, I remember, loved to hunt and fish and enjoy our wonderful forests and streams.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLEN TRUEBLOOD
Mrs. Ted Trueblood.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: Since 1920 I have studied, observed, traveled, hiked, and climbed mountains on both sides of the Cascades and the Olympics. I have also explored the Sierra Nevada, the Oregon Crest Trail, the Wallowas and Sawtooth region of central Idaho. I have taken over 5,000 colored slides of my adventures. I think I have had the experiences and interests to have seen the tremendous changes which have come over the Northwest since World War II with the population explosion.

I have been a high school principal in this State, and presently am completing my 30th year in the social science department of Roosevelt High School, Seattle.

I have just completed reading Justice Orville Douglas' latest book "My Wilderness." Douglas and I were classmates at the Yakima High School. I am more convinced than ever that this Nation must put aside every available area as wilderness and new parks. I therefore urge you and the committee to report favorably to the House in January.

I further urge a national park for the Glacier Peak area of our State with no low river valleys allowed for logging.

Yours very truly,

LLOYD E. TURNER.

SRP03226

IDAHO OUTDOOR ASSOCIATION, INC.,
TWIN FALLS CHAPTER,
Twin Falls, Idaho, October 24, 1691.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR GRACIE: The members of the Twin Falls Chapter of the Idaho Outdoor Association are opposed to the passage of the national wilderness preservation system for the following reasons. We do not want the control of the wilderness taken from the Forest Service and transferred to the Department of Agriculture or any other governmental agency. We do not want any further restrictions placed on public access but rather want such access privileges increased. We do not believe fire control is properly provided for in the bill, nor insect control. We do not believe it will in any way be beneficial to the control or harvest of wildlife or to other forms of recreation. Neither do we believe proper multipurpose use would in any way interfere with its recreational values or their preservation for future generations.

We do believe, however, this precious heritage can be preserved and enjoyed both without locking up its production potential of industry or recreation. We believe a reasonable amount of access roads and trails should be provided by the Forest Service to enable campers, hunters, fishermen, forest lovers, and tourists to visit and enjoy any area of our wilderness. Such access roads would provide better fire and insect control and a more orderly harvest of timber without hindering its preservation in any way.

I am sure you and Mr. Church both have shown a great interest in the welfare of Idaho and we appreciate the fact we have been given the chance to express ourselves before Congress convenes in February. We also appreciate the fact the fight is not drawn on party lines. I have planned to attend the hearing at McCall, but due to pending legal matters at that date it will be impossible for me to do so.

I would, therefore, greatly appreciate it if you would allow this statement to be read at your hearing at the request of our group.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER ANNIS, *Secretary.*

YAKIMA, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sometimes I wish it were possible for me to explain why I have enjoyed the out of doors, communion with nature, the wilderness, so much and for so long a period. I am over threescore years and rather happy to say that my outdoor activity has made me a better man physically and spiritually. Getting my start with religious fervor in the Swiss Alps as a young man, I sincerely and expectantly hope to end it in the Cascades with philosophical insight.

I have never seen yet a beautiful painting or an inspirational picture of a denuded countryside, yet I am fully aware of the fact that man needs to use natural resources for his survival and comfort, but looking into the future, our future, and looking into the past, the past of countries which have practically disappeared from the map of civilized nations on account of malpractices dealing with conservation, we know we can ill afford to continue the intrusion into our wilderness areas.

It is an enigma to me when the claim is profferred that forestry practices of the logging industry are self-sustaining, when at the same time there is a constant encroachment upon virgin areas. There is a great deal of evidence to that effect in our watersheds. Washington State's lumber industry is one of the vital factors of our economy. I hope it will remain so, but it can only survive, if kept within a sustained yield basis, not on a depletion basis.

It may be pertinent to mention our tourist business, another important branch of our economy. Rainier National Park is visited by a million people every year. Do we need any more evidence that natural beauty, wilderness, is very much in demand? What will that demand be in years to come? Why not preserve the remaining natural heritage for future generations?

SRP03227

I don't claim to be an expert on wilderness, but I feel that I am part and parcel of a natural world and that I need the contact with this natural environment for my survival. It is needed for your survival as well.

Durward L. Allen, an expert, writes: "There is ample evidence that a reasonable natural world is the only sanitary environment for a human being or any other animal. The nobility of man will be a vain and farcial idea if the earth is to be parceled out until every individual is competing with his equals for a meager share of pure air, clear water, green grass, and cool woodland. When we come to live by bread alone, we will have lost the something that makes us more than creatures."

The inactment of the wilderness bill, it seems to me, is an urgent and basic need. It should be passed without further delay.

Sincerely,

LOUIS ULRICH.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho:

This is to express my support for wilderness bill S. 174, a bill which prepares the way for sound commonsense study of and respect for the resources of our small planet. The lesson of our time is that we must grow up to the responsibilities of our physical environment and make use of the whole spectrum of experience which the naturalist and scientist can offer us. Our treatment of our wilderness resources is a crucial test of our capacity to do this and our ability to prepare for a decent future.

Yours sincerely,

IRENE URQUHART.

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 19, 1961.*

To the CHAIRMAN,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a resident of Idaho I wish to express my hope that the wilderness bill will be passed without further amendments. Lands set aside under wilderness classification will be increasingly prized as generations pass, and those in Idaho will finally be appreciated as an asset of inestimable value. I say this having come from a Midwestern State in which only one solitary square mile of virgin prairie remains to remind people of what the land once looked like.

I request that this letter be made part of the record of the field hearings on the wilderness bill.

Respectfully,

DR. EUGENE H. WALKER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Please have this letter made a part of the printed record of the House wilderness bill hearing.

I most heartedly approve of this bill and most earnestly hope that it will be passed by the House of Representatives. I wish I could attend the hearing on it at McCall, Idaho, and express my conviction of the benefits to be derived from this legislation, but I cannot get away from my work.

Respectfully,

HARRIET K. WALKER.

HEADQUARTERS, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I am a forester, part of my education dealt with natural resource conservation. A concise meaning of conservation is wise use. Compatable multiple use of the land and its resources is wise use. Preservation of uncommon areas of scienic beauty and natural wonders is also wise use. Preservation of vast undeveloped areas just because they are undeveloped is not wise use; thus it is not conservation.

I oppose the enactment of S. 174 for these reasons:

1. The areas involved and their resources have certainly not all been investigated.

2. The necessity for S. 174 has not been established by any logical means. The ORRRC report has not been completed. There is no encroachment now or threatened to any of the primitive areas, national parks, or other wilderness areas.

3. Wilderness area use by the wilderness seeker has not been established to an ascertainable degree. The Wilderness Society sponsored about 10 wilderness trips in 1961. Each trip had a duration of from 7 to about 15 days. The number of people on each trip was limited to from 20 to 30. The cost of these trips per person was from over $20 to around $30 a day. It appears that less than 300 people out of 170 million spent several hundred dollars apiece for a wilderness experience. Naturally there were more people who made trips into the 15 million acres of wilderness and primitive areas. The question is, was it another 300, 3,000 or 30,000? Hunters in the fall make up the majority of the visitors to the vast roadless areas of the west. Generally the hunter is not looking for a tranquil wilderness experience, he is looking for a rack of horns or some meat. Many of these hunters are local people who own their own horses, or other people who can afford to pay from $20 to $30 a day for a hunting trip.

4. These United States need recreation areas where families of modest incomes can enjoy the out-of-doors. Wilderness areas will never provide family recreation; they are not designed for it; still some 54 million acres are included in S. 174 for wilderness.

5. The wilderness zealot in his attempt to perpetrate the largest land theft from the people of the United States has pointed his finger at the livestock grower, the lumber industry and the mining industry, and said "watch those people—they want to take all this away from you. Since they want the Government to give them a semiprivate playground, they apparently believe that the Government gives our resources to these industries. This is not true.

I can speak about the timber industry. Practically every large company is operating on a program which balances growth and harvest. It should be apparent that this segment of the industry will be effected the least by locking up large blocks of timber. In fact, from a selfish point of view, the larger companies could save some money by staying out of this fight, because the end result of scarcity is an increase in the value of their product. Since the majority of the people know little about the timber industry, these wilderness people have gathered their forces to attack the extinct "timber baron," but the result has been an attack on the small sawmill operator and logging contractor who depend upon public stumpage to stay in business.

6. Indiscriminate selection of wilderness areas will deal roughly with local economices and State economies where these large Federal holdings exist.

7. We have millions of acres of beautiful alpine meadows and lakes and rough spectacular mountains, the scenes of practically every wilderness picture or movie, which in a free economy would never be disturbed by man, and I might add, seldom seen by man.

8. The wording of S. 174 reverses the flow of legislation in that the executive branch's recommendations prevail, unless specifically disapproved by Congress; an important point to all Americans.

Please include this in the record of the hearings on S. 174.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. WALKER, *Forester.*

SRP03229

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I note that the Wilderness Act is due for further consideration. I am strongly in favor of passage of this act and wish to request your consideration and support in its enactment.

I feel that this act, in its amended form, would not seriously interfere with the lumber, grazing, or mining industries. Certainly, there are vast areas of Idaho timberland outside of the wilderness boundaries which are not being currently utilized. A decision to open these areas to industry, once made, is irrevocable. It would be at least three generations before even the appearance of wilderness could be returned and it is doubtful that the effects of erosion and damage to streams could ever be corrected.

The involved land already belongs to the Federal Government and is as much a heritage of easterners as of us here in Idaho.

Even from the local economic viewpoint, I feel that the income from tourism would, in the long run, be far greater than the income from current destruction of these natural resources.

Please advise me of your stand on this issue.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE C. WALTER.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.
(Attention of Hon. Gracie Pfost).

DEAR MRS. PFOST: My husband and I wish to let you know our feelings concerning the wilderness bill. As residents of Idaho for 13 years we are very much interested in the outcome of this legislation. We are among the people who spend our summers camping, and in the fall, hunting and fishing all year round. We have also lived in the East and seen there how very limited such recreation facilities are available. We have a family of five children who are all growing up with a love and appreciation of the wilderness areas of Idaho.

As a result of studying the bill and all the arguments pro and con, we wish to go in record with you that we are very much in favor of the wilderness bill and very anxious to see its passage. We can see no danger of "locking up our resources," rather a danger of opening up our primitive areas to too much commercialization. We wish to see that watersheds and wildlife preserved for our children and the children's children for generations.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR J. WALZ.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 24, 1961.*

HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
McCall, Idaho.

SIRS: I support S. 174 on wilderness preservation. I testified orally in Seattle at the Senate hearings, and you may look up my arguments in the record. Please enter this as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. WARTH.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,
Everett, Wash., October 28, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
House Public Lands Subcommittee,
McCall, Idaho:

As active hikers, parents, grandparents with grandchildren, nieces, and nephews belonging to the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls, Mr. Felder and I heartily endorse the Wilderness Act, S. 174.

We believe that the very fact of exploding population intensifies the need for areas where people can retire to seek solitude, beauty, and quiet.

SRP03230

We know that wilderness areas are used for these very reasons by many people, since we have visited many remote areas by foot, ourselves.

This same statement of opinion has been sent to Mrs. Nellie (Jack) Yearout, and it should be included with her report.

HELEN LUCUS FELDER
Mrs. H. A. Felder.
Past President, Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs; Personnel Chairman, Pilchuck Council of Camp Fire Girls.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 24, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Because of our wonderful experiences in the mountains of Idaho, we are asking that our statement urging passage of the wilderness bill be entered in the McCall, Idaho, hearing record. We have traveled through the Sawtooth Mountains twice during the past 2 years, staying for approximately a month. We have also been through the canyon of the Salmon River to the north.

We have an extensive knowledge of many U.S. Forest Service primitive areas and wilderness areas, as well as of our primeval national parks. We feel that these dedicated areas of our country urgently need the legal protection which the wilderness bill affords them. With population and economic pressures increasing constantly, all of our wilderness will need all of the protection possible in order to retain its special qualities, so greatly enjoyed by increasing numbers of people.

We urge speedy and favorable action by the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill when Congress reconvenes. We also urge strongly that no weakening amendments be added to this important legislation.

Sincerely,

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN
Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Wayburn.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *October 24,, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: It has come to my attention that you are holding hearings at the end of this month at McCall, Idaho, on the wilderness bill. I am an attorney at law, practicing in Los Angeles, Calif., and, unfortunately, cannot attend your hearing. However, I wish to signify to you by letter my deep interest in this bill.

Today we are concerned about preserving and strengthening our fundamental American heritage and way of life. I believe it also behooves us to take positive steps to protect a resource which has always seemed to me a great source of strength for our American character. Primitive wilderness was a part of the lives of many great Americans. I would like to see a significant part of that wilderness preserved, without roads or other marks of civilization, as a source of both physical and spiritual strength for the newest generation of Americans, including my own children.

The wilderness bill, therefore, appears to me to be one of the most important pieces of legislation to reach the Congress in the last several years. I am familiar with its provisions, and with the long period of debate and amendment which have preceded these crucial hearings to be held under your chairmanship. I would like to record with you my profound interest in the adoption of the bill.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS M. WHEAT.

SRP03231

SPOKANE, WASH., *October 24, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: I had hoped to be in McCall to work strongly for the passing of the wilderness bill at the hearings being held there October 30 and 31. It looks impossible at this time, however. I am writing down those things which I had planned to use to support this bill in the hope that you will enter my letter and place it on file.

It is very necessary to all of us that this wilderness bill pass. We need the wilderness area and if we don't get it now, we will never get it. Other interests are very strong and refusing to consider the fact that there are many, many people who want wilderness areas. People now have much more time and money to spend than in years past and are looking for places to get away from "it all." Where else, but to the wilderness.

As I toured the Olympic Peninsula and the Oregon coast this summer, people were camping in every available spot. The roadsides or any little cranny or nook that could be found were being used. Everything in the campgrounds proper was filled. The trails were crowded with people walking in Olympic National Park. I met with some of them and talked with them about their feelings on the camping and wilderness spots. Their answers were "Why can't we have more of this? Why don't we have more camping places available for us? It is getting so crowded here that we have nowhere to revive our souls." If more of our representatives would get out and do a little walking and communing with nature, could be they would hear a little of the common folk instead of the demands of big business and the handouts offered for voting the way big interests wish.

We must get more wilderness areas set aside now so that people can enjoy it now as well as in the future. Southern Idaho will grow and will also need tremendous areas for recreation.

This heritage must not be taken away from the people by greedy interests. I feel very strongly about this as I do not want to see our West become an area such as we have in New York or even in the Los Angeles area now. We are a growing nation. Let our wilderness grow with us.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH B. WHITE, M.D.

Subject: Senate bill S. 174.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: My yes or no answer to the proposal to remove Federal lands from multiple use is no. Keep multiple use in effect. Do not restrict this land, wildlife, timber, feed, and minerals to the benefit of a few lightheaded poets. And thereby waste it. Aside from the fact that the proposed restrictions would please Khrushchev very much, then the next proposal of these feather brains could be restriction of hunting, waste of wildlife, and a severe blow to industries sustained by sportsmen. Far fetched? Not to Bambi bleeding hearts and friends for the birds societies. This bill ask for waste, not preservation (or preservation of waste).

In my home section of West Virginia at least every other farm has an oil well. The clearings and rights-of-way to them has made more cover and feed for wildlife and gives more chance of seeing and enjoying the woods and wildlife. It is beneficial to man and nature. I would look questionably at the fuzzyhead who says it is bad. Many years of testing the heavy guns, tanks, and other ordnance at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland has not driven out the deer. Except for buffalo, there is much more game in the United States when only a half million Indians enjoyed the native beauty of "primitive areas."

My conviction for multiple use even places me against the desires of Teddy Roosevelt, whom I admire as one of the greatest and most sincere of American heroes, in the matter of the Kiabab Forest in northern Arizona. I am convinced that test drilling (or even production drilling) would not be detrimental to game animal production, or detrimentally alter the landscape. I think the opposing sportsmen are unduly concerned and poorly informed as to the detrimental effect of practical utilization of all this region assets.

SRP03232

Will these fuzzyheaded poets, these sportsmen, or these Communist promoters of American weakness (unlikely bedmates?) stand up and say that the developments at the Grand Canyon have destroyed its esthetic beauty? Are the lodges, railroads, roads, mines under the cliffs, et cetera, detrimental? Ugly? Undesirable? Un-American?

America needs and has a place for poets, hunter-fisher type nature lovers, non-hunter study type nature lovers, miners, lumber men, livestock men, hotel-motel men, photographers, campers, and other users of these public domains. Let us keep this land for all these people. Let us not limit it to those few who can walk or ride a horse for great distances, and who are blessed with the time to do so. I personally will never see any of it beyond a few miles of where a jeep can go.

My main hope of financial independence would be to find and operate or sell a mineral deposit. This chance is of course slight but such hope is the greatest advantage our system offers over the "state owns everything" systems. They can only hope for health and strength to be worthwhile to the state for a long life because the state has little for them when they become weak and useless. They cannot accumulate wealth for comfort in their old age.

Let us be reminded that these lands are vast and the works of man upon them are insignificant and temporary. And most of the needs of all the people can be satisfied thereon. Let us not restrict it to a few, under the dishonest guise of pretending to preserve it for all.

The poorest part of this restrictive proposal is that of "special permission of the President for permitting commercial activities." This should surely remain with the deliberative Congress instead of the Executive. It proposes a ready-made spoils system for a weak and greedy executive department. And places an unnecessary heavy burden of pressure from special interest groups on the honest and conscientious President. Read that again, please.

If you have read all of the above I thank you very much. I apologize for taking so much of your time. I remind you that Khrushchev would vote to restrict this land and its wealth for his own exploitation when our own fuzzyheads have defeated us. He knows he can't defeat us. We know he can't because he hasn't. Thank you again.

Yours truly,

WM. D. WHITLATCH.

PORTLAND, OREG., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

I wish this to be made part of the printed record.

Our wilderness must be saved for the sake of future generations. Never again will this country have such a great chance to do so much for the generations of the future.

Bill S. 174 must be passed.

Save the wilderness.

Yours,

LAWRENCE F. WILLIAMS.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Please add my name to those who support S. 174.

MILT WILLIAMS.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 28, 1961.*

Chairwoman GRACIE PFOST,
House Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Kindly record this letter as a part of the hearing of your committee on the wilderness bill at McCall, October 30 and 31.

We urge your support of the measure.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED WILSON.
LAVINNA WILSON.

SRP03233

STATEMENT OF LEONARD A. WINKLE, FILER, IDAHO

My name is Leonard A. Winkle. I am a farmer and live at Filer, Idaho. I am opposed to S. 174 because of the need for full development and use of all our resources and particularly concerned because of our present and future water needs.

I have read this bill and have discussed it with a number of my neighbors who are equally concerned with its provisions. I arrive at no other interpretation than if any of our lands are placed into wilderness areas under its provisions, it will prevent building or constructing water storage facilities in these high mountain areas.

The last 2 years of short water supplies for many of our farmlands is convincing proof and evidence we must not sacrifice any possible means of conserving or developing new storage facilities. This development in no way would destroy or injure the scenic beauty of these mountains. Water is vital to the economy of our State.

This bill would prevent construction of roads, the use of motorized equipment in them. This past year, we had forest fires that destroyed the vegetation from some of our watersheds. The statement has been made by those in areas where fires occurred that if they had been more accessible, firefighting facilities could have contributed to their earlier control. These fires have destroyed thousands upon thousands of acres of mountain lands covered with brush and timber which provide water sheds.

There are other provisions of this bill which I do not believe are a due process of our established principles of legislation in the administration of our western lands. The right should certainly be maintained by Congress in designating such areas. Certainly, our western Representatives should retain the right of review of all lands which might be set aside for special privilege areas.

I appreciate the privilege as a taxpayer and citizen to present this statement to your committee.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

The Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I have watched the progress of the wilderness bill for several years. I am convinced that it is a good thing for the Nation and I hope your committee will strengthen it, if you recommend any changes at all.

This bill saves in a natural state less than 1 percent of all the commercial forest land in the country—and the lumber industry can't sell all its products even now.

I can't add to the hundreds of pages of testimony taken at all the past hearings on the bill—please give it your support, without industry sponsored amendments.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL W. WISEMAN.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, *October 20, 1961.*

DEAR GRACIE: After careful study of the wilderness bill at our last meeting of the Canyon County Democratic Club, I would like to go on record as being in favor of its being passed.

Sincerely,

BETTY WOLFE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: I am writing to request your committee to give the most favorable consideration to wilderness bill, S. 174. I have the deepest conviction that we must pass this bill in the interest not only of the present generation but for the future generations. We have only to look around the world to see what vast tracts of country have been devastated by the ill-advised destruction of wilderness areas. In this country we have already caused irreparable damage to our soil, forests, watersheds, rivers, and streams. I believe that it is the most

serious responsibility of your committee to report favorably on the bill under consideration in order to preserve the remaining wilderness areas and to protect them from the commercial interests who would sacrifice for their immediate gain, the heritage of the future generations.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. HAZEL A. WOLF.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, *October 25, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This is to inform you that I favor the passage of the wilderness bill by the House of Representatives.

I am in favor of the passage of the bill—which was approved by the Senate by an overwhelming majority—not because I myself am a wilderness fan. It is very possible that I myself shall never visit a wilderness area, since I am not an outdoor person. Needless to say, therefore, that I also belong to no association which has gone on record as favoring the passage of the bill. However, I am of the opinion that it is wise to preserve at the present time wilderness areas for future generations. Moreover, I am unable to see why the preservation of less than 4 percent of the Idaho area will in any way impede the lumber and mining industries from exploiting Idaho's natural resources for the common good. So far I have not come across a convincing argument that would show why some 96 percent of Idaho's land is too little for these activities, or why just the less than 4 percent of the land that would be included in the wilderness area are necessary for carrying on new mining or lumbering activities. Established rights in these areas are anyway protected in the bill.

Since I am unable to attend the hearing in McCall, I ask you to make this letter a part of the official record.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE V. WOLFE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho:

Request this communication be entered into the records. I am for wilderness bill S. 174. I find peace, refreshment, and strength in wilderness travel. Have taken many boys, fellow workers, friends with me. We travel light; we are not supermen, we simply walk. It is inexpensive regardless of what opponents say. Most of the high country is open meadow with alpine fir. Have it for your grandchildren and mine. It is a priceless heritage and cannot be replaced. Precious little is left as it is.

HAROLD J. WOLLAK.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, October 26, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I have studied the Senate wilderness bill of September 6, 1961, which I think is a vast improvement over previous versions. However, I think there is still a weak spot that needs amplification. I refer to the problem covered in the second (last) sentence of paragraph (1) under "(c) Special Provisions" which deals with management of certain wilderness areas for control of fire, insects, and diseases. This is an important matter in any wilderness area, not alone in the national forests.

Looking back over the struggle the national parks have had to handle not only fire, insects, and disease, but also overpopulations of big game and other animals, I feel that they have progressed only part way along the path from the original objective of no interference with the processes of nature toward an ultimate goal of good park management without involving public hunting. I now raise the question of giving wilderness areas authority for proper wilderness management at the beginning.

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To implement this policy, I suggest that the sentence referred to above be lifted out of the context where it is now and be given a separate paragraph that would read something like this:

"(2) Such measures may be taken in any wilderness area as may be necessary to provide suitable wilderness management in the control of fire, insects, diseases, and overpopulations of big game or other wildlife, with as little interference with wilderness objectives as consistent with good management, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the department concerned deems desirable."

Sincerely yours,

ANGUS M. WOODBURY,
Emeritus Professor of Ecology.

SPOKANE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to offer my objections to the wildeness bill, S. 174, passed by the Senate.

One look at the amount of land now set aside for parks, monuments, etc., should be sufficient reason for the rejection of this bill. Approximately 50 percent of the land in the Northwestern States, including Alaska, is federally managed and under bureaucratic control, which is becoming more dictatorial each year.

This is not my opinion alone, but the opinion of all of my clients and acquaintances with whom this bill has been discussed.

Very truly yours,

R. P. WOODWORTH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: I testified as a professional forester and businessman for the wilderness bill in Seattle when the Senate held its hearing. I would like to again go on record as an advocate of this bill that is now before the House of Representatives.

It is my opinion that more people will gain by the passage of this bill than will be hurt, and that the vested interests that will have to make readjustments will in time see the wisdom of setting aside these lands for the good of all.

I therefore urge the House of Representatives to vote for the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

ALAN H. WOOG.

PORTLAND, OREG., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the conservation committee of the Trails Club of Oregon, I am writing to ask that our support of the wilderness bill be incorporated as a part of the printed record at the McCall hearing.

We favor the preservation of such resources for posterity, and are strongly opposed to their being despoiled by pressure groups.

Sincerely,

GLADYS WRIGHT,
Mrs. D. E. Wright.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN GRACIE PFOST: I greatly favor the wilderness bill. I feel this is one of Idaho's State assets and that our wilderness area should be preserved for future generations as well as for us.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearing to be held at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

Most sincerely,

CORAL O. YOUNG.

NAMPA, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN AND FRIEND: I very decidedly favor the wilderness bill. I have worked in Idaho forests and have seen the harm done by overgrazing, lumbering, and mining.

I would like for this letter to be made a part of the record of the hearing to be held at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

Very respectfully,

JAMES LESLIE YOUNG.

VERADALE, WASH., *October 28, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

HON. GRACIE PFOST: I wish to express my sincere concern for the passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174, by the House of Representatives and I urge the members of the House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to report this bill out favorably.

The private citizen interested in the future of our great out of doors is so poorly represented while the commercial interests can be so ably represented by "paid expense" personnel at such a hearing as this.

I urge you to consider the natural resources message to Congress of President Kennedy and his instructions to Secretary Udall. It has been said and will be again that "wilderness has no easily applied economic measure." To this I would remind you that there are many indirect benefits of outdoor recreation areas. Among these benefits are increased vacation travel, supply and service business development near recreation areas, increased manufacturing of recreational equipment, and increased property evaluations. Various miscellaneous tax revenues are increased and many diversified businesses and private businesses are encourage to develop near recreation areas.

Wilderness is not just for the private few but for the public many—the many who cannot afford expensive vacations, but also for those who desire to be near nature and its many wonders. There is in my mind no economic justification for opposing the wilderness bill.

I urge the committee to consider the words of Secretary Udall: "We need open space in which to find outdoor enjoyment and refreshment of mind, body, and spirit." I am very concerned that the wilderness bill become law. We owe even this little bit of nature to our children and their children.

Sincerely yours,

HARVEY L. YOUNG, M.D.

WATERLOO, IOWA, *October 28, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am making this appeal because, as a citizen of Iowa, we have no wilderness areas easily available. The citizens of this area have seen the hard and costly struggle that is necessary to restore a wilderness area once it has been ravished by improper use. I refer especially to the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Area along the Canadian-Minnesota border. I have visited this area many times since the 1920's, at which time the American portion was not designated as a wilderness area. After this expenditure of millions of dollars to acquire holdings of private property in the area, the struggle still is going on to restore it. Nevertheless, it will take hundreds of years for nature to restore itself in this area to the excellence that is yours in Idaho by simply giving the few wilderness areas remaining the necessary legal protection. Let me assure you that the Quetico-Superior area is really appreciated by the people

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of this entire midwest area. Every year our Boy Scout and YMCA groups conduct organized trips through this wilderness area, that are available to all boys from our city. This is to say nothing of the hundreds and thousands of private families that likewise enjoy the area.

Personally, my family and I have had the inspiring experience of trailing through the Sawtooth Mountains Wilderness Area in Idaho. This is an experience that I beg your committee to preserve for the enjoyment of future generations. One fact that impressed me greatly is the vast number of people you meet in these most inaccessible areas—primitive areas, let us say—and also the great distances they have come to enjoy them. One meets people from every section of our country on one of these trips and people from all walks of life. It would seem so simple to protect these areas from future commercial exploitation as they are already owned by the Federal Government and need only be given legal protection. It seems so much more simple to preserve them now rather than restore them in the future.

Let me urge you to give speedy and favorable action in the House of Representatives on the wilderness bill when Congress reconvenes. Also, I urge you not to allow this bill to be weakened by adding crippling amendments.

Yours very truly,

JOHN B. YOUNG.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Re House wilderness hearings.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Wilderness preservation needed on a more permanent basis than now being handled. We must not lose our remaining wilderness areas. I request your prompt and favorable consideration of wilderness legislation now before Congress. I also request this be made a part of the printed record of your hearing.

WILLIAM ZAUCHE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 27, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Wilderness Bill Hearing,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: We strongly support the wilderness bill. We consider wilderness one of our most important resources. We think it is necessary to protect this resource from any commercial development because the wilderness state cannot be restored once it is destroyed.

It is important that wilderness areas not be reduced in size since wilderness cannot exist in small areas.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. B. ZIMMERSCHILD.
A. B. ZIMMERSCHILD.

STATEMENT BY HOWARD ZAHNISER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND EDITOR OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON D.C.

It is a pleasure and an inspiration to be in Idaho to attend here in McCall a public hearing on wilderness legislation as an observer for the Wilderness Society.

It has been pleasant to discuss in advance with the honorable chairman of this Subcommittee on Public Lands (Mrs. Gracie Pfost) and with chairman of the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (the Honorable Wayne Aspinall) the opportunities of this hearing, in accordance with which I am happy simply to file this statement and express my appreciation at being here and my eagerness to be of any help.

Through the years of cooperating with many groups concerned with the establishment by Congress of an enduring national policy and program for wilderness preservation and wise use I have come to realize that the citizens of our Western States are among those most deeply concerned with seeing wilderness legislation enacted. It was something of a surprise to have the Honorable Spessard L. Holland, U.S. Senator from Florida, tell me in the

corridors of the Capitol on September 5 last, during the consideration of S. 174 by the Senate, that this wilderness bill was too much of a westerner's measure, but I have long been pleased to be a cooperator in helping westerners see that it is indeed a sound measure from their viewpoint.

I look forward to further opportunities of this sort and especially to the privilege of working with Mrs. Pfost and Mr. Aspinall and their committee colleagues in every possible way to contribute to the enactment of this legislation by the House in a form truly appropriate to the national interest.

It is good to be in McCall and in Idaho and to hear the testimony at this hearing.

As to any remarks of my own in any detail in behalf of the Wilderness Society or other organizations I look forward to the later opportunity for testifying at the hearings to be held in Washington, D.C.

I should like to make a part of this statement the October 16, 1961, memorandum I sent to members and cooperators of the Wilderness Society in response to inquiries about this hearing. And I should like to conclude my statement with a press statement I wrote entitled "Copper Corporation Attack on Wilderness Act Refuted" along with the attack by the Kennecott Copper Corp.

These three items follow:

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
Washington, D.C., October 16, 1961.

Re wilderness hearings in the West.

Memorandum for Members and Cooperators:

We have received a great many inquiries about the Wilderness Act passed by the Senate last month and about the House of Representatives' Western hearings on it scheduled for this fall. Accordingly we are glad to provide the following information:

SENATE PASSAGE 78 TO 8

The wilderness bill became the Senate's Wilderness Act on September 6, 1961. After 2 days of debate and discussion it was passed by the Senate by the overwhelming vote of 78 to 8, despite strenuous opposition by lumber, mining, and other commercial interests, including a surprise last-minute move to refer the bill to another committee.

NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE

Now the Senate's act is before the House of Representatives—where it has been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which Hon. Wayne Aspinall of Colorado is chairman, and he in turn has referred it to the subcommittee on Public Lands, of which Hon. Gracie Pfost of Idaho is chairman.

For some time the House committee leadership has advised proponents of the wilderness legislation "Get the bill passed by the Senate and then we'll go to work on it in the House." Proponents of the bill accordingly first concentrated on gaining Senate enactment, and S. 174, with the many revisions and adaptations that have been worked out in the Senate, is thus now in the hands of the House.

WESTERN HEARINGS ANNOUNCED

Accordingly, Interior Committee Chairman Aspinall and Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman Pfost have promptly announced hearings to be held in the West while Congress is in recess. Hearings in Washington, D.C., will follow in January.

Here is the schedule of the Western hearings, all beginning at 10 a.m.:

McCall, Idaho: Masonic hall, October 30 and 31.
Montrose, Colo.: Lion's Park, November 1.
Sacramento, Calif.: Room 4203, senate side, State capitol, November 6.

The announcement says that oral presentations will probably be limited to about 5 minutes each. The hearing notice also says: "Those desiring to have their views considered should submit five copies of their proposed statements to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, room 1324, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C."

Attending a hearing, as well as testifying, is a demonstration of interest.

Subcommitee Chairman Mrs. Pfost may also be addressed at Nampa, Idaho, and Committee Chairman Aspinall at room 304, Post Office Building, Grand Junction, Colo.

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WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT

The wilderness bill has also been pending in the House of Representatives, in various forms, as introduced by various Members of the House and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. These bills, of course, have been before the Interior Committee and its Public Lands Subcommittee for consideration also, but, as indicated earlier, the committee is now particularly considering the act that the Senate has passed and forwarded to the House.

What is this measure? This is an important question.

The Senate's act is not the same by any means as the wilderness bill that was first introduced 5 years ago. It is not the same bill that was inrtoduced last January, nor the same that was reported out by the Senate committee last July. There have been many changes.

CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SENATE

The Senate committee has held three hearings in Washington, D.C., and six in the West—in Bend, Oreg., Seattle, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, and Phoenix. (Printed transcripts of these hearings are available from the Wilderness Society for any who would like to write for them. They total more than 2,400 printed pages.)

As a result of these hearings and the committee considerations, many changes and modifications were made to meet objections, to clarify the act, to make it more generally acceptable. Additional changes were made by the Senate itself during its 2 days of consideration (Sept. 5 and 6, 1961).

Thus the measure now being considered by the House of Representatives is much different from the original bills on which it is based. The essentials are still present. The basic concepts are the same. The purposes are unchanged. But many features have been modified or eliminated, and exceptions have been added.

MISREPRESENTATION AND MISUNDERSTANDING

From the wilderness bill's first introduction there have been many misrepresentations of it. Some opponents who apparently do not favor any secure preservation of wilderness are still attacking features of the original bills that have already been taken out or amended. Some misunderstandings also are drastically misleading. For example, the October 16, 1961, issue of Newsweek in referring to criticisms of Senator Frank Church, one of the most eloquent champions of the Senate act, said that the measure "could put much of Idaho's open spaces under Federal control," whereas this is not at all the case. The lands involved are already Federal lands and in fact are also already within the national park system, in wildlife refuges or ranges, or within certain parts of the national forests that already have been set aside for wilderness.

One of the great challenges to wilderness proponents is to see that the facts are understood, to see that the public knows what the Wilderness Act actually provides.

A CONCISE SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

Accordingly, the principal purpose of this memorandum is to present the simple facts about the Wilderness Act, 174, as passed by the Senate. Here they are:

(1) The Wilderness Act (S. 174) deals only with Federal lands. Furthermore, it deals only with certain lands that are already set aside in some special way within the national park system, the national forests, or national wildlife refuges and ranges.

(2) It provides that these certain lands—which are all now in a wilderness condition—shall continue to serve their present forest, park, and refuge purposes, but under the Wilderness Act they are to be so handled for these several purposes as to continue to preserve their wilderness character also.

A. The Wilderness Act does not transfer lands from one jurisdiction to another. National forest lands remain under the Forest Service. Refuges and ranges stay with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

B. It does not interfere with the purposes these lands now serve. It simply provides that these purposes shall be realized in such a way that these particular lands will remain wilderness. (This is a central feature of the act's proposal. It is repeated here for emphasis.)

C. It does not create any new agency.

(3) The Wilderness Act recognizes that "an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, is destined to occupy and modify all areas except those that are designated for preservation." Accordingly it establishes a congressional policy for protecting certain "federally owned areas" in a national wilderness preservation system. Its purpose is "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." (These quotations are from the act itself.)

(4) The Wilderness Act (S. 174) provides that these lands that are in wilderness condition, in our parks, refuges, and national forests, shall comprise a national wilderness preservation system. The act sets up a 10-year program for the selection and designation of the areas to be included in this system. It specifies the areas that may be considered.

D. It does not "blanket in" the areas to comprise the wilderness system. Only 6,773,080 acres in 44 areas of national forest lands that already have been carefully studied and subjected to public notice and the hearing process, are established in the system by this bill on a permanent basis. All other national forest areas and all the areas in wildlife refuges and ranges and in the national park system are subject to further study in 10-year review programs.

E. It does not surrender the congressional prerogative of saying what shall be done with our Federal lands. Congress by the act (in sec. 3) designates the lands from which the areas of the wilderness system are to be determined. Section 3(h) says that the addition of any other area not specifically provided for in this act shall be made only by another act of Congress.

(5) The Wilderness Act (S. 174) sets forth the proper uses of areas of wilderness placed in the wilderness system and makes special provision for exceptions so as to avoid interferences with nonconforming economic and other uses that are allowable.

F. It does not damage any lumber enterprise. No area now subject to timber cutting is included.

G. It does not interfere with livestock grazing. A special provision provides for the continuation of grazing wherever it is now established.

H. It does not close areas to miners. The national forest areas now open to mining that are included will still be subject to prospecting and may be opened to mining if the President determines that this is in the public interest.

I. It does not "lock up" without making sure that for every lock there is also a key. See especially sections 6(c) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8).

(6) In establishing this congressional policy and program for wilderness preservation the Wilderness Act includes requirements regarding records and reports and provisions for receiving gifts or bequests of land and contributions and gifts, and it makes acquisition of private lands within wilderness system units subject to appropriations by Congress.

(7) The Wilderness Act (S. 174) designates the areas suitable for inclusion in the wilderness system, but requires a review of these areas before they are finally included (except for the national forest wilderness, wild, and canoe areas, which are so included by the bill itself because they already have been thoroughly reviewed). The review program on which the establishment of the wilderness system is thus dependent is a 10-year program that includes public notice, hearings, studies by the Forest Service or Park Service or Fish and Wildlife Service, recommendations to Congress by the President, and provisions whereby either the Senate or the House of Representatives may reject the recommendations. Such reviews, furthermore, are limited to the areas that Congress in this bill authorizes for consideration. Congress thus keeps a close hand on the entire program and provides for careful public consideration under congressional scrutiny.

(8) The Senate act includes the following changes made during the floor debate: (1) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Interior by section 3(i) is required to send along to the President (and he to Congress) the views of the Governor of a State regarding an area in his State that the Secretary is recommending to be kept or put in the wilderness system. (2) Section 3(j) provides that if

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State-owned land is surrounded by wilderness system lands the State is to have either access or other land in exchange. (3) Aircraft or motorboats may be permitted by section 6(c)(1) where they are already well established—in parks and refugees as well as national forests—and measures may be taken for control of fire, insects, and diseases. (4) Section 6(c)(5) now provides that information about water resources (as well as mineral resources) may be gathered in national forest wilderness, and nothing in the act is to prevent "completely subsurface use of such areas." (The subsurface use referred to was for water-supply tunnels.) (5) A new section 11 provides that "nothing in this act shall be construed as superseding, modifying, repealing, or otherwise, affecting the provisions of the Federal Power Act."

WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW?

Opponents of wilderness—mining, lumber, and certain other commercial interests—are urging the members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to kill the measures in committee. These opponents hope they can keep the act from being voted on by the House and cleared for the President's signature. They also are working (as they did in the Senate) to get amendments adopted to weaken the act or defeat some of its purposes. They are appearing at the hearings in McCall, Montrose, and Sacramento—to urge these delays and to support such amendments. They are carrying on newspaer attacks on the act. One commercial company is distributing an attack on the bill along with a dividend notice.

Supporters of the wilderness bill know that the stalling tactics of the wilderness bill's opponents could kill the measure. They know, too, that every member of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and the full House Interior Committee should be given every possible encouragement (both through letters and personal contacts) to act on the measure as quickly as possible after the January 10 convening of Congress so that it can be reported for a vote on the House floor.

These people who believe the wilderness bill is one of the most important conservation measures to be considered by the Congress in decades are talking to and writing to each member of the House committee, urging prompt favorable action on the bill and the incorporation of amendments that will strengthen it, instead of any further amendments that would weaken it.

They are appearing with many others to testify at the subcommittee hearings in McCall, Montrose, and Sacramento to demonstrate their feeling of the importance of the wilderness bill and the breadth of public support for it. They are studying the bill and questions relating to it, so that they can meet with groups and individuals to describe its provisions and its purposes, and also to explain away the many misconceptions and misunderstandings that opponents have circulated through an extensive, well planned propaganda campaign.

The Wilderness Society, glad to be of help in providing information, will welcome any further calls.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD ZAHNISER,
Executive Secretary and Editor.

[From the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.]

COPPER CORPORATION ATTACK ON WILDERNESS ACT REFUTED

An attack on the Senate's recent Wilderness Act, S. 174, distributed by the Kennecott Copper Corp., Inc., along with its September 22, 1961, dividend notice is refuted as "inaccurate and misleading" by Executive Secretary and Editor Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society and is described by him as an example of the commercial opposition to the wilderness legislation which was passed by the Senate on September 6, 1961, by a vote of 78 to 8.

Responding to a request for comment on the attack, from the editor of the monthly National Wildlands News, the Wilderness Society officer, after refuting the mining company's arguments asked:

"Why does not the Kennecott Copper Corp. take another look at the proposal and join in helping to see it realized?

"Proponents of the measure," he added, "would welcome the added support and would eagerly join in cooperation to see wilderness preservation realized in a program also cognisant of our mining needs.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that for such inadequate reasons as those cited in the Kennecott dividend notice a great mining company should play the part of selfish special interests and object to such a reasonable public-interest measure as the Wilderness Act."

Quoting and underscoring the Kennecott arguments directly in stating his refutations, the Wilderness Society leader wrote the National Wildlands News editor as follows:

"NO MINING RIGHTS ABOLISHED

"(1) The Kennecott statement that the Wilderness Act 'abolished mining's existing legal right to locate mining claims, explore, develop, and mine mineral deposits in the national forest areas withdrawn for wilderness purposes' is inaccurate and misleading, said Zahniser.

"(*a*) He said first, 'The Wilderness Act does not "abolish" any mining right; it provides for the preservation of certain specified relatively small areas as wilderness and thereby removes these certain areas from exploitation for mining except in certain circumstances.'

"(*b*) He continued, the Wilderness Act does not abolish the right to explore; the act specifically says, in section 6(c)(8), that: 'Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent, within national forest and public domain areas included in the wilderness system, any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or water resources or to prevent the completely subsurface use of such areas, if such activity or subsurface use is carried on in a manner which is not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.'

"(*c*) Elsewhere, said Zahniser further, in section 6(c)(2)(A), the Wilderness Act provides that in these areas which Kennecott refers to as 'national forest areas withdrawn for wilderness purposes' the President, in the language of the act, 'may within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting (including but not limited to exploration for oil and gas), mining (including but not limited to the production of oil and gas) * * * upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial.'

"(*d*) He concluded the total area involved wherein mining is in any way possibly affected by the Wilderness Act is relatively very small. At the most it will affect less than 15 million acres—less than 8 percent. Even at the most we shall thus have a small part of our national forests preserved as wilderness free from mining exploitation except in national need. And, including lands of the wilderness system in national parks and wildlife refuges already protected from mining, there will be only about 2 percent of our total land so preserved as wilderness and not available for mining.

"FUTURE DEVELOPMENT NOT PRECLUDED

"Commenting on the second charge in the Kennecott attack, the Wilderness Society spokesman said that the first sentence in this charge is true and significant but the second, or concluding, sentence is not true. Again quoting directly and underscoring the Kennecott statement, he wrote:

"'(2) It is true that "the wilderness areas in our national forests are a potential source of minerals, but due to their remoteness and inaccessibility this potential remains undeveloped." In fact, this statement illustrates how insignificant the effect of the Wilderness Act on mining is. After all the past years of development, the wilderness the act deals with has not been developed by miners. The act will not close a single mine.'

"The second sentence, however, of this point 2—'The proposed legislation in its existing form effectively precludes any future development'—is not true. The Wilderness Act does not preclude future development; rather, it states the circumstances in which development of these special areas of wilderness will be permitted, and, in the meantime, it permits a continuation of prospecting.

"Furthermore, over half of the national forest area involved (the nearly 8 million acres in 39 primitive areas) is subject to further review during the decade after the act's passage, and during this review any portions of any of these areas that are predominantly of value for mining will certainly be considered for elimination from the areas to be permanently preserved in the wilderness system.

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"MULTIPLE USE NOT SUBVERTED

"In refuting the copper corporation's third charge, the Wilderness Society executive agreed with its commendation of the multiple-use principle but pointed out that the Wilderness Act does not subvert this principle but conforms to it. He wrote:

"'(3) Kennecott's apologist is right in his (or her) point 3 that "experience has demonstrated the great value of the multiple-use concept in the development of our public-land resources." He (or she) might have gone on to point out that the Wilderness Act's program in the national forests is itself a multiple-use one.'

"Multiple use, according to the Forest Service, means the combination of uses that best serves the public interest. In wilderness areas it means a combination including watershed protection, recreation, scientific research, and others that are consistent with wilderness preservation. Fishing, for example, is an important part of the recreation use of the national-forest areas of wilderness. So is hunting. So are pack trips, hiking, camping. On the other hand, timber cutting, roadbuilding, mining, as contrary examples, do not fit into such a combination of multiple uses of areas set aside as wilderness.

"Accordingly, Kennecott's commentator is shockingly irrelevant, after commending the multiple-use principle, in going on to say with supposed regard to the Wilderness Act that, 'This concept should not be subverted by a program which arbitrarily devotes millions of acres to a single-use system without proper evaluation of their potentialities." The 19th-century mining act of (1872) still in effect may verge on such subversion and in the light of Kennecott's implied ideals should certainly be restudied. The Wilderness Act program, however, is based on a proper evaluation of the potentialities of the national forest lands involved. It does not devote wilderness lands to a single-use system but makes wilderness preservation an aspect of the multiple-use administration of the national forests. It does this not arbitrarily but after years of study and consideration that for one thing have involved more than 2,000 pages of printed testimony.

"Furthermore, the Wilderness Act sets up a program that includes further review of 39 primitive areas comprising more than half of the national forest lands involved, and the program provides for further consideration of any significant mining potential in any of the national forest lands.

"If the Kennecott attack on this act is reread in the light of any scrutiny of these facts, this point 3 statement is certainly an amazing misconstruing of the truth.

"GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES MINING

"Refuting a fourth argument, the Wilderness Society leader emphasized that the Government encourages mining activity and the Wilderness Act will not interfere with this industry in any significant way. He said:

"(4) The Kennecott comment that "rather than discourage mineral prospecting and development the U.S. Government should exert every effort to encourage such activity," is an admitted truism but in the circumstances of our pending consideration of wilderness preservation it is as much a non sequitur as it is a platitude. It would be like saying to public library officials that instead of discouraging the buying and selling of books the public should rather be encouraging the establishment and patronage of bookstores.

"The U.S. Government does encourage mineral prospecting and development, and the beneficiaries of the Government's encouragement should be ashamed to object to the preservation as wilderness of a small fraction of the public's lands when mining opportunities are so widespread and when so many areas not available for wilderness preservation are yet to be prospected and developed.

"The Kennecott commentator is true in saying that our future economic development and national security depend in a large measure upon the discovery and development of new domestic mineral deposits to replace those currently being exhausted,' but it is misleading to imply that preserving a few areas as wilderness will interfere with such discovery and development. Under the Wilderness Act, S. 174, the discovery can go ahead and the development can follow if it is truly in the interest of national security.

"Senator Frank Church, of Idaho, eloquent and reasonable champion of the Wilderness Act, himself the representative of a great mining State, recently emphasized the fact that both mining and wilderness preservation are governmental concerns.

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"Responding to criticism from the Idaho Mining Association for his leadership in the Senate's passage of the Wilderness Act, Senator Church on October 19, 1961, told an audience in Kellogg, Idaho, that he also 'has always supported the legitimate interests of the mining industry.'

"The Kellogg News Warden of October 20, 1961, reporting Senator Church's remarks, said that he pointed to his sponsorship of the subsidy bill for small producers of lead and zinc, which was recently signed into law by the President' and told of other ways in which he had recently aided the mining industry and miners. The paper reported:

" 'The Idaho Senator said he would continue to promote "the rightful interests of the mining industry" but "our sportsmen, hunters and fishermen, and those who love the wholesome outdoor life are entitled to some consideration, too.' "

"Impressive statistics could be presented to show governmental aid being given the mining industry, but Senator Church's remarks as effectively and more interestingly illustrate the situation.

"The public should not be misled by the mining industry's excessive demands.

"NO NEED TO WAIT FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION REVIEW

"Commenting on the final Kennecott argument that wilderness legislation should wait on completion of the study now under way of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the Wilderness Society spokesman said that all the progress the wilderness legislation has already made has been to the chorus of this ORRRC theme song, not in the interest of the recreation review, but simply in opposition to wilderness preservation.

"The argument's most effective refutation, he said, came on August 24, 1961, in the Senate, when Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, who sponsored the recreation review legislation in 1957 and also the wilderness legislation in 1961, said that enactment of the wilderness legislation would 'aid and assist the Commission in developing its reports.'"

"Senator Anderson is also a prominent member of the Commission. The Senate's judgment on his argument is probably reflected in its subsequent 78-to-8 vote in favor of the Wilderness Act in the face of the outdoor recreation review delay arguments by Senator Henry Dworshak, of Idaho, Senator Gordon Allott, of Colorado, and others.

"NONE OF THE KENNECOTT ARGUMENTS SOUND

"None of the Kennecott Copper Corp.'s arguments seem sound to us," said Zahniser. "We think the miners should get together with conservationists advocating the Wilderness Act and that we should all cooperate for sound overall conservation programs."

(The statement attacking the Wilderness Act distributed by the Kennecott Copper Corp. with its September 22, 1961, dividend notice is as follows:)

WILDERNESS BILL

On September 6, 1961, the U.S. Senate passed S. 174, a bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system. The bill is now before the House of Representatives where it will be considered by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

If enacted, this measure would incorporate approximately, 14.6 million acres of national forest land into a wilderness system. Approximately one-half of this area is now classified as wilderness. The balance will be so classified by administrative determination, subject to being vetoed by Congress. Wilderness is described in the bill 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."

While the mining industry is not opposed to the concept of wilderness as such, it is opposed to the wilderness bill in its present form for the following reasons:

(1) It abolishes mining's existing legal right to locate mining claims, explore, develop, and mine mineral deposits in the national forest areas withdrawn for wilderness purposes.

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(2) The wilderness areas in our national forests are a potential source of minerals, but due to their remoteness and inaccessibility, this potential remains undeveloped. The proposed legislation in its existing form effectively precludes any future development.

(3) Experience has demonstrated the great value of the multiple-use concept in the development of our public land resources. This concept should not be subverted by a program which arbitrarily devotes millions of unexplored acres to a single-use system without proper evaluation of their potentialities.

(4) Rather than discourage mineral prospecting and development, the U.S. Government should exert every effort to encourage such activity. Our future economic development and national security depend in a large measure upon the discovery and development of new domestic mineral deposits to replace those currently being exhausted.

In addition to the foregoing, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report is due early in 1962, and since this study will give the wilderness situation special emphasis, any action prior to the Commission's final report is premature and unjustifiable.

Although the mining industry was unsuccessful in its efforts to have S. 174 amended in the Senate so as to preserve the rights mining previously enjoyed in wilderness areas, the industry intends to renew its opposition to the current legislation when the bill comes before the House of Representatives.

Your help in this endeavor is solicited. Please make your views known to your Congressman.

RESOLUTION OF ZONTA CLUB, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

Whereas Senate bill 2153, 87th Congress, 1st session, known as Sleeping Bear Dunes bill, provides for acquisition by the National Park Service of more than 82,000 acres of land in Leelanau and Benzie Counties; and

Whereas the area proposed to be taken has been conscientiously developed for many years by owners and residents into farms, orchards, resort, and residential properties, with the idea of preserving the natural beauty of the area for future generations; and

Whereas Sleeping Bear Dunes, D. H. Day State Park, and Benzie State Park are not fully used and will be adequate for many years in the future public recreational purposes; and

Whereas approximately one-fifth of Michigan acreage is already under public ownership, a national park in this area is unnecessary and is a plan for reckless spending at a critical time; and

Whereas the imaginary figure of $10.8 million in income does not begin to balance the real loss in business and property rights, nor go anywhere to meet the real costs of some $50 million to acquire the land, nor to ease the burden of taxation for the remainder of the taxpayers in Leelanau and Benzie Counties; and

Whereas the people residing within the proposed national recreational area, who are owners of residential, resort, business, and agricultural property are violently opposed to Senate bill 2153; and

Whereas the proposed bill is a gross encroachment on private rights: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Zonta Club of Traverse City, composed of business and professional women, hereby emphatically oppose approval by Congress of Senate bill 2153; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Michigan Senators Philip A. Hart and Patrick McNamara; also to Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico and Senator Alan Bible, of Nevada; and to Zonta National and State, and other individuals or organizations interested in this project.

DOROTHY M. HELMS,
President,

MARY H. FIELD,
Recording Secretary.

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SEATTLE, WASH., *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

As active user of wilderness and primitive areas we respectfully ask that full consideration be given to the desires of countless individual citizens who will not be present at hearing. Speaking for this group we urge full support of bill as passed by Senate. Please make this communication part of official record.

A. F. BLACK,
THEO CALDWELL,
D. A. SCHMECHEL,
R. D. WATSON.

KELSO, WASH., *October 29, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

We wish to go on record supporting wilderness bill, S. 174. As users of the wilderness areas we are in favor of measures guaranteeing their continued existence.

Mr. and Mrs. CHRIS GERALD,
Mrs. MYRTLE PRYOR,
Miss JEAN WAY,
Miss HELEN LEONARD.

KELSO, WASH, *October 29, 1961.*

Re House wilderness bill hearing.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho:

Please put following statement in records at McCall, Idaho hearing on wilderness bill: Having noticed scores of people enjoying wilderness this summer firmly believe these areas should have the safeguards provided by S. 174.

ELSIE STOLLER,
ROSELLA MCCUNE,
INEZ RINEY.

PINEHURST, IDAHO, *October 25, 1961.*

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Inasmuch as Mr. Joe Burroughs, our neighbor, is attending the hearing on the wilderness bill, S. 174, at McCall, Idaho, on October 30 and 31, 1961, we deserve to make known to the House committee our disapproval of this proposed legislation.

We believe this legislation is only for the benefit of the small minority, and is not for us.

We want the right to enter the forests, and have access roads and campsites. We claim this privilege for women and children and all those who are actually the majority who are not able to hike long distances or afford packhorse trips into large wilderness areas without roads.

Harold Jones, Smelterville, Idaho; Ruth Jones; Maude Burroughs, Pinehurst, Idaho; Robert H. Perkins, Kellogg, Idaho; Pearl McKinnis, Kellogg, Idaho; Kenneth L. Arnold, Kingston, Idaho; Ralph Vandrin, Pinehurst, Idaho; Flin Lindsey, Pinehurst, Idaho; E. L. Kindred, Pinecreek, Idaho; Russell Line, Pinehurst, Idaho; Edrie R. Line, Pinehurst, Idaho.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION,
Olympia, October 27, 1961.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Grand Junction, Colo.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ASPINALL: Enclosed is a copy of a map which we would like to submit for inclusion in the record of your hearing at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31, 1961. This map shows the location of the most heavily mineralized areas in Washington and the outlines of the wilderness, primitive, and wild areas, and the national parks, which will all be excluded from mineral development if S. 174 becomes law. You will note that these wilderness areas comprise a very substantial portion of the total area of Washington that is favorable for the development of mineral deposits.

Cordially yours,

EARL COE, *Director,*
By MARSHALL T. HUNTTING,
Supervisor, Division of Mines and Geology.

Mrs. PFOST. In addition, unless there is an objection, in order to accommodate those who have indicated a desire to submit statements the record will be held open for 2 weeks following the November 6 hearing on this legislation in Sacramento, Calif.; that will be November 20.

Is there objection?

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

The committee stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:45 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

(Subsequent to the hearing the committee received numerous communications. Those that were submitted for the record and qualified for inclusion in the record under committee rules and policy are included at this point, in alphabetical order; other communications, clippings, etc., are in the committee file.)

CLARKSTON, WASH., *November 15, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: My signature, placed below, identifies me as an American citizen in a privately owned garage, self-employed. I oppose bill S. 174 as there is no merits which uphold the rights and privileges for all American citizens. I further oppose said bill S. 174 as these lands locked up would jepordize minerals. We need to further our progress in America. Also this would deprive cattlemen of pasture lands, and timber which is overripe and should be taken out to eliminate more disease which is increasing rapidly from overripe timber standing and is of no use as is.

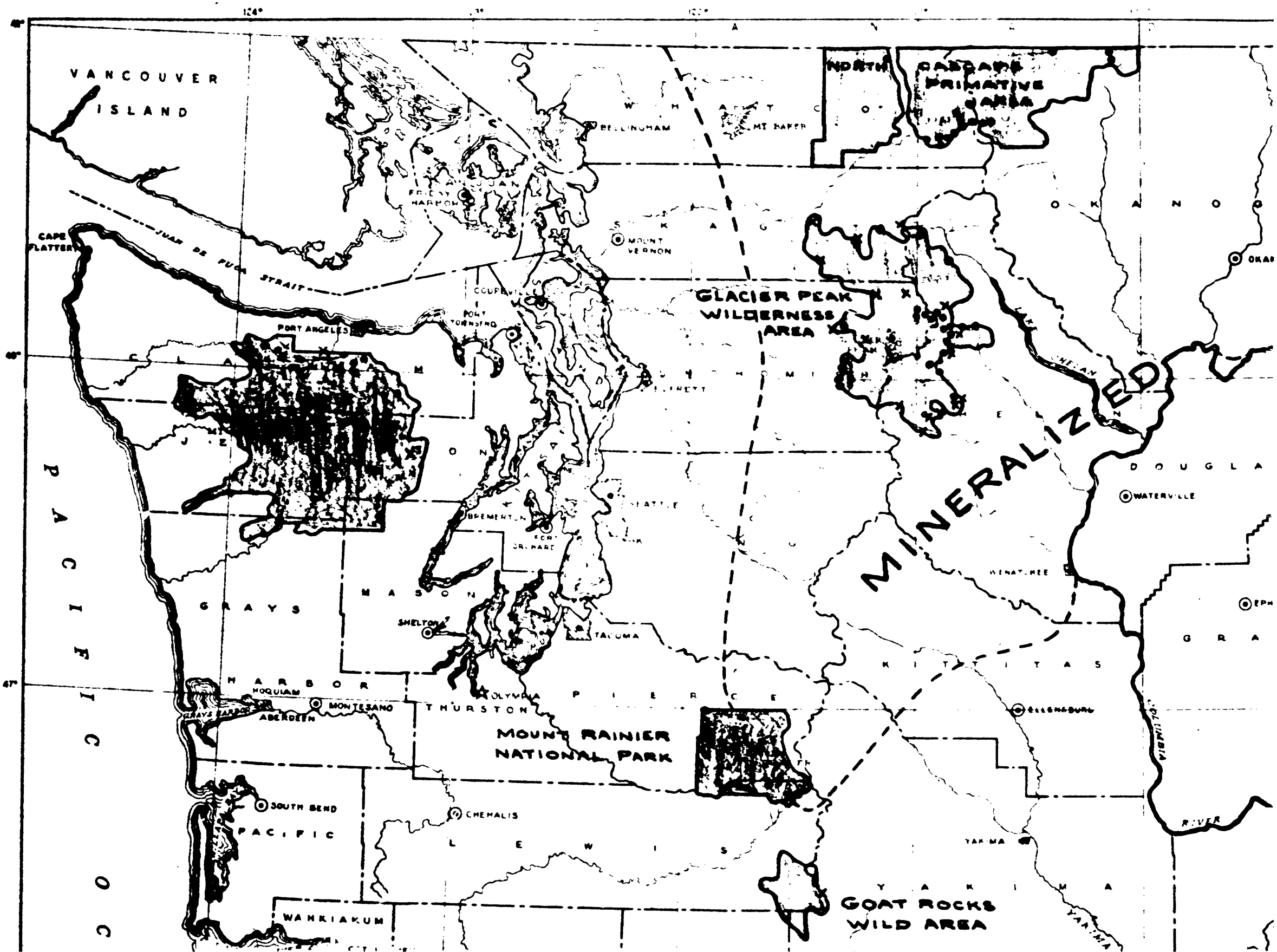
Respectfully,

RALPH ALTENEDER.

NOVEMBER 2, 1961.

GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I would like to urge favorable house action on the wilderness bill, S. 174. I am personally familiar with many of the areas of Washington State which would come under the protection of this bill. I am a young man, who greatly enjoys these areas of unmarred wilderness. I would like to enjoy these areas, as they are now, for the rest of my active life. More and more people are learning of these areas, and putting them to recreational use. The lumber industry, and other interests, claim that we have too much area set aside for recreation, that contains merchantable timber. But cutting prime timber from the center of an area mars the aesthetic value of the whole. All one has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CAPE FLATTERY
PACIFIC OCEAN
PORT ANGELES
FRIDAY HARBOR
BELLINGHAM
MT BAKER
NORTH CASCADE PRIMITIVE AREA
MOUNT VERNON
COUPEVILLE
PORT TOWNSEND
GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA
EVERETT
SEATTLE
BREMERTON
PORT ORCHARD
MINERALIZED
WATERVILLE
WENATCHEE
GRAYS
MASON
SHELTON
TACOMA
KITTITAS
ELLENSBURG
HARBOR
HOQUIAM
GRAYS HARBOR
ABERDEEN
MONTESANO
OLYMPIA
THURSTON
PIERCE
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
SOUTH BEND
PACIFIC
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LEWIS
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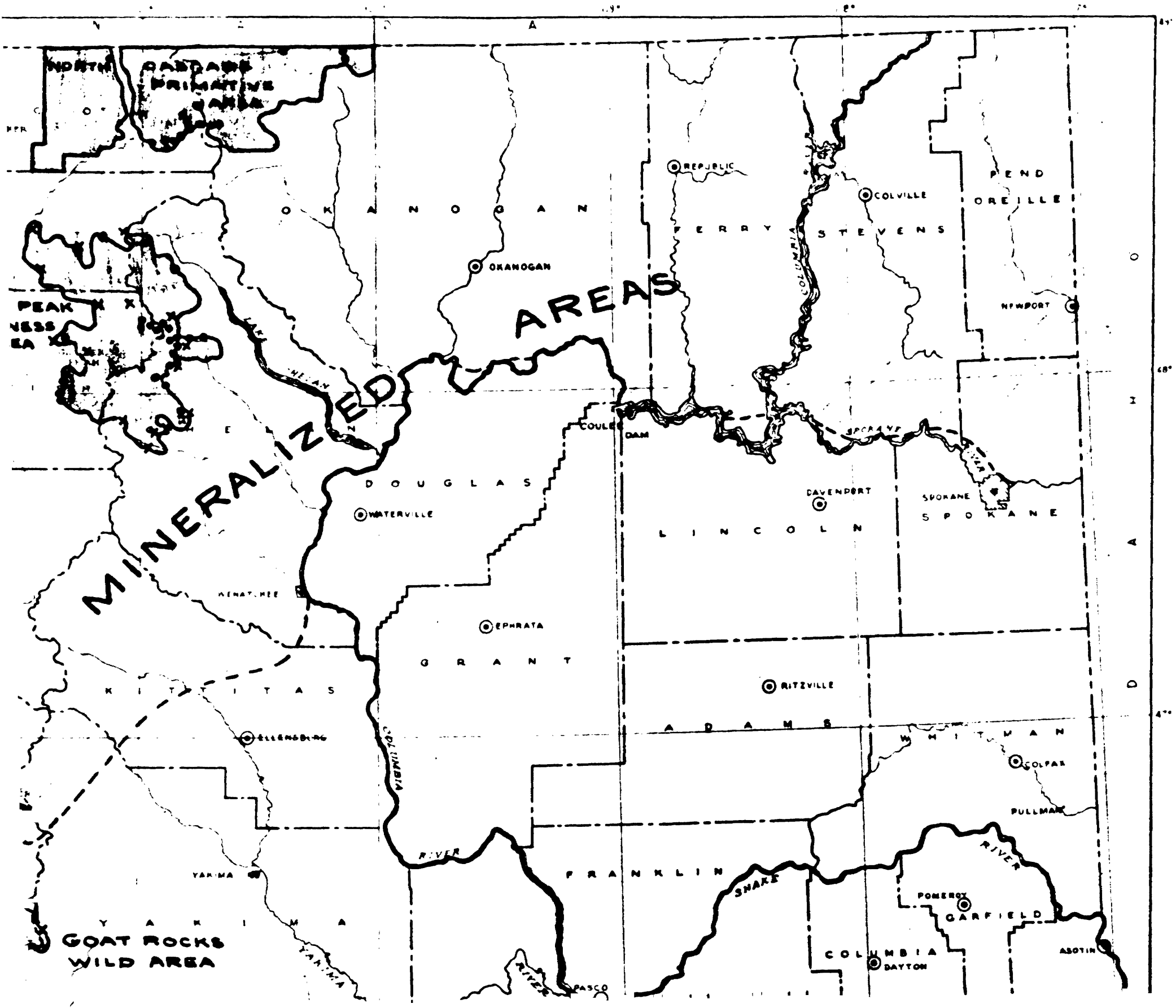
MINERALIZED AREAS
NORTH CASCADE PRIMITIVE AREA
PEAK
GOAT ROCKS WILD AREA
OKANOGAN
REPUBLIC
COLVILLE
PEND OREILLE
NEWPORT
FERRY
STEVENS
COLUMBIA
COULEE DAM
DOUGLAS
WATERVILLE
DAVENPORT
SPOKANE
LINCOLN
WENATCHEE
EPHRATA
GRANT
KITTITAS
ELLENSBURG
RITZVILLE
ADAMS
WHITMAN
COLFAX
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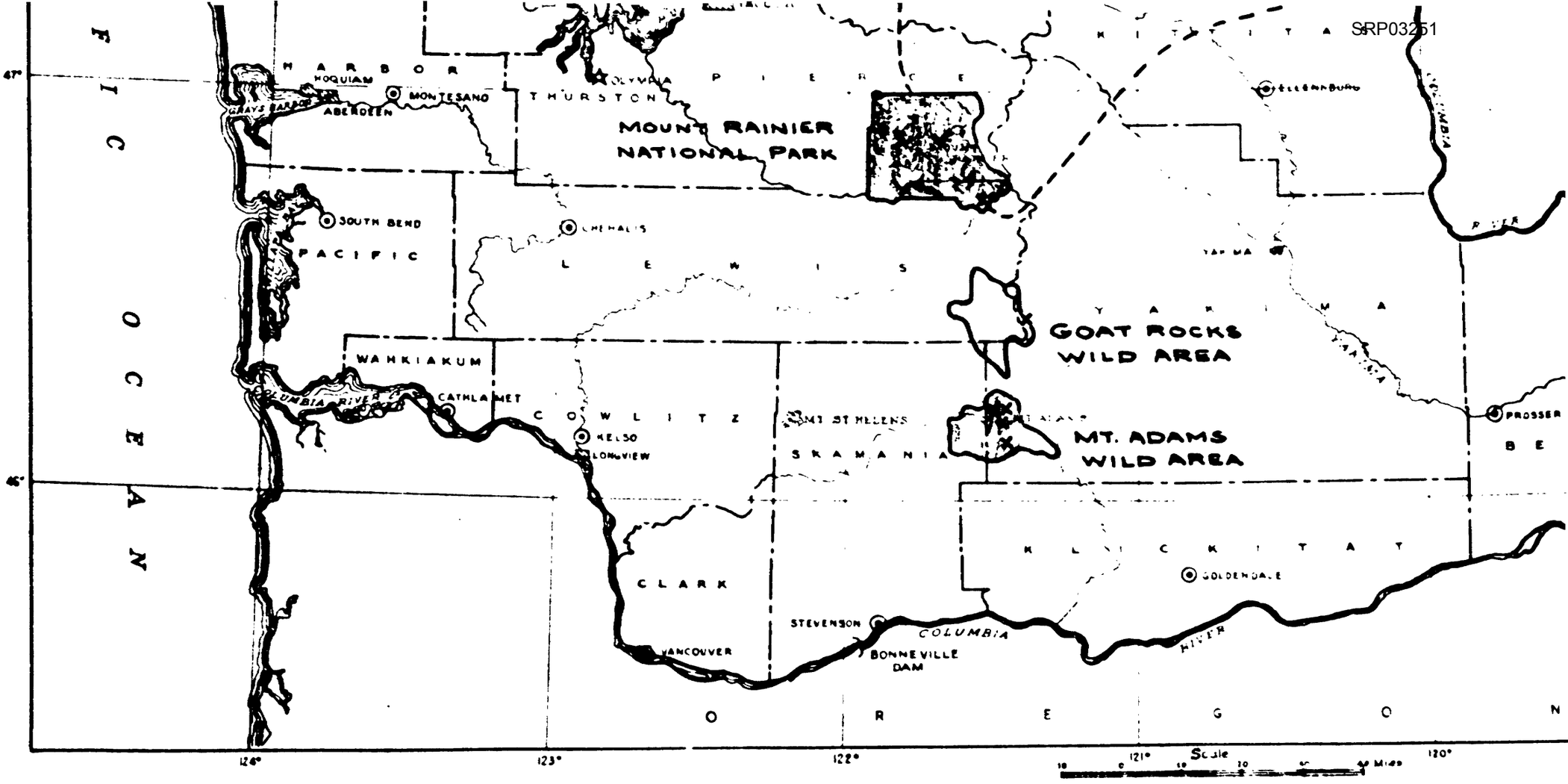
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OLYMPIA
PIERCE
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KITTITAS
ELLENSBURG
COLUMBIA RIVER
SOUTH BEND
PACIFIC
CHEHALIS
LEWIS
YAKIMA
GOAT ROCKS WILD AREA
WAHKIAKUM
COLUMBIA RIVER
CATHLAMET
COWLITZ
KELSO
LONGVIEW
MT ST HELENS
SKAMANIA
MT. ADAMS WILD AREA
PROSSER
BE
CLARK
KLICKITAT
GOLDENDALE
STEVENSON
COLUMBIA RIVER
BONNEVILLE DAM
VANCOUVER
OREGON
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46°
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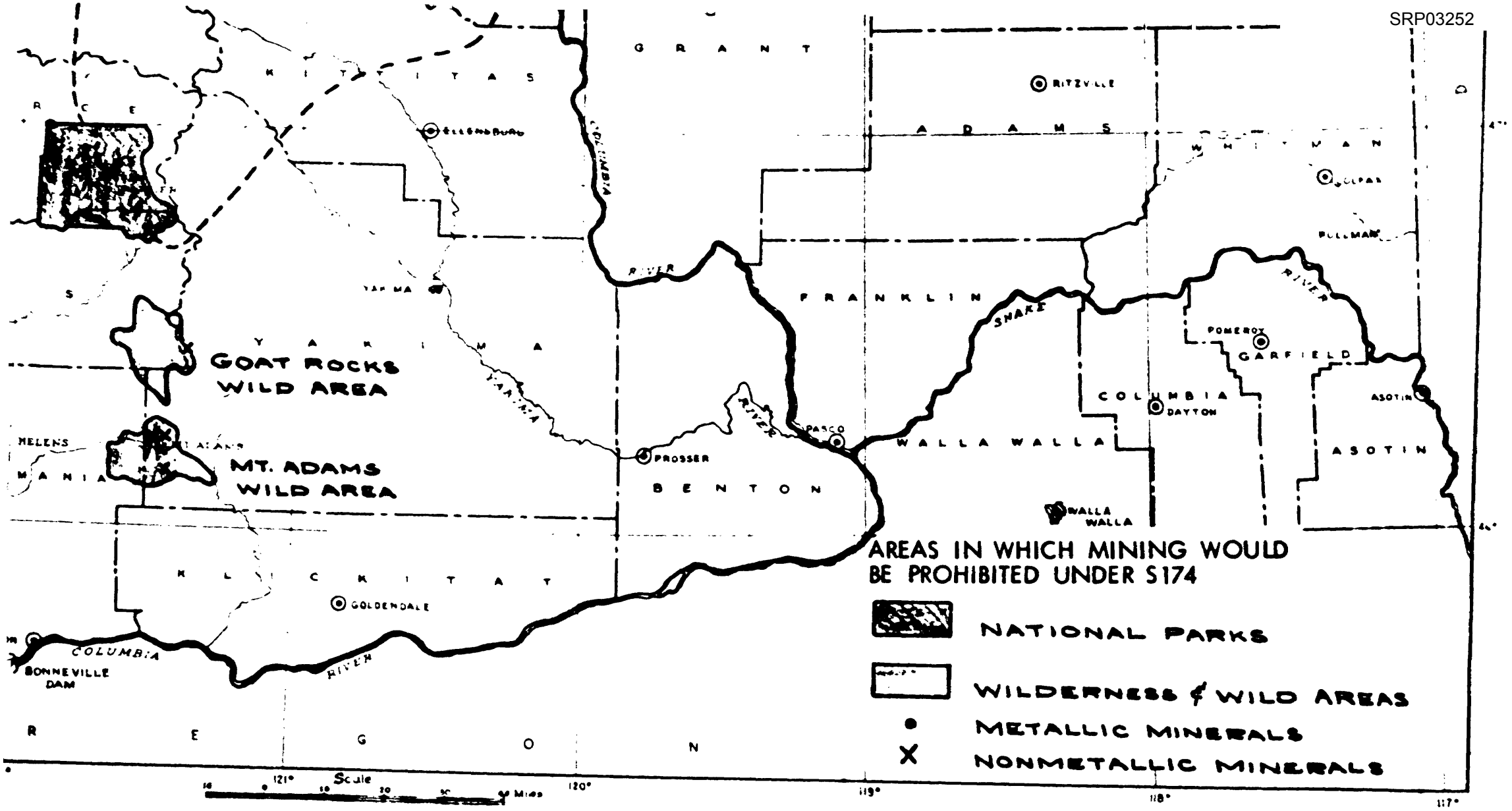
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GOAT ROCKS WILD AREA
MT. ADAMS WILD AREA
FRANKLIN
SNAKE RIVER
POMEROY
GARFIELD
COLUMBIA
DAYTON
ASOTIN
PASCO
PROSSER
BENTON
WALLA WALLA
KLICKITAT
GOLDENDALE
COLUMBIA RIVER
BONNEVILLE DAM
AREAS IN WHICH MINING WOULD BE PROHIBITED UNDER S174
NATIONAL PARKS
WILDERNESS & WILD AREAS
METALLIC MINERALS
NONMETALLIC MINERALS
Scale
Miles
121°
120°
119°
118°
117°

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to do to see that more, not less, area should be preserved and developed, is to go to Mount Rainier National Park on a summer weekend and observe the droves of people there.

Sincerely,

CHARLES A. ANDERSON.

MACKAY, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Member of Congress, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House of Representatives Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This statement is submitted with the request that it be made part of the record of the recent McCall, Idaho, hearing on S. 174 (the wilderness bill).

I am a rancher in the Mackay, Idaho, area of Custer County, a lifelong resident of Idaho, a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Custer County, and a director of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

I am absolutely opposed to S. 174. Proponents of this bill urge that it will make no great difference in the way existing primitive areas are being administered. If this is so, I can see no need for this new legislation which supposedly will change nothing.

The fact is, I think the bill will eventually result in further limiting the use by livestock people of areas now used for grazing. These areas are now being administered under a multiple use concept which gives consideration to legitimate livestock, mining, and lumbering use of public lands as well as recreational use. The wilderness bill was conceived, and I'm sure will be administered, so that only the single (recreational) use will be recognized. This can only mean the eventual end of the livestock and other private use industries, the importance of which to our State is as well known to you as to me.

I know that you and your committee are under tremendous pressure from outside interests who are interested only in their selfish concern for single, recreational use, even if it destroys the livestock, mining, and lumbering industries. Admittedly, I have a selfish interest in the preservation of the livestock industry, but I feel that the cattle industry's interest in preserving itself coincides with the interests of our State. And at least, it can be said in our defense, that we do also recognize the interests of the recreationists under the multiple use theory which is more consideration than they are willing to give us.

Respectfully submitted.

RUSSELL ANDERSON.

BIGFORK MERCANTILE,
Bigfork, Mont., November 20, 1961.

Hon. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: This is my letter in support of the Senate bill 174 (wilderness preservation bill).

On this page there is not room to list all of the reasons why I, who was raised on the edge of the Bob Marshal Wilderness Area, feel so strong about supporting this bill.

To put it in short form, I think that it boils down to a conflict between the exploiters of our public lands and the long time thinkers that look into the future by their experiences of the past and don't want to see more of our public resources and natural beauty sold down the river. Of course, watershed is our biggest resource from these lands and the next is recreation. In the latter field we are in our infancy, and should be thinking in a very long-range manner on these subjects.

The greater share of our United States has been (perhaps) marred by us mortals necessarily. Much of it has been spoiled by mishandling and we can't restore. Here we have a comparable very small area that is just the way God left it. Our grandchildren have the right to enjoy this and it should be protected for them. They have the right to the clear streams that it produces and the haven for game and the untouched beauty.

Respectfully yours,

H. G. ANDERSON.

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SEATTLE, WASH., *November 16, 1961.*

We would like to have our support included in the record for the wilderness bill.

Mr. and Mrs. LEROY E. ANNIS.

BOISE, IDAHO.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FROST: I strongly favor passage of the wilderness bill.

One of the main objections to the bill seems to be the idea that the wilderness area must be "developed" to provide additional income for Idaho. These people seem to be overlooking the fact that a substantial amount of money is being brought into the State now, by hunters, fishermen, campers, and outdoor people of all kinds. The publicity value to the State of such an attraction should not be overlooked, either.

The minerals that may be in the area now will not disappear, actually, they will increase in value, as minerals grow scarcer elsewhere. If a real need for minerals arises they will always be available. The timber, too, will be available if the need for it arises. At present our problems in the timber products industries seem to be overproduction rather than scarcity.

I appreciate this chance to express my opinion.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR H. ARP.

FEATHERVILLE, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE FROST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. FROST: I am very much opposed to the present wilderness bill and think that it will hurt the people of Idaho economically. I run a small general store at Featherville, Idaho. My principal customers are fishermen, lumbermen, hunters, and tourists. Until our area was recently opened up by roads built to haul out timber we had very few hunters, fishermen, and tourists in the area as it was not accessible to except a few hardy pioneers. If areas such as ours are locked up without roads most of the people of Idaho will have no opportunity to enjoy the outdoors with their families.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. BAKER.

KELLOGG, IDAHO.

DEAR MRS. FROST: I am writing to protest against the S. 174 bill. I hope you have more sense than some of the people I have talked to.

This bill would close off our hunting because we could not afford to pay, to go, we would be without while some big shot has his. Please for all of us little hunters do not vote for this bill.

Mr. and Mrs. RAY BELIVEAU.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 6, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE FROST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GRACIE: It has been and is my pleasure to be numbered among your Idaho constituents since coming to Idaho in 1951 and I would like to express my opposition on S. 174 wilderness legislation.

I am a practicing professional forester vitally interested in the wise use and management of our natural resources. S. 174 restricts over 3 million acres or 9 percent of the area of the State of Idaho to wilderness use. We cannot afford to be legislated out of our assets to this extent. S. 174 takes the management of over 3 million acres of natural resources out of the hands of professionally trained people. We cannot afford this.

Wilderness use is a legitimate use of lands best suited to meet wilderness needs. However, areas set aside for this single use should be situated so that family groups can benefit. The areas should be much, much smaller, more numerous, and should be bordered by access roads and camping grounds. I would

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like to suggest something on the order of 25,000 acres in size, the areas chosen by trained people and representing various examples of our natural beauty.

Please include this letter in the record of hearings on S. 174.

Thank you for your consideration on this important issue.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. BIELEJEC.

GOLDENDALE, WASH., *November 14, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Wilderness system bill (S. 174) which forbids further use, other than for recreation, of such a vast acreage of commercial forest land within the primitive areas, construction of roads adequate for its protection from fire and disease, and the selective cutting necessary to prevent waste in such an area can make no contribution to our future economy, and can only be interpreted by future generations as an example of thoughtless waste.

Would like my opinion included in the record of field hearings on this bill.

Yours very truly,

C. E. BLANCHARD.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST:

Please put me down on record as in favor of the wilderness bill S. 174. I could not find a ride to the meeting at McCall. My husband wants to be put on record too, as in favor of the bill.

MARGARET BLOOM and BILL BLOOM.

WALLACE, IDAHO, *November 2, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Representative, State of Idaho,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR GRACIE: I certainly do not feel I am taking any liberties in writing you. as a friend as I feel and know you are a friend, I will never forget our chance meeting. In front of the National Guard and Reserve Armory in Wallace, when I stopped and not knowing who approached you and Jack for campaign literature. Though short I will never forget our pleasant exchange. Kipling once said something about, "If you can walk with Kings nor lose the common touch." My wife also in her meeting with you in Morrows store feels the same.

I, as chairman of Local 5114 United Steel Workers L. & E. Committee which is now on strike against the same selfish interests opposing the wilderness bill—I speak for the overwhelming majority of our membership saying that we do support the wilderness bill. Being a labor union and on strike we did not have the money to send a delegate to the hearings at McCall but please count us in. I am enclosing a letter to editor of mine which appeared in this morning's Spokesman Review which I think expresses our view better than any further correspondence.

Sincerely,

W. R. BONDURANT.

SELFISH INTERESTS

As one who has followed the wilderness bill reasonably close I must agree that there are some facets that I am in disagreement with, and I certainly do believe that perhaps a fairer bill could have been drawn.

But it gives me a large pain in the neck to hear the cries of havoc and to see the crocodile tears of those who have a purely selfish interest. It reminds me of those great words, "Let him, without sin, cast the first stone." Instead of cooperating and working intelligently in solving a situation that does need a solution, they start beating the drums and trying to arouse the lunatic fringe.

The mining companies in Idaho are 50 years behind the rest of industry. Unless they wake up and put their efforts into doing something constructive instead of being destructive then they will find the world has truly passed them by.

Let me again say I am not wholly in accord with the wilderness bill. I certainly believe that Senator Church has come up with something better than any of the opposition has offered, and to him I give my wholehearted support.

W. R. BONDURANT.

WALLACE, IDAHO.

SRP03257

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

DEAR MADAM: We are in favor of the wilderness bill and the incorporation of amendments that will strengthen it.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. JULIUS BOESEN.
JULIUS BOESEN.
JAMES K. BOESEN.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 13, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairwoman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
New House Office Building.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Mail from my home in Kellogg tells me that there is still time to register my views on proposed wilderness legislation. I am opposed to the present form of the legislation and would like to present two suggestions for consideration and entering into the record.

In its present form the proposed wilderness bill would lock up, for the future as well as the present, all of the potential resources in State-sized regions of our Western States. Idaho would be particularly hard hit; the void created would have the same useful effect as if a 500-piece orchestra put on a perfectly brilliant performance in the middle of the Sahara Desert. Much beauty and grandeur would be available there, if any but a privileged few could avail themselves of it (without access, less expensive and time consuming than pack trips, very few can enjoy the proposed wilderness areas.)

In the interest of sharing and dividing our surface area, with its resource potential and its scenic and sporting value, more equitably with other States; we should also share the loss of our potential with them.

I propose the following, to amend the legislation, if passed in its present form:

1. Each State shall forfeit a proportional part of its surface area.
2. Parcels shall be selected, as in the proposed legislation, by the President, as advised by his Cabinet Secretaries, without congressional approval.
3. Management of the appropriated parcels should also be controlled and supervised as in the wilderness bill. The proceeds of the management of all of the parcels would be divided equally among all of the States since each has contributed its proportionate share. Richer industrial parcels would compensate for lost potential resources in those States contributing the scenic beauty of true wilderness.
4. Access regulations of the proposed legisaltion shall remain as stated. (In this way, none but the wealthy can enter the preserve.)

Defeat of presently proposed legislation, but with a substitute bill to provide wilderness as well as development potential within the same regions will serve more people much better. Such a bill should provide for—

1. A regional study of the proposed areas to determine resource potential and to determine the use most beneficial to the greatest numbers.
2. Congressional approval, based upon the results of comprehensive research potential studies of each and every parcel, so designated.
3. Relatively easy access, for the purpose of both tourist access and pest and fire control to within 10 miles of the center of each designated parcel. Ten miles of windfalls is wilderness enough for the most fanatic, and a test for the most rugged.

I am interested in wildlife and scenery, but to be enjoyed, access must be gained to areas where they can be found. Resource as well as wildlife needs to be harvested when mature in order to maintain healthy balance.

These things can all be accomplished within the same, or similar, areas and more accessible limited areas can and should be preserved for wilderness.

To work, however, the program needs considerably more study than the proposed bill apparently had. The vacuum that it will create in its present form will deprive many while benefiting very few.

Reconsideration at a later date is most desirable.

Sincerely yours,

E. O. BRACKEN.

SRP03258

NOVEMBER 2, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: As interested conservationists we wish to request prompt, favorable action in regard to the wilderness bill (S. 174).

Please consider this letter as our statement supporting action by the House of the wilderness bill.

Yours very truly,

BRUCE NEIL BYE.
ERMA W. BYE.
LAURIE BYE.
KAREN BYE.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 13, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairwoman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Mail from my home in Kellogg tells me that there is still time to register my views on proposed wilderness legislation. I am opposed to the present form of the legislation and would like to present two suggestions for consideration and entry into the record.

In its present form the proposed wilderness bill would lock up, for the future as well as the present, all of the potential resources in State-sized regions of our Western States, Idaho would be particularly hard hit; the void created would have the same useful effect as if a 500-piece orchestra put on a perfectly brilliant performance in the middle of the Sahara Desert. Much beauty and grandure would be available there, if any but a privileged few could avail themselves of it. (Without access, less expensive and time consuming than pack trips, very few can enjoy the proposed wilderness areas.)

In the interest of sharing and dividing our surface area, with its resource potential and its scenic and sporting values, more equitably with other States; we should also share the loss of our potential with them.

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1. Each State shall forfeit a proportional part of its surface area.

2. Parcels shall be selected, as in the proposed legislation, by the President as advised by his Cabinet Secretaries, without congressional approval.

3. Management of the appropriated parcels should also be controlled and supervised as in the wilderness bill. The proceeds of the management of all of the parcels would be divided equally among all States since each has contributed its proportionate share.

Richer industrial parcels would compensate for lost potential resources in those States contributing the scenic beauty of true wilderness.

4. Access regulations of the proposed legislation shall remain as stated. In this way, none but the wealthy can enter the preserve.

Defeat of presently proposed legislation, but with a substitute bill to provide wilderness, as well as development potential within the same regions will serve more people much better. Such a bill should provide for—

1. A regional study of the proposed areas to determine resource potential and to determine the use most beneficial to the greatest numbers.

2. Congressional approval, based upon the results of comprehensive research potential studies of each and every parcel so designated.

3. Relatively easy access, for the purpose of both tourist access and pest and fire controls to within 10 miles of the center of each designated parcel. Ten miles of windfalls is wilderness enough for the most fanatic, and a test for the most rugged.

I am interested in wildlife and scenery, but to be enjoyed, access must be gained to areas where they can be found. Resources as well as wildlife need to be harvested when mature in order to maintain healthy balance. These things can all be accomplished within the same, or similar, areas and more accessible limited areas can and should be preserved for wilderness.

To work, however, the program needs considerably more study than the proposed bill apparently had. The vacuum that it will create in its present form will deprive many while benefiting very few.

Reconsideration at a later date is most desirable.

Sincerely yours,

E. O. BRACKEN.

SRP03259

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 2, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to say a few words of thanks for the impartial manner in which you handled the McCall hearing on the wilderness bill, and for the many points you raised for clarification during the hearing.

Opponents of the measure have done about everything to confuse the public. Your efforts at clearing up this muddle are much appreciated.

I am enclosing a brief statement on the bill which I would like to submit for the record.

Very truly yours,

MORTON R. BRIGHAM.

STATEMENT BY MORTON R. BRIGHAM ON S. 174, THE WILDERNESS BILL

I have been a resident of Idaho for 45 years. My address is 3519 13th Street, Lewiston, Idaho. For much of my life I have traveled in our back country as a Forest Service employee, fisherman, and hunter.

During the period from 1934 until the present, I have seen many thousands of acres of some of the finest country in the United States torn up by bulldozers. The St. Joe River Valley, the Little North Fork of the Clearwater, the main North Fork, the Lochsa, and certain areas of the South Fork of the Clearwater are some of these. Further north the Coeur d'Alene River has been ruined by mining operations.

I have witnessed the beginning of widespread use of the helicopter, the jeep, and the tote gote.

There is perhaps no economical means to eliminate the destruction caused by logging operations. It does not follow, however, that every acre should be logged. Political pressure being what it is, however, the last of our fine back country will be invaded by machinery eventually unless Congress passes a law to the contrary.

The wilderness bill as passed by the Senate is the best bill that we have been able to come up with after several years of effort, and I urge its enactment.

The Forest Service has plans to eventually classify some areas as wild or wilderness that do not now have any such classification. One of these I am familiar with. It is located near Larkins Peak on the divide between the North Fork and Little North Fork of the Clearwater. It has over a dozen lakes and a great abundance of wildlife, including bears, elk, deer, forest grouse, mountain goats, and marten.

I can see nothing in the bill that would allow the Forest Service to make any recommendations on such an area. I think a provision should be written into the bill instructing review of such areas in a manner similar to the one outlined for primitive areas. If you could see the Larkins Peak country I believe you would agree with this position.

RICHLAND, WASH., *November 10, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee Chairman, New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM: The Richland Women's Club as a federated club wishes to go on record strongly supporting the wilderness bill S. 174.

Truly yours,

MRS. CHARLES BUCHOLZ, *Conservation Chairman.*

HAYDEN LAKE, IDAHO, *October 30, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
McCall, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I would like to hereby voice my disapproval of the wilderness measure. I am 100 percent against it. It is most unconstitutional to ask the thinking people of Idaho to accept this. It might be of interest to you and your group to know that in a recent poll[1] Senator Frank Church

[1] The Dan Smoot report, vol. 7, No. 44 (Broadcast 326), Oct. 30, 1961, Dallas, Tex.

SRP03260

voted without deviation against American constitutional principles and sound government. Is he one of the ones who is scheming to scrap our Constitution? I ask you in all sincerity does this bill violate the Constitution? The Founding Fathers of America knew that a democracy would degenerate into tyranny. That's why they founded America as a constitutional Republic. We cannot restore our free and independent Republic until we return to the habit of measuring politicians, political parties, and programs of Government, by the fixed and absolute standards of our Constitution.

I respectfully request that my above protest be considered. It is financially impossible for most of us to attend such hearings, therefore, I feel our written approval or disapproval should be considered just as much as the opinions of those who can attend.

I would like to ask if you have read the book "The Naked Communist" by Cleon W. Skousen? If not, I respectfully and urgently request that you read it. Thanking you, I am

Sincerely,

MRS. WALTER L. BURNHAM.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to go on record as being against the wilderness bill, S. 174.

I sincerely believe the economy of the State of Idaho would be seriously affected by this bill. The State of Idaho needs every cent of revenue they can get. This vast area that would be locked up certainly wouldn't bring in any revenue. Which usually leaves the common citizen carrying heavier and heavier burdens taxwise.

As for keeping the forest unspoiled, that sounds good but how about the loss of thousands of acres of forests by fires? Fires, which because of lack of roads, burn uncontrolled over a far greater area than if there were roads so proper firefighting would be possible. A fire-ravaged area is not one of beauty. Nor is it filled with game.

I love the mountains and the beauty, but I do not like to hike or pack in—I want a road. I also like a place to camp, etc.

There are still many, many things wrong with this bill. It needs much more study and thought.

I would like to request that this be included in the record of the field hearings on S. 174.

Yours very truly,

MRS. JOYE M. BURNS.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Land,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I am writing to protest the wilderness bill. I am against it, because I feel that Congress is taking from Idaho the means of economy and a bright future, and when this is a law the residents will have to sit around and see the privileged few enjoy what the boys of Idaho have died for, to make Idaho a better place in which to live. Of course, as you haven't had to give a boy, it is hard for you to understand the loyalty we as mothers have for this principle.

Maybe in the next election the people of Idaho will wake up, so those who go back to Washington will think of serving Idaho and not having Idaho serve them.

I am.

Sincerely,

MAE CALLIHAN,
Mrs. A. J. Callihan.

SRP03261

RUTH, NEV., *November 9, 1961.*

Mrs. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MADAM: I wish to take this opportunity to add my name to the list of those favoring the joint usage amendment to the wilderness bill, S. 174.

Many of us in the West have directed our training and education toward the mining field. It is my belief that an individual or, for that matter, the entire Nation should not exclude lands that may in the future be of a great benefit for exploration and development.

I wonder what public furor would be raised if a law was passed stating that no additional grocery stores could be opened in Washington, D.C. The wilderness bill in its present form actually does the same thing to mining in the West.

Your due consideration of these comments in your final recommendations as to which form the bill should be presented to the House of Representatives would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

B. F. CARTER.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *November 13, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: Wilderness areas are similar to the large feudal hunting estates prevalent in Europe a couple of centuries ago. These were established primarily for the enjoyment and use of a privileged few. In this respect, we are still living in the Dark Ages as wilderness areas today are established for the same purpose. Our most scenic mountain timber and outdoor areas are being locked-up so that the great majority of people cannot enjoy them. I do not have the time, money, or the stamina to be able to get into and enjoy these vast areas. I do have a station wagon, a tent, a fish pole, and a family who enjoy camping out. Why should we be deprived of the opportunity to enjoy the best scenery and the most desirable areas?

I believe the majority of the people would feel the same way if they knew the truth about wilderness. Wilderness limits in fact almost eliminates outdoor recreational opportunities for 99 percent of us.

I urge you and your committee to vote against Senate bill 174 and request that this letter be included in the record of the hearings on this bill now being held by your committeee.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM V. CATLOW.

ONOFINO, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am against the wilderness bill. My husband works in a sawmill and in the future the material they need to keep in business should not be made unavailable.

We favor preserving the wilderness, insofar as preventing fires are concerned. This alone [illegible] need roads available to prevent fires or even a means of getting out the firefighters. But do not favor S. 174.

I believe the law should set maximum size of wilderness, such as section 3(L). But these provide for affirmative action of Congress to fix the boundaries of areas instead of negative approach used in S. 174.

We have so much land that will always be wilderness. If you could see the out-of-State hunters in here now—by the thousands with so many people getting lost or shot, you would do better to work on a bill to protect our game and people, rather than preserving more land for such slaughter.

Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE CHASE.

SRP03262

SEATTLE, WASH., *November 5, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have received a letter from National Lumber Manufacturers Association, dated November 1, asking me to write a letter to you opposing the wilderness bill. They do not ask me to express my opinion, but to express theirs. This letter expresses my opinion, in no uncertain terms.

I have worked in forestry and in forest industries all of my life, starting in March 1910. All of my service has been in the West, including Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Alaska. I have been in the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Indian Service, and in several private employments which included logging, lumber manufacture and sales, and in self-employment as a forestry consultant. I have taught in the College of Forestry, University of Washington.

I am a member of the Society of American Forestry, the Forest Products Research Society, and several other national and local forestry organizations.

I definitely favor the wilderness bill as written. A great many foresters in the Pacific Northwest feel as I do, but may not express their opinions because they are employed by timber owners and forest products manufacturers. They dare not risk their jobs.

Forest-using industries in general, in the Pacific Northwest, have fought every Federal withdrawal of forest land, including national forests, national parks, primitive areas, and wilderness areas. Many of them would now be out of business except that they secure timber from national forests.

The reason that I may express an honest opinion as a professional forester, is that I am not in the employ of any forest industry, and that I am quite willing to be branded as one who is not willing to "follow the party line."

Very sincerely,

DONALD H. CLARK,
Professional Forester.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 1, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman from Idaho,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please include me in the opposition to the wilderness bill. I am unable to attend hearings away from this district (that is, Kellogg) but have read a great deal pro and con regarding this matter, not only in the newspapers but in the Congressional Record.

Particularly I am opposed because of this bill's taking too much power away from Congress and giving it to the executive branch, the loose wording of the bill which would subject it to almost any kind of interpretation, and the severe economic penalty it would cause to Idaho.

Thank you for your courtesy in replying to my letters, both when we agree and when we do not.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY W. CORDWELL.

NOVEMBER 6, 1961.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Coeur D' Alene Bowmen, Inc., representing 40 members are in favor of the wilderness bill.

Since we are living in an area in which logging and mining are one of its main resources, we have seen what these industries have done to destroy the beauty of our natural resources. Being that we are a sportsman's organization we would like this area to remain in a primitive state.

We wish to submit this statement for the record and we request that it be included as part of the wilderness bill hearing.

Respectfully,

COEUR D' ALENE BOWMAN, INC.,
D. A. JOHNSON,
JOHN W. HARWOOD,
C. A. MCDONALD,
BETTY TURNER,
ART TURNER,
Board of Directors.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, November 16, 1961.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Representative from Colorado,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: In a meeting at Coeur d'Alene on November 14, 1961, the Board of Directors of the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce went on record as being definitely opposed to the wilderness bill (S. 174) as amended and passed by the Senate.

This action is taken in further support of the Idaho people appearing in opposition to S. 174 at the hearing in McCall on October 30–31.

Respectfully presented by

KYLE M. WALKER, *Manager.*

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, *November 2, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to register my objection to the wilderness bill now under consideration by the House.

It is impossible to look into the future with any degree of accuracy to foresee possible needs that may occur for use of the lands for essential purposes. I think it is preferable to continue the present administration of the areas by the Forest Service or other existing Federal agencies which allow a more flexible operation to meet legitimate needs that may arise from time to time.

It is my understanding that the wilderness bill will not allow prospecting in the wilderness area for new mineral deposits, which might be an important matter in view of our possible future needs for strategic minerals.

The bill is strongly opposed by all the irrigation and livestock interests with whom I have talked for fear of an ironclad control over operations that might affect them.

I have lived in Idaho for over 50 years, was U.S. Mineral Surveyor and county suveyor for Custer County for 10 years and Snake River watermaster for 29 years, and have enjoyed working in and visiting our mountain areas during all those years.

There is much talk of commercial exploitation of our wilderness areas and how they ought to be reserved for the relatively few persons who might like to travel on foot or horseback through them. One example of such alleged exploitation is the Island Park area on the headwaters of the North Fork of Snake River. Here the meadows, privately owned, afford summer feed to a large number of cattle, many persons have summer cabins, and a number of privately operated resorts supply the needs of transient visitors, fishermen, and hunters. Many thousands of persons enjoy themselves each summer in Island Park, and those few individuals who prefer solitude can travel at will by foot or horseback over the adjacent hills without any need to create any wildness areas.

I don't think that it is possible to satisfactorily remedy the present bill by amendments, but rather it should be abandoned in favor of the present administrative procedure which seems to me to adequately meet any essential wilderness needs. Over 75 percent of the people with whom I come in contact and have discussed this matter are opposed to the bill.

Yours truly,

LYNN CRANDALL.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: In evaluating what I am about to say, I hope you and your colleagues will accept the statement that I am also a resident in an area that derives some of its economy from recreation that includes the woods, the fields, and the streams. in addition to the economy influence from forest products and mining.

In a nutshell, and as an attempt at a fair appraisal, I am opposed to the wilderness bill as now set up and very urgently beseech you and your colleagues to lend your influence against its passage.

Yours very truly,

A. W. CRAWFORD.

OROFINO, IDAHO, *November 15, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives, Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am enclosing herewith a petition with 23 names all of which are opposed to the enactment of S. 174.

Will you please submit this petition and expression into the record?

Thank you very kindly, and my sincere best wishes.

A. B. CURTIS.

Petition re Senate bill 174—Wilderness bill.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

We oppose the above-named bill or any similar legislation as being unnecessary, and incompatible with the best interests of our economy.

The economy of many of our communities are directly dependent upon the full utilization of our natural resources through multiple use.

Crs Curtis, Adrian G. Nelson, Eva E. Hubbard, Orval H. Hubbard, Elsie Wolverton, Myrna Berry, William Lurber, G. G. Franklin, Marvin C. Riley, Jack Foyan, W. R. Wheeler, Frank Stedman, M. O. Koppang, T. M. Walwoth, Eugene W. Brower, John Jasper, Estel Jasper, Marilyn L. Crutcher, William G. Crutcher, Bettye J. Fairley, Edward S. Ahyers, Walter R. Clark, Robert D. Werner.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., *November 2, 1961.*

CONGRESSMAN GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: One cannot put a price on what is left of our great American wilderness, for its preservation has a bearing on the spiritual life of our fellow Americans as well as a physical one. The sense of values, the perspective and reverence for life, that an individual acquires from a contact with the out of doors cannot be purchased at a supermarket and cannot be acquired in the crowded, smog-filled, cement jungles we call cities.

Therefore it is of utmost importance that at the hearing on the Senate's Wilderness Act the following points are given consideration.

1. Once our wilderness is gone and its animal inhabitants are displaced, nothing can bring them back; the product of a hundred million years of evolution will be wiped out in a moment never again to be enjoyed by future generations.

2. With the predicted increase in our population the pressures for commercial exploitation will become increasingly insurmountable. What we do not save now we may never have a chance to save.

3. With the increase of population the need for open space will also increase enormously. Almost every American has some kind of outdoor hobby. The Senate's Wilderness Act is an attempt to save America for all Americans; a noble effort which must not fail. So great is the public's need and appreciation for the out of doors that "The giant Sequoia, long saved from the lumberman's saw, has fallen by the foot of man."

4. The county or State that has some wild open spaces will be fortunate indeed as the revenue from outdoor recreation must far outweigh the revenue from a few logging and grazing permits.

5. To lose the last of our wilderness is to lose not only our land but our soul as well.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHANIE DAYWALT.

SRP03265

OBSIDIAN, IDAHO, *November 3, 1961.*

Mrs. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the western hearings on Senate bill 174:

I wish this written statement to be considered a part of the record of the hearing which was held in McCall, Idaho, on October 30 and 31.

My name is James Decker, my home is Obsidian, Idaho, which is the small post office 12 miles south of Stanley, Idaho. I have been a resident and rancher of the Sawtooth Valley for over 15 years and previous to that have resided in the Twin Falls area though my native home was in the Midwest.

I attended the ably conducted meeting you conducted in McCall and though I intended to stay but the first day I became so interested that I stayed over. This was truly a grassroots meeting and the number of people who stayed through to the end showed the intense interest.

My few words for the record in favor of passage of S. 174 may seem different but the proponents said most of the important things about the need for future generations, merits of the bill and its amendments, and values of the wilderness areas in general. This then has been repeated many times for the official record.

As I took notes and listened to the opposition I was impressed by the same trend of remarks made by all the interests, mining, timber, livestock, labor, and businessmen. It became obvious that there had been a lot of words put in the mouths of the people who spoke against the bill. When they as individuals were asked pointed questions by you and Mr. Olson most of the ones asked the questions could not give intelligent answers which to me and many of the audience indicated that these people had not studied the bill, they did not know how it safeguarded their interests, and it seemed that they wanted to look over their shoulders for answers from those vested interests that had put speeches in their hands in the beginning. I mean that the apparent volume of testimony and people against the bill was not sincere and genuine. I am sure that you who were running the hearing knew this but maybe you cannot say so as part of the record.

This is not the first time this campaigning against a conservation bill has been done by vested interests who oppose any measure in the interest of the general public. I was in hearings meetings when the livestock interests were making a try for the public grazing lands of the West in 1948 when the Senator from Wyoming was holding his meetings. Thousands of we small livestock men were almost forced to make statements by the big operators which we did not believe in.

I could not get up and say in the meeting that Senator Anderson, Senator Church, and you will suffer great pressure from the leaders of the industry who are against the bill. You know that is true. So will all of the people who depend upon the big men for their living. We can only hope that you will realize that these small people will in some way indicate their real feelings when they can express themselves without the hand of pressures on their shoulders.

We appreciate your courage and hope that the three of you will carry on in spite of the few who will probably pressure you on this issue.

Yours truly,

JAMES DECKER.

MOSCOW, IDAHO., *November 7, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR GRACIE: The wilderness bill, S. 174, has stimulated considerable discussion and thought among Idaho people and I should like to give you my opinions regarding it. As a professional land manager I am opposed to this bill and believe it is unnecessary.

In order to handle lands effectively it is necessary to have them under management. We just can't lock lands up and have them serve much purpose. Like Yellowstone Park, many parts of it are like Coney Island or the sidewalks of New York, while most of it is utilized almost not at all. While management in recent years has improved largely in respect to the wildlife problems the single use management principle has led to some of the sorriest examples of land management I have seen. The winter range area with several times the possible

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stocking levels had become so deteriorated that it was almost denuded and littered with starved animals. The insect, fire, and disease problems become critical.

Relatively few people are competent to use wilderness areas and access is a huge problem. Heavy use where horses are permitted brings big problems of trail overuse and overgrazed areas along the trails. Inexperienced people can get lost on 40 acres let alone a million or two.

Enough is known about land use now to do an excellent job of management of almost all land for a maximized flow of all benefits including recreation and esthetics. I know the wilderness areas and love them as much as anyone. They actually will remain much as they are now irrespective of laws or the growth of use. The true wilderness areas which are the high mountain areas are of essentially no importance for timber production but it would be a serious error to include in wilderness any large areas of commercial timberland. Such areas under management will produce the highest returns on a multiple-use basis. It leads to a maximization of recreation and esthetic values as well as to timber, watershed, and wildlife values. A big solid stand of timber actually has minimal recreational opportunities.

To be sure, our management so far in Idaho has been very extensive but it is on the way and being improved rapidly. We can look forward to the time of highly developed land management areas where levels of administration will leave little to be desired.

I believe the multiple-use concept, the basic land management policy of the U.S. Forest Service bill best serve the people of Idaho and the Nation as well. Also the U.S. Forest Service has the largest most competent staff of professional land managers in the entire world. I believe they are completely alert to the needs of the people as well as to the basic land use requirements. I believe it most inappropriate for pressure groups and emotionalists to try to legislate single purpose use of our land resources.

Very sincerely yours,

MERRILL E. DETERS,
Professor of Forestry.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR HONORABLE GRACIE: Please excuse my poor writing. We want our name put on record please as in favor of the bill S. 174 now on record. We are in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 179.

Best wishes and happy thanksgiving to you.

STEPHANIE DEJANYO and DODI DEJANYO.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST:

I wish to protest this unfair wilderness bill because no one could get in the woods to salvage bug-infested timber or burnt timber.

Very truly yours,

RAY L. DEWOLF.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *November 11, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to voice my disapproval of Senate bill 174. While I do not need to bother you with all the details of why I am opposed to it, I am opposed to the act as it is, plus the principle on which it is operated. I am well aware of the fact the House has not yet considered the bill and I hope that you will oppose it, too.

As I understand this bill it is written in such a manner that it will take a veto from Congress to stop it from taking effect after suggestion of the President. I think it would be better if legislation is continued in the usual manner; that is, Congress should have the right to pass the laws instead of the President.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD N. DUNN, M.D.

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DEAR GRACIE PFOST: I'd like to see some wilderness area left for our children and our grandchildren. Let them have a chance to see country as God made it. Please put me on record as in favor of the wilderness act exactly as the Wilderness Society has it.

Mrs. A. L. DYKES.

PIERCE, IDAHO.

GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman, U.S. Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GRACIE PFOST: Put me down as in favor of the wilderness bill as the Wilderness Society has it on record.

Sincerely and respectfully,

BEN H. DYKES.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

DEAR GRACIE PFOST: I wish to write to tell you I am totally in favor of the wilderness bill. In my dealings with the public in Lewiston, I find better than half of my patients also seem to favor the wilderness bill though it is only fair to say that a large segment, if a minority, are also against it.

The small people in the Nation as a whole have been very badly treated by their Representatives and Senators in the management of their public lands. When cattlemen are allowed to overgraze game's winter ranges, fence land which does not belong to them, but to all of us, dictate policy on the public's land, through powerful lobbies and money instead of votes, I ask you if this is democracy or your idea of it. We, the small people of this State and Nation need Representatives and Senators of moral fortitude and honesty to represent us. Do not sell us down the drain, merely because we cannot afford time and money to go to McCall. Sometimes only the vested interests and moneyed people can afford this.

For many of us our only recourse is to vote for men, such as Senator Church, who has become a hero to many sportsment and naturalists.

I hope I can enter your name in my mind as one of those heroes who stand up for the majority of the people, instead of the large corporations, cattlemen, and mining companies, who have paid no attention, until recently, to the fact these lands are the public's and not theirs.

Sincerely,

Dr. PAUL A. EKE, Jr.

RICHLAND, WASH., *November 1, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee Chairman,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: The Richland Women's Club Garden Department (Federated), wishes to go on record as strongly supporting the wilderness bill (S. 174).

Sincerely,

FLORENCE ENNIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BOISE, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The Idaho Statesman today prints a long series of statements by the State chamber of commerce in opposition to the wilderness bill. It is ironic and noteworthy that the front page carries stories of the spectacular Hollywood Hills fire. Ecological studies, which are certainly an important part of the body of information through which your harrassed committee must plow, suggest that such fires (spontaneously ignited by extremely dry and hot conditions) are due to the absence of underground water, which, in turn is due to insufficient vegetation both on and above such areas.

R. B. Parry of Twin Falls is quoted at length in the Statesman to the effect that Idaho's water rights are the basis of her economy. Nowhere in the article

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does anyone suggest that undisturbed forested areas have anything to do with water, though it has been demonstrated both experimentally and statistically that this is so. (See Odum, "Fundamentals of Ecology," chs. 4 and 12.) If we try to consider all of the long-range biological effects and impacts on man's economy of a law to set aside wilderness, it is hard to escape the conclusion that the world in general and this country in particular would have benefited greatly if this had been done years ago. It is still not too late to try it.

The chamber of commerce idea that it is Idaho's function to expand her industry and agricultural production is of course one which you, on behalf of your constituents, must in your office support; but it is possible that one of Idaho's greatest resources, in a different context, is her wilderness, not to be dug into or logged off, but to be retained as a vast water resource, a natural wonder which tourists certainly ought to be encouraged to experience, a "control plot" for ecological scientists to observe. (This is an idea of Justice Douglas'.)

Man does not have to have water for power; there are other means of producing it. There are many substitutes for lumber. But a wilderness area, once destroyed, can never be recreated. We owe it to our children to preserve it as a spiritual resource; as a monetary resource there is much evidence that it is and could be of great value if left intact. I hope very much that if you cannot in good conscience support that bill that you will continue your admiral and careful efforts to hear both sides of the question and see to it that the bill does not die in committee.

Sincerely yours,

CAROLYN S. FOOTE
Mrs. Norman L. Foote.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, *November 16, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: I find it impossible to personally be on hand for hearings, drafting committee assemblies, and other national legislative meetings; therefore, I request my letter be made part of the record as representative pro se in absentia.

Permit me to go on record as highly in favor of wilderness bill (S. 174) as fostered by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, et al.

During its consideration by subcommittees, committees, and the House of Representatives, I request that it not be stripped to impotence by crippling amendments and rewrites but rather that it be considered in toto and recognizable as such when passed by the House for the benefit of posterity.

Conservationally yours,

HARRY W. EVERIST.

SUNSHINE MINING CO.,
Spokane, Wash., November 15, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: I want to thank you for keeping the record open of the House field hearings on the wilderness system, bill S. 174, and take advantage of the opportunity it gives me to voice my objection to the legislation.

While recognizing that some limited areas of Government-owned land remaining in their primitive estate are of higher value as wilderness areas than for any other purpose, there is absolutely no necessity to establish a wilderness preservation system which would arbitrarily lock up vast areas in a wilderness classification without an adequate inventory of their potential for other purposes.

The wilderness bill abandons the prospects of multiple use and sustained yield and provides for the application to large areas of land a principal of highly restricted single use not only nonproductive but restrictive of even recreational opportunities to a small segment of our population.

Thank you again for the opportunity to express my views.

Yours very truly,

JOHN EDGAR, *Vice President.*

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OROFINO, IDAHO, *November 16, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

I wish to express my opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 174, and request that it be entered into the records as such.

In my opinion, wilderness precludes multiple use of lands. Wilderness areas would limit, for the average man, opportunities to enjoy the forest for a weekend of hunting, fishing, hiking, or other recreational use because no roads will be constructed, nor will lodges or resorts be maintained.

Timber cannot be harvested and exploration for minerals would be prohibited. This could affect me and my job, but it will affect my children and grandchildren by locking up our natural resources. I feel we should have a reasonable amount of wilderness for the future generations but at the same time we also have an obligation to provide employment to these future generations.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. FAGAN.

PULLMAN, WASH., *November 15, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: I had intended to attend the hearings on the wilderness bill held in McCall, Idaho, but I was unable to. Therefore, I am writing you of my feelings concerning this bill and would appreciate inclusion of this letter in the proceedings of the McCall hearing.

I would like to mention my background so you will know on what basis my opinions stand. I am a westerner, born and raised in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. I am a forester by profession, a member of the Society of American Foresters, and hold B.S. and M.S. degrees in forest management from Oregon State University.

I am unreservedly in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174) passed by the Senate. I hope the House of Representatives will see fit to act promptly and favorably on this measure which I believe will give necessary protection and congressional recognition to our country's wilderness areas. There are many reasons why I believe we need well-protected wilderness areas. Two which I consider very important are:

First, we need these virgin areas as examples of our natural flora and fauna for research and study. Such areas are the only possible "controls" we have against which we can compare the effects of our land management practices and policies.

Second, these areas provide an area in which recreation in the sense of "re-creation" can take place. They are not for use by only the "rich and strong" as my wife and I have noticed time after time on the trails of northwestern wilderness areas. The favorable impact on the mental well-being of the wilderness users has been mentioned often—I would only add I know this is so by experience. And such an impact bodes well for the country as well as for the individual. Such a thing is impossible to measure but must be considered anyway in evaluating the importance of wilderness areas.

I would like to conclude by mentioning that this letter has been partially stimulated by the campaign of falsehoods and half truths being waged by Inland Empire newspapers and moneyed interests (particularly mining) against the wilderness bill. The attack on Senator Church, for his admirable stand on the bill, I find incredible. I do not believe anyone could be as completely and truly misinformed about this bill as editorials and published statements indicate. The conclusion is obvious, although I am at a loss to understand why they are attacking this bill. Surely they know the basis of their published attacks on the wilderness bill are not found in the text of this bill.

I would like to thank you for your consideration of my statement and thank you beforehand, for its inclusion in the record.

Sincerely yours,

JERRY F. FRANKLIN.

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OROFINO, IDAHO, *November 14, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am opposed to S. 174 and wish that you will place my opposition into the record.

I have lived in Idaho many years and feel that our basic resources are very important to our State. The setting aside of such vast areas for the use of the privileged few would be very detrimental to our welfare. I sincerely trust that you will use your influence to see that S. 174 does not become law.

Very truly yours,

G. G. FRANKLIN.

OROFINO, IDAHO, *November 18, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Representative from Idaho,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I want to voice my opposition to the wilderness bill that is before your committee on the following basis.

1. It will lock up to much wealth that we in Idaho need to keep our economy on an even keel.
2. Without well developed woods and trails it will be impossible to protect from fire and in time the merchantable timber and water shed coverage will be destroyed. We had a sample this past fire season.
3. Without proper development of transportation the general public will not benefit from its use as a recreation area. The vast majority of people visiting our great outdoors take the family car for a 3- or 4-day trip. They cannot afford to hire packers and guides or an airplane.
4. I am a native and a life resident of Idaho. I am not opposed to a wilderness area within reason, but this one is too vast.

We are visiting in Arizona for part of the winter but any mail to Orofino will reach us.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

FRANK GAFFNEY.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *October 26, 1961.*

Re wilderness bill hearings.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee on Interior Affairs, House of Representatives,

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: I write in strong support of a generous, far-sighted wilderness bill as a member of the North Cascades Conservation Council of Seattle and a sympathizer with the aims of groups such as the Mountaineers, Sierra Club, and the Commonwealth Club of California, of which latter I am a member on leave. My interest in seeing ample wilderness areas set aside now derives from years of university research and teaching in the social sciences. It also comes from inheritance. The second most important peak in Olympic National Park, Mount Anderson, was named in 1890 for my grandfather, the first American general to command an army overseas. He captured Manila in 1898. His father, William Marshall Anderson, was perhaps the first educated American tourist to write of a trip to Idaho and the geysers of Yellowstone, in 1834. His diary and fur trade data he obtained are soon to be published by the Huntington Library of San Marino, Calif.

In connection with research I have been doing as a civil defense volunteer here, certain special aspects of wilderness bill matters come to mind, largely as unanswered questions. Perhaps your hearings can stimulate answers from informed citizens and later research in Washington, D.C., by the talented staff of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I know Staff Member John L. Taylor, for example, has a Ph. D. in geography. In addition, the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, where I worked with official publications in 1938–41 and later did independent research, might assemble valuable data for inclusion in your printed hearings on wilderness matters.

It seems to me that the wilderness bill hearings might develop valuable information on the possible use of such areas and of National and State parks and forests as areas for survival by millions of urban evacuees in case of nuclear

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war. This possibility raises appalling prospects of mass starvation unless adequate supplies of food are carefully stored in such parks and wilderness areas. The Congressional Record has this year contained both in debates and insertions useful information on the vital problem of sufficient food for the survival of millions of urban nuclear war evacuees. So far, wilderness angles have not been explored.

Perhaps the Interior Committee can cooperate with the newly strengthened Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in the Defense Department in research and preparing a manual of wilderness survival. Available books such as those by Angier and the "Boy Scout Handbook" are useful but are not in the hands of millions of Americans as they should be. City tenderfeet badly need a compact manual covering fire prevention, construction of shelter for possible 2 weeks in the wilderness as war evacuees, how to find wild berries, roots, and bark to stay alive, fishing and hunting, with store-bought gear or self-made snares and traps such as the Amerindians used. Wise foresight now can help save millions of lives and preserve ample wilderness areas for a vast future U.S. population.

Cordially,

CHARLES A. GAULD.

RICHLAND, WASH.

I strongly support the wilderness bill S. 174. Our Nation needs the frontiers of beauty which our wilderness provides. If we use our present mining lands and tree farms efficiently there is no need to expand into wilderness areas. Please set aside more wilderness area such as my beloved Glacier Peak area in Washington.

GEORGE T. GEERING.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am against the wilderness bill because it would bar multiple use from much of Idaho. It would limit the economic development of this area. It would perpetuate a breeding place for epidemics of forest insects and a place where forest fires can grow uncontrollable. The wilderness area could be used for recreation only by the privileged few.

You have done a good thing in holding hearings in the West, a thing the Senate should have done.

Very truly yours,

GUY C. GRAHAM.

DEAR HONORABLE GRACIE PFOST: I want to be put on record in favor of the wilderness act same as the wilderness society has it on record.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GREEN.

CALDWELL, IDAHO.

My husband is a college student and I am a schoolteacher. We were unable to attend the hearings at McCall, October 30–31. Please include our names on the record as favoring the wilderness bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. GRUNKE.

STATEMENT OF ROGER L. GUERNSEY

My name is Roger L. Guernsey and I am from Boise, Idaho. While I happen to be the Idaho State forester I wish to make it clearly understood that I do not appear today representing the State forestry department or the State cooperative board of forestry. This is so because the forestry board recently recorded a tie vote on a wilderness resolution. Consequently, my opinions should be noted as those of a professional forester, a hunter, and a fisherman.

Generally speaking, I cannot agree entirely with those who oppose establishing wilderness areas. Neither can I agree with those who would put the freeze on

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every acre now classified as primitive, wild, wilderness, park, or otherwise devoted to limited use. It also strikes me as quite unfortunate that such an important matter should become a political football. This can lead to statements as wild as some of the lands involved. My remarks then are directed to the open minded, the Congress, and the great majority of the people who want to know what the controversy is all about, and who would like to have the major issues or points interpreted. To that end, I address myself.

Point 1. As a professional forester with 22 years experience, I am fully convinced of the wisdom of, and the necessity for multiple-use management of our forest lands. Long before the time when our Nation's population has doubled, our supplies of wood, water, wildlife, forage, and recreational opportunities will already be precariously balanced. Multiple-use management affords the best possibility for producing mass resources to satisfy multiple needs of population masses. A considerable acreage of the present primitive areas includes lands best suited to multiple-use management.

Point. 2. To those who insist that the wilderness will disappear without legislation, I say you are being unrealistic. Great areas of majestic rocky peaks, mountain lakes, hanging valleys, and alpine timber are destined to remain wilderness and no legislation or absence thereof can change that. The true wilderness is practically as stable as the Atlantic Ocean and probably less adaptable to economic exploitation. There is no economic reason or practical possibility of destroying such areas.

Point 3. Likewise, to those who seem to oppose the whole wilderness concept, or any so-called lockup of wilderness resources of any dimension, or any congressional formalizing of the wilderness, I say you are being equally unrealistic. More than half of the wilderness acres are wilderness pure and simple and they will remain wilderness regardless of what we call them, or who manages them, or how. No legislation or absence thereof can change that. It is proper that we should preserve for posterity roadless areas. As a hunter and fisherman I know that the hunting and/or fishing is better 1 mile inside the primitive area than on the boundary. It is better 2 miles in than 1 mile in.

Point 4. Those who protest that the wilderness areas benefit the wealthy people must have some reason for their claims. Fishermen and hunters can hike in a ways, but to really gain most from the wilderness, one must own or hire horses or an airplane. The man who complained that five airplanes flew overhead to the primitive area while he was being ordered off with his $150 Tote-Gote has a good case to argue for the common man.

The right to land aircraft at certain landing fields in the primitive area has been established. Presumably, this includes rotary-winged aircraft or helicopters. When the price of helicopters gets down to $5,000 or $10,000 it is not possible that thousands of the well to do can land copters at these privileged landing spots? And if the landing fields are overcrowded will copters be permitted to land on the meadow 100 yards from the strip, or 500 yards away, or 5 miles away?

Point 5. I say we need dedicated wilderness areas even though the bulk of our present primitive areas defies destruction. I also know that multiple-use management of forest land is our only hope for fulfilling the needs of the human race.

My main objection to S. 174 is to the procedure employed to establish the wilderness complex. Most legislation is straightforward and direct. Why is it necessary to proceed differently when creating a wilderness? Why should we today throw a loop around many millions of acres and call it wilderness and then take 10 years to decide which areas should or should not be included or how the boundaries should be adjusted? If this procedure were adopted as standard in our conduct of all human affairs the results would become rather ridiculous.

For example, if McCall High School should decide to have a football team next year, the authorities would order out every male student for tryouts regardless of his known or unknown ability, condition, or desire. Gradually after days of tryout those found wanting would be designated "nonplayable" (nonwilderness).

It seems to me that the study should come first and that the dedicated wilderness should be fashioned through logical procedure by designating in turn those blocks of land which meet the requirements for wilderness and which are not best suited for multiple-use management. S. 174 could be easily and simply amended to provide a logical and orderly establishment of a wilderness system.

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BOISE, IDAHO, *November 10, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MADAM: First of all may I commend you most highly for your courage and integrity in facing up to the controversial nature of S. 174. Even though you are not my district Representative, I have admired your past grassroots approach and your knowledge of the timber area problems of Idaho. Of all our representation in Washington, D.C., I have repeatedly expressed my feelings that you have represented and benefited the timber and the people who work in the woods to the greatest extent of any of our delegates.

I am a practicing forester, I secure most of my recreation from forest lands, and I have worked in the woods all of my productive life. With this background I must oppose S. 174 as being highly discriminatory and truly unnecessary legislation. Would you, therefore, on my behalf include this letter as part of the record of hearings on S. 174.

I have enjoyed, used, and benefited by the national forests and their wilderness and primitive areas, as well as on the forest as a whole. I enjoy driving to most of my primary forest recreation with my family. I cannot afford the Trailriders of the Wilderness trips. I can't take the time to hike for more than a few long weekends and I can't afford to fly in as most out-of-State users of these areas do. To me wilderness is a relative thing and I feel as much a participant of the wilderness esthetics on an overnight trip as I do in a 3-day weekend jaunt. I am not a purist and I enjoy these trips with others of similar feelings. We like to have these areas accessible.

I think the legislative barriers created by S. 174 would preclude my ever enjoying any large additional segment of the existing wilderness and primitive areas. I want roads near and into my recreation area and feel it's too selfish for others to ask to have areas 1 million acres and larger set aside for their relatively few visits.

Also, I feel the national forests are being managed more than adequately by the Forest Service under their multiple-use policies, and under the more recent legislation requiring this multiple-use management. I don't feel you can legislate such a variable art or profession as land management on any except the broadest terms. This is amply spelled out in the multiple-use bill. The language of S. 174 is much too restrictive in terms of broad management directives. It centers too much emphasis on a single use usually unattainable by the majority of our citizens.

The current national parks system seems more than adequate for the purist type wilderness.

Under existing legislation, if the Forest Service feels that more wilderness is needed, they can exercise their policy alternatives to restrict the use of additional areas. In this way this land is never lost but it retains its currently highest use while still being available for other even higher uses sometime in the future.

Thank you for your consideration, but please register and include my opposition in your committee's hearing record.

Sincerely,

VERN L. GURNSEY.

IDAHO TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, INC.,
Pocatello, Idaho, November 14, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: We have carefully studied the wilderness bill, S. 174, and sincerely urge you to fight this bill in its present form.

We consider this a further step in the loss of State's rights to the Federal Government. When we consider the total area involved, with respect to the area in the State of Idaho, it is prejudicial to our State.

While we question the necessity of any such bill, it would seem to us that from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, this could well be administered within the States.

There are many conflictions within the bill and it certainly vests untold power in the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior. I am sure you will agree

it would be very hard, if not impossible, for one State such as Idaho to effectively disagree with a decision made by either of the Secretaries under the provisions of this bill.

Sincerely,

J. WAYNE HALL, *President.*

STATEMENT OF A. P. HANSEN

My name is A. P. Hansen, I live in Lewiston, Idaho. I wish to voice my opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 174. This legislation is not good because it will classify a total area—roughly the size of the State of Idaho—for one primary use, wilderness. This use will act to restrict the full recreational development, mineral exploration, timber utilization, and grazing potential of the lands in question.

Management, whether concerned with a private enterprise or public land, must be kept flexible, ready to meet changing needs that will occur in the future. The very nature of wilderness denies this principle. It is my hope that this legislation will not be enacted.

TROY, IDAHO, *November 13, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: We are making this statement for the record, that we are in favor of the wilderness bill.

We think it would be a tragic error if this bill isn't passed.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE HARLAND.

BURLEY, IDAHO, *November 18, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: As a private citizen, I wish to express my opinion on the wilderness bill, S. 174, to which I am greatly opposed.

I listened to the witnesses at the McCall, Idaho, hearing so I am fairly educated on the pros and cons of the bill. I also have my own opinions which were not expressed at the McCall meeting.

It seems to me that if we have areas of our State which are so valuable for posterity, that these areas should not be locked up so that our people cannot enjoy such areas. As I look at it, I would say that not over one one-hundredth of 1 percent of the people of the United States would ever see these areas.

It isn't a simple matter to see this country by foot by hiking, nor by horseback. One must think of the enormous supplies which would be required to be carried into the area. It wouldn't be possible to return to the supply places for supplies, then go back in these areas as these distances are too great. It would take several horses for each person to carry food, bedding, and other supplies. On foot, one could not carry sufficient food and bedding to take care of his needs for more than a few days, which would not permit him to see much of the wilderness area.

Another thing that must be considered is the great number of wild animals in the area, mostly bears, that would be a constant menace to either hikers or horseback riders. We would be jeopardizing the life and safety of those entering the wilderness area. I have spent considerable time in the Selway-Bitterroot area, which is included in the 3 million acres of Idaho land which is to be included in the wilderness, and of course, know what I am talking about.

I cannot see why any wilderness area should be handled by the Government in any different way than the Park Service is now administrating our national parks. I am wondering just what would have happened to Yellowstone National Park, and Grand Teton National Park if S. 174 had been enacted prior to the establishment of these parks. Would we then have to visit these areas on foot or horseback? To the millions who visit these parks each year, S. 174 would have reduced the visitors to only a few hundred each year. In the wilderness areas of Idaho there are many places which should be opened to the public, with good roads, so millions could see the beauties of our State.

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On page 16908 of the Congressional Record for September 5, Senator Church stated: "But should the majority trample underfoot the rightful entitlement of the minority?" He admits that only a minority of the people will ever see the wilderness area—still to me it seems that the majority has always ruled these United States.

Under section 2 of S. 174 it reads: "* * * to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness * * *." I believe that our present national park system already does this. Roads through the areas do not change the positions or shapes of the mountains; streams are not changed; forests are not changed; wildlife is not changed; in fact, the animal population of such areas must be controlled in order to keep their population in ratio with the food required.

Under section 6(b) the bill provides that there shall be prohibition of certain uses, one which is "* * * any structures or installations, in excess of the minimum required for the administration of the area for the purposes of this act * * *." I take this to mean that the Government will provide homes for Government employees to administrate the law. While "minimum requirements" sounds right, still what would "minimum requirements" mean? Under this part of S. 174 it could mean a superhome every 25 or 50 miles—and that this area would truly become a good retreat for Government employees. It makes sense, too, to wonder just how the personnel is to get to these "minimum requirement" places? Won't this require air landing strips? It certainly isn't the plan to have these personnel people walk into the areas, or ride horses and carry their supplies.

On page 16907 of the Congressional Record, Senator Church states: "No change is made in regard to the application of State water laws * * *." but section 6 (6) reads: "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."

Senator Church further states on page 16907: "Where the use of aircraft or motorboats has become well established, the practice may be permitted to continue." Contrast this with section 8: "Contributions and Gifts." Knowing what has happened in Grand Teton National Park, it is my opinion that certain interests will buy up all of the private land now being used which is now being served by air and before long all of the places now using air travel to wilderness areas will be eliminated as private places.

Senator Church further states on page 16908 of the Congressional Record: "Even while it sets aside wilderness areas for preservation in their natural state, to be enjoyed by all now living, and by our descendants through the years to come * * *." Contrast this with the statement I have previously made where he admits that S. 174 is for the minorities. It is an impossibility "to be enjoyed by all" under S. 174, which fact has never been disputed.

As I see it, while S. 174 gives permission to prospect for minerals, gas, and oil, at the same time it prohibits those desiring to do this prospecting from using motorized equipment to take mining machinery into the area. In this day and age prospecting cannot be done with a pick and shovel and these items are about the only things that could be transported into the wilderness area by horses. Also, how is prospecting for gas and oil to be done without well-drilling equipment which is forbidden. S. 174 provides for the continuance of grazing, but this is subject to special provisions of section 6–2B * * * "subject to such restrictions and regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary having jurisdiction over the area * * *." Under our departments of Government I have known of instances of reductions and reductions and reductions of grazing to the detriment of those using the facilities of the Government.

On the surface, the bill reads like everyone is protected, but there are too many "subject too's" that take away the apparent privileges granted in the bill. What the bill does not provide for is more onerous than what the bill does provide for—and I express the opinion that Federal legislation should not be passed in the interest of "minority groups" as Senator Church says this one is for.

In conclusion I want to say that wilderness areas are desirable only to the extent that they can be enjoyed by all the people. All people now have free access to other national park areas. None of these parks have been destroyed, nor are they likely to be destroyed. Yellowstone Park and Grand Teton National Park are today as they were in 1920 when I first visited those areas, as far as

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the natural formations of mountains, streams, forests, etc., are concerned. Only roads and accommodations have improved these areas and as roads improve and accommodations improve, more and more people visit those areas. This is as it should be.

Senator Church further states on page 16909 of the Congressional Record of September 5: "We will have preserved, for now and for generations unborn, areas of unspoiled, pristine wilderness, accessible by a system of trails, unmarred by roads or buildings, but open to the considerate use and enjoyment of hikers, mountain climbers, hunters, fishermen, and trail riders, and of all those who find, in high and lonely places, a refreshment of the spirit and life's closest communion with God."

There is nothing he has mentioned in the above statement which would not apply to the present parks. One can find there all what Senator Church mentions and the present parks are enjoyed by millions whereas the wilderness to be created by S. 174 will be enjoyed by a very, very few. And, too, the 3 million acres are now being enjoyed as he mentions without any inclusion into a wilderness area.

My opinion is that we should develop the West; that the 3 million acres should be made accessible to the millions of people who desire to travel so that they could see the beauties of our State. The economy of Idaho would be greatly enhanced if we could have millions come to our State and be able to see our wonders by good roads and good and proper accommodations. As I have previously stated, roads and accommodations won't change the shape of the hills or mountains, nor the bed streams, nor the growth of the forest—and these are the things which people of America want to see in our great, wonderful West.

In my opinion the 3 million acres of wilderness in our State should be left as they are. Only a few people are now visiting this area every year, so by putting it into a wilderness area is not going to protect a tree, or a bird, or an animal. Except, however, if the area could be opened up with roads and accommodations I am sure that the "majority" and not the "minority" would be greatly pleased. And they would be privileged to see the wonderful country instead of being kept out, unless they wanted to hike or ride horseback—a privilege they already now have.

With best wishes.

Yours very truly,

I. H. HARRIS.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, *November 10, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR MADAM: I am writing you to urge you to oppose this wilderness bill which is to come up. In my opinion that bill in simply no good and I am certainly not in favor of such legislation.

Hoping you will give this your most careful consideration, I am,

Sincerely,

W. H. HARRIS.

TACOMA, WASH., *November 10, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I am a professional forester employed by private industry in the State of Washington.

I wish to voice my objection to S. 174 (wilderness system bill) or any other bill which would establish a blanket policy and single use for our Federal lands.

Until the proponents can prove that the land they covet for permanent wilderness can be so dedicated without impairing jobs and payrolls and without limiting recreational use for the multitudes, they have not made a case for this type of legislation.

Kindly include this letter in the record.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT G. HELGESON.

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BOISE, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho:

I would like to go on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill. And in answer to those who keep harping on the theme of "locked up"—yes, it is good to lock up in a savings account some of what we have today, that we, and our children, may have some for tomorrow—and the day after.

Sincerely,

C. E. TEX HENDRICKS.

ABERDEEN, WASH., *November 7, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: I request that this letter be entered into the record of field hearings of the House Public Lands Subcommittee on S. 174.

In general I am opposed to the creation of a separate organization for the administration of areas designated as wilderness. In the past this administration has been very ably handled by the Forest Service, and I feel that this phase of land management should continue under the multiple-use policy of that agency.

Regarding S. 174 in particular, I vigorously object to the provision which waives the duty or right of the Congress to create or take affirmative action on legislation.

It would also seem premature to pass legislation of this type before the findings of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission are made known.

Greater consideration should also be given to the attitudes of the residents of the public land States, who will be most affected by this legislation.

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. HENDRICKSON.

NACHES, WASH., *November 3, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: This letter is being written to be made a part of the hearings that have been held recently on the proposed wilderness bill. I wish to go on record as being in favor of the bill. I believe that the power to change dedicated areas should be in the hands of Congress rather than in the hands of one man.

Many words could be written as to why I am in favor of the wilderness bill; however, to save your committee time in perusing testimony will leave it as above.

It is hoped that your committee will report the bill out for favorable consideration at the next session of Congress.

Sincerely,

MARION HESSEY.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., *October 30, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This is written to urge the passage of the wilderness bill by the House of Representatives. I have spent two summers in the unsurpassed wilderness country of Idaho; one in the Sawtooth Mountains and the other in the canyon of the Salmon River. One learns at firsthand through such experiences, of the great need for preserving such areas in their present state.

The tremendous pressures now developing as a result of the overwhelming population growth in this country, make the legal protection contemplated for such areas by the wilderness bill an absolute necessity.

It is vitally important, in my opinion, that the House of Representatives enact the wilderness bill when Congress reconvenes, without any weakening amendments.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY HEYWOOD.

REPUBLIC, WASH., *November 6, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This is to register my opposition to the wilderness bill (S. 174).

For almost 30 years my work has been in the field of natural resources and I have kept abreast of and had a vital interest in our public land policies. I agree with most of the objections raised by groups engaged in mining, lumbering, grazing, etc., and sincerely believe there is no need for a set-aside of the proposed magnitude in the foreseeable future.

I am a firm believer in the multiple-use concept of our land base, applying it to both public and private lands and the bill violates this concept.

It is my understanding that S. 174 turns over the administration and future use of the wilderness areas to an executive department. I am, as a matter of principle, for keeping control in the hands of our elected representatives.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT HOUGLAND.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: We write wholeheartedly supporting the wilderness bill. It is time to have a bill as this one—and we keep in mind that the main good from it will benefit our 15-year-old son, an avid sportsman, and those who will come after him. We do not feel swayed in the least by "emotionalism," as some say—just plain commonsense.

Thank you.

MARY LOU HOWELL.
K. D. HOWELL.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This letter is to inform you of my opposition to the controversial wilderness bill, S. 174.

It is found that the two most undesirable features of this bill are: (1) to remove the natural resources of the affected areas from private development; and (2) the tendency to create areas inaccessible to the family and sportsman of moderate means. A very large majority of our own Idaho citizens will never be able to enjoy these areas.

It seems inconceivable that such an obviously discriminatory bill could carry as far as it has. It is the conviction of many of my friends, family, and myself that S. 174 stands in violation of the best interests of the general public.

Perhaps it should be said that only those of us that have spent most of our lives working in the remote areas fully understand the handicap imposed by lack of suitable access roads when combating the enemies of the forests such as fire, insects, and parasites. This handicap would exist in spite of all modern (and expensive) methods.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD C. HIGBEE.

CLARKSTON, WASH., *November 18, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing to express my opposition to the wilderness bill.

I work for Pottatch Forests, Inc., and am concerned with the shortage of timber in the future, which this bill would eventually create.

Anyone who has hunted, fished, or picnicked in logging areas, with their modern selective methods and replanting programs, knows that the areas are improved rather than destroyed by logging.

Elk and deer prefer logged over land. The grass grows better and there is more browse.

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You are surely aware also of the tax benefits from such operations.

I feel that if eastern and urban people were acquainted with the regions before and after logging and with the benefit of access roads, they would not support the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

CHARLES A. HOPKINS.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *November 6, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I desire to have this letter placed in the records of the field hearings of House Public Lands Subcommittee on S. 174. The following reasons briefly state my objection to S. 174:

(1) *Negative legislation.*—It seems undesirable that the Congress of the United States is the vetoing power as opposed to normal legislative procedure. If matters regarding this act are recommended by the President and for reasons of lack of time or concern they are not brought to the floor of Congress they become law. It seems odd that matters of this importance can become law by no action of the Congress.

(2) *Clarity of act.*—Several portions of S. 174 lack clarity and like the Bible could be interpreted in many ways. For example: Section 6(b) states "Except as specifically provided for in this Act and subject to any existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise within the wilderness system, 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, including such measures as may be required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within such areas."

What are the "minimum required for administration of the area for the purpose of this Act"?

Does this mean that extensive sanitary facilities, camping facilities, ecological adjustments, pack animal facilities, roads, and etc., could be built if they were deemed necessary as "the minimum required for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act"?

(3) *Primitive areas.*—Primitive areas of national forests should not be included in S. 174 until a complete study is made of the other resources such as minerals, timber, water, and forage. Rather than proving various portions of primitive areas out of the jurisdiction of S. 174, otherwise, calling them wilderness before they are proved so, primitive areas should be completely excluded until portions of them can be proved to fit under wilderness classification.

(4) Finally, wilderness is a legitimate multiple-use resource and should be managed on the same level as the other resources involved in national forest multiple use. The U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been doing a good job to date, why change? Seems like this change would only add to administrative confusion.

Sincerely submitted,

JOHN D. HUNT.

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
Boise, Idaho, November 17, 1961.

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: Enclosed is a copy of an action taken by woolgrowers in their annual meeting at Boise this past week.

The woolgrowers considered this bill and its provisions at two different sessions, where the opinions of a number affiliated with Government land administrative agencies and individuals who have studied the measure gave their interpretations.

In general convention, this statement as enclosed was presented and following discussion was approved unanimously. At that time, it was asked that it be forwarded to you so it may be made a part of the hearing records regarding the wilderness bill, S. 174. We will appreciate your doing this.

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In behalf of sheep owners who have considerable private properties that are only of value with use of Federal administrative lands, we hope that you will work for the defeat of this bill or amendments so that no areas will be set aside as wilderness unless each and every one are acted upon by Congress.

Yours very truly,

M. C. CLAAR, *Secretary*.

ACTION TAKEN AT IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION 69TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, NOVEMBER 12–14, 1961, BOISE, IDAHO

Whereas Senate bill S. 174, the Wilderness Act, is to be brought before the House of the U.S. Congress at its next session;

Whereas this bill, if passed, is class legislation in its strictest form, and is still very dangerous to the multiple-use principle of public lands, definitely to be a great detriment to the economy of our State and the whole West: Be it

Resolved, That the Idaho Wool Growers Association oppose the passage of this and similar legislation and that our Congressmen and Congresswomen be informed of this stand and be urged to do their utmost to defeat bill S. 174.

Attest:

M. C. CLAAR, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 1, 1961.

DEAR GRACE PFOST: My handwriting is poor so please excuse.

Put me on record please as in favor of the act or bill for wilderness (S. 174).

God bless you.

BEATRICE INGRAHM.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN GRACIE PFOST: My name is E. E. James. I am a police officer, and I reside at 1123 Coeur d'Alene Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. I am in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174) and would like for this statement to be made a part of the field hearings on the wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

E. E. JAMES.

PROTEST AGAINST S. 174

I wish to protest against the wilderness bill, S. 174. It will retard the development of our many resources, not only in Idaho but all over the United States.

The act itself is so poorly drafted that it would create a perpetual controversy over its administration.

It is preposterous to think that any official, elected or appointed, would have the temerity to state that this area has no heavy timber, grazing, or mineral potential. Let them check the data at the University of Idaho at Moscow.

Sincerely,

CLAIR JOHNSON.

ELK CITY, IDAHO.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *October 23, 1961*.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: I am a member of the Mining & Resources Association of Lewiston, Idaho. As a member of this organization and a citizen of the United States, I wish to go on record as being opposed to S. 174, the wilderness bill.

The United States grew to become the greatest nation in the world only because the people of the Nation were free to develop the natural resources in their own independent ways. Now as this Nation faces one of its most critical times, the demanding need for the rare metals, which are used in this jet and rocket age, timber, grazing land, other important resources and many other metals makes the closing of these areas a great crime against the United States and her people.

I am a strong believer in the individual rights of the citizen and believe that

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the wilderness bill is just one more socialistic step by which the people are losing their freedoms.

It is my sincerest wish that each Representative sit down and think about what we can do to help this Nation and its people, not take away one of the things that makes her great.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR GRACIE PFOST: Please put me on record as in favor of the Wilderness Act exactly the same as the Wilderness Society puts it.

J. J. JONES.

HUNTINGTON WOODS, MICH., *November 4, 1961.*

Representative ARNOLD OLSEN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to record my support of wilderness bill S. 174 which passed the Senate with such an encouraging majority and will soon be considered by the House of Representatives.

Although but a single voice I know that I speak for many like myself, not associated with conservation groups, who have a deep conviction that our remaining wilderness must be preserved if the bounty of the Nation is to be assured. I feel that my children and their children are entitled to the heritage of an American wilderness.

Local and economic interests will always be more articulate and vociferous. Their arguments are temporal, theirs is the "realism" of here and now and the future can shift for itself. When there is timber to be cut, land to be grazed, water to be harnessed, resorts to be built, it is difficult to exercise restraint so the future may reap the dividends. The greatest good for the greatest number implies a bounty for future generations and not just the present. There is no substitute for our priceless watersheds, natural erosion control, fish and wildlife abundance, recreational opportunities and the spiritual fulfillment that the wilderness provides and becomes more essential with our burgeoning population and the increasing stress of the times in which we live. I believe that these considerations are also realistic and transcend the narrow and short-sighted arguments of those who would deprive us of our heritage. Given the opportunity, man will strip, lay bare, and ravage the land. It is only wise legislation that can prevent it. There is no dam as effective as those made by grasses and trees and their millions of roots, and these flourish only when protected from the economic ambitions of man.

I urge you to give my plea for this wilderness legislation your consideration and hope for your support in future conservation measures.

Respectfully yours,

ALLAN KASS.

PIERCE, IDAHO.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR GRACIE: Please put me down on record as in favor of the wilderness bill as it is or as it was passed by Senate. The S.174 bill.

We should be building up our outdoors instead of tearing any more down. We should leave this country for our children to see as God made it, not as man makes it over. We need more outdoors to help our growing population have more places to relax.

There is very darn little lumber and minerals in the wilderness areas compared to the great peace of mind to be able to get out and see country undamaged by man. No signboards, no litter, no beer cans and old garbage, no junked tires and so on laying around.

Any place cattle and especially sheep graze the wild game has a hard time finding food. Sheep ruin the land. The game should have a place to grow unmolested and keep increasing instead of being shoved out as they are everywhere else there is a crowd of people.

Sincerely,

JUDITH KEVELOIC.

P.S.—I am hiring a friend of mine to type this. I am sorry about your loss of your dear one.

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RAPAICH & KNUTSON,
Lewiston, Idaho, November 6, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I should like to take a few minutes of your time to comment upon the wilderness bill, and to ask that you support this measure, both in the committee, of which you are chairman, and on the floor of the House of Representatives.

It was my intention to offer a statement at McCall, during the public hearing there, but found that my time would not permit me to await an opportunity to speak there, so I shall voice my opinion in this manner.

It is my firm belief that establishing a wilderness concept in our national planning is badly needed and long overdue. Our public lands are rapidly disappearing under the onslaught of our economic system and, unless we have the foresight to act now, we will have nothing to save in another decade. The opponents of a wilderness bill have used many half truths to confuse the public and, judging from many of the statements made at McCall, I believe they have largely succeeded. I listened attentively to many statements made there, and found that a majority of the speakers had apparently not read the Senate bill 174, since the provisions of the bill were not discussed at all in most cases.

It seems to me that the bill puts the control of wilderness in the hands of Congress, which, in a representative form of government, is rightly where it belongs. I am at a loss to understand what is offensive about this. Secondly, it does not put under Federal control any more land than already exists in that category. It actually gives the representatives of the people more jurisdiction over that Federal land and partially eliminates classification by administrative fiat. I seriously doubt, from my personal observations, that even a fraction of the opponents of the bill have studied its provisions and have valid reasons for their opposition.

A bill that passed the Senate by the landside proportions of 78 to 8, with most Western Senators supporting it, certainly cannot be an attempt to stifle the economy of the West as some of the opposition would have us believe. To the contrary, it seems to me to be the recognition of a national need and an opportunity for the West to profit, through proper utilization of a most unique resource, wilderness.

I am sure that the farsighted people, who first proposed the national park system, met with the same kind of opposition that the wilderness advocates are meeting today. Yet, whom has been proven right by the test of time? I doubt that even the most mercenary citizens would contend that our national parks are not in the national interest. Wilderness will be equally unique and equally important to this country in another decade or two. In fact, to many in the heavily populated areas it now has that importance, and this land belongs to these people equally with us here in Idaho.

If this measure is really the menace to our western economy that it's opponents contend, then it most certainly should be debated on the floor of the House, where all the people can have the opportunity through their elected representatives to voice their opinions. Therefore, I urge you to do all possible to get this bill out of committee, so that it can be heard on its merits, in open and free debate. This is the way of democracy.

Thank you for your interest and with best regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

LOREN KNUTSON.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.,
NORTHWESTERN MINING DEPARTMENT,
Wallace, Idaho, November 10, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to add my voice to that of those who have expressed opposition to the wilderness bill in the form passed by the Senate during the recent session.

Being in a struggle for survival with the Soviet Union, there seems to me to be no justification for our locking up areas which by their very nature have

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a better than average chance of producing valuable minerals, and in many instances are known to have on them important stands of timber. I am sure the Russians will not similarly hamper the potential power of their industrial machine.

The Coeur d'Alene Mining District is typical of the sort of country which the proposed legislation would remove from commercial activity. If this legislation were proposed and passed 100 years ago, think what the economy of Idaho and the Nation would have lost. No one can be sure at this juncture that another mining district as good will not be produced in one of these wilderness areas if mining in them is allowed to continue on a practical basis.

Sincerely,

J. C. KIEFFER.

OROFINO, IDAHO, *November 13, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I wish to have my name added to the list of Idaho voters that are opposed to the wilderness bill, S. 174.

It is my opinion that this bill would close too much of our forest lands, not only to the wage earner, but also to those who enjoy the woods for hunting, fishing, hiking, and other recreational use.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. KOLASA.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 3, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairwoman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: To lock off such a tremendous area so that some bloke with more than enough time, money, guides, and packers can "Ooh" and "Ah" some natural, untouched by man, wilderness scene is just plain nutty.

Old Abe Lincoln did not say, "* * * for the 'few' people."

Sincerely,

A. H. LENSE.

PIERCE, IDAHO.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR GRACIE: Money can never buy back the wilderness once, it is destroyed, so if my vote will help please put me down on record as in favor of the Wilderness Act same as the Wilderness Society goes on record. I hope this is understandable.

Yours respectfully,

MR. JOHN LIEBEL.

SMELTERVILLE, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS PFOST: This letter is written to protest wilderness bill S. 174. It takes an inconceivable stretch of the imagination to find this bill in the interests of the public due to the fact that only a small minority of the public can afford the adventure of pack team or airplane access to the affected areas. S. 174 can even be defined as discriminatory.

When this bill won't allow development of natural resources of these vast areas, S. 174 carries all the earmarks of another governmental control (crowded field) in a system of government that boasts "free enterprise."

May I urge you not to support this bill as it now stands. It amazes me that this bill could pass the Senate.

Very truly yours,

A. LOREN LINVILLE.

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SMELTERVILLE, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to voice an opinion concerning the wilderness bill.

When a recreation area is formed and maintained at public expense, it should be available to the public—even those of us that would like to enjoy the area on retirement income. The access methods as proposed in bill, S. 174, place Idaho's primitive areas "off limits" to a retirement income. In other words, it could be said that the public supports it—the wealthy enjoy it.

I have had to live conservatively all of my life, so let's look at this: Lack of access roads mean not only prohibitive recreational expense, it also means that in the forested areas the most expensive methods would have to be employed in fire and insect control. In the interest of conservation, a mature tree should be harvested—not let stand until nature turns it into a dead snag or a windfall.

A necessary evil in our midst that should proceed whenever an ore body is found, is mining. Why suppress industry (with public funds) for a recreational area the public cannot afford to use?

I definitely oppose the bill, S. 174, on the grounds that it is opposed to the interests of the public.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. LINVILLE.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, *October 29, 1961.*

Re wilderness bill hearings.

Chairman GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I should like to include this short note in the record of the wilderness bill hearings at McCall.

I am quite in favor of this bill. I feel that the recognition of the values of unexploited wilderness would be an excellent step for Congress to take at this time. The bill offers safeguards for so many commercial interests which are either operating at present or incipient that it will certainly not work any hardship on any present users of Federal lands. It does provide a means of preserving some of the few remaining wilderness areas in a near natural stage. If this Congress sets a firm example in this respect, we may hope that future generations will not yield to the temptations to exploit and mar these Federal treasures.

My support for the measure is unqualified. Thank you for bringing the hearings to the attention of the people in Idaho. I strongly believe there is great popular feeling for this sort of measure.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN K. LONG.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: Would you please enter this statement in the hearing records in opposition to S. 174.

I am a strong believer in wilderness areas because I love the qualities and experiences these areas have to give.

In fairness to the land, its resources, and to the people dependent on the wise use of these resources we must allow wilderness and primitive areas to be thoroughly evaluated by qualified experts within their resource field, to build up factual knowledge of these areas. With these facts we can then assess the impact on human beings whose livelihood is involved against our needs for wilderness. This must be done previous to inclusion of an area into wilderness.

We could easily make a decision by taking a poll but those responsible for making this decision cannot in good conscience base land use decisions on a poll of the people not fully informed on factual knowledge of all things involved.

I favor—

(1) Wilderness areas of reasonable size of truly wilderness character.

(2) The full utilization of our resources for the livelihood and enjoyment of our people.

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(3) A continued reclassification of primitive areas by the U.S. Forest Service with more specific instructions from Congress to more fully evaluate the primitive area resources.

(4) A reevaluation of present wilderness areas resources under specific instructions from Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR D. LYNN.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to indicate my desire to have the wilderness bill, S. 174, passed in the coming legislative session. I personally feel that the passage of this bill will be for the great good of the citizens of our country and, perhaps more important, for the citizens of future generations. The saving of these comparatively few acres for complete wilderness will in time prove itself to be of great value for those who enjoy the out of doors.

A generation ago camping in a public campground was a rarity. Nowadays it is sometimes almost impossible to find an available spot in a public campground or even along a highway near good fishing or hunting. It is obvious that more and more people are camping out every year. We have personally found that at first one may be content with a spot in a campground but soon will desire to find a more secluded spot, away from people, tin cans, and automobiles. This will become more and more desirous as more people seek the outdoors for recreation.

Recreation is only one aspect—preservation of wildlife and true conservation of our forest lands are also very essential to the people today as well as to our grandchildren and theirs.

I understand that your action now is the deciding factor as to the probable passage or not of this bill in getting it out of committee and up for vote. I hope you feel the importance of this bill to all citizens, not just those of Idaho, to put this bill before the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

MARIAN MAGER.

LEWISTON, IDAHO., *October 28, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please accept this letter as an indication of my attitude regarding the wilderness legislation. I regret, very much, my inability to attend and testify at the October 30–31 hearings at McCall, Idaho. However, I have attended and testified at earlier hearings at both Lewiston and Grangeville regarding reclassification of the Selway-Bitteroot Primitive Area. I have written to Senator Church and, I believe, sent you copies.

My involvement in this wilderness matter has been a significant learning experience for me. My enthusiasm for wilderness, at first, was pretty unharnessed. After attending the hearings and talking to many people I have come to recognize the reality of the threat implied by wilderenss to local people who traditionally depend on making a livelihood from lumbering and mining. Their anxiety is not entirely due to pressure, distortion, and misrepresentation of the lumbering and mining interests. Most local folk simply are unable for one reason or another to follow this involved matter as closely as is necessary to really recognize that there is no present or long-term threat to them. More important, perhaps, is the understandable difficulty of most Idahoans to grasp the exciting implication of wilderness when related to the, as yet, unrealized varied recreational potential of our vast forest areas.

Representative Pfost, Idaho, needs your leadership on this crucial legislation—crucial, because Idaho's destiny unquestionably involves the realization of our untapped recreational potential, of which, wilderness use is an essential part.

Wilderness is essential, perhaps central, because to approach the promise of our way of living, seeing as we are increasingly organized and interdependent, there is inevitably a resulting increase in the emotional wear and tear from

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trying to understand rather than just tolerate each other. Therefore, increasing numbers of people will need our precious wilderness areas.

In short, retaining our wilderness areas is the only civilized thing to do, seeing as we are finally at the crossroads of acting on our responsibilities to each other.

Respectfully,

TALMON RUSSELL MAGER.

PREFERRED RISK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Des Moines, Iowa., November 1, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: I am writing to you now with respect to the wilderness bill now before Congress and particularly your committee.

Unfortunately, I am not able to leave today and be at the public meeting in Montrose. I would, however, request that this letter be incorporated into the record of that meeting.

I will not belabor you with the various reasons why the wilderness bill should be enacted. We of the West particularly should preserve not merely a part of the heritage of the past for the future, but a very living and real part of today. This the bill does because it does protect adequately and fairly the various business interests whose rights should be protected—and at the same time, it does preserve for the entire American people areas which once damaged will forever be damaged.

Very truly yours,

J. J. MALLON, *Secretary Treasurer.*

IDAHO VENEER CO.,
Post Falls, Idaho, November 6, 1961.

Re S. 174 (wilderness bill).

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: I feel quite strongly in opposition to this so-called wilderness bill, S. 174, and would request that this letter be made a part of the record of your recent hearings.

To remove 3 million acres of land with all its resources from the State of Idaho is a tremendous step backward for the State of Idaho, all industry of the State, and thousands of people receiving all or part of their living from these resources.

Even our Federal Government must be the loser under such a bill—it will lose the return from the resources, the tax return from industry, and the tax return from each and every individual earning income through these resources.

Frankly, it seems almost inconceivable that such action could be enacted for the benefit of small group interests favoring wilderness areas.

These comments are drawn from our present-day knowledge and experience of the lumbering industry and just as important, from my personal interests as an ardent family camper.

Yours very truly,

LEONARD A. MALLOY, *President.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please put the three of us on record as in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174). We want to see it saved for future generations, a place for game and fish to live their natural life, a place for a tree to die of a natural old age.

KATHERINE MALONE,
LAURA ANN MALONE,
SHERRY MALONE.

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DEAR GRACIE PFOST: Please put me down on record as in favor of the act or wilderness bill (S. 174). Without some wilderness saved now while there is some to save, our future generations will never have a chance to know about a wilderness except what they read in books.

MERCEDES MARSHALL.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
State of Idaho Representative, District No. 1,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: This letter is in regard to the Senate bill 174, the wilderness bill. We want you to know that we are against this bill and why.

In a State where so much depends on the lumbering industry it would be foolhardy to close this vast area to logging. We would not feel the effect until many years fron. now. Granted this would have little effect on the large concerns but even the large companies depend in some respects on the little companies who have to buy land to log on, if this area in the wilderness bill is closed, where are they going to get this land?

Another thing, the wildlife do not feed in dense forest areas where in the first place there is nothing for them to eat and never will be. They hide in dense forests and feed in open areas such as meadows and the farmers' grainfield. Matter of fact, they can be quite brazen about the latter.

The best hunting areas are not the dense forest areas as many people believe, but the open areas such as the logged over areas. Matter of fact, my father has for many years shot his elk and deer a short distance from the logging camp he works in. Also his fellow workers feel they have a better chance of getting their meat there than other areas.

Also the large companies such as Potlatch Forests, Inc., have a vast fire protection service which works with the Forest Service, in clearing out dead lumber which is a hazard in any forest and also their employees stand by on call to fight fire in case of fire. Only people who really don't know would condemn these companies and the people who work for them. Naturally the beauty of the countryside is destroyed for years to come after an area has been logged over; we don't like it but on the other hand you can't eat the forest the way Mother Nature gave it to us, or provide our children with a college education, or provide the men of our communities with a job to provide the first two of these necessities.

For these reasons Mrs. Pfost, we are against this bill, and therefore we hope you consider as carefully as you have in other matters in the past for the people of the State of Idaho.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE D. MARTIN.
EFFIE E. MARTIN.
W. A. MARTIN.
Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT A. ADAMSON.

ABERDEEN, WASH., *November 16, 1961.*

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: As a professional forester, I would like to express my objections to S. 174 as passed by the Senate. I would also appreciate your inclusion of my position into the record of field hearings of your House Public Lands Subcommittee on S. 174 since I have been unable to attend any hearings.

I am not opposed to a wilderness system since I appreciate wild areas myself. I do feel very strongly, however, that productive, commercial forest land should be excluded wherever possible. When one lives as close as I do to the Olympic National Park, where many thousands of acres of timberland have been unwisely set aside for a single-purpose use, and sees the tremendous volume of prime timber decaying, one can not help but oppose further unwise single-purpose proposals.

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Although I do not see "eye to eye" with the Forest Service at all times, I do believe that they have administered our Federal lands very fairly under their multiple-use policy which does provide very adequately for wilderness areas. They have the professional land managers who are most capable of evaluating forest use and I feel that the Congress can entrust the administration of our national forests to them.

Yours very truly,

JAMES S. MATTHIAS.

OCTOBER 25, 1961.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS PFOST: Will you please include my letter as part of the record in favor of the wilderness bill at the hearing your committee will conduct at McCall October 30 and 31.

I have been a Scoutmaster and have worked with boys in the out of doors in the beautiful State of Idaho. I have also seen the scars left by those who have not honored or cared what was left for the future generations to see and enjoy.

I would hope that we as a people would preserve our primitive areas, its watersheds and beauty and all wildlife in its natural habitat, that those who come after us may have the same wonderful heritage we have had. There are so few spots which have escaped the inroads of civilization, that we in Idaho, should hold to those few which our State does still possess.

I urge you to support the wilderness bill.

Respectfully submitted.

F. GLEN MCDONALD.

NAMPA, IDAHO.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *November 3, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Imperative that S. 174, the wilderness bill recently passed our Senate, be recommended for passage in the House immediately by your committee. Something must be done now or the American people will lose their wilderness heritage.

MARGARET MCKENNY, *President,*
Olympia Audubon Society.
J. M. PETERSON, *Vice President.*

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 27, 1961.*

Re wilderness bill.

GRACIE PFOST,
Lewiston, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Let us all look ahead and preserve what we have left. Please give the wilderness bill your support.

Sincerely,

RUTH MCMIKLE.

AMES, IOWA, *November 13, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: The undersigned asks that this record of support for the wilderness bill (S. 174) be attached to the hearing record.

It is my assumption that there are large interests that will seek to kill this bill in committee for it represents a threat to the ability of many to capitalize on the use of public lands for personal gain. This is a bill that will guarantee the lands to future generations and as such is merely one of implementation since the land is already in public ownership.

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The lessons of Cape Cod and Padre Island illustrate the futility of past ultraconservatism when it comes to the protection of these public lands so I hope Congress, through your committee, will be wise enough, farsighted enough and be able to stand up to tremendous pressure being brought to bear with the resulting favorable enactment of the wilderness bill.

It was needed 10 years ago—let's at least get it done now now before additional inroads are made.

Cordially,

KEITH A. MCNUBLEN.

AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Martinsville, Ind., November 3, 1961.

Hon. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE ASPINALL: The American Camping Association officially endorses the wilderness bill, S. 174 and wishes to be recorded in support of it.

We feel strongly that there is a great need for protecting the wilderness areas now remaining in our United States. Now is the time to stop the inroads being made to reduce the size and quality of the wilderness areas.

Millions of children attend our organized camps each summer. Many more millions of people travel and are attracted to the adventures of the out of doors. Older boys and girls are given a chance to enjoy a trip into the wilderness, a glorious, worthwhile experience. We must not destroy this great heritage which belongs to future generations.

The American Camping Association is the national professional organization representing the camping movement in America. Its members are leaders in church camps, private camps, the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America, and other youth-serving agency camps.

The passage of the wilderness bill is of vital importance to present and future generations and we urge its adoption.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY J. MICHAELS, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

As natives of Michigan and Maine, we have seen the results of logging operations, under both poor and good management. As residents of Washington, we have also seen the results of management practices that are considered to be as good as any existing. From such observations and considerable travel in wilderness areas, it is quite evident that preservation of any of the small remaining areas of complete wilderness and logging operations, even of the fringes or valleys, are absolutely incompatible.

These areas are used for recreation by a vastly greater number of people than the opponents would like known as evidenced by the number of cars seen at start of trails and people met, even many miles in. Although there is a lot of unpopulated area per person in the State, people are concentrated here because walking through slash, areas cutover even many years ago, or over eroded logging roads is no substitute for what is here nor will it ever be.

We are not hermits or emotional esthetics but a part of a large cross section of the entire population. We urge the passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. MILLER, Jr.

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RALPH C. MILLER-MILLER LOGGING CO.,
Boise, Idaho, November 16, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I am writing you in opposition to S. 174, the wilderness bill and requesting that it be included in the record of the hearing on S. 174.

I have been engaged in logging in Idaho for the past 15 years. Selective logging of Forest Service timber for Boise Cascade and the Sawtooth Lumber Co. I have logged for the Sawtooth Lumber Co. right in the area of one of the proposed areas included in the wilderness bill. I see in no way how it has harmed the country for future generations, but has helped develop our State by logging ripe timber that will die or be lost by fire or insects. It has protected our timberlands by access into them for fir and insect control and given the common man a chance to enjoy the beauty and use of our wilderness areas at no harm.

Sincerely,

RALPH C. MILLER.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 5, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please list me and nine-tenths of this community as opposed to the present wilderness bill as it now stands. Due in part to the fact that since the great majority of the forest fires are caused by lightning and not human carelessness, our opponents in claiming to protect our forests defeat their claim through the measures they employ. We need roads into those areas so as to be able to fight these fires that are sure to happen. We do, though, suggest that measures be taken for better supervision of both timbermen and mining operations in view of less destruction of young trees and making the terrain less impassable—leaving it smoother than is the present usual practice.

I also express my sympathy in the loss of your husband.

Very truly yours,

R. L. NELSON (miner).

NICHOLS CORE DRILLING CO., INC.,
Boise, Idaho, November 6, 1961.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As a citizen interested in public affairs, and as a businessman interested in economic development and growth, I feel compelled to write concerning the wilderness bill, S. 174, 87th Congress, 1st session.

The statement of policy within this bill has great merit, and deserves support from all; however, the provisions written into this bill ignore one of our great American precepts—"Promote the general welfare."

To begin with, only a small minority would be able to use and enjoy the natural areas involved. Mr. and Mrs. Average J. Doe and their families are neither financially able nor rugged enough physically to participate in a venture into these vast areas.

Secondly, the multiple use of public lands, which has been a prime and noble objective of governmental departments and agencies on all levels for the past several decades, should not now be "tossed out the window." To exclude forever all exploration for, and development of, the untapped resources of these areas, totaling slightly over 50,000 square miles, certainly does not fit with the American way of life.

To allow waste, destruction, and ravages of the remaining natural areas and resources within this country must not be allowed, but with proper controls and management there need be none of these while developing and harvesting these resources. In fact, with modern practices, both timber and grazing land have been improved, as well as habitats for fish and game, while making use of some of the resources of public lands now serving multiple use.

Present needs for additional power are increasing rapidly, and 10 years from now, unless more is developed rapidly, the shortage will be critical, and our economy will certainly feel the impact.

It is a known fact that much undeveloped power lies within the wilderness areas, as well as grazing land, timber, and minerals.

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In my business, I have worked with governmental agencies as well as private concerns in exploring a good many wilderness areas, having employed pack trains, boats, and helicopters, depending upon terrain and conditions encountered. Included among our clients are the Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Idaho State Fish and Game Department, several public power agencies, private power concerns, and mining interests.

I have been a witness to the fruits resulting from the development of some of the resources in primitive, wild places. Timber has been harvested with a reforestation planting program improving present stands over the virgin timber originally harvested. Grass seeding has improved and added to the forage, accommodating domestic livestock in addition to improving that for wildlife. Harnessing of wild streams has provided great amounts of power, brought vegetation and life to thousands of acres of arid desert, and provided new and wonderful recreation areas, with picnic, camping, boating, and fishing where none existed before. It is also fact that during World War II, tungsten, a vital and scarce mineral, was found and produced at the edge of Idaho's primitive area.

I am not an expert qualified to estimate the economic value contained in the natural resources locked up in the wilderness areas, but have a good deal of experience through both work and recreation in uninhabited, primitive areas, not confined to, but more particularly in, the State of Idaho. I do know that it would be a gross error to pass a measure with the restrictions and limitations contained in the wilderness bill, S. 174, which would seriously hamper the future growth of the West.

I have some excellent pictures taken during some of our projects in these remote areas, which I would consent to show or be used in a review of this measure.

This is a plea to you to study and weigh carefully the many consequences involved in this issue, and then recommend amendments which will qualify it to "Promote the general welfare."

Respectfully yours,

ALVIN P. NICHOLS.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS,
Eugene, Oreg., November 4, 1961.

Representative GRACE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: Since it was impossibble for me to appear in person at the recent hearing at McCall, Idaho, may I request that this statement be made a part of the printed record of the hearing.

May I record for myself, and I am sure for a host of others who feel strongly but who find it difficult to express themselves, emphatic support of S. 174, the wilderness bill. I have followed the course of this legislation from the beginning, have seen it revised and rewritten to meet legitimate objections until practically everyone is satisfied but those who are fundamentally opposed to all such legislation, indeed to any effective restraint on the exploitation of public lands. The reasons given by opposing commercial interests (far from unanimous) for opposing the bill are generally to provisions not in this bill, often not even in earlier versions, and represent not so much opposition to this bill as to all such legislation.

The urgent need of protection for existing dedicated wilderness such as is provided by this bill has many times been stated—I have stated some of them at previous hearings. This urgency has increased tremendously during the 5 years that this legislation has been under consideration. Areas of irreplaceable scenic, scientific, and recreational value are constantly being irreversibly altered. Even though this bill adds not an acre to the dedicated wilderness of the Nation, the destruction or "development" of such areas increases the pressure on, and danger to, wilderness presently dedicated but dedicated merely by administrative regulation which any secretary (or chief of the forest) can by the stroke of a pen alter or completely revoke.

Your committee is no doubt aware that from the beginning of attempts to conserve the natural resources of the Nation, interests seeking to exploit these resources for their own profit have fought such conservation measures. They still

do and there is no reason not to expect their continued opposition. It is the responsibility, and opportunity, of an enlightened far-seeing Congress to take this attitude into account and to protect the best interest of all the people. I feel sure that your committee will follow such a course.

Sincerely,

KARL W. ONTHANK.

RICHLAND, WASH., *November 3, 1961.*

DEAR SIRS: I believe that the House should pass the wilderness bill. I would like to go on record as a taxpayer and voter of Washington State that I want the U.S. Congress to pass the wilderness bill. We have enough erosion and desert.

Sincerely,

MARYDE FAHEY ORR.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *November 4, 1961.*

Representative WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to express my approval of the wilderness bill, now being considered by your committee, as a necessary step in the direction toward adequate protection of our heritage of natural resources.

The misstatements made by opponents of this bill, and of the wilderness area concept generally, are given wide publicity. I do not wish to suggest that these misstatements are maliciously inspired. I believe that most of these people at least are conscientiously and sincerely taking a position. Yet so much muddle-headed thinking is so often evidenced, over and over again, that we who appreciate wilderness values must in our turn patiently repeat, over and over again, the simple facts of the matter in the hopes that those conscientious and sincere persons among our opponents and among the general public will eventually listen with their minds as well as with their ears.

The land resources in wilderness areas are being used.

Dedication of land to wilderness areas does not lock up resources and prevent their being used—in itself it represents the most valuable use of those particular resources which would otherwise be destroyed.

Wilderness utilization of certain forest lands is a consistent and legitimate part of the multiple-use program for national forest lands.

Wilderness use of lands does create values. These values are both monetary and nonmonetary in nature.

The values derived from wilderness areas can be realized annually for an indefinite period of time if the wilderness character of the land is preserved. In the long run the total value created by the wilderness use of these dedicated areas will most assuredly be greater than the values which would have been created by alternative uses which resulted in the immediate destruction or substantial alteration of these forest, land, and water resources.

It is requested that this letter be made a part of the written record of the hearings held on the wilderness bill by your committee on October 30–31 at McCall, Idaho; November 1 at Montrose, Colo.; and November 6 at Sacramento, Calif.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD A. OSBORNE.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 17, 1961.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We, as citizens of the United States of America and residents of Idaho, protest the enactment of the proposed wilderness bill (S. 174) as the future of our State is so dependent on the undeveloped resources; namely, minerals, timber, grazing, and recreation. This past season of fires demonstrated the urgent need for access roads into these areas. We do enjoy our forests and do

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visit them with many thousands of other outdoor-loving people, but we could not afford a paid guide to lead us.

Let us take a sensible view on this wilderness thing as integrated multiple use serves all the people, not just the birdwatchers.

Sincerely,

EDGAR L. PARKS.

PARK CITY, MONT., *October 26, 1961.*

Re national wilderness bill hearings, McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

Representative ASPINALL,
Grand Junction, Colo.

DEAR SIR: I strongly recommend that the Senate bill 174 be amended by adding as subparagraph (8) to section C subsection (C):

"(8) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding lands within the Wilderness System shall continue to be open to prospecting and subject to location and entry in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing mineral laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto."

Yours very truly,

HENRY C. PAYER.

A RESOLUTION BY THE PEND OREILLE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE OPPOSING PASSAGE OF THE WILDERNESS BILL

Whereas the Pend Oreille County Development League is a countywide organization comprised of members from various chambers of commerce, granges, and sportsmen's associations in the county; and

Whereas Pend Oreille County is situated in the northeast corner of the State of Washington, and is principally a mountainous and heavily timbered area; and

Whereas in this county, much of which is in national forest, a person can travel on endless backroads and trails for as many miles as he would want to travel to enjoy the mountains, streams, lakes, trees, and wild animals, without seeing enough desecration by man to upset anyone's aesthetic enjoyment of nature all without any part of the county being a designated wilderness area; and

Whereas experience in this county shows that recreational use of remote areas is greatly increased when it is made easily accessible by forest roads; and

Whereas it is grossly unfair and unjust for special interest groups in urban areas to force closure of large blocs of western land to any substantial beneficial use, thereby depriving residents of towns and counties adjacent to these areas from means of improving their economic status, all for the benefit of a select few persons who have the money, the time, the physical strength, and the interest in the type of recreation afforded by a wilderness area; and

Whereas the establishment of a wilderness area prohibits the development and use of mineral and timber resources, the loss of which will, in time, deprive the people of the United States of untold millions of dollars in benefits that could be derived from these resources; and

Whereas the designation of large areas of land as restricted "wilderness areas" is an arbitrary and capricious misuse of the power of the Federal Government to give special privileges to a select few at the expense of a large number of people and business enterprises: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Pend Oreille County Development League, That Members of the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to vote in opposition to the wilderness bill for the reason that it is contrary to the best interests of the majority of people in the United States.

Passed and approved this 4th day of November 1961.

LAWRENCE GRAPE, *President.*
DORIS KINGERY, *Secretary.*

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CHALIS, IDAHO, *November 6, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to go on record as being opposed to the wilderness bill in either its past or amended form. It is in my opinion, erroneous, misleading, and an entirely needless piece of legislation. It is undemoncratic, and it would have an adverse effect on the economy of our State and our Nation.

I say it is needless legislation because we already have these areas set aside as being administered so as to preserve them in a primeval, wilderness state. The creation of a wilderness system could add nothing to the primitive and wilderness areas as they are presently being administered by the U.S. Forest Service. At its best it could only mean the creation of another governing agency acting in duplicate of others already in existence.

Such legislation would be termed "undemocratic" as it would favor the few who are "wilderness" minded, and can afford the time and expense involved in a pack trip into these areas. The masses of people in search of recreation are hardly interested in areas that cannot be reached by automobiles to make it possible to take their families along.

Such a wilderness system, as now proposed, would have an adverse effect on the economy of our State and Nation, as it tends to incorporate into a "blanket" wilderness system, millions of acres, huge tracts of which have never been inventoried, in an effort to determine their true worth. Once withdrawn into such a system, there is little likelihood that any of these acres would ever be released to other uses. True, the wilderness bill has now been amended to read that where other uses have long been established and now exist, such uses shall continue to exist. However, I am firmly convinced that once these areas are taken into such a wilderness system, it would not be long before the governing agency would see fit to exclude these uses as they would be in direct conflict with most peopels' concept of a true wilderness area.

I would seriously question the sincerity and motives of those who are prompted to propose such legislation. Do they do so with the best interests of our people and country at heart? Or are their motives of a more selfish nature, and do they seek only to errect a "monument," so to speak, to themselves and their tenure in the U.S. Senate. I would urge of you to do all in your power, and take all action necessary to defeat the proposed wilderness bill, S. 174.

Very truly yours,

PIERO PIVA.

ELLENSBURG, WASH., *November 6, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: Please insert this letter in the hearing record for the McCall, Idaho, hearing on the wilderness bill, S. 174, which was held October 30 and 31.

S. 174, the recently passed Senate bill, is a truly fine piece of conservation legislation and should be acted favorably upon in the House of Representatives—without harmful modification or change as advocated by certain mining and timber interests.

The proposed wilderness bill had undergone many changes and has emerged through several years of debate and discussion and yet has withstood the acid tests that would have killed most conservation measures. Supporters have been consistent in writing letters and appearing at hearings to convey their backing of the bill.

I would like to say that more people than ever before have become aware of our "vanishing wilderness" problem and have swamped the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with an avalanche of requests for the passage of the bill.

The new wilderness bill, as passed by the Senate last year is deserving of our all-out support. Formerly, almost every newspaper in the State of Washington editorialized against the wilderness bill. Enclosed is a copy of an editorial in favor of the bill which appeared in the Wenatchee Daily World. This same editorial was printed in full a week later in the Ellensburg Record. Please insert the enclosed editorial in the hearing record.

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To many of us, this indicates a swing in northwest editorial outlook on a resource that was formerly taken for granted, pooh-poohed and neglected. It is exhilerating to see the Wenatchee Daily World take this latest stand as they were formerly very opposed to any wilderness legislation, as was the Ellensburg Record. It is significant to note the World editor says the following: "We like the wilderness bill because it establishes a timetable for action on setting aside wilderness areas." This is especially encouraging to we who have worked so long and hard for the passage of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. YVONNE PRATER.

IDAHO STATE COLLEGE,
Pocatello, Idaho, October 25, 1961.

Memorandum: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.
From: Albert Van S. Pulling, Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho.
Re wilderness bill hearings.

In conformity with instructions, copies of my opinions are submitted herewith. I will attend the hearings at McCall, Idaho, October 30, 31, and the Honorable Gracie Pfost will be given an extra copy of this memorandum shortly before the hearings begin.

I strongly favor the wilderness bill in the form that it passed the Senate.

Possibly I should mention that, in addition to representing a local sportsmen's organization, I am a professional natural resources specialist. My degrees were earned at the New York State College of Forestry, and the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources. My undergraduate work was largely general forestry, with a senior year start on game management. My master's work was pretty much game management, with a smattering in recreational management. I took the course work and scientific languages toward the doctor of science, but it was done during the famous depression when I did not have a full-time job. With many others I was more or less clubbed into a Government biologist's job in 1933, and I dropped the graduate work for good.

My experience includes 15 years as a Federal biologist, and 22 years of collegiate teaching, the last 13 of which have been here at Idaho State College. Now 70, I am forcibly retired, but am still teaching a single course—Camping and campcraft in our physical education department. My past teaching was largely in biology. Without details, I will further note that my travel in the United States, Canada, and Europe has been extensive. This includes 16 months in France during World War I. I have also done considerable writing, some of it published within board covers.

Getting to the basic reasons for this memorandum, I suggest that all a well-informed person needs do, is to carefully read the bill, and attempt interpretation.

The published opposition, as I view it, is partially political, and more absurd than sincere. Some extreme Republicans (I am Republican but "mugwumpish"), just dislike the bill because Senator Church pushed it. There are further oppositionists from the intensely commercial group. These refuse to admit that Idaho is not basically a commercial State. Some of these people come from commercial States, because they either liked Idaho, or were failures and are trying a different range. Instead of accepting Idaho as Idaho, they are trying to make it into a pitiful replica of New Jersey or Kansas. Idaho—like Montana and Wyoming—is different and should stay that way. I chose Idaho after my work—forgetting Canada and Europe—caused me to have voting residences in New York, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, and Nevada. I liked every place I have lived or visited except France and Nevada, with Utah really down to the nadir of hell. Idaho is tops, admitting that the magnificent State is substantially superior to many of the people—both native and imported—who inhabit it.

Passage of the wilderness bill will give some protection from these pure (or impure) commercialists, while it favors the logical development of the natural resources as they should be developed.

Returning to the absurd opposition, these "locking up" statements are the lowest. It locks nothing—logging, grazing, camping, hunting, and on ad nauseam—and favors most of these activities. It would restrict the utterly despicable dredge mining, and the miners have been so obnoxious in this area that I

do not care what happens to them. A new dredge mining operation has started up in the Caribou Basin area, and it is, or recently was, out of conformity with the Dredge Mining Protection Act.

Reserving lands for the rich is equally absurd. I have had a small salary—now I do not have that—but I get into the present primitive areas that (I hope) will soon be wilderness area. I will ride into the Salmon Middlefork for about 10 days about November 18. One gets what he wants, within reason. A congenital drunk manages to stay drunk. A cigarette fiend will smoke whether or not he eats. To enjoy certain luxuries, one must make a few sacrifices. I have horses and canoes and a horse trailer and canoe trailer. Contrarily, I own no car but a light truck and no outboards, "tote gotes," or even a television outfit. I get where I get with simple equipment, sweat, and skill. Too many are too lazy to sweat, or too dumb to develop the skills—or both. This fits in with the American way of life, and the physical unfitness of which we are so proud. Our insane education is part of the picture.

Reasonable restriction of space suggests that I mention only one more item: the fact that wilderness bill provisions—mild as they are—affect Government lands only. These lands in Idaho do not belong to Idaho citizens. The Wall Street broker or the Union Pacific news butcher, has the same rights on these lands as the rancher whose home corral joins them. We who live near these lands have advantages in exercising our rights. The great masses of our population are becoming more and more aware of the importance of their public lands. Restrictions will steadily become more stringent. It is useless to fight what is reasonable. The voting public itself could become unreasonable with little urging. Every year there are certain nudges suggesting that all grazing be prohibited on national forest lands. This would be absurd, but no more absurd than the extreme opposite views of the ultra commercialists.

Finally, since public lands are concerned, the public is overwhelmingly in favor of the wilderness bill. My life has been devoted to the study and practice of wild land economics. I have no personal interests that are remotely financially favored by the wilderness bill. I am sure that the country in general and Idaho in particular will profit from its passage. If the extreme commercialists feel that it will cramp them if this bill becomes law, I suggest that they migrate. There are plenty of States that the wilderness bill does not affect, and they are just crawling with commercialism. Idaho should remain Idaho, and the wilderness bill will help it to so remain.

ALBERT VAN S. PULLING.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 17, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Subcommittee Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: My name is Eli Rapaich. I am a lawyer residing at Lewiston, Idaho. I am president of District No. 2 of the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

It was not possible for me to make a statement at the McCall hearing because of the number of witnesses that wanted to speak for the record.

I am in favor of the passage of Senate bill 174. I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the record of your hearings.

Sincerely yours,

ELI RAPAICH.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing you to express my views regarding the wilderness bill, S. 174. In the first place may I state that I have no objection to the setting aside of certain areas as wilderness provided they are not too large as to present expensive problems of fire and insect control, and provided it is quite definitely proven that their highest use is wilderness. This means that I think a thorough study of other values should be made before any area is so classified.

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Reasonably, I feel that legislation specifically setting up a wilderness system is unnecessary. However, if the NORRC and your subcommittee feel that it has merit it should like to see S. 174 further amended to (1) exclude the unstudied primitive areas of national forests from the system, (2) to require positive action by Congress rather than simply a veto action to disapprove the President's recommendation, and (3) by some means or another require that intensive studies of mineral and timber resource values be conducted before these areas are included.

Also I question whether it is wise to permanently classify as wilderness and include in the system the nearly 90 percent of the roadless areas in our national parks. The demand for family-type recreation may require that roads be extended in the national parks so that more people may more fully enjoy the recreational benefits of areas that are presently roadless and undeveloped.

And above all I think that local people should be consulted through local hearings in order that they may be given an opportunity to express their views as to the use of the Federal lands which are so important a part of the economy of the Western States.

Your subcommittee is to be congratulated on your action in this regard, to get to the grassroots and hear from the people intimately acquainted and concerned with the use of these lands.

I wish this letter to be made a part of your committee's hearing record. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. RAUCH.

FEDERAL WAY, WASH., *November 2, 1961.*

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please register my request for passage of the wilderness bill, S. 174. I object to Commissioner Cole's viewpoint as expressed in the enclosed clipping. He speaks only for himself—not the mass of the people of Washington. We are very conscious of our beautiful forests as historical, cultural, recreational, and through tourists, economic assets. We want to preserve them in their natural state. I understand that Oregon now has more marketable timber than 20 years ago. Why the need to cut new areas?

Yours truly,

EDWARD U. RAYMOND.

(COMMITTEE NOTE.—In accordance with committee policy, the clipping may be found in the file.)

LEWISTOWN, IDAHO, *November 15, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PROST,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I wish to be on record as against S. 174. I feel it is premature in that its passing would only favor recreation. The multiple-use concept should be given complete study before we lock up an area for a long period before it can be reviewed.

The majority of the land in our State is owned by public agencies. We now receive a token payment from the resources of these lands in lieu of taxes. If we are to progress we must use every available resource. We can't do this by locking up large areas that will return a small amount of dollars to our economy. The tourist traffic in Yellowstone Park would be very small if we stopped the people at the entrance and told them, "from here on you must travel on foot or horseback." Several months ago I read an item in a paper wherein an administrative officer at Glacier Park requested funds to build additional roads so the tourist could see more of the scenic spots and it would also serve to bring more tourists to the park. The Chief of the Forest Service admits the lack of roads increases the loss from fires and eliminates the possibility of salvage operations.

The dollar volume from tourists comes from families, not from individuals or groups on an expedition of mountain climbing, boat trips down the Salmon or treks into the wilderness area. Why in the name of Idaho do we want to lock up our resources so a few outsiders can, when they feel like going back to Daniel

SRP03298

Boone's time, spend a vacation in such a vast wilderness. At our present rate of development we will have enough remote areas for a long time to satisfy the needs of those that wish to get away from it all. It would be much better to propose legislation that the Federal Government would turn over more of the land in Idaho to Idaho.

Yours very truly,

AL. ROSHOLT.

MILWAUKEE LAND CO.,
Seattle, Wash., November 17, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I wish to register my opposition to Senate bill 174, which is referred to as the wilderness bill, and ask that this objection be made part of the record of the hearing that were recently held at McCall, Idaho, October 30 and 31.

I understand the record will remain open until November 20, 1961.

Under the present multiple-use concept that has been developed by the U.S. Forest Service, I feel that the purposes for which the Senate bill 174 were designed will be completely fulfilled and at the same time valuable stands of commercial timber, deposits of ore, and other valuable resources will remain available for development when needed.

Under the various wilderness area bills that have been proposed and under Senate bill 174, large areas of valuable resources would be locked up forever, and as a matter of fact, would be closed to the majority of the people in the United States, and actually made available only to a very few who are inclined to hike and camp in remote areas.

In the States of Idaho and Montana, the proposed Bitteroot Wilderness Area would deprive the people of that area of future employment and our Government of income from the orderly development of natural resources. The greatest service that you can do for the people of the State of Idaho, who have elected you to the position that you so ably perform, would be to oppose any form of wilderness bill and insist that the recreational values of lands in the National Forest Service be developed by the Forest Service under their multiple-use policy.

I am the general manager of the Milwaukee Land Co., a subsidiary company of the Milwaukee Railroad, who own approximately 100,000 acres of timberland in north Idaho. I know from personal experience the losses that can be sustained in timber due to fire and insect attacks, and certainly large areas that would be locked up under the proposed wilderness area without adequate roads could be completely lost to these causes with no change of salvage, whereas under the Forest Service policy, this is not so likely to happen.

I was unable to attend the hearings at McCall, Idaho, and again ask that this letter be made part of the records for that hearing.

Very truly yours,

R. G. SACKERSON, *General Manager.*

NAMPA, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I was unable to attend the congressional hearing at McCall but want you to know that, as a teacher of taxonomy of wild flowers—at the college of Idaho, I am very interested in seeing the wilderness bill passed. Please add my name to your record of those for the bill. Thank you.

HELENE B. SALTZER.

NOTE.—Helene is Mrs. Joseph Saltzer.

CLARKSTON, WASH., *November 15, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am writing to you relative to the creating of a wilderness area in the present Selway-Bitterroot primitive area.

There are nearly 2 million acres in this area. The Forest Service wishes to put over a million acres of this timberland into a wilderness area. Since Federal regulations prohibit the building of roads, cutting timber, establishment of

SRP03299

resorts, campgrounds, public service facilities, et cetera, a wilderness area is thus limited for use by only a few people.

I think that the proposed area is entirely too large. If the area proposed was cut in half it would still leave over a billion feet of timber in the area. The acreage would be about 70 miles long and from 10 to 60 miles wide containing about 13,000 square miles.

To me, a lumber worker in the State of Idaho, it appears as though if this bill S. 174 was to pass, instead of promoting the economy of the State, it would hinder it very much. Many small operators of mills would go out of business if their supply of timber was cut off. What about fire protection? What about the average person that likes to hunt, fish, camp out, and so forth? They would be denied the right to this area. I think it would promote distress areas and surely we have enough of those in the Nation today.

I urge you to oppose this bill in the best interests of your home State, as well as the Nation.

Thank you.

H. E. SCHMIDT.

OROFINO, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST.
House Interior Committee, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I am a retired civil service employee writing in opposition to S. 174, wilderness bill. My service encompassed 37 years with the U.S. Forest Service during 4 years of which I was a technical adviser to the National Park Service at Mount Rainier, Glacier, and Yellowstone National Parks.

My objections to the bill are listed herewith:

1. It removes use and planning decision from land managers on the ground and gives it to Congress.
2. The bill is not specific in language as to aims and eventual results as is shown by conflicting interpretations as given at committee hearings.
3. The full report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee should be appraised before any further action is taken.
4. The need for more wilderness areas has not been demonstrated. In spite of the vast increase in outdoor recreation use, there are still many thousands of acres in national parks in the West which, according to friends in the National Park Service, are never visited by other than National Park Service employees.
5. If more wilderness areas are needed in the future, that is the time to establish them. The present Federal lands will not be ravaged in the meantime.

It is respectfully requested that this letter be placed in the record.

Respectfully yours,

MARVIN C. RILEY.

LONGVIEW FIBRE CO.,
Longview, Wash., November 8, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: The recent committee hearings held on S. 174 in several of the Western States have stimulated me to speak out in opposition to a bill which would allow the taking of a resource from a State or region without due consideration given to the people of the region who will be most affected.

Without being wordy, may I state that I am in favor of the wilderness principle which would reserve some areas untouched by human enterprises. However, the establishment of such areas should be made by well-informed people, and only after public hearings have been held to determine the will of the people.

I am against the provisions of S. 174 and I would appreciate your including this opinion in the record of your hearings.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

W. LEE ROBINSON,
Manager, Timber Department.

COLVILLE, WASH., *November 15, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like to state my opposition to bill S. 174 on which you recently held hearings in McCall, Idaho.

Like most citizens of our great Nation, I am not opposed to wilderness as such, as I have spent many enjoyable weeks in our national forest primitive and wilderness areas.

I am a forester by profession and I believe very strongly in the multiple-use concept of land management. I also am a strong believer in conservation of our natural resources.

Bill S. 174 is a preservation bill rather than a conservation bill. It will commit many acres of our forest land to a near single useage which most of our citizens will be unable to utilize.

Another serious aspect of this is the disruption of the economic units which have traditionally depended on our Federal natural resources for raw materials. The local people who have been depending on these areas for furnishing raw materials such as timber, minerals, and grazing will have very little voice in determining the location or extent of these areas. The only voice they will have is through their Senators and Representatives, and these Congressmen from the Western States, where the majority of the proposed acres are, are definitely in the minority in our House and Senate.

I do not believe this legislation is in the best public interest particularly for the residents of the Western States.

Very sincerely,

ROYCE E. SATTERLEE.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *November 16, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: In response to your invitation to write and represent my views, I am taking this opportunity to present my position on the wilderness bill.

My position is negative as far as the bill reads now; however, the wilderness concept is sound basically. The present bill is unsatisfactory because of the size and scope of area it includes. The primitive areas should be excluded until complete surveys have been accomplished and the areas proven wilderness. There are no estimates on timber volume and type, possible ore deposits, and other values which they might contain.

Another point of controversy is the type of recreation facilities the public wants and needs. Surveys have shown that while the public talks about true wilderness they demand factors which are far from what wilderness can give. Today, and for many years to come, the areas that are wild now will remain in that capacity.

I feel the area under the wilderness bill should be smaller with the provision that, at later dates, other areas can be included as they represent themselves truly fit for this classification as defined and determined by professional land managers.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. SCHMITT.

P.S.—I would like to have my opinion included in the congressional record.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 6, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I wish to go on record as opposing the wilderness bill (S. 174) for the following reasons:

I believe there should be some areas set aside as wilderness. However, I feel there are already adequate areas of wilderness in the national forests and the national parks without setting aside any additional areas. Also, I want to be sure that we do not make it impossible or too difficult to develop the natural

SRP03301

resources of national forests which we are going to need for the future. I feel that the national forests have done a reasonably good job of setting aside wilderness areas and that no new law is needed to assure an adequate area of wilderness.

I trust that you will carefully consider this very important question and will vote against the passage of S. 174.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER H. SCHNABEL.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 7, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PROST: I'm confused. For the last couple of months I've been reading the Kellogg Evening News and I've read where the "majority of the people" are going to be deprived of their rights if the wilderness bill passes. If this is true the majority of the people of the United States are loggers or miners (not the working type but the owning type).

You have been to Kellogg. You have seen how the mining companies have taken care of the natural resources of this State. Great care has been taken to get all of the minerals out of the ground (at the cost of killing all the timber in the region and polluting the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River). This is a good example of multiple use of our lands?

It seems pretty obvious to me. Those against S. 174 are those that might lose a chance to make a pile of money from the land. Those for S. 174 would probably gain nothing except a chance to have a place to picnic, camp, hunt, fish, or hike in an area about like it was created. Maybe they would never use it. But it would be nice to know it was there, no matter how small.

I realize money is a big consideration in any election and the companies are much more liable to donate but I think the votes are a bigger consideration and the majority of them do not come from companies.

I believe the majority of the people of Idaho are for the wilderness bill, I am,

Respectfully,

R. SCRAFFORD.

SANDPOINT, IDAHO, *November 8, 1961.*

GRACIE PROST,
Washington, D.C.:

I'd like to add my voice to those favoring the wilderness bill.

I've traveled through the proposed area and was impressed with its beauty and isolation.

Surely this small area can be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Moneywise, I believe we might benefit more in the future from this bill than from letting industry have its way.

Yours truly,

W. N. SHERWOOD.

SCOTT PAPER CO.,
WEST COAST DIVISION,
Everett, Wash., November 17, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PROST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: In reference to the hearings on S. 174, national wilderness preservation system, it is requested that you enter this objection to the bill as now passed in the Senate and in the hearing record.

S. 174, as now passed by the Senate, proposes to establish for long periods of time areas of land in a nonmanageable category. Except for the unusual areas of solid rock supporting no vegetation, the areas of forest and other vegetative growth need management if they are to continue in their respective present conditions. It is, therefore, suggested that the method of handling areas of this nature be consistent with land management procedures and that no area be set aside with the hope that it will continue forever as it now is.

It is, therefore, requested that the present bill—S. 174—be amended so that the land management personnel responsible for these lands be given the task of managing them as conditions warrant so that the resources, both economic and esthetic, may continue to contribute to the economy of the United States.

SRP03302

In the Western States it is essential that every acre of land contribute to its greatest coordinated use.

You have had submitted many proposed amendments which would permit the administering departments to so manage these wild lands. It is therefore strongly urged that proper amendments be made to S. 174 which would eliminate the long-term inflexible provisions now in S. 174.

The needs of the economy of the Western States change daily and the resources that will be administered under the wilderness system must through the years be administered in such a way that this resource can continue to contribute to the economy.

Thank you very much for your interest in this proposal and for the earnest consideration you are giving to the bill so that it will contain constructive provision for improvement when submitted for House consideration.

Sincerely yours,

T. R. SHELDON, *Manager of Woodlands.*

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., *November 4, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PFOST: We urge you to vote for passage of the wilderness bill (S. 174) which has passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote.

We are members of a hiking club, and we note with dismay the constant inroads upon natural resources. Commercial interests and freeways are invading areas of natural beauty with no consideration for the need of people to have green areas and pure air to breathe. Gas exhausts are destroying plant and animal life.

We request that you make this letter a part of the record urging the passage of this bill by the House.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter in the interest of conservation.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK SHIRADO.

CLARKSTON, WASH., *November 13, 1961.*

Representative WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: As our final date has arrived on our opposition against wilderness bill S. 174, I take this opportunity to state I do oppose it on these reasons which I feel are of little value to the majority of the citizens of America. I feel that further burdens to the taxpayer are unnecessarily childish. Our (Forest Service) is doing a very good job as is so why not leave these Federal lands under their restrictions and supervision. I have studied the Congressional Records written by Senator Frank Church and find them failing in several parts. Also I cannot approve of lands being locked up for big sportsmen which would become more hazardous to fires and vegetation depletion by bugs and moths. I feel it is quite juvenile of (Senator Church) and all who would proceed further with bill S. 174 for these purposes he so mentions. Sixty-two years of experience in farming, logging, and mining has not convinced me as yet we are blind to the effect of this needed wilderness acreage, of 55 millions. Seven million acres are quite enough with 750 million more in Federal controlled lands; 188 million acres are controlled by Forest Service and this brings a total of 938 million acres altogether. Why so many sportsmen class we multiple-uses people as gutters of the creekbeds, timber slaughterers, and farmers as evil hands of progress is beyond me. It seems as though they are the class that bite the hands that feed them. For without the farmer, cattlemen, and users of multiple-uses of natural resources our tables would be quite empty and our homes quite bare. Statistics show more game grace the hill than ever before through farming and timber cuts. Our reforesting of these lands are quite essential and many States have more timber than before through these commonsense methods. Let us all be fairminded and use our wisdom for the good of all citizens in America.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. SHULTZ.

SRP03303

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 26, 1961.*

DEAR MADAM: I would like to vote "yes" in favor of the Wilderness Act. I would like this to be on the permanent record.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD G. SISCO.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *November 16, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN: My purpose in writing you this letter is to indicate my opposition to the so-called Wilderness Act, S. 174. Your support in voting against this measure is earnestly requested. I have studied this bill as it is presently in existence and am basing my objections mainly upon the following points:

1. There does not appear to be a need for this act.
2. No constructive criticism on the present methods of operation under the Forest Service have been presented.
3. Control of lands in Idaho by representatives from other States is not deemed by me to be in the best interest of Idahoans. The same would appear to apply to other States.
4. The bill provides only veto control by elected representatives over the wishes of the Office of the President of the United States.
5. In the event bad practices of the Forest Service are to be corrected, then such defects should be pointed out; as it is, no faults have been presented.
6. Despite newspaper articles to the contrary, the bill allows present operations to continue as a monopoly-type operation and prohibits the use of certain areas by the inability to either carry one's supplies that far or to obtain the necessary permits to enter.
7. The potential threat of closure of rivers and lakes to powered transportation is a step backward rather than forward.
8. The so-called permission to prospect is ridiculous in that nothing can be done after such prospecting by the average individual unless he could whisper in the ear of the President of the United States. This means that big whispers could be heard and small whispers ignored. It smacks of class legislation.
9. The wilderness areas in Idaho do not need additional restrictions to us, the people of Idaho. In the event that they would need such protection, it is my opinion that action by the State of Idaho should initiate any reforms.
10. It is my opinion that our undeveloped areas in Idaho contain extremely rich deposits of recoverable items. In this day and age of international competition it does not appear justifiable to—for all practicable purposes—lock up our resources and thusly sterilize our abilities and efforts. Better we have them than the atom bomb destroy them.

I would appreciate your recording my opposition and these objections in the hearing information in regard to the Wilderness Act. It is my feeling that this proposed piece of legislation is entirely uncalled for. I do not believe it would make a particle of difference whether we have a Democrat as President or a Republican as President or which party controlled either or both of the legislative bodies—regardless, this bill appears to me extremely distasteful.

I have no ax to grind in making my wishes known to you. I consider myself to be at least close to an average individual. I am married, 41 years of age, have three children—one of whom is in the Armed Forces—and am making my objections known in what I consider to be, in my best judgment, the best interests of my own family and of the people of the State of Idaho.

Respectfully yours,

H. EUGENE SLADE.

TACOMA, WASH., *November 13, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE B. PFOST,
House Interior Committee,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: In reading the reports of the current controversy about wilderness area legislation, I have been disturbed by the apparent lack of concern by many proponents of the legislation for the plight of the ordinary recrea-

tionists who do not have the time or money necessary for enjoyment of wilderness areas.

I have been camping in the national parks intermittently since 1939. I recall with nostalgia the uncluttered conditions of the campgrounds 20 years ago. The statistics showing the astronomical increase in overnight camping at both the national parks and Forest Service campgrounds take on new meaning when one has to try three or four campgrounds before finding a place to spend the weekend. Like so many other people with large families,[1] camping is feasible only if we can drive to a campsite. It seems clear to me that the needs that are being met most inadequately at the present time are the needs of the literally hundreds of thousands of people who want a convenient camping facility.

The extension of the roadless areas obviously satisfies the few thousand people who can avail themselves of this opportunity. Is it fair, however, to set aside land worth millions of dollars for this small group when the inevitable consequence is the further neglect of the needs of the hundreds of thousands who cannot take advantage of these areas?

I am sure you have seen, as I have, many pictures of people enjoying wilderness areas. I have been interested to note that in most of these pictures a very large group of people with elaborate pack trains are traveling together. It is difficult to reconcile this fact with the poetic allusions to the advantages of being "alone."

In all events, the basic question seems to be, is the greatest good of the greatest number best served by permitting a few people to be alone and compelling the great mass to utilize inadequate camping facilities that our population pressures are rapidly converting into sylvan slums?

Our history has demonstrated that you and your colleagues in Congress are the best guardians of the interests of all. Accordingly, I hope that any wilderness legislation includes a provision retaining ultimate legislative responsibility with respect to each proposed wilderness area.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL C. SMITH.

CITY OF MOUNTLAKE TERRACE,
Mountlake Terrace, Wash.

DEAR SIR: I am writing concerning S. 174, wilderness bill.

As director of parks and recreation, and member of the State camping advisory committee, also presently chairman of committee on legislation for the western section of the American Camping Association, I have strong feelings concerning the preservation of open spaces.

In this age where industry, housing, and highways are gobbling up areas of natural beauty, I feel we need to stand firm and keep some areas as complete wilderness. It won't be long and we won't have any of these areas left to legislate for.

As a former recreation consultant with State parks and recreation commission where I worked with State park group camps as well as communities all over the State, I saw areas of much natural beauty spoiled by commercialization.

I would like to strongly endorse the passage of S. 174, wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

DICK SMITH,
Director of Parks and Recreation.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

Representative GRACIE PFOST,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I should like to voice my opposition to the wilderness bill. We are eroding away our States and individual rights. This bill is further encroachment on the rights of the citizens and States. The bill is also a foot-in-the-door scheme to add more land through the years to the wilderness area and Idaho has everything to lose and nothing to gain. I am just a salaried man and have nothing personal to lose except as a private citizen.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD SMITH.

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[1] Eight children.

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COMBINED METALS REDUCTION CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah, November 18, 1961.

Re wilderness bill S. 174.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: As the current battle to protect the economic interests of my company, its employees, and the communities it helps to support has been too intense to permit me to appear before your committee, I respectfully submit the following brief statement relating to S. 174.

As a veteran Member of the House, I am sure you are aware of the serious loss of control by Congress to the executive bureaucracies that could result from the passage of S. 174. It should be amended to provide that both the Senate and House must specifically approve each and every area to be classified as wilderness. I believe the enactment of the bill, as passed by the Senate, would tend to seriously limit or destroy the multiple use of large areas of public domain and unnecessarily increase the power and expense of the bureaucracy.

Early in life I had great confidence in the proper handling of matters of this kind by departments of the Federal Government, but after the sad experiences of the mining industry during the past 10 years as a result of errors in judgment of Federal bureaus, I no longer believe they should be given broad general powers such as contemplated in S. 174.

Fresh in mind are the "have not" theories promulgated in the early 1950's by the Department of Interior as to lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, and uranium which caused the present burdensome surpluses of these metals.

Another example is the maladministration of the Trade Agreements Act contrary to the intent of Congress.

We invite you and your committee to visit the "oasis" established by the uranium operations in the great open spaces of the Southwest so you can judge for yourself whether these ruined the scenery or added interest and comfort to your tour. These operations also produce "heap big" tax revenues and employment.

Please take the time required to properly dispose of S. 174.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. SNYDER.

SPIRIT LAKE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Spirit Lake, Idaho, October 25, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We the Spirit Lake Sportsmen's Association wish to go on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 174, with no amendments. We are faced practically every day in our newspapers by a barrage of propaganda by the mining association, the stockmen and ranchers interests and by the mining interest, mostly calling for the death of S. 174. We believe a closer study of mine news in the same papers would be edifying. The same writers during this summer 1961 have asked, countless times, for higher tariffs and subsidiary—it's to bring relief to a lagging industry. One statement in particular is: "The mines in the Coeur d'Alenes have declined from more than 100 in the late forties to about 10 at present, due to surplus foreign production and relatively free access to domestic markets." This mining group seems to assume that if allowed to file on or cause to be filed on, hundreds of mining claims, to be controlled by them that, to use their propaganda "the economy of the State would improve, industry would boom," the exploitation, pardon me, the development of the country would advance, and of course there would be forgotten such things as higher tariffs, subsidies, competition with other countries and the idea of adding additional millions of dollars of wealth to huge corporations would have no bearing at all on the demand for the death of S. 174. There are proven resources of copper in Montana and Arizona to last for many decades. While the mining association lobbies for the last remaining areas not under their control now, one can travel over hundreds of miles of trails in Montana and Idaho, often find traces of ore, probably well worth filing upon and developing but it belongs to some mining corporation whose base of operation is hundreds of miles distant. By what special dispensation have these claims lain idle for so many years without assess-

ment work or development? And by what mental process do these mining associations arrive at the conclusion they are entitled to control still more? Not more than three of our Western States can produce far more copper, tungsten, and molybdenum than can be consumed in our economy, but these rich veins, and ledges are idle, they are (many of them) very accessible to roads and railroads, but imports and low prices are the cause alone of their lack of development, not lack of ore.

The stockmen have grazing access to millions of acres of public land, the Taylor Act removed hundreds of millions of acres of land by law open to the filing of homesteads where a family could by their own efforts, hopes, and prayers develop a home, and placed it in the hands of a management for the benefit of stockmen, the majority of them extremely wealthy. What more do they expect to gain by the death of S. 174.

The lumber interests represent the wishes of corporations with countless millions of dollars. The wealth of the operators could almost pay the U.S. national debt. Statistics from reliable sources and many lumber interests show we are cutting and marketing less timber now than the annual growth. Tree planting is increasing annually, we are growing forests for future generations, where forests never grew before.

Mr. Teske, according to an article in a local paper, says, and I quote, "A wilderness society brochure lists the cost of a 12-day trip through the Idaho Primitive Area at $310 per person which would add up to $1,550 for a family of five." This is one of the most fantastic statements we have heard. Yes, several members of our association are familiar with most of this primitive area, and have had some very enjoyable trips there at less than one-fourth of this cost. This area is most emphatically not for a favored few, but for millions of real Americans and we are quite sure, thousands (in years ahead) of people of other lands, to visit and delight in and say with most of we of the West who know these magnificent mountains and streams and trees, "The grandest thing the Creator gave us."

In 1907 Teddy Roosevelt set aside timberlands as national forests. He had the same opposition from the same groups as S. 174 today, land sharks, timber barons, and mining corporations. These forest reserves have been a lifesaver for all three of these groups. S. 174 does not restrict mining, grazing, or logging where they are operating now; it merely safeguards lands they hope to but do not now control.

MABEL SMITH, *Secretary.*

SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Spokane, Wash., November 10, 1961.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Unfortunately it was impractical for our chamber to present a statement at the recent western hearings on S. 174, the wilderness bill, even though our chamber has consistenly opposed broad wilderness legislation such as S. 174.

Statements in opposition to wilderness legislation were presented by our chamber in Bend, Oreg., on November 7, 1958, and in Seattle, Wash., on March 30, 1959, to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The policies of our chamber of commerce are decided by our board of trustees following recommendations by our affected interested committees.

Our opposition to wilderness legislation results from our concern over the setting aside of large areas of our western public lands for a single rather than multiple use; over the locking up of resources extremely valuable and needed for western development; and over the blanket inclusion of large tracts of land in wilderness areas without specific action of Congress.

Our board of trustees respectfully requests that this letter be made a part of the record pertaining to this legislation.

Our board of trustees respectfully requests that this letter be made a part of the record pertaining to this legislation.

Yours sincerely,

L. W. MARKHAM, *General Manager.*

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INTERMOUNTAIN LUMBER CO.,
Salmon, Idaho, November 1, 1961.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Thank you for placing my name on the witness' list for McCall. Unfortunately our sawmill burned to the ground early Sunday morning, October 22, and I was unable to make this meeting. If possible, could you place this letter, along with the enclosures, in the hearing in opposition to the bill.

Fortunately, I was able to talk to the Honorable Gracie Pfost, Wednesday, October 25, at a chamber of commerce meeting. As I explained to Gracie, there is a real problem for anyone in the lumber industry to decide whether to invest more money in this industry after a disaster such as we had in light of the pending wilderness bill and Government policies. Fortunately, both for the State of Idaho and Salmon, I believe we have decided to rebuild our mill here at Salmon. However, we are not optimistic enough to increase the size of our mill or change much the methods of production. To improve utilization at our mill we would have had to invest two to three times the insurable value of our old mill. The reason we did not make the plunge is simply that we do not have confidence in the policies of the present administration. The questionable wilderness area comes within 30 to 35 miles, as the crow flies, of our Salmon operation. Although the timber in this area does not look feasibly loggable at this time, I have confidence that in the near future we will be logging by helicopter, which would make a great share of this timber merchantable. At our last logging conference held in Spokane, Boeing Aircraft had a representative who claimed that he was in charge of the copter division of Boeing and was directed to build a machine capable of logging timber at an economical price. His confidence in his project leaves little doubt in my mind that he will be successful and this type of logging will come to be.

Actually, when you analyze the wilderness bill, it is strictly a move by a few in Congress to control the wilderness designated area. In purchasing timber from the U.S. Forest Service and BLM, which supplies 99 percent of our raw materials, I have noticed a definite trend toward centralized government. This wilderness bill has been no surprise to me and seems to fit into a pattern which has been going on for years internally in the Forest Service, and, I presume, other Government agencies. This thing, carried to the ridiculous, of course, would mean complete dictatorship, which I believe from my history book is the most efficient but risky type of government. I am not at all in favor of a dictatorship or anything closely allied with that type of government.

I know from talking to Gracie, that she feels that the various rangers, supervisors, and, I suppose, regional foresters are not capable of managing this area as it is now being handled. I for one believe that the supervisors are much more capable and less influenced by politics than would be the President, or whatever Washington agency ends up with the ball. A supervisor usually has to go through the gauntlet of being a laborer, assistant ranger, ranger, assistant to timber and land management, grazing, recreation, and various other positions before being selected for supervisor. During this period he gets to know the area and problems involved. Please compare this to a graduate of an eastern college and see who you would ask for advice on a wilderness area. I am a member of the Southern Idaho Forestry Association, a trustee and acting chairman of the pest control council. I suppose you could say that I am somewhat of an authority on bugs, etc. However, I know very little about these matters in detail. I do know that the Forest Service, along with private industry, are making progress and that this vast area should be left under the Department of Agriculture supervision. As far as the terrain involved in the Idaho portion of the wilderness bill hearing, I believe I know what I am talking about when I say that all of this area should not be put under a single-use permit controlled by the President. I have floated the Salmon, trekked across the upper end of the area, and have flown over and landed on just about every strip, both Forest Service and private, in the area.

In closing I would like to say that if someone were to step up in the State legislature and suggest that we give this portion of our State to Montana, he would probably either be laughed down or kicked out bodily. What really confuses me is how can the people of Idaho accept the idea of taking this same

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area and giving it to the few people in the United States that can afford to trek its vastness without the aid of motored vehicles.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. STEVENSON,
Manager.

P.S.—Enclosed is a resolution by our local chamber of commerce which I would like to insert in the record.

RESOLUTION

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 S. 4038 to establish a national wilderness preservation system, has been reintroduced and assigned a new number, S. 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 S. 1123: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Salmon Chamber of Commerce of Salmon, Lemhi County, Idaho, does hereby vigorously oppose the passage of S. 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;
2. That the proposed bill is contrary to the interests 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.

Be it further resolved, That 35 copies of this resolution be forwarded for presentation at the Senate committee hearing at Seattle, Wash., on March 30, 1959.

SALMON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SALMON, IDAHO,
By JOHN R. STEVENSON, *President.*

Attest:

CHARLES HERNDON,
Secretary.

ST. JOE VALLEY FISH & GAME ASSOCIATION,
St. Maries, Idaho, October 27, 1961.

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The St. Joe Valley Fish & Game Association of St. Maries, Idaho, Willard Holmstrom, president, has endorsed passage of the wilderness bill.

It is requested this letter be made a part of the record of the hearing to be held at McCall, Idaho.

Very truly yours,

GORDON T. CORNELL, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 8, 1961.

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, House Public Lands Subcommittee,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I am a potato grower of the Klamath Basin, also a hunter. I would like to register my protest against the wilderness bill. It seems to me proponents of this bill only want to shove everyone else out of these vast areas.

Respectfully yours,

J. R. STEELE.

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EUGENE OREG., *November 7, 1961.*

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman House Subcommittee on Public Lands,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: Please include this letter as testimony for the record of the hearing on the wilderness bill, October 30, 1961, at McCall, Idaho.

My wife and I both favor the proposed legislation as passed by the Senate. We think it is extremely urgent that this bill be passed as soon as possible in order to insure the future existence of wilderness for the enjoyment and benefit of our children and their children. Present administration does not insure this protection and we are certainly too rich and prosperous a nation to allow commercial interests to exploit every last acre of our heritage in the name of business and economics.

Yours truly,

THOMAS E. TAYLOR.
JANET L. TAYLOR.

LATAH COUNTY ASSESSOR,
Moscow, Idaho, November 9, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS PFOST: It is with deep concern that we are so often reminded of our duties to our State of Idaho in trying to preserve for it the resources which God has given it. We who believe in Idaho as a sovereign State are desirous to retain it, as much as possible, for the best interest of Idaho.

Consequently I am strongly opposed to S. 174. I do not believe that the best interest of the State of Idaho, or the United States, will best be served by creating huge areas from which no benefit can be derived other than the pleasure that may come to the few that would be able to take advantage of its use. We who live in areas where timber and mining are important to our economy are not anxious to see large areas withdrawn from this economic potential.

It would appear to me that if the Federal Government is anxious to leave for future generations continuing resources, they would be putting their cutover lands back into reproduction through an extensive forest-management program. We in Idaho are anxious to see our State grow. We cannot hope to do this unless we can make use of all our resources.

We who have seen timber burn know that development is necessary for protection. We need stock in certain areas to help control underbrush. The fact is, we need what Idaho is, not what a few would like to make it.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE TAYLOR, *Assessor.*

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, *November 1, 1961.*

Re chamber of commerce resolution disfavoring Wilderness Act.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Member of Congress,
First Congressional District of Idaho,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Enclosed is a copy of a resolution prepared by the board of directors and timber and mining committee of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce in connection with the proposed legislation now pending before the Congress of the United States pertaining to Wilderness Act, S. 174, as amended. Please enter this resolution as part of the record and official transcript of the proceedings of the hearings held at McCall, Idaho. The reasons for the chamber's official opposition to this type of legislation are set out in the resolution and have been given a great deal of thought by the directors and the members of the committee.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any further question concerning this subject, please feel free to contact me at your earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, JR.,
Chairman, Timber and Mining Committee, Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the pending Wilderness Act legislation being considered by the Congress of the United States is deemed to be a vital issue affecting the people of the State of Idaho and the people particularly resident within the area of Grangeville and central Idaho; and,

Whereas the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce has deemed it advisable to formulate an expression of policy and attitude toward such pending legislation, in view of the long-range effects upon the development and economy of this area of the State of Idaho as well as the whole State itself; and,

Whereas a study of the legislation has been referred to the timber and mining committee of the chamber of commerce acting in conjunction with the board of directors thereof: Now, therefore, be it hereby

Resolved by the Board of Directors and the Timber and Mining Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Grangeville, acting for and on behalf of the entire chamber membership, as follows:

1. The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce opposes the adoption of the present pending Wilderness Act legislation as being in violation of the true multiple-use concept which has been so strongly advocated by land management agencies of the Federal Government and other groups who are interested in the utilization and management of the natural resources of this Nation.

2. The Chamber of Commerce of Grangeville has no argument with the basic concept of wilderness, as such, when applied reasonably and in those areas where wilderness values are the highest and best use of the land in question; but, the chamber membership does go on record as opposing the application of the wilderness concept to such a large, vast area, in which great quantities and qualities of natural resources are known to exist and which play such a profound role in the economy of central Idaho as well as the entire State and the Pacific Northwest.

3. It is advocated after serious study and examination of the matter that the adoption of the Wilderness Act legislation would seriously and adversely affect the economy of the north Idaho area and particularly in the area of Grangeville inasmuch as we are dependent upon the development, utilization, and prudent management of all natural resources within the national forests, including the production of timber and minerals and other resources which maintain payrolls, provide homes for those directly as well as indirectly affected by these industries, and it is felt that the interest and welfare of the people of Idaho and particularly those in the north-central Idaho area are not being given proper attention with the passage of such legislation.

4. That a thorough survey of all natural resources, as to quantity and quality, should be made and such resources should be analyzed and inventoried prior to any proposed withdrawal of any nature in order that the welfare and general defense of this Nation, both militarily and economically, may be furthered and preserved.

Wherefore the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce asks for a delay and reevaluation of this type of legislation in view of the international crises which are developing, in view of the impending adverse effect in the growth and development of the economy of the State of Idaho as well as those other areas dependent upon such natural resources which would be included within the wilderness classification should such legislation be passed; and in view of stated policy of Congress pertaining to the advisability and desirability of the implementation of the multiple-use concept in the management of public domain.

Dated and signed this 24th day of October 1961, at a special meeting of the board of directors and the timber and mining committee of the chamber, at 7:30 p.m. in the city of Grangeville, Idaho.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Chairman of the Timber and Mining Committee, Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

WARREN PARKS,
President, Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

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HILLSBOROUGH, CALIF., *November 14, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: This year we had the opportunity of hiking through the Sawtooth Mountains and staying there for approximately 2 weeks.

We have traveled through many of the Forest Service primitive areas and wilderness areas, as well as the national parks and feel that it is desirable that these areas have the protection which the wilderness bill affords them. With increasing population and economic pressures, we think it is important that all of our wilderness areas be increased so that they can be enjoyed by increasing numbers of people.

We hope that the House of Representatives will speedily enact the wilderness bill when Congress reconvenes and trust that no weakening amendments be added to this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL M. THYSEN.

SPOKANE, WASH., *November 1, 1961.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Regrettably, the location of the hearings on wilderness legislation are too inconvenient for certain people to testify. Therefore, a statement has been prepared which it is respectfully requested be filed with your committee to become a part of the record for your consideration on proposed wilderness legislation.

It is our understanding that five copies of the statement are desired. Therefore, five copies are enclosed.

Thank you for accomplishing this filing for us. Your careful consideration of the enclosed statement will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE J. TICHY.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, Del Conner Lumber Co., Bitterroot Timber Industries, Inc., Milo E. Wilson, logging, and Dee Shook, sawmill, representing the lumber manufacturing industry of Ravalli County, Mont., wish to offer testimony in opposition to passage of the so-called wilderness bill, S. 174.

This bill, in our opinion (1) is class legislation; (2) will prevent, rather than promote resource management on the areas to be included; (3) will be impossible to effectively administer, as the bill is now drawn; (4) is inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960; (5) will effectively prevent this development of large areas of our larger national parks for recreational use by our expanding population; (6) by its many exceptions is self-defeating.

We say this bill is class legislation in that only those of the public who have the physical stamina to hike long distances over rough country, or can ride a saddle horse for long hours, or have the finances necessary to join professionally guided parties, will be able to use these roadless areas.

To hike over mountain terrain is slow, hard work. Even on an improved Forest Service or national park trail, 3 miles an hour is about all the average person in good health will do. Ten miles a day is about as much distance as the great majority will hike in 1 day. To see and enjoy these wilderness areas, one is almost forced to own or hire saddle and pack animals, camp gear, and supplies of various kinds. For those not familiar with the territory, or unused to outdoor living, the hiring of a guide is almost a must. How many of the average citizens are going to avail themselves of these preserved areas? Hamilton, Mont., is but 5 miles from the east boundary of the vast Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area. This area embraces some 1½ million acres of the national forest in Montana and Idaho. Yet, not more than 1 person in 10 in this town of about 4,000 people has ever seen this beautiful mountain country—except that which he can see from his own home, or what he has seen by driving in an auto up the one poor road that penetrates it to the Idaho line. How many outside of the immediate vicinity of this vast area go into it? Hardly anyone in the summer and possibly a thousand during the fall big game season. Should

a million and a half acres of potentially productive forest land be permanently set aside, by law, as a playground or hunting preserve for a thousand or so who have the youthful vigor, time, and financial means to enjoy it? By the prohibition of road construction into the area, the average citizen, working for a living, simply hasn't the means for making use of the area, no matter how much he may desire to. Children who might be taught much of Nature and her ways, should they be able to visit the area, simply cannot go into it. People of poor physique and almost all elderly people might just as well desire to go to the moon. We just cannot see the justice of legislation that will permanently set aside some 14 millions of acres of our public lands for the benefit of a small minority of our citizens.

Conservationists generally seem to favor enactment of this bill. They seem to ignore in this case, one of their favorite cliches—that conservation is wise use of the land. Very large acreages of these proposed wilderness areas will contain or be capable of producing forest products of high value. These areas apparently are not to be managed to produce, but to just stand there to be looked at—by a few people. As there are to be no roads into these remote areas, control of insect epidemics, disease, and fire will be greatly handicapped. Under section 6(c)(1) of the bill, it says—"such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects and diseases, subject to such conditions as the appropriate Secretary deems desirable." Does this mean that some Secretary of Agriculture, on the advice and recommendations of the Chief of the Forest Service, will build roads after all in order to control fires, insects, et cetera? Hundreds of miles of roads are being built in our national forests for fire control purposes. It is considered essential to do so. Is it any less essential in wilderness areas? Several years ago a great spruce bark beetle epidemic threatened to wipe out most of our spruce stands in Montana and Idaho. The accepted method of control was to cut and remove the infested trees. Without roads the trees could not have been removed. Should a similar epidemic spread from outside a wilderness area into the wilderness area, will they just let it spread? Why not do the same with fire? Both are natural to any wild forest area and have been for untold millions of years. Nature has always obtained crop rotation by means of fire set by lightning or insect epidemic. Before man interfered, forests grew to maturity, then weakened and died from overage and littered the forest floor with their fallen trucks and branches; or, as the forest became over mature, insect epidemics would build up in the weakened trees and in a few years kill vast numbers. These dead trees would soon fall and perhaps in a decade or two, lightning would set it afire, burn out the mess, and in time the new forest would start up again. But man, for obvious reasons, cannot allow fire to run uncontrolled through the forest, even in a wilderness area.

Nor should we allow insect epidemics to rampage uncontrolled. A dead or burned forest would invite few recreationists. But what is any of our public conservation agencies going to do to maintain a crop rotation in these wilderness areas if fires and insects are controlled? Trees don't live forever. They will die, fall down and eventually create the jungle of dead and rotting wood that gave the great "sleeping child" fire of last summer so much to feed on. Keeping fire out of such areas becomes an increasing burden and expense to the agency administering them, with the probability that they will eventually burn out anyhow. How much better it would be if the mature timber was removed and used and the area kept in a clear, managed condition. True, logging operations, if they were allowed, would be unsightly for a few years, but in 5 years or less, flowers, range grasses, and young trees starting up, transform such areas into sites far more attractive to recreationists than the logged up, trashy areas they will become if this wilderness bill becomes law. Rather than resource management, it would be resource mismanagement.

As we read this bill, the administration of these wilderness areas, will be the responsibility of two rival departments of Government—the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. Their concept of how this bill should be interpreted in the management of their respective areas will vary widely. The National Park Service is organized to render close service to millions of people on relatively restricted areas. The Forest Service gives loose, almost incidental service to the recreationist visiting the vast domain of the national forests. The Park Service, of necessity, must furnish housing, camping, feeding, transportation, and other services to the concentrations of people who visit their areas. They will want to continue, and the public will demand

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that they do furnish a maximum of facilities in wilderness areas in the national parks. The Forest Service on the other hand will welcome the few guided parties, Trail Riders Association groups, et cetera, but any large influx of recreationists will be looked upon as potential fire setters, people who will get lost and have to be hunted and who will take up a lot of the busy ranger's time.

The administering agencies will be constantly harassed by groups wanting to exclude or include areas and who will want hearings on boundary changes, or who will want to avail themselves of the many exceptions and special provisions written into the bill. Each Secretary will be pressured by Governors in States concerned to follow recommendations the Governors' pressure groups want put over. Such recommendations may or may not be in the public interest.

State and privately owned lands within the wilderness system may be acquired, according to the bill, but such acquisitions cannot be forced and may not be consummated for many, many years. The Forest Service has used a great amount of persuasion over the past 25 years to acquire private land within the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, but hasn't yet succeeded.

Under section 3(b)(2) the bill states: "The purposes of this Act are hereby 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, etc., and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-517." It has always been the cherished belief of dedicated foresters in the Forest Service that the Service was "for the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." They have preached that gospel to the public down through the years. Their concept of multiple use is right in line with that gospel. They have repeatedly told the public that every acre under their administration should be managed so as to produce the maximum of timber, forage, water, game, and recreational value that it is capable of. Putting a clause in a bill that says it is "supplemental to but not in interference with" the multiple-use concept does not change the fact that 14 million acres will be devoted to but one use and that by a mere handful of our population. That is not following the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

Under section 3(6)(1) the bill states: "There shall be incorporated into the wilderness systems * * * etc., each portion of each park, monument, or other unit in the national park system which * * * embraces a continuous area of five thousand acres or more without roads." If this means that no more roads or campground improvements or other recreational facilities can be built into many scenic and natural phenomena areas of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, we are certainly opposed to it. Shoshone Geyser Basin and Heart Lake Geyser Basin in Yellowstone and the north end of Glacier Park would be denied to the average citizen. How about developing new parks recently established or about to be established? Will they, too, just be out of bounds to the tourist, the average Joe, who has but a day or two and only a few bucks to spend? Or must he be content to crowd into the areas now developed?

The bill in section 6(b) says no roads, even temporary, can be built into the wilderness area, but in section 6(c)(2) it says the President may authorize prospecting, mining, the establishment of reservoirs, transmission lines, and other facilities including road construction. It is our belief that as our population increases and public needs and demands increase with it, the pressure for authorization to mine, to build transmission lines, reservoirs, etc., will be so numerous as to defeat the concept of the wilderness system as set up in this bill. In section 6(c)(8) it says "nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent * * * any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or water resources or to prevent the completely subsurface use of such areas, if such activity or subsurface use is carried on, in a manner which is not incompatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment." Just how the writers of this bill thought that prospecting or drilling for oil, or completely subsurface use could be carried on without upsetting the wilderness environment, we wouldn't know. Surely, drilling equipment necessary in prospecting for oil isn't going to be carried in on one's back over forest trails, and how is any subsurface work going to be carried on without surface outlets, dump areas, etc.? Remember, there can be no motors of any kind.

In section 6(b) it says there shall be no commercial enterprise within the wilderness system and then contradicts this in section 6(c)(4) by saying "Com-

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mercial services may be performed within the wilderness system to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other purposes of the system." We always supposed the several outfitters and guides who operate in the Selway-Bitterfoot Primitive Area were commercial enterprises. They charge too much to be doing it for fun or charity. Will they be permitted to operate or won't they?

We think this is a bad bill, a futile bill. With the rate our population is expanding, full access and use of these wilderness areas will become a fact anyhow. After all, anyone can walk a hundred yards at right angles out into the forest from almost any road in our national parks or national forests and be in the forest primeval. The road occupies but a tiny fraction of the forest land area and enables more people to see more forest. Should this bill be enacted and become law, it is our belief it should be administered by one Government agency and that agency the National Park Service, which has no tradition or command by law to achieve multiple use.

Respectfully submitted.

DELBERT A. CONNER,
Dell Conner Lumber Co.
HAROLD J. HOPWOOD,
Bitterroot Timber Industries, Inc.,
MILO E. WILSON,
Milo E. Wilson—Logging.
DEE SHOOK,
Dee Shook—Sawmill.

LAW OFFICES, BARON, YANEFF & TUREK,
Sioux City, Iowa, November 10, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: It is my understanding that your committee is in the process of conducting field hearings relative to S. 174, the wilderness bill.

I am writing this letter as one of many individual citizens who are extremely interested in the aforementioned Senate file. I urge your committee to support this bill wholeheartedly and I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

I am one among many who are opposed to killing or amending this bill and I once again urge you and your committee to report favorably on the bill.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST TUREK.

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORP.,
Seattle, Wash, November 9, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Interior Committee, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. PFOST: This is a formal representation on the part of the Washington Division of the United States Plywood Corp. as being in strong opposition to the so-called wilderness bill, S. 174, which is proposed for the action of the Congress at their next session.

Fundamentally, a bill of this type takes productive forest lands out of production and excludes commercial development, thereby affecting payrolls and the general economy of the State of Washington.

We have no opposition, as such, to wilderness areas if they are properly selected and do not lock up substantial volumes of commercially operable timber. We do, however, wish to resist the concept that large areas of virgin forest shall be allowed to become overmature and die on the stump without furnishing employment, taxes, and income to private business.

Sincerely yours,

O. HARRY SCHRADER, Jr.,
General Manager.

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SEATTLE, WASH, *October 23, 1961.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIRS: It is with deep concern that I wish to express my desire that the wilderness bill, S. 174, be passed in the House of Representatives. This will make a great difference to future generations. Should still more of nature's beauty and restful spots be wiped out for the sake of money for a few?

I am a member of the P.E.O. Sisterhood made up of thousands of women who pray for the preservation of this wilderness.

Very sincerely,

LULU E. WAGNER.

BOISE, IDAHO, *October 25, 1961.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: Please include my name for the record as being completely and fervently in favor of the wilderness bill. It is a necessity not only for our generation, but for our children and their children to come.

Sincerely,

MARY M. WALKER
Mrs. Eugene H. Walker.

WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Ellensburg, Wash., November 17, 1961.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: The Washington Cattlemen's Association, a voluntary statewide organization of 3,000 cattle producers embracing 33 affiliated county associations, has endorsed by resolution the principle of multiple use in the administration of public lands by both State and Federal agencies.

It is our opinion that the multiple-use concept, as it is presently applied under the immediate supervision of trained technicians, is effectively providing for controlled and conservative utilization of our public lands without jeopardizing the perpetuation of this invaluable resource for the economic and esthetic benefit of generations to come. We believe the needs for wilderness areas and national parks have been adequately met.

Further, it is our opinion that any additions to either wilderness areas or national parks should be made only by positive and separate action of both Houses of the Congress, and that the administration of these resources be left in the capable and trained hands now responsible for them.

A copy of our most recent resolution concerning wilderness legislation is attached hereto.

Sincerely,

S. J. AGNEW, *President.*

RESOLUTION NO. 8—WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas the classification of wildlands as "wilderness areas" has the effect of locking up forever the critical natural resources produced on these lands; and

Whereas the people of the United States urgently need the resources of these lands to provide the material necessities of our society; and

Whereas wilderness areas tend to become special preserves for the primary benefit of a few select people who can afford to visit them; and

Whereas the Treasury of the United States receives no direct income from wilderness travelers for this special benefit; and

Whereas conservative commercial use increases accessibility through the development of roads into these scenic areas, thus providing for fuller enjoyment by the entire citizenry: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Washington Cattlemen's Association, here assembled, reaffirm its support of the multiple-use concept in which forage, timber, water, wildlife, and recreation resources are used, yet conserved, for our children unborn; that there is need for a reasonable number of outstanding examples of

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wilderness areas preserved in their natural state; that this body opposes Senate bill 174 in its present form.

Adopted November 10, 1961.

S. J. AGNEW, *President.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Olympia, Wash., November 6, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PFOST: The Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development is opposed to S. 174, the so-called wilderness bill, as it is presently drawn.

Washington State is the third leading timber producing State in the Nation. It would be a serious blow to the future growth and development of the State to impound millions of acres of forested lands and it would deprive the rest of the Nation of the benefits of these forest products. The areas would be recreational in name only for the vast majority of the public. Without accesses and proper facilities only a very limited number of persons could and would make use of them.

The Department feels the greatest good for the greatest number of this and succeeding generations could be served through applying the multiple-use concept to the management of these forested lands. The U.S. Forest Service has done an excellent job and should be permitted to continue.

There is substantial public opposition to establishing wilderness areas. Some those opposed are:

Washington State Grange.
Washington State Cattlemen's Association.
West Coast Mineral Association.
Northwest Mining Association.
Society of American Foresters.
State game department.
State department of natural resources.
Chambers of commerce.
Western Washington Resources Council.
Public power groups.
Various forest products associations.
County commissioners.
Washington State School Directors' Association.
Various sportsmen's clubs.
Western States Land Commissioners' Association.
Railway companies.

We urge you give complete consideration to the serious economic implications of such wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

SAM BODDY, Jr., *Acting Director.*

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Representative, State of Idaho,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: I am writing in opposition to wilderness bill, S. 174, as amended and passed by the Senate.

This bill is entirely unnecessary and impracticable and will only prevent access to future tax revenues so vital to the development of Idaho, a State already crippled by excessive Federal landownership.

As a former member of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, and familiar with big game problems, this bill will hinder game management programs by preventing access, and resultant kill of elk and deer in areas already excessively populated.

Nature made this a wilderness area, and it will remain so. Proclamations and restrictions are foolish unnecessities.

Yours very truly,

CLARE W. WELLMAN.

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KELLOGG, IDAHO, *November 9, 1961.*

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
House Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I want to go on record as opposing the wilderness bill, S. 174.

I am against a bill that closes thousands of acres of land in Idaho that could mean future industry and wealth to the people of this State. It is not even democratic to hamper the future of so many for the ridiculous idea that a few faddists back east want a new place to hike.

Hope you continue to fight this insane bill and come out the victor, I pray you do not follow in the ill-fated footsteps of Senator Church.

Sincerely yours,

BETTY WILLIAMS.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *November 2, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman from Idaho,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: I would like for you to enter my letter in the record of your subcommittee expressing opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 174.

This bill does not serve the best interests of our State. We are in need of broader tax base. We need more accessable recreation if we want a major increase in recreation. The placing of authority in the hands of politically appointed secretaries to take over private property now serving as a part of our tax base is not proper.

Our State is in need of growth—not preservation.

I hope you will exert the opportunity which is yours to defeat this legislation.

Very truly yours,

EDGAR B. WILLIAMS.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *November 3, 1961.*

MRS. GRACIE PFOST,
Congresswoman From Idaho, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please enter my letter in opposition to the wilderness bill now pending in the hearing records.

I had the privilege of attending the McCall hearings but did not make a personal statement. I was interested in tallying the expressions made based on interest groups:

	For	Against		For	Against
Wildlife and sportsmen	13	1	Mountain climbing and outdoor	8	0
Wood-using industries	0	12	Mining industries	0	19
Forestry and land managers	0	2	Outfitters and guides	0	2
Farmers and stockmen	0	11	Others	6	10
Labor unions	0	4			
Unassociated businessmen	1	11	Total	28	81
Chambers of commerce	0	9			

It becomes apparent to me there are nine interest groups against and two for. This is even more important when one realizes the larger share of the two groups favoring the bill were from non-Idaho participants. Naturally I was pleased to learn there was such an overwhelming number in opposition at Montrose also.

The proposed legislation has numerous flaws. Congress is truly giving up its proper responsibilities and opportunities. How can we open the area in the future for mineral values we don't know are there. There is a trend toward more and shorter vacations in the Nation—not indicating inaccessible recreation is the need. There are vast areas that are true wilderness by their very nature which will always be there for those desiring such recreation. The bill leaves the questions of private property within the wilderness preserves, use

of motorized equipment within the preserves, development of sanitation and administrative developments in the preserve, and other such questions without answer. You can't be sure just what you are supporting if you are favorable to the legislation.

There should be realistic elements of protection for local people. It should be worth considering that if these Federal lands are withdrawn from the local economy there be a payment made by the Federal Government to offset this. The land use commission idea might be good. If so it should be applied to other States where nonmanagement or mismanagement of the resources could destroy the local economy.

I sincerely hope you will exert the strong influence which is yours in protecting the people of Idaho from this undesirable legislation.

Most sincerely,

E. L. WILLIAMS.

PIERCE, IDAHO.

HON. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Wilderness Hearing.

DEAR GRACIE PFOST: No money or no man can ever build back our wilderness once it is gone. These big outfits don't need what little timber or minerals may be in our tiny remaining wilderness areas. I am fortunate to be able to live when there is still a little remaining wilderness just like God made it. I want my children to be able to have a place to go and relax under a tree that is growing just as God made it and not one all cut and scarred from dozers. Don't let folks make you think there is a fire hazard where there is a wilderness. There is a lot of trees ruined right here around headquarters where the Timber Protective Association burns trash right up under good trees. Also, as you know, headquarters had one of the worst fires in history since 1910 right close here a couple years ago.

Put me on record as in favor of the Wilderness Act same as the Wilderness Society has it on record.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

L. E. WILLIAMS.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *November 15, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: The company at which I am employed has cut the timbers so close that there isn't any cover for game left and the roads that they have built in the timber that they haven't cut are bulldozed closed so they are impassable and then they send a letter such as this to their employees. I would like to see the wilderness bill passed.

Sincerely yours,

——— ———.

(Name of employee is withheld by committee.)

(The letter referred to in the above communication was attached and is set forth below:)

POTLATCH FORESTS, INC.,
Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 10, 1961.

DEAR FELLOW EMPLOYEE: It is not too late to express your opposition to legislation which will affect you, your job, and the future of your children and grandchildren.

Your response in opposition to S. 174, the wilderness bill, has been most gratifying. Many of you wrote letters and signed petitions in opposition to this bill which would create a national wilderness system of 55 million acres including nearly 2 million acres within our operating area of north Idaho. In a wilderness area no timber harvesting is allowed; no roads will be constructed; no homes, lodges, or resorts can be maintained; exploration for minerals would be prohibited. It can be seen that wilderness precludes multiple use of lands. This would limit, for the average man, opportunities to enjoy the forest for a weekend of hunting, fishing, hiking, or other recreational use.

At the recent hearing at McCall, there was strong opposition to the wilderness bill, including opposition by four union representatives. Idaho Farm Bureau, recreation associations, mining groups, packers, and outfitters. It was said

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that many of us who opposed S. 174 were not aware of what the bill would do. I do not believe this. I believe that all of us are interested in the future and are in support of a reasonable amount of wilderness to be left to succeeding generations. However, we are aware of our obligation to provide employment to succeeding generations so they too may enjoy family recreation.

This may be your last chance to voice opposition on this piece of unnecessary legislation. We should all write our Congressman before it is too late. Your letter will make a marked impression on the Congressmen who are considering this legislation. Mrs. Pfost has shown her interest in your views by holding hearings in the West, closest to those people who will be most effected by the legislation. We urge you to write before November 20 to: The Honorable Gracie Pfost, Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Room 1324, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

You are to be congratulated for your interest in these matters and for your constructive action in the past.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. RETTIG,
Executive Vice President and General Manager.

NOVEMBER 9, 1961.

I am in favor of the wilderness being kept a lifetime as a wilderness. It is like money in the bank for future generations, it will always be there to show future children what our country looked like many years before they were here, it will be a place a hard working poor man can go to get away from his worries and really relax in comfort without having to buy fake relaxation man-made and false. There is no $100 membership to go to a free outdoor wilderness, you don't have to belong to the best or richest family to be welcome in God's free wilderness. No one looks down on you in the great wilderness if you go without good clothes or have a patch on your pants. Just put us down on record as in favor of the wilderness being kept a wilderness. We favor (S. 174).

Best regards.

AUBREY GREEN.
AUDREY GRAUST.
"BABY" BARBARA BRANDEMILL.
CAROL BRAUN.

PIERCE, IDAHO, *October 31, 1961.*

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please put me down as in favor of the wilderness bill. I want to be put on record as in favor of S. 174 with whatever amendments may be suggested by the wilderness society.

I don't know how many copies have to be sent in. But I hope you will accept this.

The wilderness is not polluted in the streams or air. Let's keep some fresh air to breathe, let's keep some free elbow space, let's keep a place we can see our country as it should be.

And our fish and wildlife needs a home place to be without poachers killing them off. Our great America needs more clean water, abundant wildlife, outdoor recreation not more polluted streams, air, and littered roadsides.

Sincerely,

BILL WILLIAMS.
LARRY WILLIAMS.
LOVENIA A. DYKES.

Congresswoman GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR MRS. PFOST: Please put me down on record as in favor of the wilderness bill as it is or as it was passed by Senate. The S. 174 bill.

We should be building up our outdoors instead of tearing any more down.

We should leave this country for our children to see as God made it, not as man makes it over.

We need more outdoors to help our growing population have more places to relax.

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There is very darn little lumber and minerals in the wilderness areas compared to the great peace of mind to be able to get out and see country undamaged by man. No signboards, no litter, no beer cans and old garbage, no junked tires, and so on laying around.

Any place cattle and especially sheep graze the wild game has a hard time finding food. Sheep ruin the land. The game should have a place to grow unmolested and keep increasing instead of being shoved out as they are everywhere else there is a crowd of people.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH JENKINS.
NICK DE BOSTOCK.

NOVEMBER 1, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST.

DEAR GRACIE PFOST: Please put me down as in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174).

The five main reasons are:

1. So our children can see some land as God made it, not man-made imitations.
2. It does not shutoff any timber or grazing land being used or needed.
3. With our increasing populations we need more recreation places.
4. Our fish and wildlife needs a free place to live in peace.
5. If it is opened up the poor folks won't benefit, only the ones who already have plenty.

Sincerely,

Miss SANDEE LANE.

NOVEMBER 1, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST:

Please put me on record as in favor of the wilderness bill (S. 174).

We want to support it with all our heart. All across our great country people are paying out big money trying to cleanup water, air, building up places for ducks and geese, putting out shelters for squirrels, and, in short, trying to build-up what man has torn down. Our buffalo are gone along with many more things such as wild turkeys. Are we so selfish and greedy we have to ruin what little wildlife and free land there is left that a nature lover can enjoy?

We cannot afford to go to the meetings you had and realize you were trying to be fair to both sides. We know you are working yourself on this as hard or harder than some of the men. If anyone else could be trusted to listen to our side we would write them, but you we respect and admire and so you we write to.

Respectfully,

JEANNIE DAVIS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST:

DEAR GRACIE: The three P's of progress—pavements, pesticides, and pollution—will transmute man into a hot house, goldfish bowl, zoo-cage creature with far lessened capacity for his own enjoyment. Is this progress?

Put me on record, please, as in favor of the bill for wilderness (S. 174).

Sincerely,

PATRICIA DAVIS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1961.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST:

God takes care of the wilderness. Man won't. Man will tear it down for roads, pollute the water, destroy wildlife habitat. Our wildlife is precious and needs to have a place to roam, free from fear of cars and being shot out of season; being chased by cattlemen's dogs, and shot at for target practice, as I have seen around here.

Please put me on record as in favor of the wilderness act or bill (S. 174).

Sincerely yours,

REBA MARTIN.

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Hon. GRACIE PFOST:

Put me on record as in favor of the wilderness act or bill (S. 174).

BRENDA ANN MARTIN.

Hon. GRACIE PFOST,
Chairman of Wilderness Hearing.

DEAR GRACIE: We cannot afford to go to the wilderness hearings. But we do fish and hunt a lot because it is still free. We pray every night to see the wilderness bill passed to keep it a wilderness. You can't get around like we do we know, but we cannot see why the timber companies need more timber, nor do we see why more grazing and mining land is needed. All these outfits already have plenty. We have just got to save some wilderness areas. People do go there to study birds, flowers, trees, rocks, and so on. When you are tired it is nice to be able to go somewhere where there is no cars and gas fumes. We are old folks and may not get much longer to live to enjoy our great country, but we sure want to see our grandchildren and our own children able to have a chance to enjoy our outdoors.

Put us down, please, as in favor of the wilderness bill or act. We want to go on record as in favor of the bill or act as it now is on the record by the ones in favor of it.

Thank you and God bless you. You are a wonderful person for putting out so much of your time to help everyone have a chance to testify.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Tom King, Walter Sweet, Mary Jane Bennington, Margaret Etta Bennington, Tony Montanny, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Davis, Mrs. Rose Kelly, Rolly Donahue.

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