SRP04974

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

2056

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

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

JANUARY 10 AND 11, 1964—DENVER, COLO.

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WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1964

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Denver, Colo.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 175, State Services Building, Hon. Walter S. Baring (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. BARING. The Subcommittee on Public Lands will now come to order for the consideration of proposed legislation for the establishment of a Wilderness Preservation System.

I want to bring you greetings from our chairman of the full committee, Congressman Wayne Aspinall, of Colorado, and also from Congressman Byron Rogers, from the Denver area.

First let me introduce the members of the congressional subcommittee. On my left is Compton White, of Idaho. The next gentleman is Robert Duncan, Congressman from Oregon. To my right is the committee counsel, Milton Pearl. Next is Congressman John Saylor, from Pennsylvania, the minority leader on the Republican side, and the next gentleman is Jack Westland, of the State of Washington. We have brought our own reporter from Washington, Karl Veley, who is on the official trip.

Before we start this morning, the Chair would like to ask all concerned to cooperate with the subcommittee in an effort to hear the maximum number of witnesses that we have to hear while we are here. In order to permit things to keep moving, and inasmuch as we would like to accommodate representatives of various news media, there will be no tape recorders allowed, nor will there be any direct broadcasting or picture taking while the subcommittee is in session. If there is any particular witness of whom a picture is desired and the photographer or television camerman will advise Mr. Pearl, committee counsel, we will see if we can have a recess to allow the taking of the picture while the witness is at the rostrum.

I think all of you know why we are here, but let me briefly state our purpose for the record. This subcommittee is a unit of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. There have been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by the Speaker of the House of Representatives various measures for the establishment of a Wilderness Preservation System. These bills have in turn been referred to this subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Public Lands, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

The bills referred to the subcommittee fall into three general categories and we will hear testimony on all of them. The first group

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consists of S. 4, which passed the Senate April 9, 1963, and a number of similar or identical bills introduced by Members of the House of Representatives.

The second group can be said to be comprised of H.R. 9070, which was introduced by Representative John Saylor, our colleague here on the committee, ranking minority member of our committee; H.R. 9101 by Congressman Quie, and H.R. 9520 by Congressman Cohelan.

The third group is comprised of four identical bills, H.R. 9162 by Congressman Dingell; H.R. 9163 by Congressman Reuss; H.R. 9164 by Congressman O'Hara of Illinois; and H.R. 9165 by Congressman Bennett of Florida.

In addition, another member of this committee, Congressman Morris Udall, has introduced a bill, H.R. 9558, which contains some of the features of the H.R. 9070 group and the H.R. 9162 group.

In the 87th Congress the House Interior Committee reported a proposed wilderness bill; however, no final action was taken on it in the House of Representatives. In the bills that have been introduced recently, provision has been made to move toward the principles enunciated by the House committee in its proposed wilderness bill of the last Congress.

No hearings have ever been held by any congressional committee on these provisions, and that is why we are here today. We are looking forward with interest to the comments that we are to receive here, and I want to assure you that we will give careful consideration to the various views that are presented.

The important thing that we will be looking for will be the arguments for and against various provisions. Cumulative testimony by members of the same organization will have no weight. Therefore, because we have such a large number of people who have asked to be heard, we are going to have to establish a procedure to insure fairness to all and at the same time permit us to conclude the hearings tomorrow.

We will do our very best to hear the whole roster of witnesses if we can. As you know, we would have had more time if we had not had such a long session of Congress last year, and would have been out here last fall. But we did not adjourn, and right now votes are being held up because the committee is out here.

Therefore I would propose the following rules to govern the hearings:

One. We will hear State and local government officials first.

Two. Our second order of priority will be to hear representatives of organizations. We will make every effort to allot time fairly among proponents of the various groups of bills. Unfortunately, many of those who wrote in did not specify which bill they were for and we cannot be sure until we have heard the testimony. As I said a moment ago, I would also like to have individuals who are members of these organizations come up at the same time as the organizational representatives are called and submit their statements in support of the organization. If a particular organization tells us that it has a thousand members, it will not add one bit if all thousand come before the committee. We will take it for granted that the entire membership supports the position of the organization.

Three. Lastly, we will hear unaffiliated individuals, and I will re-

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quest of you that you make a brief statement of your position and indicate only in what way your ideas differ from the testimony previously given by organization representatives.

I urge you all to cooperate with us and I assure you we will cooperate with you.

I would like to call on John Saylor, the ranking minority member, for a statement at this time.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, Governors, and citizens of this country who are here: To show you the importance the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. McCormack, attaches to this hearing, yesterday, at the request of Chairman Aspinall and myself, a very important vote on a piece of legislation in which we are all interested was postponed, a vote which was to take place yesterday, and because this committee was meeting yesterday in the State of Washington, that vote has been postponed until next week. The Speaker is very anxious that a complete hearing be held on the bills that we are considering.

I think you folks here in Denver should know that the two Senators that represent you, Gordon Allott and Peter Dominick, are both members of the corresponding committee in the Senate. As you know, the Senate has passed, both in the 87th Congress and in the 88th Congress, a wilderness bill, and because there are a great many differences in the bills before the House we have arranged to have these field hearings.

We are out here to give the people who will be vitally affected as citizens of this country an opportunity so that they may present to the committee, and we may take back to Washington for the rest of the Members of Congress, your views.

We are delighted to be here. Governor, it is always a pleasure to be in Denver, and it is always a pleasure to be among friends.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Saylor.

Our first witness today, whom the committee is very happy to welcome, is the Governor of your State, John A. Love.

According to your previous letter, Governor, you favor 9162; is that correct?

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN A. LOVE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY R. WOODWARD, DIRECTOR, COLORADO GAME, FISH, AND PARKS DEPARTMENT; GLENN G. SAUNDERS, CHIEF COUNSEL, BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLO.; WAYNE GORE OF THE COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS; JOHN B. BARNARD, JR., SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR THE COLORADO WATER CONGRESS; RICHARD T. ECKLES, STATE COORDINATOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES; FELIX L. SPARKS, DIRECTOR OF THE COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Governor LOVE. Yes.

Mr. BARING. We take this time to welcome you and you may proceed.

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Governor LOVE. First, I would like to apologize a little bit that we do not have larger space available, but it does indicate and prove the great interest our people have in this hearing.

It is certainly my pleasure as Governor of the State of Colorado to welcome you here to Denver on this occasion, and to express the deep appreciation of the people of the State of Colorado for the opportunity to be heard on the subject of the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. I am advised that you have been beseiged by requests to present testimony on the legislation which is pending before you; and, therefore, I shall make my remarks very brief.

At the present time there are 24,156,000 acres of land in Colorado under Federal ownership. This comprises 36.3 percent of the total land area within the State. You can understand therefore our concern about any proposal which would dedicate significant portions of our land resources to what might be described as a single-purpose use.

There are, however, some persuasive arguments in favor of the establishment of wilderness areas within this State and elsewhere. As a matter of fact, for over 30 years now there have been areas in Colorado's national forests set aside for essentially the same purposes as expressed in the pending legislation.

In the past, neither our State government nor the members of our congressional delegation have been opposed to the basic philosophy of establishing wilderness areas. We have, however, spoken with one voice in opposing the procedures proposed by S. 4, already adopted by the U.S. Senate. Our objections to that bill have previously been amply documented, and there is no need to repeat them here. Suffice it to say, we are very gratified to note that both H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9162 contain new provisions which answer the basic objections that we previously had. These two House bills contain the provisions of congressional control, as convincingly and effectively argued in the Congress on behalf of the State of Colorado and the Nation by our entire Colorado congressional delegation, and particularly by our Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall and Senator Gordon Allott. The people of Colorado deeply appreciate their efforts in this regard.

Both H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9162 present a much-improved technique and procedure for the establishment of wilderness areas, both initially and in the future. As between the two bills, we feel that H.R. 9162 is the most workable, primarily from a time limitation viewpoint, and it is to this bill that I address the remainder of my remarks.

The bill initially designates as wilderness areas those areas of the national forests classified at least 60 days before the effective date of the act as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe." Since no one knows when the effective date of the act will be, I would like to suggest that the initial wilderness areas consist of those areas specified in the bill, but only those so classified as of January 1, 1964. Otherwise, we will never know, until the actual passage of the act, the lands that we are dealing with. Without such a known date it will be possible to negate the expressed intent of further review and congressional action on those areas presently classified as "primitive," by the simple expedient of hurriedly reclassifying them by administrative action as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe." Some reclassification has already taken place in Colorado since 1960, and further reclassification is pending.

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Most of the desirable amendments to S. 4 have already been incorporated in H.R. 9162. However, I feel very strongly that one further provision of S. 4 should be incorporated into H.R. 9162. This provision reads as follows:

> Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, within the 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.

H.R. 9162 contains a desirable provision not found in any other bill pertaining to mineral leasing and mining; that is, that until December 31, 1973, the laws pertaining to mineral leasing and mining shall remain in full force and effect. If any one industry has led to the development of the Western United States and contributed mightily to the national economy, it is the western mining industry. It is still a vital economic force. I do not feel that this country, under any philosophy, can afford to lock up its mineral resources. I would like to suggest therefore that the termination date of December 31, 1973, be extended for a period of at least 10 years.

Another of our major western industries is the raising of livestock. While it is clearly the congressional intent, as expressed in all pending wilderness legislation, to protect the grazing of livestock where already established, we trust that the proposed legislation will not become a vehicle through which administrative action will further reduce our livestock operations on national forests. A drastic curtailment of these operations has already taken place by administrative decision during the past 20 years.

Both House bills provide that fishing and hunting shall be permitted in wilderness areas when not incompatible with wilderness preservation. It is apparently the intent of the legislation to make such fishing and hunting to be in conformity with State law and policy. However, the legislation is not clear in this respect. Therefore, we suggest that the legislation be amended to the end that fishing and hunting shall be permitted only in conformity with State policy, laws, and regulations. Otherwise, a chaotic condition could exist with regard to the management and preservation of the State's game and fish resources. This point is more specifically covered in a statement which I should like to later introduce on behalf of the Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Department.

Gentlemen, as I stated at the outset, we are pleased with the approach to the wilderness problem taken by both H.R. 9162 and H.R. 9170. I have addressed my remarks primarily to H.R. 9162 as being the more acceptable to us. The amendments which I have suggested here would make it even more desirable in our view.

I know that this has been a trying problem to the members of this committee. May I commend all of you on behalf of the people of the State of Colorado for your sincere and dedicated effort to bring this matter of wilderness legislation to a successful and wise solution. We have every faith that you will be able to do so.

A number of our major State agencies and organizations have requested the opportunity to testify before you and their names appear on your agenda. After having reviewed this lengthy list of

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witnesses, several of them in the interest of time, have requested that they be permitted to introduce written statements only.

I have with me the prepared statements of Mr. Harry R. Woodward, director, Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Department; Mr. Glenn G. Saunders, chief counsel, Board of Water Commissioners of the city and county of Denver, Colo.; Mr. Wayne Gore, of the Colorado Association of County Commissioners; and Mr. John B. Barnard, Jr., special counsel for the Colorado Water Congress.

These agencies and individuals concur generally with the remarks that I have made and their joint appearance with me demonstrates again the unity of Colorado's government and other major interests in the matters before you. Their prepared statements, however, go into more detail and make more specific suggestions for amendments than I have covered in my remarks. I concur in their statements and commend them to your attention. Mr. John Barnard, in particular, has ably represented my views in past hearings on wilderness legislation.

In addition to the gentlemen that I have already mentioned, the Colorado Association of County Commissioners is also represented here by Mr. J. Fred Schneider, its chief counsel. Also with me today are Mr. Richard T. Eckles, State coordinator of natural resources; and Mr. Felix L. Sparks, director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

All of the gentlemen whom I have mentioned, and who are here with me today, have exhaustively reviewed present and past wilderness legislation. They constitute some of the most outstanding experts in our State in their respective fields. They are available for any questions that the committee might like to propose to them.

I would like, therefore, to introduce these statements for the record, all of which support the enactment of H.R. 9162, with suggestions for amendments.

Please be advised that my office is open for any assistance that we can give you during the remainder of your stay here.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Governor, for a fine statement.

I will ask permission at this time that the statements you refer to be included in the record.

Mr. SAYLOR. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, and I will not object, these statements will be introduced with the understanding that, if after an examination of the statements, any member desires to submit a question in writing to the people who have presented their statements, the questions, together with the answers that are submitted in response to such questions will be included in connection with their statements.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it so ordered.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HARRY R. WOODWARD, DIRECTOR, COLORADO GAME, FISH, AND PARKS DEPARTMENT, DENVER, COLO.

My name is Harry R. Woodward. I am director of the Colorado Game, Fish, and Parks Department and appear here as a representative of the department and its governing body, the Colorado Game, Fish, and Parks Commission.

I speak today in support of H.R. 9162 with certain qualifications which I will point out to you.

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Colorado is one of the Nation's great big game hunting States. For several years now about 200,000 hunters have taken over 140,000 deer and more than 10,000 elk annually during our hunting seasons. In addition, about 400,000 fishermen have enjoyed the sport of angling in our State each year.

While these 600,000 or more hunters and fishermen have been enjoying these basic, historical forms of outdoor recreation in Colorado, they have made a decided impact on the economy of this State. Hunters and fishermen, in 1962, spent over $120 million for things other than licenses, a rather substantial contribution to the State's financial structure.

The magnificent, resourceful elk, the abundant, big-eared mule deer, the fighting cutthroat, the voracious brown and the beautiful rainbow trout are the major species attracting sportsmen, both resident and nonresident, to our hunting fields and fishing waters.

But these species, along with our other game animals, birds, and fish, find themselves at the crossroads today. We who are charged with the management of the game and fish in Colorado are also at the crossroads and so too is the substantial economic contribution that hunting and fishing is providing to the State.

The habitat for these species is disappearing at an alarming rate. Deer and elk range is passing from existence because of the constructive genius of man. Fishing waters are diminishing as man broadens his horizons in the fields of hydroelectric power production and storage and transmission of water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use.

In the late 1800's, the elk were nearly exterminated in Colorado by unrestricted hunting. It was estimated, in 1903, that there were but 1,000 elk left in the entire State.

Because of good game management techniques and diligent law enforcement, the elk herds staged a comeback until today we permit hunters to take over 10,000 elk a year without reducing the breeding population. It is apparent that isolation, coupled with good food conditions, has materially contributed to the high productivity of our elk herds. Records indicate that most of the elk harvested are calved in the wildnerness, wild and primitive areas administered by the Forest Service.

The encroachment of civilization constantly threatens our elk herds. For example, one of the great elk areas in Colorado is the Hermosa, north of Durango. Hunting was put to the true test for the area was accessible only by pack train or on foot.

Now, a road being cut into the heart of the elk range threatens to bring many people into the area during the open months. This invasion into the traditional home of the Hermosa elk herd jeopardizes the herd's very existence. Loss of an unmolested opportunity to raise young will have a more deadly effect on this elk herd than could the hunter's bullets.

Public lands throughout Colorado are constantly being damaged by the intrusion of new roads constructed by public agencies and commercial interests and by new trails constructed by unthinking individuals in 4-wheel drive vehicles who use powersaws and winches to go wherever they please.

In the field of fishing, the story is similar. Waters, never to be replaced, are disappearing. Pollution is taking its toll at an ever-increasing rate. Water impoundments are turning streams into fluctuating reservoirs. Trout streams, in their natural form, may soon be a thing of the past.

How long can this continue? How much farther can we let civilization infiltrate the critical summer range of the deer and elk? How much farther up into the headwaters of our streams can man, with his bulldozers, steam shovels and pollutant-producing economy, be permitted to advance?

Somewhere, and in some clear, definitive manner, since these are Federal lands primarily, Congress must establish some lines beyond which man must tread gently lest he destroy the procreant environment of wildlife. At the same time, Congress must insist that such boundaries be rigidly enforced and that violators be promptly dealt with.

If this is not done, some forms of wildlife will cease to exist in appreciable numbers and so too will some basic forms of outdoor recreation. Hunting and fishing have been known to and practiced by Americans since the first settler set foot on this North American Continent. I am certain that Congress wants to preserve this great heritage.

It is for this reason that I appear today in support of legislation which would create a wilderness preservation system in this country. Legislation along the

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lines proposed in H.R. 9162 introduced by the Honorable John Dingell, Representative from the State of Michigan, if amended in section 4(i), would answer most of the needs of wildlife interests. Other amendments could resolve the objections posed by most representatives of industry.

We do not believe that the language now contained in section 4(i) adequately recognizes the fundamental right of the respective States to manage resident species of game and fish. We have learned through bitter experience that any addition of land to the national parks and monuments has had the effect of divesting the State and its people of the right and opportunity to hunt and fish.

In this country the game and fish within the boundaries of each State belong to the people of that State. If portions of the wilderness system, then, fall within the jurisdictional boundaries of a State, that State has the specific right and responsiblity to manage wildlife in those areas.

I am sure that Congress does not wish to invade States rights in this legislation by implying that an agent of the Federal Government has the authority and responsibility for determining when and where hunting and fishing are appropriate.

For these reasons, we suggest that all of the present language contained in section 4(i) of the printed bill be deleted and that the following be inserted in its place:

SEC. 4.

"(i) Hunting and fishing shall be permitted in wilderness areas designated by this act at the discretion of the respective State agencies vested with jurisdiction over game and fish resources: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior may, whenever an emergency exists, close areas to all forms of human activity for the safety and protection of the area: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Interior may restrict hunting and fishing, per se, only on those lands where he has previously restricted hunting and fishing prior to the effective date of this act."

It is of the utmost important to the Colorado Game, Fish, and Parks Commission that specific areas be set aside as wilderness in which man must limit his activities to those which he can perform on foot or on horseback and in which wildlife can nurture its young relatively unmolested. It is equally important to the commission that there be no invasion of its right to manage the game and fish within its jurisdictional boundaries.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE A. GORE, COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF DELTA COUNTY, COLO., AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Chairman, my name is Wayne A. Gore. I am a county commissioner of Delta County, Colo., and chairman of the Colorado State Association's Committee on Public Lands.

I understand that the legislation, including all of the several bills in each of the three categories or groups are designed to establish a wilderness preservation system.

I come from a county that has wilderness. It has national forest. It has mining. It has agriculture, and the latter depends on water for irrigation. The system or concept of wilderness must not destroy what has been built here. To make sterile large areas of land could not help but stifle the growth and economy of my county, which is largely dependent upon the production of minerals, forest products, grazing, and agriculture. The value of fruit crops in the last 20 years has doubled, and Delta County ranked among the leading 100 counties in the Nation in production of fruits. Coal mining has remained steady during the postwar period, and indications are favorable for future petroleum and gas production. Uranium prospecting as well as other mining activity continues. Lumbering is on the increase with mills in four of the county's towns. We are in the center of extensive hunting and fishing country and are headquarters for sportsmen from many other States. Each year we have a hunters' breakfast preceding their annual hunting trips to the nearby mountains.

A review of the several bills presently before your committee leads me to suggest that H.R. 9162 is the most acceptable as it incorporates the pertinent safeguards which we at the county level had suggested and hoped for; namely, multiple use, positive congressional action and require public hearings in the vicinity of the area affected permitting the county governing boards to set forth its views and making them known to the President and the Congress. In summary, I want

to express our sincerest appreciation to your committee for this opportunity to relay the very strong interest of county government in the administration of the Nation's federally owned lands.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF GLENN G. SAUNDERS, CHIEF COUNSEL, BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLO.

Statements have heretofore been filed with various committees of the Congress on behalf of the Board of Water Commissioners of Denver, indicating general satisfaction with the administration of wilderness areas under existing laws and practices. Earlier wilderness legislation was objectionable to the board because it promised sequestering large areas of the State of Colorado needed for developing water resources to supply the populous area served by the board without an opportunity for hearing by the people's elected representatives in the Congress.

Many of the objectionable features of early wilderness proposals have been overcome by amendment. Unfortunately, in the present proposed legislation some desirable amendatory language has been omitted and should be restored.

H.R. 9162 appears to be approaching a solution of early objectionable features so closely that our references will be to that bill in the belief that if the amendments we suggest were made the law would be an improvement over existing laws and regulations with which the board has heretofore expressed satisfaction. All references to a particular bill hereafter will refer to H.R. 9162 although the principles stated would apply to any wilderness legislation.

Section 3 of H.R. 9162 provides all areas within the national forests classified at least 60 days before the effective date of this act * * * as "wilderness" * * * are hereby designated as wilderness areas. This should be changed to January 1, 1964. As the board has heretofore pointed out when the act under consideration provided that the effective date of the act rather than 60 days before that date should be the criteria for establishment of wilderness, no one can say when the effective date of the act will be. During the interval, those who are charged with administration of the national forests, the national parks, and the public domain may be subjected to heavy pressure to make new classifications of land so as to include substantially larger areas in the proposed wilderness system. We have heretofore pointed out that those charged with the administration of these lands should not be subjected to such pressures.

An hiatus is created in the bill as written by the reference in section 3(a) to 60 days before the effective date of this act and section 3(b) classified on the effective date of this act by leaving a 60-day gap. We believe that section 3(b) should read the same as section 3(a) and that the date should be determined by the Congress to be January 1, 1964. Then there will be no discrepancy.

The last sentence of section 3(b) of H.R. 9162 reads:

"Primitive areas as they exist on the date of this Act or modified as herein provided shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as primitive areas during the ten years after the enactment of this Act or until such time as an Act of Congress with respect thereto has become effective."

This wording of the bill freezes primitive areas exactly as they are at the time the act is passed. Under present law, modifications to meet changing conditions are permissible. We believe that the sentence quoted is not intended to do what it does, but that instead a substitute sentence would more nearly reach the thought intended. We suggest as a substitute for the quoted material above the following:

"Primitive areas and other specially designated areas as they exist on January 1, 1964, shall continue to be administered under present law and regulations during the ten years after the enactment of this Act and shall thereafter be without special designation except so far as they may become wilderness areas under this Act."

Section 4(e), page 12, H.R. 9162 makes certain provisions with respect to "water conservation works." As pointed out by the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall at the White House Conference on Conservation, May 24, 1962, "Conservation means all things to all men." Mr. Aspinall then proceeded to carefully define conservation as having a connotation of making useful. To avoid any question about the meaning of the act, we urge that in lieu of the words "water conservation works" there be substituted the words "water utilization facilities."

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The most serious defect in section 4(e) of the bill has already been pointed out in our prior statements with respect to other bills which made the same mistake. The bill provides that "the President may" release portions of a wilderness area for certain specified additional uses. In the board's statement of October 30, 1961, regarding S. 174, the president of the board of water commissioners, Mr. Joseph G. Hodges, pointed out:

"We suppose that an attempt might be made to run the whole U.S. Government by providing that nothing can be done without Presidential act. A President already overburdened with responsibilities is put in an impossible position. It would appear that the wildlife interests promoting this legislation want to make sure that these wilderness areas remain 'untrammeled' by man no matter how great the need of man may be for their use.

"In effect, the wilderness bill puts the essential needs of man in a subordinate position and puts desirable, but nonessential objectives in first place. The bill would give wildlife interests dominant control of these areas such that their single use position would be practically unassailable.

"There may be those who state that the wilderness system will not detract from water development. It is true that these areas will still continue to develop water. But if permission cannot be obtained to construct facilities in a wilderness area for collecting the water produced thereon, this water will not be available to the people who need water.

"The bill should be amended so as to provide that the Secretary of the appropriate department of the Federal Government, rather than the President of the United States, should authorize a use of a wilderness area for reservoirs, water conservation works, transmission lines, and other facilities upon the Secretary's determination that such use will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than its denial."

The wisdom of such a provision is indicated in section 4(i) where it is provided to the extent that it is not incompatible with wilderness preservation, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, in wilderness areas designated by this act, permit hunting and fishing * * *. It is not conceivable that the utilization of the property of the United States for creating a necessary water supply for our great cities and for the development of our agriculture and industrial potential are less essential than hunting and fishing. If the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture is adequate for hunting and fishing uses in wilderness areas, surely a Cabinet-level officer can make such a decision with respect to other uses.

There is one provision in S. 4 which is so obviously desirable that we are unable to understand how it has been left out of any of the proposed wilderness legislation. Section 6(c)(8) it is provided nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent * * * the completely subsurface use of a wilderness area. Where a water tunnel is driven under a mountain range and the area over the tunnel is a wilderness, it is obvious that the tunnel, hundreds of feet underground, does not impair the wilderness character of the area above. We believe it obvious that such a provision should be included in wilderness legislation as finally adopted.

We believe that both Houses of Congress and their advisers should be given great credit for the progress which has been made in reconciling differences regarding the preparation of a suitable wilderness bill. The progress has been the result of the give and take of the legislative procedures which sometimes seem burdensome but which are one of the bulwarks against oppression in our country. It is for this reason that we applaud the present tenor of the Congress in wishing to provide for its own positive action in creating wilderness areas because we must not overlook the fact that the creation of a wilderness area sets aside public land for a narrow restricted single use and that generally speaking, the public domain, wherever it is capable of a variety of consistent uses should be made available for all such uses and that where potential uses are inconsistent, those most essential should have preference over those less essential. We should never lose sight of the fact that the order of preference in the use of our resources should be first in support of the national defense and next in the production of the necessities of life, especially water, food, fiber, timber, minerals, power, and the means of transportation and communication. Next we should recognize recreation for the whole community and only lastly the specialized recreation for the few as is provided for in the case of wilderness.

The Denver Water Board has made its publicly owned facilities available for recreation and for other uses to the fullest extent possible consistent with its

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basic obligation to supply pure water to a large metropolitan area. With the modification suggested above we believe that the present concept of wilderness legislation will promote these desirable ends and protect the future uses of the public domain.

STATEMENT OF JOHN B. BARNARD, JR., SPECIAL COUNSEL, COLORADO WATER CONGRESS

My name is John B. Barnard, Jr., and I appear before the subcommittee as special counsel for the Colorado Water Congress, and on behalf of that organization. It was my privilege to appear before this subcommittee in the 87th Congress, in the same capacity, and in connection with legislation dealing with the same subject matter as that of the legislation now under consideration.

Personally, and on behalf of the organization I am representing, I want to express my appreciation to the members of the subcommittee for the privilege of again presenting our views on proposed legislation regarding the preservation of wilderness areas, and, more generally, for your consideration in traveling again to the State of Colorado to hear our views and the views of others whose interests are affected.

A general review of the nature and purposes of the Colorado Water Congress was given by me in my appearance before this subcommittee in May 1962. Since it is a matter of record, I will spare the subcommittee a repetition of that review. Suffice it to say that our interest is in protecting and promoting the development of the water resources of the State of Colorado. To us, this means the protection of the future of the State of Colorado, and of Colorado's ever-increasing contribution to the future of the Nation.

We know from experience the significant effect of Federal land laws, regulations and practices on water resource development. For that reason, we have had, and continue to have, a very substantial interest in proposed Federal legislation affecting federally owned lands. In connection with the legislation under consideration by the subcommittee at this hearing, we have expressed ourselves many times on the multitude of proposals which have preceded the measures presently being considered.

We are gratified that our voice, with those of others, has been heard by our elected representatives. That our voice has been heard, and our views considered, we believe is evidenced by the apparent support for H.R. 9162 and similar bills. That is not to say that these bills are in precise conformity with our views, but it seems obvious that they come much closer to a reasonable balancing of conflicting views than their predecessors, including S. 4, in respect to which I have previously testified. The most important point in respect to this "compromise," in our view, is the provision in both H.R. 9162 and H.R. 9070 for the inclusion of primitive areas in the wilderness system only by specific act of Congress. Aside from the broad governmental issues involved, and related specifically to Colorado, the Colorado Water Congress has a practical interest in the manner in which additional areas are included in a wilderness system. We cannot say that any existing wild area in the State of Colorado stands as a barrier to any water resource development that is foreseeable at this time. However, certain primitive areas do offer such barriers, and more study is needed to determine whether or not certain others will do so. When specific legislation regarding such an area is before the Congress, we will, under this provision, be able to present for Congress' consideration our views and recommendations regarding any special provision needed for a particular area which only the Congress could properly authorize. We will be able to do this with the knowledge that our views and recommendations will be given full consideration and not be disregarded simply by virtue of inaction by the Congress within some arbitrary time limit. We commend those who have worked out this important step toward compromise. By the same token, the water users of Colorado would vigorously oppose any bill which did not contain this important provision.

It would serve no useful purpose to review the various revisions which have been made in the original proposals for wilderness preservation legislation, and I am sure we can do without a repetition of the accusations and counter-accusations hurled by various interests during the past 8 years. It will be sufficient to say that we are pleased that we appear to be approaching legislation which will satisfy those who so ardently seek additional protection for wilderness areas without seriously endangering the future of the West.

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We have three general suggestions for amendments which we believe are reasonable and important to water resource development. In the first place, we believe that the requirement of Presidential action to make exceptions for water utilization facilities is unnecessarily burdensome on the President, whose time does not permit adequate attention to such matters in the face of the tremendous demands on his time in respect to broad policy questions which are of life or death significance to the entire Nation, and, also, a burden on those whose responsibility it is to see that adequate water supplies are developed and maintained to satisfy the myriad and absolutely essential requirements for water. We suggest that the authority to make such exceptions should be placed in, or made delegable to, appropriate Cabinet-level officers of the executive department.

Secondly, we have observed instances within the State of Colorado where the maintenance of existing water utilization facilities has been rendered impossible, as a practical matter, within primitive areas. We submit that this is an unwarranted deprivation of property rights. Legally, these rights cannot be adequately protected by judicial action alone. Since all the bills presently under consideration contain "status quo" protection for other classes of uses, we feel that existing uses for water utilization facilities should be given at least equal treatment.

Lastly, we have long argued that proposals for the creation of new wilderness areas should be accompanied by reports from agencies which have responsibilities in fields of great national and regional significance that might be adversely affected. As an example, the Bureau of Reclamation has a substantial responsibility in the field of water resource development. The Bureau is within the Department of the Interior, which will have the responsibility of initiating certain wilderness area proposals which we expect will ultimately be before the Congress. We submit that the views of the Bureau of Reclamation and the views of other agencies within the Department of the Interior may conflict. The Secretary of the Interior, in making a proposal for additional wilderness areas, would base his decision upon such conflicting views and might well arrive at a different conclusion than Congress would on the basis of the same information. The requirement that the independent views of the Fish and Wildlife Service, also within the Department of the Interior, be included in Interior Department reports on reclamation projects is a well-established precedent for requiring the independent views of subsidiary divisions of an executive department. We feel that the Congress, when considering legislation to create wilderness areas, should have before it all the available information on the consequences of such legislation in order to determine the desirability of it. In our view, this can only be insured by having the information which the Secretary involved and the President had in making the recommendation—that is, the reports of various agencies having an interest in potential conflicting uses of the lands involved.

As a matter of principle, we feel that even the wild and wilderness areas now designated as such should be considered in individual legislation affecting each specific area. However, as a practical matter, the areas that have been so designated in Colorado up to this time are so located that we cannot foresee any potential conflict with any future water development project. We might be proved wrong on this point in the future, but without some specific potential conflict to present to the subcommittee, we do not feel that we should ask that a possible compromise on the basis of H.R. 9162 be jeopardized on that basis, particularly in view of the relatively small amount of land so classified at this time in Colorado.

I have had recent occasion to confer with Mr. Glenn Saunders, whose responsibilities are in the field of water resource development, and whose ability in the field of water law is nationally recognized. Mr. Saunders is a member of the executive committee of the organization I represent here today. In his statement on behalf of the Denver Board of Water Commissioners, he suggests some amendments in specific language with which we are in complete concurrence. I will not be more specific in respect to points of desirable amendments in the interest of brevity.

While the vast majority of the members of the Colorado Water Congress are not proponents of wilderness protection legislation, as members of a democratic society, we cannot ask that the views of those who are wilderness enthusiasts be ignored or treated lightly. I personally believe that their aspirations are legitimate and almost unanimously altruistic, as is the Colorado Water Congress in

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its desire to protect the future of Colorado by protecting and developing its water resources. In such a circumstance, the obvious answer is compromise. In closing, therefore, I want to express our appreciation to the members of this subcommittee, and the other members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, for the time and effort expended in working toward a reasonable compromise of the many issues involved in wilderness legislation.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. Governor, your statement is very helpful, and I want to express my appreciation to you for your hospitality and for the very clear and condise statement of your position.

Governor LOVE. Thank you.

Mr. DUNCAN. I have only one question and that relates to the emphasis which you and Mr. Woodward place upon the fish and game problem. I wonder if the philosophies of the Federal fish and game people and the State fish and game people are so incompatible that this becomes really a major issue.

Mr. LOVE. I do not believe that the philosophies are so incompatible, but it does, I think, create the possibility of more or less mechanical problems.

With your permission, I would have Mr. Woodward answer.

Mr. WOODWARD. The problem mentioned here is not with the Federal fish and wildlife people, but perhaps more with some of the other agencies involved.

Mr. DUNCAN. The National Parks?

Mr. WOODWARD. Under the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior.

It is our feeling that the present language of H.R. 9162 is ambiguous in section 4(i), that it should spell out clearly that the wilderness areas shall be open to hunting and fishing at the discretion of the State agency responsible for this function, giving, of course, the Secretary the authority to close those areas for emergency or safety purposes as may be dictated.

Mr. DUNCAN. Have points of friction arisen in the past?

I know your fish and game agency is not the only one that raises this problem. My own State raises it in connection with this bill and numerous other bills. I am wondering why agencies of government at these various levels should have friction.

Mr. WOODWARD. One of the main problems, perhaps, is with the National Park Service and the difference in philosophy between hunting and the prohibition of hunting.

Mr. DUNCAN. There is where the point arises, is it?

Mr. WOODWARD. That is where the main point arises, and every time a national park is expanded this has the effect of divesting the State of its right to manage game and fish on those lands.

Mr. DUNCAN. I think most of us feel that the jurisdiction of these problems ought to be left at the level of government closest to the people unless some predominant reason why it should move up is stated.

If you do have some point of friction I hope you will make it known to your very able representatives of both parties and let us in the Congress help you iron them out.

Mr. WOODWARD. Fine. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Woodward, at the present time there is no hunting permitted in any national park in this country. Now if the philosophy which you have just indicated is carried out, what you intend to do, therefore, is to allow hunting under your jurisdiction in a national park; is that correct?

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. Saylor, in the statement I have suggested new language in section 4(i) and in that I suggest that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to prohibit hunting per se only in those areas where he has prohibited hunting and fishing prior to the enactment of this act. So that would leave the status quo in the national parks and monuments.

Mr. DUNCAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. DUNCAN. I have reviewed these statements and I think they direct their language entirely to lands in the wilderness areas. There is no attempt to expand it to other areas of national parks.

Mr. WOODWARD. That is correct.

Mr. SAYLOR. I have noted, on page 4 of Mr. Woodward's statement, his underlined new section 4(i), and basically what Mr. Woodward is suggesting in the proviso is that, if at any other time there is a national park established, there will be hunting allowed in that area.

I just want to know whether or not that is the philosophy of the people of your State. Now this is completely contrary to the philosophy of everybody in the United States since 1916 when the National Park Service was established.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to have an answer right there. I want to know whether or not this is the philosophy of these people—that they should hunt.

Mr. WOODWARD. I think generally, Congressman, the philosophy of the people in the West is there should be hunting in the national parks. I am sure the people who are outdoorsmen in this western country feel this way, and they feel this could be handled under a very well regulated permit system.

Mr. SAYLOR. Now I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Woodward, I want to clarify my impression here. The proviso in your proposed section 4(i) would be to include just wilderness areas?

Mr. WOODWARD. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. And those portions of national parks so included within wilderness areas?

Mr. WOODWARD. That is right.

Governor LOVE. There is no intent or suggestion that in presently designated national parks, the rules be changed, is there?

Mr. WOODWARD. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Governor LOVE. That is the burden of our testimony.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am through, thank you.

Governor, I want to congratulate you upon a fine statement and thank you for the statements you have submitted.

Governor LOVE. Thank you very much, Congressman.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

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Mr. WESTLAND. I have no questions.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Governor and gentlemen. We certainly appreciated having you here this morning.

Governor LOVE. If I may be excused for other duties, please feel free to call on my office for anything we can do for you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness will be Clifford P. Hansen, Governor of the State of Wyoming.

Governor, do you have any departmental heads accompanying you?

Governor HANSEN. There are several here from Wyoming. I think they have reserved time on your busy agenda. They will be speaking later. I have not yet had an opportunity to read their statements, but I think I will find myself in general agreement with their statements.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Governor. We appreciate your having come a long way, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WYOMING

Governor HANSEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, having been raised in Wyoming, I appreciate the value of wilderness. I live on a ranch in one of the most beautiful parts of our State, and I share the concern of people everywhere in resenting and feeling dismay over unwarranted intrusions into the beautiful primitive aspects of some of these areas of surpassing scenic grandeur.

But as chief executive of the State of Wyoming, I recognize that we are a State rather far removed from important consuming areas—far removed from markets; we have not had the opportunity for growth that other States have had, with more accessible markets.

I am aware that we are one of the newer States in development, and that the basic economic strengths we have are in our agriculture and livestock and natural resource development; and as a consequence, we cannot agree to a locking up of the resources that would deny their future use to Wyoming.

But the national interest must be our first concern. Completely restrictive land policy can affect our well-being. It has in the past. Let me illustrate:

A Senate minority report discloses that the enormity of Pearl Harbor might well have been averted had we had adequate warning. We had no warning because the National Park Service, in keeping with legislative directive, was forced to deny the Armed Forces permission to install adequate radar facilities on the islands. Park Service policy, the report continues, prevented the installation of anything that would alter the appearance of landmarks on the islands.

The fault lies not with the administration of the law, but rather in the adoption of a laudable concept and then the embracing of large areas to be administered under a restrictive policy.

Cheyenne, Wyo., is the first ICBM base to be established in America. Who can say what our defense needs will be in the future, as regards land use? Who can say what tomorrow's resources needs will be? Fifty years ago, uranium was regarded as a "worthless white metal."

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There is no reason to tie up major tracts of land to be sure nobody sets foot on it ever.

There is a reasonable way to use our land resources wisely. There is a sensible way to protect the esthetic value of our great heritage of the outdoors. We need not bankrupt areas or regions in accomplishing both objectives, and we can keep America strong. Let's continue to support the policy which has guaranteed "the greatest good for the greatest number, in the long run."

We recognize and appreciate the fact that the present bill is far more responsive to the needs of the west than the first bills. We are not opposed to all attempts to bring about reasonable, well-considered public land use plans. But we find things in the present bill that are objectionable.

Recreation is of great importance to Wyoming. Tourism is our No. 3 industry. We are perhaps more than most people very conscious of the fact that the magnificence of our mountains is a determining factor in bringing people to our State.

But, as has been pointed out by Forest Service officials, fewer than 2 percent of the tourists will even set foot in a wilderness area. A policy which will serve the Nation and at the same time serve the West must take these facts into consideration.

H.R. 9162 has an important defect which must, I believe, be remedied by amendment if the bill is to provide a realistic basis for serious consideration by Western interests. On page 10 of the bill, under "Special Provisions," it is stipulated that laws pertaining to mineral leasing and mining will extend to lands designated by the act as wilderness areas only until December 31, 1973.

It is further provided that no patent within wilderness areas shall be issued after December 31, 1973; and that, effective January 1, 1974, the minerals in lands designated by the act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act. The effect of this would be to block natural resource development, which would severely affect the national interest.

The future growth of Wyoming is almost wholly dependent upon the use of all of the water and raw material resources available to us within all of our State. Our capital city, Cheyenne, brings water a distance of 52 miles to firm up its supply.

The designation of a wilderness area could restrict the construction of water storage facilities and would make it practically impossible to develop any kind of water storage project within this area in the future. Thus, a double blow would be struck at Wyoming—first, to our cities' growth, and secondly, to the development of the potential of Wyoming's agricultural lands through irrigation.

The Game and Fish Commission in Wyoming does not believe that the language in section 4(i) of the bill adequately recognizes the State's right to manage resident game and fish species. The relinquishment of State authority to any agency or bureau of the Federal Government results in the usurpation of all right and privileges in that area.

It is extremely noteworthy that since the first wilderness system bill was debated in 1957, the net acreage in the national forest wilderness system has increased by over 500,000 acres—from 14.2 to 14.7 mil-

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lion acres. And more than 9 million acres of undeveloped land have been added to the national wildlife refuge and game range system. Added to that, the national park system has encompassed a number of new areas retaining their wilderness characteristics.

Experience has proved time after time that committee hearings best safeguard the public interest in the establishment of reservations, as well as making additions thereto. Accordingly, all wilderness areas and any additions to the system should result only from affirmative action by the Congress.

Congressman Aspinall and other key members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee are to be commended highly for leading the way on the Public Land Review Commission bill, H.R. 8070. This extremely important legislation will update an area of Federal jurisdiction which has a transcendent impact on the West.

H.R. 8070 will provide the framework for development of badly needed policy guidelines. It will modernize most of the 4,099 badly outdated public land laws—which is vital to the public land States. Wyoming, for example has 50 percent of its 64 million acres under Federal ownership. Final enactment of the Aspinall Public Land Review Commission bill will provide the vehicle for a most comprehensive review of the laws and policies which concern us all—and can develop into one of the Congress finest and most far-reaching achievements.

Final passage of H.R. 8070 and its implementation, to my mind, is of such dramatic import that it—rather than wilderness legislation—should have the No. 1 priority.

The Commission findings regarding the public lands should be known before wilderness bills, such as are now before your committee, are finalized.

If I might, I should like to make one further oral statement.

I do not mean to take issue with the distinguished minority ranking member of the committee, Mr. Saylor, but I would remind him, and I am sure he knows, that in Grand Teton National Park in western Wyoming, perhaps you can use an euphonism and say we do not have any hunting there, but as a matter of fact we do have hunting done by hunters deputized as deputy park rangers. We do not want to see hunting in Yellowstone Park, but we are concerned that, if the park or wilderness concept is expanded, it could very well pose very serious game management problems.

We think the solution achieved in Grant Teton Park is far more acceptable than is the ways that have been used in the past in Yellowstone in reducing game population.

If these areas under exclusive Federal jurisdiction are to be expanded, I believe you have got to face up to the fact that most people think there is a reasonable way to control game populations through hunter harvest rather than through killing as is done presently in the park system.

Thank you very much for your time.

Mr. BARING. Governor Hansen, we certainly appreciate your fine testimony before the committee. I will see if my colleagues have any question.

Governor HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. I would just like to thank you, sir, for traveling down here to give us the benefit of your viewpoint.

Governor HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Governor Hansen, it is always a pleasure to see you, whether it is in your home State of Wyoming, or down here, or back in Washington.

In your statement you said that only 2 percent of the people ever get into the wilderness area. I just want to tell you that I happen to be among that 2 percent, and I have been in the wilderness areas in your great State. One of the real thrills of my life was to go through the Jim Bridger Wilderness Area, which has been established, by the way, since I introduced the first bill back in 1956 for the establishment of a wilderness system. I am sure that the experiences I have had there have been duplicated by many, many people.

Governor, we realize that this is an important problem, and I appreciate your taking the time to come down here and give us the benefit of your views.

You know that the Secretary of the Interior, following the tremendous increase of the elk herd in Yellowstone, appointed a Commission of eminent citizens of this country, representing all facets, to determine what should be the policy of the U.S. Government with regard to the elimination and the control of game in the national parks. You are familiar, of course, I am sure, with that report?

Governor HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Do you concur with the conclusions that were reached by that Commission?

Governor HANSEN. I think a number of things are involved. In the first place, certain premises are made by the committee that I think are reasonable, and are factual, but we in Wyoming believe that, with some exercise outside the borders of Yellowstone Park, through the extension of seasons and other efforts, that could be made, live trapping, we can minimize the need for actual killing of game in a national park.

We do not object at all. I hope I made that point clear. We do not want to open any established national park to hunting. I repeat again, we do have one in my definition of hunting. We do have it in Grand Teton. I think you would agree with me.

Mr. SAYLOR. Yes.

Governor HANSEN. But I think my concern, rather, is that if the wilderness system is expanded—and it will include a major amount of acreage in Wyoming—we most certainly would view with real concern any prohibitive legislation which might tend to minimize or restrict the hunting which we presently have in these areas. That is why I made the point, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. It has been my good fortune, Governor, to take that trip through that great part of your State known as the Sundown Country. While I was there I was told that that great natural pass, known now as Dead Indian Pass, where the animals historically over the centuries have passed from one range to another, is now practically unused because the big game animals in that section of the State no longer exist, at least in the numbers that they did heretofore. Do you believe that, if a system of live trapping were installed in Yellowstone and in other areas and the game taken over to those sections, this area

might once again take the place that it had many years ago as far as a natural haven for big game animals of America?

Governor HANSEN. I am sorry that I am not as intimately familiar with this particular area as you are. We do have some people here today that I know in my mind know it very well. I think they are more qualified to answer your questions specifically that I am. I am sorry I cannot.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is all right. Thank you, Governor.

Governor HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I would like to compliment you, Governor, on your fine presentation. There is only one question I would like to ask you for the purpose of getting it into the record.

On page 5 of your statement, speaking of patents of a mineral location not being possible after December 31, 1973, I would like your opinion as to what you think a reasonable expectation would be if you were to locate on the public domain, or the reservation open to mineral location tomorrow, an average commercial deposit of metal, what you might honestly expect in the way of culminating a patent on that mineral location; the length of time?

Governor HANSEN. I could probably give you a more meaningful answer, Mr. White, if I were a miner than I can from a background of livestock as I have. We do have with us here today a representative of the Wyoming Mining Association.

I would venture, though, if I may, to make a guess at your question, that probably there is much sentiment to put every roadblock possible in the way of mining interests. I hope this is not true. I am inclined to believe that there is some truth to it.

In other words, I would say it would be probable the miner would have to overcome several obstacles before he might hope to get patent.

Mr. WHITE. I think it would be almost an impossibility to acquire a patent in this 10-year period. Thank you.

Governor HANSEN. You are welcome, sir.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Governor, I only have one statement to make. I have seen the same figures you have put in on page 6 of your statement regarding the increase in the wilderness acreage, and, in my opinion, at least, it is wrong.

For example, the Selway Bitterroot wilderness area has just been put into effect, and that is about a million and a quarter acres; and in my State the Glacier Peak wilderness area of something a little over 400,000 acres. This is about a million and a half acres. I would suggest you have somebody check that.

Governor HANSEN. The increase has been greater? Is that your point?

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes, I think it is considerably greater, Governor, than the figure you cite there.

Governor HANSEN. I appreciate your calling that to my attention.

Mr. WESTLAND. Those are two I know of, and there may be others, and I do not know of any withdrawals.

I think you have made an excellent statement. I think you probably very clearly presented the point of view of the people of Wyoming.

Governor HANSEN. Thank you, sir.

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Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Governor.

Governor HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Baring.

Mr. WHITE. Governor, I might say for the purpose of the record, that counsel just clarified my question. I believe your statement is not exactly correct. Any valid location, nonpatented prior to this date, would still be possible to have a patent completed on after the effective cutoff date.

Governor HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. White.

Mr. BARING. Our next witness is W. H. Curry, Wyoming Natural Resource Board, Casper, Wyo.

Mr. Curry, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. CURRY, WYOMING NATURAL RESOURCE BOARD, CASPER, WYO.; ACCOMPANIED BY MYRON GOODSON, WYOMING NATURAL RESOURCE BOARD STAFF

Mr. CURRY. I would like to introduce at this time Mr. Myron Goodson of the Wyoming Natural Resource Board staff who is with me on this mission.

Mr. BARING. Is he also scheduled to speak?

Mr. CURRY. No, he is just with me.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mr. CURRY. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am William H. Curry, member-at-large of the Wyoming Natural Resource Board. This board was created by an act of the State legislature in 1951 for the purpose of aiding in the development of our natural resources and to help in the wise planning for their future use.

In the State of Wyoming today there are over 32 million surface acres under the jurisdiction of various departments of the Federal Government. This constitutes over 50 percent of the State's land area. Of this 32 million-odd acres, nearly 5 million or 16 percent of the Federal lands, already, are reserved national parks, wilderness and primitive areas.

These are as follows:

	Acres
I. National forest wilderness areas:	
Bridger, Wyo	383,300
North Absaroka, Wyo	359,700
South Absaroka, Wyo	506,300
Teton, Wyo	563,500
Total	1,812,800
II. National forest primitive areas:	
Cloud Peak, Wyo	137,000
Glacier, Wyo	177,000
PoPo Agie, Wyo	70,000
Stratified, Wyo	202,000
Total	586,000
III. National parks in Wyoming containing wilderness:	
Grand Teton, Wyo	310,350
Yellowstone, Wyo	2,039,217
Total gross acreage	2,349,567
Overall total gross acreage	4,748,367

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Such large Federal land holdings within the confines of Wyoming, for comparison, are larger than the entire State of Rhode Island (776,960 acres); Delaware (1,316,480 acres); Connecticut (3,205,760 acres); or even Hawaii (4,111,360 acres). Thus, it may be seen readily that the State of Wyoming is patently conscious of the wilderness concept and perforce respectful of the program. From the above statistics, it can also be seen that the economic growth of a natural resource State such as Wyoming is directly keyed to a large extent to these federally governed lands and resources.

The four identical bills, H.R. 9162, 9163, 9164, 9165 contain features which we have recommended on previous occasions, and which, therefore, we endorse at this time. Paramount among these is placing the power to add or delete lands for wilderness use in the hands of Congress, after public hearings. However, we do not endorse any provisions that the President of the United States shall make withdrawals or restrict uses in specific areas at his discretion. Such action would nullify the position of congressional authorization. Moreover, we endorse the principle of multiple use but do not agree with the 10-year limitation set forth. It should be pointed out that by the very nature of the lands desired for wilderness, they are high altitude country, rough and remote. To give these a 10-year period for development, weather will limit this period to 5 to 8 full working years. Further, if it is right—and we hereby affirm that it is right—to employ the multiple-use concept for a limited period, who is to say that some condition will not arise after any given date, wherein the Nation's well-being and security will not need the natural resources in wilderness areas. The exploration and development of natural resources is not a quick on-and-off process. It takes time to be properly done.

In Wyoming, our future growth is also dependent upon the full development and continued use of water as well as the mineral resources within the State. The present concept of wilderness systems ignores action taken by the Congress of the United States when it accepted the Wyoming constitution in the State's enabling act (sec. 1, Act of Admission, 26 Stat. 224, ch. 664. Approved July 10, 1890). Within this constitution, which Congress accepted, it is stated that:

> The waters of all natural streams, springs, lakes or other collections of still water, within the boundaries of the State, are hereby declared to be the property of the State (art. 8, sec. 1).

Since much of Wyoming's future is dependent upon the development of water resources at higher elevations (i.e., areas to be included in wilderness and primitive designations) it is imperative to us, that this right be recognized and protected by Federal authorities.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the effect that high altitude water storage will mean to the future maintenance and growth of our State. The hydrologic conditions, common to the arid West, unlike the rest of the United States, make it more necessary to rely on snowpacks on our mountain ranges for supplemental water to augment late summer low flows. Reservoirs, at these higher elevations, catching and storing our early runoffs, are already being realized as our major remaining potential for the future. The use of the waters from the tributaries of four river basins which originate in Wyoming, are under compact with our sister States. Wyoming's use of these compacted waters are irri-

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gation, municipal, industrial, and other uses under our law, are contingent upon our ability and right to develop and store supplemental water supplies anywhere within the boundaries of our State.

Here, again, the future use of water cannot be tied to a specific date—future, to us, means what lies ahead, however far away.

Finally, in view of legislation (H.R. 8070 as amended) before this Congress which, if enacted, will establish a Public Land Law Review Commission, it is our judgment that any final action, which would set aside large areas of public domain for special use, should be delayed until such time as a study determining a new, modernized public land policy can be established. It is very possible that on the recommendations of a Public Land Law Review Commission, a more acceptable Wilderness Preservation System may be devised, one that would operate under the administrative framework of our existing public land law. In summary, the Wyoming Natural Resource Board herewith:

Endorses—

1. The placing of power in the Congress of the United States to add or delete lands to the Wilderness System after,
2. The conducting of public hearings for each new area, wherein all interested parties may testify.
3. The adoption of the multiple-use concept for wilderness lands.

Rejects—

1. Authority suggested for the President of the United States to designate restricted uses in specific areas at his discretion.
2. The setting of a 10-year—or any time—limit for multiple use of wilderness lands.

Recommends—

1. That water be recognized as a natural resource and that the State of Wyoming Enabling Act continue to be accepted, today as it was in the beginning, as the State's authority to have future use of its water in wilderness areas.
2. That wilderness legislation be deferred in view of upcoming legislation (H.R. 8070), to establish a Public Land Law Review Commission until such Commission can include wilderness in its overall study of all public land policies.
3. That Congress exempt mineral, timber, and water resources from any arbitrary time limit for use or development.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Curry, for a very fine statement, concisely written and presented.

The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. No questions.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Curry, I am familiar with the provision of your constitution which you referred to which states that the waters in your State shall be the property of the State. I am also familiar with the *Pelton Dam* case, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which is completely contrary to that, as you probably realize. Also the case the United States brought on Santa Marguerita Ranch against the people of Fallbrook, Calif., which completely negates your position.

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My question is this: In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has held that such a provision as is in your constitution is not binding and that the water does not become the property of the State but becomes the property of the U.S. Government, what is your position now?

Mr. CURRY. We will maintain that the constitution, as accepted in our enabling act, should stand. I am not a lawyer, and I do not know there has been any Supreme Court decisions specifically voiding that particular section.

Mr. SAYLOR. Not in your State there has not.

Mr. CURRY. So, therefore, we will stand on that statement in our State.

Mr. SAYLOR. The next question I have concerns No. 3 on page 5. You say you endorse, "the adoption of the multiple-use concept for wilderness lands." The words "multiple use" and "wilderness" are inconsistent.

Mr. CURRY. We do not think they should be.

Mr. SAYLOR. Whether or not you think they should be, I want to know how you can operate a mining operation, or put in a dam, or operate a timbering operation, which you suggest, and still maintain wilderness character.

Mr. CURRY. There is provision made for adding and deleting land from the wilderness system.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is right; and the only area that has ever been deleted from a wilderness system, as designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, had to be done because of the very nature of what you have suggested of a multiple-use concept, and in that case it was used by miners that made the area completely unwilderness in character.

Mr. CURRY. Maybe that was right, because the paramount use of the land for the most good of all of the people should be the use for the land. If there is an important and vital mineral deposit on a given tract of land, to have that unavailable because it should lie out there and nobody should visit it as wilderness, it would seem to be a matter of judgment of the administration of the wilderness property.

Mr. SAYLOR. Then let me ask you this question: Is it the position of the Wyoming Natural Resource Board that no area of land, whether it be in Wyoming or anywhere else in these United States, should be set aside for wilderness alone?

Mr. CURRY. No, we would not say that, because we already have them. We list the wilderness lands we already have. We are not against wilderness as such, but we believe that it should be so designated and so administered to permit the multiple use for exploration and development, if necessary, for oil, gas, and other minerals.

Mr. SAYLOR. Of course, all of the bills that have been introduced from the very beginning have always provided that, in case of national emergency, the President has been able to allow the use of all of our lands, whether they be in parks or forest or in wilderness or anyplace else, because the country comes first in times of national emergency.

Mr. CURRY. But when that emergency is here it is too late. You cannot go out and find a new deposit of minerals or of oil or gas right now. It takes time. It takes subtle investigation, it takes many different lines of endeavor. So come an emergency, you just cannot go out and find the mineral.

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Mr. WESTLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. In just a minute. In that case, I hope I can expect support from the Wyoming Natural Resource Board that the mining laws of 1872 will be completely revised and brought up to date so that it will be possible to use new and modern scientific methods for the discovery of mineral deposits rather than the old pick system that was used in 1872.

Mr. CURRY. I am sure that is being done by the use of aerial photographs and other tools.

Mr. SAYLOR. This is true. But I want to tell you that I have run into a great deal of opposition from many sections of the country and many special interests that do not want to change anything that has been on the books since 1872. I am sure that, if a company started to go into business today to mine and they used the same systems they did in 1872, they would not remain in existence very long.

Mr. CURRY. I agree with you.

Mr. SAYLOR. Neither would your board if you used the same systems.

Mr. CURRY. I agree with you.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you very much for a fine statement.

Now I yield, Mr. Westland.

Mr. WESTLAND. No, I will take my own time.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I think there should be a slight clarification here of some statements my colleague has made. Granted that some of the mining laws of 1872 need a new look, but there are still metals and minerals to be prospected for today that do not lend themselves to the geophysical means of prospecting, not similar to uranium, with a little black box. There are some of them you still have to go out, find the outcrop, dig a hole, and do it the same way it was done in 1872.

Notwithstanding, I would like very much to have such a system where we could go out and use geophysical methods to locate these metals today, that is still not fact or reality.

I appreciate very much your statement, Mr. Curry. I had some of the same questions that Mr. Saylor raised, particularly about your second three of your endorsement.

I believe that you are going to have to think in terms of an examination at the present time, evaluation, and then how much to be included, and then for the system of review. I believe that is the approach you are suggesting.

I think you are going to have to admit there are certain areas where the wilderness concept is the highest use of that land. But at the same time, I believe we are in an area of compromise here, and we just cannot say we are going to have a natural resource development, and not include wilderness and recreation.

Mr. CURRY. One of the bills—I believe it is Mr. Saylor's—provides for the exploration and periodic study by the USGS and the Bureau of Mines, but there is no provision for development if you would happen to find something.

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

Mr. CURRY. And there again the process of development discovers new things. When you are speaking of mining and the underground veins of ores, a lot, as you know, is found out after your actual work begins.

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Mr. WHITE. For the benefit of the record, in many of the major mining areas, the very productive mines of the United States, if you depended just on surface outcrop for an evaluation, it would not be sufficient to evaluate what was ultimately developed in that area?

Mr. CURRY. That is right.

Mr. WHITE. That is all.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Curry.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. I am sorry. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I just wanted to say, Mr. Curry, that I think I find myself in disagreement with the gentleman from Pennsylvania in the statement that wilderness areas and multiple use are incompatible. I do not believe that they are.

As a matter of fact, you can have hunting and fishing, for example, in wilderness areas. As a matter of fact, these bills provide for grazing where grazing already exists, at least. They provide for mining within a certain specified period. The bills we have before us specify 10 years. One thing that is not permitted, of course, is logging, and that is all right with me even though I come from very much of a logging country. So I do believe that a wilderness area can provide a multiple use.

The one thing that I am tremendously interested in is our water resources, and I think most everyone in the United States who knows anything about it at all recognizes that the development of our water resources is of the utmost importance. There have been all sort of reports about the scarcity of water in the coming years. And in this committee, when we have seen bloody battles between Arizona and California and Nevada and Wyoming and Colorado over some streams that out in the State of Washington we would not care much about, we recognize the value of this water.

I, for one, believe that in any legislation this Congress passes provision should should be made for the development of these water resources that may be in wilderness areas where the need is demonstrated. Now both bills, 9070 by Mr. Saylor and 9162 by Mr. Dingell, have provided for that by Presidential action where the President says he believes that it is in the best interests of the people of the country reservoirs, power facilities, power-producing facilities may be constructed, and the pertinent roads and transmission lines, and the rest of it. And this I agree with.

I gather from your testimony you think this is not adequate, that it should not be left to Presidential discretion, is that correct?

Mr. CURRY. That is correct, sir. Part of our reasoning there is, though the thought to designate areas is given, that always carries the right of denial.

The State of Wyoming is peculiar in being a headwater State of four large river systems. We are not, like our sister States, dependent on the water flowing in to us from some other place. We have to get our water from heaven from precipitation. So we want to be able to construct supplemental dams on reservoirs in these high-altitude regions, which would be the wilderness country, because there is where the most efficient storage is accomplished. There is less evaporation, the water is pure, there is less silting; and you have real good reasons for wanting that storage. Looking to the future, we want to be able to construct supplemental water sources if they become necessary.

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Mr. WESTLAND. If you have any language to suggest, I would be very much interested in receiving it, and I can assure you the committee will consider it.

Mr. CURRY. Thank you very much. We will be pleased to work on it.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SAYLOR. I just want to observe, Mr. Chairman, with regard to all the things the witness has said, that the water does in those high countries, it also freezes earlier, deeper, and longer.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Curry.

M. O. Steen, director, Nebraska Game, Forestation and Park Commission. Is Mr. Steen here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Then the next witness is Walter J. Fillmore, director, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WALTER J. FILLMORE, DIRECTOR, SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH, AND PARKS, PIERRE, S. DAK.; ACCOMPANIED BY CHRIST CHRISTIAN AND HOLGER ANDERSON, MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION

Mr. FILLMORE. Gentlemen, my name is Walter J. Fillmore, and I am the director of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks. I have two members of the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Commission with me. I have Commissioner Christ Christian, from Milbank, on my left, and Commissioner Holger Anderson to my right.

Mr. BARING. We wish to welcome all of you here this morning.

Mr. FILLMORE. Thank you. Our commission is a lay group that serves with no salary.

I wish to thank the members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for the privilege of appearing before them today in behalf of legislation pending the wilderness areas in the United States.

South Dakota is primarily an agricultural State equally shared by the livestock man and the farmer. The topography of the land is characterized by rolling prairies and plains. In the western part of our State we have a mountainous region known as the Black Hills that covers about 1,500,000 acres. My State has many beautiful natural features but we do not have an abundance of mountainous areas that possess the wilderness or primitive qualities. Therefore we are interested in the welfare and preservation of existing wilderness areas that have national significance.

Although the economy of the State of South Dakota is tied primarily to agriculture, the small businesses which cater to the outdoor recreation trade have created an industry that in less than 10 years has become one of our State's leading industries. The industry catering to outdoor recreation in South Dakota is not only significant because of its high position but also because it has the potential of playing a far greater role in our State's economy.

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Today South Dakota is blessed with an abundance and variety of outdoor recerational resources. This past fall we had over 200,000 hunters take to the fields to hunt our ring-necked pheasant, and over 65,000 of these hunters were from out of State. It is estimated our pheasant flock numbered 14 million birds. This past season our State produced about 2 million ducks for the central flyway. Our hunters also enjoyed a successful season on grouse and wild turkeys.

We do not pretend to measure up to the big game hunting of Colorado, Wyoming, or Montana but we will have conservatively harvested 12,000 deer and 8,000 antelope this past year. In Custer State Park we harvested 60 head of bull elk under supervised sport hunting.

Our State park system hosted over 4½ million visitations. Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills recorded over 1,-200,000 visitors.

Our fisheries, both warm water and cold water, have made our neighbors to the east and west of us sit up and take notice.

The point I am trying to make with my chamber of commerce statistics is that we do not have an abundance of outdoor recreation resources in South Dakota by accident. Our accomplishments in the field of natural recreational resources have been the results of the planning and hard labors of South Dakota pioneer conservation leaders and State legislators who witnessed the slaughter of our buffalo, deer, antelope, elk, our native grouse and waterfoul. During a 50-year period our wildlife resources have made a startling recovery from one of almost extinction.

We are a part of an era characterized by speed and rapidly changing events. Our countryside is transforming constantly right before our eyes.

In 10 years we have watched the Missouri River in South Dakota converted to a chain of lakes. With all of the benefits associated with water we have lost close to a million acres of prime wildlife habitat along the old river bottoms. Other stream courses in South Dakota will in the near future be developed possibly for navigation and flood control projects which will greatly alter the existing character of the land. A large portion of the eastern half of our State is scheduled for irrigation-type operations which will result in a major facelifting operation in an area that has been historic for the production of upland game birds and waterfowl.

In our Black Hills we have lost over 1,000 miles of trout streams in the past 10 years. Pollution from mining wastes, domestic sewage, and highway construction have been the contributing factors. Our Black Hills is also suffering from "urban sprawl" as permanent-type residences and summer homes spring up along our canyons and our stream courses.

We are presently standing on the threshold of an era that will be earmarked by intensive development and extreme human pressures. The actions of Congress and the numerous State legislators today to conserve and protect our natural resources will be in evidence in the reactions of tomorrow. In our haste we must not destroy a resource or heritage that it not our privilege to destroy.

The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks firmly believes that wildlife and wilderness areas are part of our national heritage. This heritage contributes to the social welfare and economy

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of our people. We are hopeful that Congress will see fit to settle the controversy that has been waging over the wilderness areas.

Congressman Dingell's bill, H.R. 9162, appears to have the features which will protect the permanency of our wilderness areas and will also protect the interest of our timber and mining industries. H.R. 9162 will afford the wilderness area system the protection of Congress after a review period of 10 years which will enable the mining interest to evaluate the commercial mining capabilities of existing areas. Wherever it is practical and feasible the mining industry should be encouraged to use transportation vehicles that will require a minimum need for roads and exploration tools that will not scar up the existing wilderness areas. It also seems reasonable and fair that public notices and public hearings will enable all interested parties an opportunity to voice their oppositions or support for the establishment or modification of wilderness areas.

In reference to section 4, paragraph I, of H.R. 9162 we would like to see the present wording substituted by the following:

> Hunting and fishing shall be permitted in wilderness areas designated by this Act at the discretion of the respective State agencies vested with jurisdiction over game and fish resources; *provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior may whenever an emergency exists close areas to all forms of human activity for the safety and protection of the area; *and provided further*, That the Secretary of Interior may restrict hunting and fishing per se only on those lands where he has previously restricted hunting and fishing prior to the effective date of this Act.

We firmly believe that the game and fish resources belong to the people of the various States. We feel that the administration to protect and propagate our fish and wildlife resources should be retained by the various State game and fish agencies. We would be most fearful of any Federal legislation which would have a tendency to set a precedent to relieve the States of their inherent responsibility to manage our fish and wildlife resources.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you Mr. Fillmore. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. No questions, thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Fillmore, I want to thank you for taking your time, and also Mr. Anderson and Mr. Christian, to come out here and give us the benefit of your testimony. Your State has done a tremendous job in making your area one of the attractive places for people, not only from the East, the Middle West, the middle part of our country, but also from the West to go to find relaxation. I am delighted to find your great organization has taken this position.

I have just one question and that has to do with your suggested change of language. It is my understanding that the only national forest you have in your State is Black Hills National Forest. Is that correct?

Mr. FILLMORE. We have a smaller area known as Custer National Forest which is of smaller significance.

Mr. SAYLOR. At the present times the State laws of South Dakota apply there both with regard to hunting and fishing; is that correct?

Mr. FILLMORE. Yes, sir, they do.

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Mr. SAYLOR. Have you had any difficulty with regard to working out any arrangements with the members of the Forest Service?

Mr. FILLMORE. No, sir; we have had an excellent relation with the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. SAYLOR. You do have in your State several national parks. In those national parks hunting is not allowed, but fishing is; is that correct?

Mr. FILLMORE. Yes, sir. I do not believe we have a conflict with the National Park Service in our area, because I do not believe that they have a wildlife resource that is large enough of a type that would be considered a hunting proposition.

Mr. SAYLOR. But for fishing you do. You have several streams that run through several of the national parks and monuments?

Mr. FILLMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. And in those areas the National Park Service requires that anyone who fishes in those streams is required to comply with the laws of the State, both as to license, season, and catch; is that correct?

Mr. FILLMORE. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. If it were possible to have an expanded national park in your State in which there was a game resource, and since hunting is not permitted in national parks, the amendment which you suggest would allow you to have charge of hunting and set up the rules and regulations?

Mr. FILLMORE. That is correct.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is the only place where I find ourselves in disagreement. In other words, it has been the policy of the national parks not to allow hunting in any national park or monument.

Mr. FILLMORE. Yes, sir. We have also had that policy and we have changed it here over the past years, and we do permit a sport-type hunting under close supervision. It is working out very satisfactory for us. We feel it could also apply to other types of area.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you ever so much. I appreciate your coming here.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Fillmore, there is one question that has occurred to me since the very beginning of the wilderness controversy, if it can be called a controversy. Because you have made pointed remarks toward this, I will direct this question to you.

I would like to preface my remarks first. No one loves to hunt and fish more than I do. But getting down to the basic philosophy of wilderness, where the real dedicated wilderness advocates would like to have the natural balance exist where bugs eat up the dying trees, the overage trees fall down, the forest fires run through the area, why should you take a different stand with respect to the flora than to hunting and fishing of the fauna? Why should not the game animal be allowed to establish his natural balance in a wilderness area? Why should hunting be provided for in a wilderness area if we are going to keep the pure wilderness concept? This is to revert to the primeval that God provided before white man or Indian or anyone arrived in this country. Why is hunting different from any other utilization of the resources in the area?

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Mr. FILLMORE. I do not believe there is a difference actually, that where you have wildlife you have a population that tends to become overpopulated.

Mr. WHITE. But natural selection and habitat will take care of this. If we have an overpopulation, the big game animal will yardup in the snow and starve to death, and the pulp of the body goes back into the earth to refertilize the area. What is the difference between the tree falling over and the game animal dying?

Mr. FILLMORE. The best answer I can give you, sir, is that in Custer State Park, back in the early 1900's, our State set this area aside, and they constructed a big fence around the boundaries of the park. The purpose was to preserve the elk and buffalo and deer for posterity. That went along very well for several years, and all of a sudden the conservationists noticed the park was crumbling from within. Where you have game animals that become so overpopulated that they destroy their feed, then somebody must step in a little quicker than nature to protect also that flora and fauna that makes up the feed.

Mr. WHITE. Then should not the same thing apply to the timber or any other resource that exists in this area?

Mr. FILLMORE. If it is of a necessity to protect the area, yes, sir, I believe so.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have no questions, Mr. Fillmore, but you sure make my mouth water with those figures on those ringnecks.

Mr. FILLMORE. They are true figures.

Mr. WESTLAND. I hope I can get out there one day and join you.

Mr. FILLMORE. We will be pleased to have you.

Mr. SAYLOR. I have been there and the figures do not lie.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have hunted them almost all over the United States, and I would like to get there.

Mr. BARING. We appreciate your testimony, Mr. Fillmore, and gentlemen.

Mr. FILLMORE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Our next witness is a representative of the Board of County Commissioners, Archuleta County, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

VOICE. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Archuleta County, phoned me and said he would include their statement within the joint statement of the Governor of Colorado.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Forbes Bottomly, superintendent, Jefferson County Public Schools, Lakewood, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF FORBES BOTTOMLY, SUPERINTENDENT, JEFFERSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, LAKEWOOD, COLO.

Mr. BOTTOMLY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would like to testify in favor of preserving and extending, where feasible, the wilderness areas of America. I make this testimony with the approval and good wishes of the Board of Education of the Jefferson County Public Schools. These schools have an enrollment of over 46,000 students and the board, foreseeing the incredible pressures of all sorts which

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will work toward despoiling and plundering our natural resources during the next 40 years, has set up a major study of conservation. To implement this study the board obtained 550 acres of land hard up against the Continental Divide as an out-of-doors laboratory school.

In this out-of-doors school 3,000 pupils a year each spend a week, studying the amazing relationship of the trees, the sky, the waters, the land, and the animals to life and especially to man and his freedom. They study ecology, meteorology, botany, geology, and measurement under some of the finest specialists of the area who volunteer their time to go up there with the children.

We have found in children who have spent a week seeing, hearing, feeling, touching, tasting, and absorbing viscerally the profundity of nature a stimulation of the excitement of discovery and creativity which the urban world quietly represses. Imagination, triggered by nature, spills over into poetry, essays, creative stories, as well as science. These youngsters are coming to understand what we already know, that if man is to survive on this plundered planet, he is going to have to know more about himself and his place in the great web of nature's life. We must preserve places where the web of life can be spread for study, free of all man's chemicals, machines, and greed. We must preserve places where boys and young men might feel for a moment the environment of Daniel Boone, Kit Carson, and the mountain men; where older people, disillusioned in their religion, might have their divine hope rekindled; where scientists and designers might find elegant and profound analogies for the solution of their problems. There is something about the wilderness which helps in self-discovery. One of our students, a 10-year-old emotionally disturbed girl, never spoke in her regulation school classroom. One day, sitting on a wilderness hillside at our out-of-doors school, she was inspired to write a poem. After writing it, she stood before the entire school assemblage at campfire and recited aloud this wilderness classic:

GOD MADE IT

One day a little girl said to me,
"Who made all those pretty many tree?"
Then she looked at me and said,
"By whose hand are we fed?"
I looked at her and shook my head,
At this question which I did dread.
I sadly said, "I do not know
By whom we are fed and what makes trees grow."
She looked sadly back at me,
With saddest little eyes that ever could be.
I remembered this question day after day,
Until, "God made it," I was about to say,
I thought a bit and then said,
"I know it's God by whom we're fed,
I know it's God who makes trees grow."
She looked at me as if to say, "Now I know."

We who work with children feel we hold a little bit of the human future in our hands. You, through your authority and wisdom, hold a little bit of the natural future in your hands.

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I ask your support of H.R. 9070 or some comparable bill which will achieve a sound and enduring wilderness policy.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. DUNCAN. It is a very eloquent statement, especially that portion contributed by the 10-year-old girl.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I just want to commend you for taking the time out to come, and to commend your school board for taking the action they did in acquiring the land, and, secondly, for sending you down here.

Mr. BOTTOMLY. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Dr. Bottomly, I only wish you could have used a couple of different words than "despoiling" and "plundering" our natural resources. This Nation has used its natural resources ever since its inception. Perhaps there has been some despoiling and plundering at times, and perhaps that will continue. But by and large I think the use of our natural resources has been for the benefit of the people of the country. I just wish you could change that phraseology. You have my permission to.

Mr. BOTTOMLY. Mr. Westland, my plea is for more education about our resources so that we do not despoil and plunder because of our ignorance and because of the use of chemicals and other such things before we know truly what they do to the web of life.

Mr. WESTLAND. You see, for example, in the State of Washington and the Northwestern States, we now have a great timber resource. There was undoubtedly some plundering of those resources originally. However, today we are growing more wood in the United States than we are consuming, and this is by reforestation, not only by the Federal Government, the State government, but by private individuals and private companies, with one outfit alone putting out 140 million trees a year for replanting.

As I say, if you could just change that phraseology, I will go along 100 percent with your statement.

Mr. BOTTOMLY. We know of the attempts of the Weyerhaeuser Corp. to provide for education along these lines, also.

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. BOTTOMLY. Thank you very much, gentlemen of the committee, for the opportunity to testify.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is John A. Wolfe, president of the Colorado Mining Association. I would like to ask you, gentlemen, can you give your statements and then be questioned jointly?

Mr. WOLFE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. WOLFE, PRESIDENT, COLORADO MINING ASSOCIATION; ACCOMPANIED BY RAY GILBERT, BEAR CREEK MINING CO., AND JOHN EMERSON, UNION CARBIDE CORP.

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. Chairman, my name is John A. Wolfe. I am president of the Colorado Mining Association.

I have with me Dr. Ray Gilbert of the Bear Creek Mining Co., and Mr. John Emerson of Union Carbide. Mr. Palmer is at the table

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with us also. He is a member of our mining association and will make another statement.

Mr. Chairman, my first statement concerns S. 4.

On behalf of the Colorado Mining Association, I want to present a request that the proposed Wilderness Act, S. 4, be amended to protect the use of the resources within the areas which may be subject to the bill. More particularly, it is extremely important that large portions of the terrain which are most promising for the future production of pristine mineral wealth not be prevented from contributing to our economy. Further, as an ardent outdoorsman, I feel that the bill restricts the use and enjoyment of these areas for recreation.

Mineral resources of the world have 2 billion years in formation. The natural processes of smelting, refining, and concentrating have provided the materials to build our civilization. Combined with the ingenuity and acumen to win them from the earth, they have proved to be the fundamental difference between our standard of living, the highest the world has ever known, and that of the hungry, impoverished, "backward" lands. Poor nations are watching the proceedings taking place here. To some, the proposed bill suggests that the United States is so rich and so unmindful of the needs of other countries that we propose to lock up our own resources and use theirs, possibly contributing to their further impoverishment.

Minerals are fundamentally different from any other resource. The quantity which is available is finite. When our available minerals are used up, there will be no more. A deposit that is irrevocably allocated to some other use is forever and irreplaceably lost to our economy.

I mentioned that it has taken 2 billion years for our mineral resources to be formed. To the best of our knowledge our abundance will be consumed within the next few generations. Man himself has become one of the most powerful geologic forces. Dr. Hubbert devoted his presidential address to the Geological Society of America in November 1962, to the mounting professional concern that worldwide resources may be inadequate to sustain a high civilization. Some, unaware that our abundance is temporary, are demanding that mineral wealth be forever set aside. This nonuse is a luxury which the perspective of future history will prove that we can ill afford. Our times may be looked upon as an era which could not tell the difference between luxuries and necessities.

What many people will not believe is that we can enjoy the wild natural beauty of our mountainous West and still keep these regions available for the production of minerals which are needed to maintain the standards which permit this enjoyment.

I want to point out that in the decade starting in 1965 we are expecting to build as many highways, buildings, bridges, and dams as in the entire previous history of the Nation. This is literally the construction of another entire Nation as great as the one which we now have. By the standards of 1975, every building predating 1955 will be substandard or obsolescent. In the decade following that, we may build two more Americas. This means that in the next 20 years we

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must find and deplete three times as many Leadvilles and Buttes and Bingham Canyons and Mesabis as we have already exploited. Think what this means in terms of steel, copper, zinc, concrete, and plastics, and in the energy requirements both in fossil and nuclear fuels.

I mentioned the natural processes whereby our minerals were concentrated into economic deposits. The same smelting process which made these metals available has heaped gigantic natural "slag piles" in our Western States. These slag piles are the mountains which we love and enjoy. They are in themselves the foremost clue to the pinpoints of potential wealth which are present in the mountain vastness.

There is a small group who would set aside for their exclusive enjoyment some our Nation's most resource-full areas. These same persons will be among the loudest in castigating the professional minerals engineers if we fail to provide the economic foundations for the America of tomorrow.

You gentlemen are being asked to choose between two points of view. First, there is a small but vociferous group of faddists who believe that "wilderness" is some sort of a goal sacrosanct in itself; "Nonuse must be preserved regardless of the economic price." There is a large group of people who have been persuaded to back the negativists' program. Unwittingly, they are urging the adoption of a program by which they will exclude themselves from visiting and enjoying those very spots of beauty that they think they are preserving for their use. Second, there is a small and generally inarticulate group of professional men who are trying to explain that surrender to the loudest voice would be inadvisable. This group is trying to say that it is possible to have and enjoy the luxuries of accessible wilderness areas while at the same time deriving benefits from the resources contained within them.

You have been asked by some to postpone a decision until some sort of inventory can be taken of the resources within these regions. I feel that this is impossible. How can we use the standards of today to control the needs of tomorrow? No test can prove for all time that any region is barren or devoid of valuable minerals.

Stone-age man did not recognize the value that copper and bronze would have a few millenia later. The copper-bronze man comprehended nothing about the future impact of iron and steel, only a few centuries ahead. A few decades ago, our citizens could see absolutely no use for the Four Corners area (Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico). One Senator at that time stated that it was fortunate that the area was divided among four States, as no one State could possibly include the entire area and survive. Today, with oil and uranium production, it is the energy capital of the world.

I can illustrate this point with a personal experience that took place a few months ago. One of my field geologists, doing reconnaissance work, located a prospective deposit on public domain. Evaluation of the samples indicated that this tract warranted preliminary exploration. My properties engineer, in checking through the records, found that the Bureau of Land Management had classed this tract as nonmineral, withdrawn it from mineral entry, and reserved it as small

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tracts for sale to individuals. This is not a criticism of the policy of disposal of public lands by the small tract sales, nor of the technical competence of the professional men in the Bureau. It merely illustrates that it is virtually impossible to anticipate the potential needs of all phases of the minerals industries in an economically and technically dynamic period.

I would like to illustrate the relationship between mining and the mountains with this map of Colorado, my home State.

This map shows the mining resources, this map shows the location of the mining districts in the State of Colorado, and the location of the wild, primitive areas as well as the national parks and monuments in our State. The following constitutes new technical information which you gentlemen have not had submitted to your committee in the past.

The areas outlined represent about 99 percent of the total metalliferous production from Colorado. (Uranium is not included.) All of this production is concentrated in the western half of the State and largely in a band described by the U.S. Geological Survey as "the Mineral Belt." You will also notice that all of the important base and precious metal mining districts productive over the past century are contained within an area of approximately 620 square miles, or roughly four-tenths of 1 percent of the total area of the State. The districts crosshatched from left to right represent one-fourth of the mining area of the State but only 1 percent of the production. The 16 districts in the $10 to $100 million productivity class (crosshatched from right to left) represent a total of 24 percent of the production of the State. In the remainder of the mining area (solid pattern), the mineral hunters of the past century have bagged seven "elephant-sized" deposits producing over $100 million each. In other words, 75 percent of the gross value has come from less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the area of the State. This area is about one-third the size of one of our fine recreation areas, Rocky Mountain National Park.

I am not merely giving you numbers, but illustrating the newest and one of the most important prospecting techniques now in use: geostatistics. Figuratively speaking, we have learned that when you want to go elephant hunting, the first thing to do is to define elephant country. "Elephantine" mineral deposits are absolutely essential to assure our Nation of a continued supply of mineral resources, but unlike ecological resources, minerals will not reproduce themselves, and posting "No Hunting" signs in the choicest areas will not increase the supply. In fact, it may do the Nation irreparable harm. The locus of the axis of the Mineral Belt and the 95-percent limits on probability of major new discoveries of base and precious metals are shown.

With the techniques which I am illustrating here, it is possible to calculate how many "elephants" are left. We can further tell how many "elk" and "deer" sized deposits remain. No one is interested in attempting to feed the voracious appetite of the American public with the rabbits and woodchucks of the small-class deposits. Our only interest in them is in that they may be clues to larger deposits.

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By the techniques which have been developed in the past 5 years, we can break the mountainous regions of the West into areas where the probability of success in mineral exploration is relatively homogeneous. When an exploration manager on a budget sees a probability index of 1 on the eastern half of Colorado and 1,000 on the western half, it is obvious where he will concentrate his effort. Within the western area you find a subarea with a probability index of 10,000. Thus 90 percent of the expenditures should be allocated to the subarea of highest probability, 10 percent to the remainder of the western half of the States, and none to the eastern half.

This history of production is superposed on a base map of Colorado. The dotted pattern shows the wild and primitive areas which would be affected by S. 4. National parks and monuments are outlined but shown with no pattern. Notice how the trend of the wilderness areas overlaps that of the Mineral Belt. Many of the overlapped areas are potentially among the richest in the mineral resources which we need so urgently.

Large areas within the national forests have already been withdrawn or withdrawal requests have been submitted by the Forest Service. Most of them are actually much larger than the largest mine in the State. Such areas of withdrawal by the Forest Service now total approximately 250 square miles, or 72 percent more than the total area encompassed within all of the major mining districts in the State. (A major mining district is one which has produced more than $100 million of minerals.) Even more important, the Forest Service has disclosed its intention to withdraw within the next 10 years 550 square miles of additional land within the forests of Colorado. Total Forest Service withdrawals will then equal five times the area of the major mining districts and be nearly two-thirds as large as the proposed additional withdrawals under the Wilderness Act. Within this same 10-year period, production of mineral resources will probably require less than one-tenth of the proposed Forest Service withdrawals.

I would like to call your particular attention to the fact that some of the most recent withdrawals have blanketed the stream areas. The withdrawals which are proposed for the next 10 years would cover an additional 186,000 acres—approximately 300 square miles—along stream areas. When these areas are withdrawn, future placer mining will be effectively eliminated. Lode mining will also be inhibited, as many of these areas constitute the most attractive locations for prospecting for major lode deposits. What is more, the stream bottoms constitute virtually all of the access to the more remote portions of the public domain. Withdrawals located in this manner will severely hamper mineral development.

The withdrawals by the Bureau of Land Management and other agencies outside of the national forests constitute another important part of the mineralized regions of the West. Keep in mind that I

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am saying nothing about uranium or nonmetallic minerals. These are commodities of different origin, and the areas of homogeneity are independent of, though sometimes overlapping, those illustrated here.

Some persons have expressed skepticism that the areas proposed for inclusion within the wilderness system actually do contain significant mineral deposits. My own group has discovered one such deposit. If all of our preliminary work is substantiated, and if this deposit can be mined to depletion, at today's prices it will contribute $800 million. This would be the basis for $6 to $8 billion of construction. Several large mineral-producing companies in the West have continued exploration in the proposed wilderness areas which are still open to entry. I have asked representatives of the exploration organizations of these companies if they have located within these areas what they consider to be significant deposits warranting detailed exploration. It must be understood that none of these companies would expend exploration funds on a deposit which it felt did not have a chance of producing gross values in excess of $100 million. I set the cutoff date on this study at September 1961, to evaluate the potential difference between the mineral wealth of the Nation today and what it would have been had S. 174 of the 87th Congress become a law on the date it was passed by the Senate. I found that at least one significant deposit has been discovered every 3 months. I asked each of the men with whom I discussed this matter if the fact that the last bill did not become a law had given impetus to their exploration activities within the proposed wilderness areas. Each answered that, on the contrary, the fact that similar legislation was hanging over these areas inhibited exploration expenditures in these regions. This is very much the case with the activities of my group. We are reluctant to budget money which stands in serious danger of being lost.

In conclusion, we minerals engineers do not ask that all of the public domain be left idle on the remote possibility that some small tract will be required at some future date. In fact, we encourage multiple use of our resources, as we, too, are enthusiastic outdoorsmen. We ask only that we be shown similar consideration, and that any legislation which is passed retain as its guiding philosophy the spirit of the famous Mining Act of 1872, "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States." Specific procedures should be prescribed so that it is possible to know in advance the entanglements that will be involved with governmental agencies and to calculate in advance the cost of proceeding with an exploration program.

Gifford Pinchot, a great conservationist, prophetically wrote:

> A nation deprived of liberty may win it; a nation divided may reunite; but a nation whose natural resources are destroyed must inevitably pay the penalty of poverty, degradation, and decay.

I hope that you will support the amendments to S. 4 suggested by Senator Allott and by the American Mining Congress.

(The map referred to in Mr. Wolfe's statement follows:)

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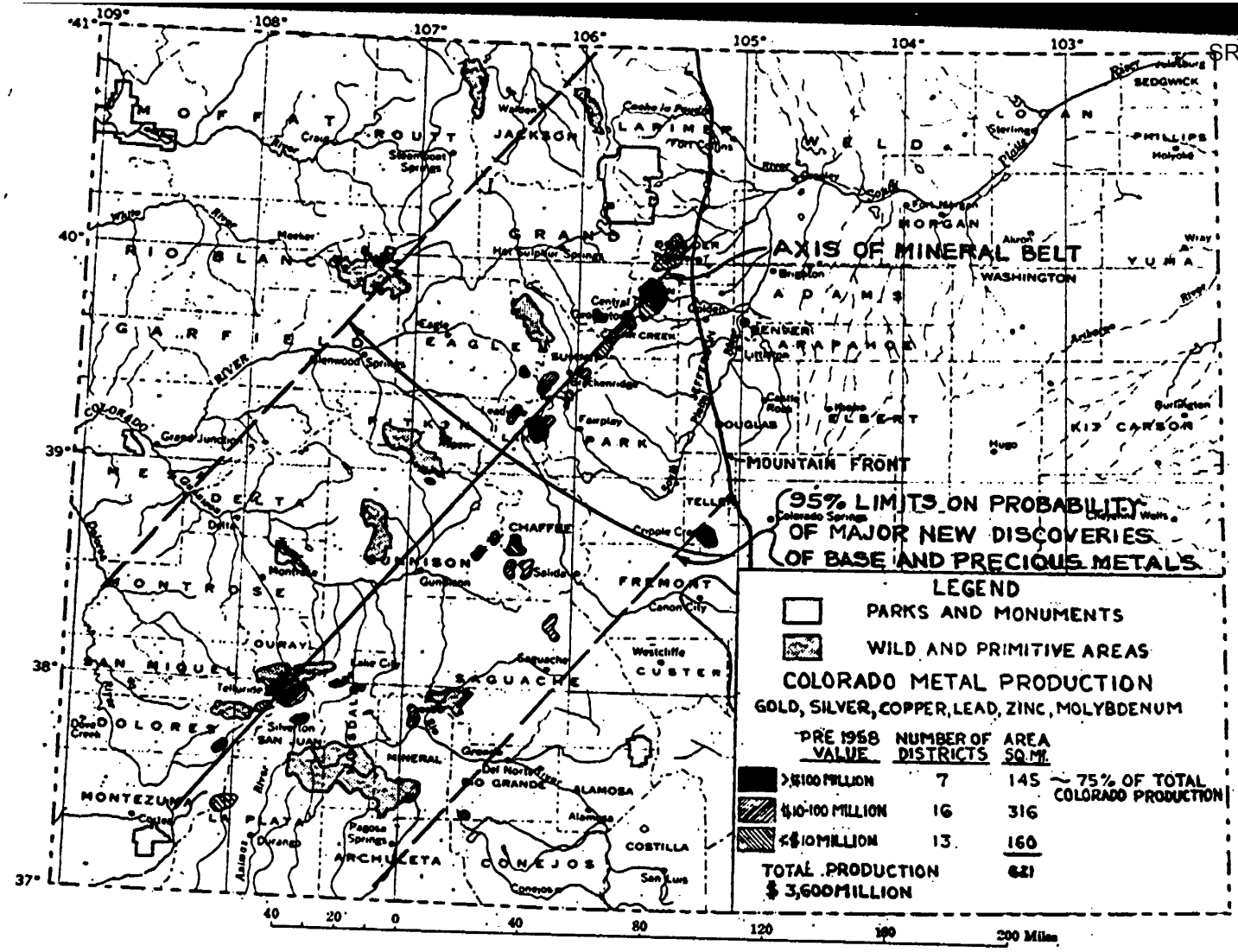
AXIS OF MINERAL BELT
95% LIMITS ON PROBABILITY OF MAJOR NEW DISCOVERIES OF BASE AND PRECIOUS METALS
MOUNTAIN FRONT
LEGEND
PARKS AND MONUMENTS
WILD AND PRIMITIVE AREAS
COLORADO METAL PRODUCTION
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, MOLYBDENUM
PRE 1958 VALUE
NUMBER OF DISTRICTS
AREA SQ. MI.
>$100 MILLION 7 145 ~ 75% OF TOTAL COLORADO PRODUCTION
$10-100 MILLION 16 316
<$10 MILLION 13 160
TOTAL PRODUCTION $3,600 MILLION 621
MOFFAT
ROUTT
JACKSON
LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
MORGAN
YUMA
WASHINGTON
ADAMS
ARAPAHOE
KIT CARSON
RIO BLANCO
GARFIELD
EAGLE
GRAND
PARK
DOUGLAS
ELBERT
MESA
DELTA
MONTROSE
GUNNISON
CHAFFEE
FREMONT
CUSTER
SAGUACHE
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MINERAL
RIO GRANDE
ALAMOSA
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
COSTILLA
40 20 0 40 80 120 160 200 Miles

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Mr. WOLFE. Mr. Chairman, I will now address my remarks to H.R. 9162.

A REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT OF THE WILDERNESS ACT

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the 700 members of the Colorado Mining Association, I want to express appreciation for this opportunity to place before the Public Lands Subcommittee the views of one of the groups most vitally interested in and actively participating in conservation of the resources of the United States. To the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and particularly to its chairman, Congressman Aspinall of Colorado, I would like to express my personal sincere appreciation and that of the board of directors of the Colorado Mining Association for consistently refusing to report an unsound bill to the Congress for its consideration. We deeply regret that Chairman Aspinall's statesmanship has caused him to be subjected to a calculated campaign of abuse on a national scale. We very much appreciate his carrying the burden of responsibility for preventing legislation which would have considered only a part of the problem.

We believe that, of the three general classes of bills under consideration, H.R. 9162 (and companion bills) comes closest to an acceptable measure. If it is amended to preserve the utilization of the resources within the wilderness regions, we approve its adoption.

Background of the problem: Last spring I had an opportunity to spend a few days in the Spanish Pyrenees. These majestic snow-capped mountains reminded me of the high country in Colorado. I tried to explain to the group of Spanish engineers who were my hosts that in the United States a vociferous group was demanding that an area larger than the entire Spanish Pyrenees be set aside and that access roads into the region be forbidden and that development of the constructive resources within the area be prohibited and that every effort would be made to preserve it with a minimum of use and value to the Nation. It was almost incomprehensible to this group that I could be sincere. When I finally convinced them that I was not jesting, one of them pointed to the Pyrenees and stated that they were still a wilderness even though waves of civilization had assaulted, used, and enjoyed them for 2,000 years. "Still you Americans come 5,000 miles to see them," he said. The fallacy of wilderness is our idea that it needs preservation. The wilderness repels human frailty with weapons of violence until the need arises to mount an assault capable of wresting its resources from the earth.

Four hundred years ago our entire Nation was a wilderness, capable of supporting only about 2 million persons. That would still be its capacity today—as wilderness—but with the population numbering nearly 200 million now and expected to increase to over 300 million before the end of the century, an insatiable appetite has developed for minerals, timber, food, water, and living space. These resources are

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essential in ever-increasing quantities to supply the burgeoning population with the rising standard of living which it has a right to demand.

As shown in the accompanying table, the average usage of the wilderness areas, exclusive of national parks and monuments, is only 2 hours per acre per year. In contrast, approximately 6 million man-hours per year are spent in each acre of Harlem. It is this pressure of population, people's demanding the development and right to use public lands for recreational purposes, which has led a tiny portion of the population, spoiled by having virtually exclusive use of land belonging to the people, to demand legislation which would perpetuate their privileges in these regions. If overpopulation has become a problem in the United States, legislation of this sort would be as good a solution as putting ice on a thermometer to solve a heat wave.

The scientists and engineers responsible for assuring this Nation that it will have the mineral resources upon which to predicate an expanding economy and a rising standard of living, the necessities which make it possible to enjoy the luxury of wilderness, will never be able to muster an emotional army to shout down the opposition. Similarly, a hundred witch doctors in frightful costumes shaking their rattles may convince a tribe that it is beset by devils, but if one M.D. diagnoses the devil as smallpox, a program of vaccination is essential if the epidemic is to be halted.

A few miles west of Denver, Mother Nature drew a curtain of granite across the United States, and into this region of basins and ranges she injected a lion's share of the mineral wealth of the Nation. Two-thirds of this portion of our country is still owned by the Federal Government. Although many of these deposits have been depleted through intensive industrial development, the deposits remaining in the earth, both known and undiscovered, are far more valuable than those removed to date. If permitted to do so, the mineral engineers can use them to maintain the sinews of American strength for many years to come. There is, however, a threat to our legacy which could play a major part in turning the United States into a have-not nation. Even though Congress ordered the executive branch to "promote the development of the mineral resources of the United States," the authority over the lands of potential mineral value has been turned over to bureaus whose primary interests are not in development of mineral resources. As a result, the lands available to development have been dwindling rapidly. As originally conceded, the Wilderness Act was a "great leap forward" in closing an additional vast area to development of mineral resources. Today, when the daughter of a ranger wants a pony, the ponderous machinery of Government can be accelerated to provide 200 acres of pasture adjoining the ranger station. Now a new bureau (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) is voicing its own requests for withdrawal of public domain for recreational purposes. Invariably, each of these bureaus is accompanying its requests with a statement that there are no known valuable mineral deposits in these areas. If it is true that no mineral deposits

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are present, then anyone attempting to assert ownership on the basis of the mining law would be clearly violating it, and machinery is established to evict the trespasser. On the other hand, if a valuable mineral deposit is present, removal of the land from mineral entry is itself a violation at least of the spirit of the mining law.

It is understandably difficult for an eastern Congressman, where the Federal Government is an insignificant landlord (4 percent), to realize that utilization of the resources on this vast western domain is the only thing that prevents us from becoming wards of the Government. If these resources are locked up, we must go with an open purse to the nations who hold the resources which we must have.

Recommended amendments: We strongly recommend the amendment of section 4(d)(2) as follows: On page 10, line 15, strike out the words "until midnight, December 31, 1973"; on page 12, line 2, following the word "Act", insert a period and delete the remainder of the sentence through line 6; and on page 12, line 12, delete the entire sentence beginning "Subject to valid rights * * *" and continuing through line 17.

It is the belief of our association that section 4(d)(2) was included in this bill, because the committee recognizes that the development and use of mineral resources are vital to a continued and increasing standard of living for an expanding population and must be given precedence over the luxury of limited use by recreationists. We believe the committee recognizes that the small portions of these areas which will be required for mining purposes are such an insignificant part of the total that mining becomes compatible with wilderness. On the other hand, the need for mineral resources will no doubt have increased in 10 years' time, and the 10-year restriction written into the bill is so strong that it would have virtually the same effect as withdrawing the right of entry immediately. A very large majority of the areas proposed for inclusion in the wilderness system are almost totally inaccessible half of the time. Rarely will anyone other than the ignorant and the foolhardy attempt to enter them in the dead of winter. Effective prospecting can rarely be accomplished for more than one-third of the year. In effect, then, the total prospecting time is limited to only 40 months out of the 10 years. If all of the fully qualified economic geologists in the United States were to devote their entire time to studying these vast tracts of land, only a small portion of the total land could be considered adequately prospected at the conclusion of this period.

We do not have immediate need for all of the potential mineral wealth within these wilderness areas, and there could be no economic justification for an immediate complete inventory of these areas. I believe that, for the present, it should suffice to know that the U.S. Bureau of Mines made a study of the discovery potential of the wilderness areas and found that the potential was high or medium in 91 percent of the areas upon which they were able to obtain data for inclusion in the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (table 23, pp. 110 and 111, ORRRC Study Report No. 3, 1962).

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In the event that it proves totally inacceptable to strike from the bill the time limitations on applicability of the mining law, we strongly urge that section 4(d)(2) be amended to extend the period to a minimum of 25 years. This would require substituting "1988" for "1973" on page 10, line 15, and on page 12, line 5 and line 6. On page 12, line 13, for "1974" substitute "1989".

We feel that there are ambiguities in the bill insofar as it applies to mineral resources which could be interpreted in such a way that the resources in these areas would be valueless. It appears impossible to write with sufficient precision to be fully assured on this point. Thus we hope that, if enacted, the law will be administered in accordance with the intent of the existing mining law which is stated "To promote the development of the mineral resources of the United States."

It is our understanding that the Department of the Interior has recommended a series of technical amendments to H.R. 9162. We find all of these amendments acceptable except for amendments 4, 5, and 8, which would be unnecessary if the deletions which I have proposed are made. We would particularly like to endorse the amendment on page 11, line 8, consisting of deletion of the words "and patents to mining claims" and the insertion on page 11, line 11, of the words "subject to valid existing rights" between the words "hereafter" and "all." We recommend these amendments for the same reasons given by the Department of the Interior.

We believe that H.R. 9162 is superior to the alternatives under consideration, and, if amended to strike the time for the application of the mining laws or at least to extend the application of the mining laws to a minimum of 25 years, we would approve enactment of the bill.

(Tables attached follow:)

Location	Acres	Man-days	Use ratio		Hours per day	
			Day	Camping	Total	Per acre
Oregon:						
Eagle Cap	220,280	37,620	13	87	824,000	3.74
Three Sisters	196,708	23,280	35	65	429,000	2.18
Utah: High Uintas	240,717	132,068	16	84	2,877,000	11.9
Washington:						
Glacier Peak	458,505	20,400	24	76	411,000	.90
North Cascade	801,000	17,255	8	92	392,000	.49
Wyoming:						
Bridger	383,800	93,600	8	92	2,128,000	5.56
Glacier	177,000	3,200	21	79	66,200	.37
North Absaroka	359,700	5,000	18	82	105,700	.29
Popo Agie	70,000	4,800	1	99	114,400	1.64
South Absaroka	506,300	29,250	19	81	613,000	1.21
Stratified	202,000	4,400	62	38	61,900	.31
Teton	563,500	39,000	6	94	899,000	1.60
Total	11,290,000				23,100,000	
Average	322,000				660,000	2.0

Recreation use of wilderness areas exceeding 100,000 acres, in 1960

Location	Acres [1]	Man-days [2]	Use ratio [2]		Hours per year	
			Day	Camping	Total [3]	Per acre
Arizona:						
Blue Range	181,566	1,910	10	90	42,779	0.24
Mazatzal	205,346	3,725	42	58	29,800	.14
Superstition	124,140	10,615	60	40	157,300	1.27
California:						
Emigrant Basin	98,043	37,500	7	93	629,000	6.25
High Sierra	393,945	270,196	57	43	4,020,000	10.2
Hoover	42,800	41,000	28	72	800,000	18.7
Marble Mountain	214,543	17,000	15	85	367,000	1.63
Mountain Dana-Minarets	109,500	111,800	34	66	2,074,000	18.9
Salmon-Trinity Alps	285,756	22,760	26	74	451,000	1.58
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	111,091	7,200	25	75	144,000	1.29
Colorado:						
Flat Tops	117,800	14,400	60	40	207,000	1.76
San Juan	240,000	30,300	7	93	693,000	2.88
Idaho:						
Idaho	1,232,744	29,075	87	13	293,000	.24
Sawtooth	200,942	19,000	19	81	399,000	1.98
Selway-Bitterroot	1,243,659	129,830	52	48	2,074,000	1.66
Montana:						
Absaroka	64,000	1,100	----------	100	26,400	.41
Anaconda-Pintlar	159,086	7,950	26	74	157,000	.99
Beartooth	230,000	14,540	15	85	327,000	1.42
Bob Marshall	950,000	36,650	7	93	839,000	.88
New Mexico:						
Black Range	169,984	1,840	20	80	38,300	.23
Gila PA	132,788	2,300	50	50	36,800	.28
Gila WA	438,626	4,560	30	70	87,600	.20
Pecos	165,000	17,900	50	50	286,000	1.73

[1] Congressional Record, Nov. 7, 1963, pp. 20356-20357, remarks of Congressman Saylor.
[2] ORRRC Study Report No. 3, 1962, table 25, pp. 119-121.
[3] Calculated by assuming 8 hours for day use and 24 hours for camping use.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Palmer, will you give your statement now and then we will question you gentlemen together.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. PALMER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MINING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF THE STATE OF COLORADO AND COLORADO MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, I am sure you did not overlook intentionally Judge Chenoweth, who is also a member of your committee and whom we are very fond of here in our State.

Mr. BARING. I am sorry I inadvertantly omitted him. I am very happy to correct that. I have known the judge for 15 years and he is a member of the full committee. I am sorry I overlooked him.

Mr. PALMER. Also, Mr. Chairman, I want it clearly understood that our board is in line 100 percent with the statement made by the Governor of the State. The only thing we are attempting to do here is to emphasize the importance of the future of the mining industry and not simply the past, which has been emphasized so much in the press and in the romantic magazines of the country.

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My appearance here is largely on behalf of the Mining Industrial Development Board which, in substance, is in agreement with the declared position of the Colorado Mining Association and that presented by the president of the association, Mr. John A. Wolfe, at this hearing.

The Mining Industrial Development Board is primarily concerned with the advancement, development, and expansion of the mineral industries within the Centennial State. Our studies are designed to attract interest in mining, pave the way for new developments and encourage those who are currently engaged in the various mineral fields to continue their efforts to provide employment for our citizens and markets for the numerous items which go into a successful mining enterprise, including products of our farms, ranches, manufacturing plants, and the use of rail and truck transportation, power facilities, and the like.

We conduct geological, research and analytical studies and distribute them to industrial enterprises of many types and descriptions. Fortunately, Colorado is known to have a vast mineral storehouse of diversified mineral wealth consisting of more than 440 distinct mineral species known to mineralogists—more than any other State except California. Colorado, during the past century, has given 42 new, or type, minerals to the science of mineralogy. Colorado's mines, quarries, and wells produced more than $6 billion in new mineral wealth from 1858 through 1957. This figure represents the values of the materials as they came from the ground and does not account for increases of values by fabrication nor the enormous gross income produced by commodities in all stages of production. The mineral industry laid the foundation for Colorado's growth and is still, and will continue to be, a cornerstone of the State's economy.

We have compiled and abridged much of the literature on mineral development in cooperation with Federal agencies to portray the possibilities for greater production of known and little-known mineral substances located largely in the mountainous areas generally referred to as the "backbone" of the Nation.

A State as rich in minerals as Colorado must, of necessity, look with disfavor upon current trends in various Federal agencies designed to withdraw additional areas from the freedoms enjoyed by those who engage in mineral studies, surveys, exploration, and development programs. The complex nature of mineral deposition in the numerous geological exposures found in the State causes us to wonder whether, with the constant development of new techniques never used before, it is sound policy to place barriers in the way of progress such as proposed in the original legislation (S. 4) which passed the Senate without the amendments proposed by Senators Gordon Allott and Peter Dominick of Colorado and supported by Senators from other States with unexplored Federal lands.

We commend the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, particularly its chairman, the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall, Democrat, of Colorado, and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, the Honorable Walter Baring, Democrat, of Nevada, and each and every member of the committee for the constructive effort put forth in evaluating the effect of such legislation and giving consideration to legislation such as proposed in the Dingell bill (H.R. 9162), with modifications of major importance to the mining industry.

Congressional control or approval of any withdrawal is vital to the safety, security, and well-being of our Nation. Originally, 14.7 million acres were to be withdrawn at the outset, with a potential of over 60 million acres, unless vetoed by Congress. The current proposal of 8.6 million acres at the outset, with over 60 million acres by affirmative act of Congress would seem more than adequate to satisfy the advocates of "single-use" rather than "multiple-use" of our public lands. Few actually want large areas restricted so that they will be "untrammeled by man," or urge retention of their "primeval character." Surely, even foresters want some "trammeling" and maintenance of accepted protective practices to prevent waste and destructive spread of disease to "flora and fauna."

The monumental work of the Senate Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials and Fuels of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, in making a study of the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union in its search for and development of minerals, should be compulsory reading for those who fail to realize that we are engaged in a contest for survival in which mineral production plays an important role.

America is fortunate in that it has enjoyed adequate supplies of minerals from domestic and foreign production, enabling us to maintain the highest living standards in the world. The development of mineral resources requires years of effort. Mines are not developed overnight. The trend is to place additional burdens upon exports of vital substances to our shores. We have no assurance from our neighbors to the north or the south that in the event of a major catastrophe, we would supply our need with the sinews of war or the maintenance of even a substandard economy. We might well come to realize that increasing our domestic production of vital minerals would be required to "save the Nation."

Miners, in the main, are sportsmen and enjoy the outdoors and solitude as much as any group. Mines attract tourists and visitors to our State. Access roads, not of the tax burden variety but constructed by private enterprise, used by the public, is the rule rather than the exception in the mining areas.

The recognition of these simple facts by the members of your committee is, we repeat, evidence of your wisdom in giving legislation of this nature careful study and consideration rather than being stampeded into passage of bureaucratic-controlled proposals supported by impractical editorial writers of the "bird watching" variety. We advocate recreational use but we strongly advocate a preference for multiple use, for man's heritage includes a right to work as well as the right to nonuse of wilderness.

Our board has not expended adequate amounts to make final determinations of the hidden characteristics of 1,313,634 acres in 16 different areas. They may contain the very minerals which may save us from destruction in the future. There is ample evidence to indicate that properties such as those of the great Climax Molybdenum Co., which are located at a high elevation, and in a formerly isolated area, might have been declared a wilderness area had our "star-gazing" friends been at work in proposing single use legislation years ago similar to that proposed today. Similar conclusions could be reached as to other productive areas, including the great San Juan Basin.

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Who knows what exists in the areas to be known as wilderness areas? Our experience teaches us that once an area is locked against multiple use, it seldom, if ever, is restored. Our position is that we question the wisdom of the passage of legislation creating a national wilderness preservation system:

1. If such legislation must be enacted to satisfy the articulate single-use advocates, then H.R. 9162 is to be preferred to S. 4 or H.R. 9070.
2. H.R. 9162, page 10, line 15: Delete the figures "1973" and insert in lieu thereof "1988".
3. Delay enactment of H.R. 9162 until proposed study by a commission, composed of representatives of both Houses of Congress, has reported its findings.
4. Accept amendments proposed by legal staff of the Department of Interior. (See statement of John A. Wolfe.)
5. H.R. 9162, page 11, lines 18 and 19: Clearly define meaning of "if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available."
6. H.R. 9162, page 11, lines 24 and 25: Who will decide what use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom are reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting? Will it be a forester, the Secretary of Agriculture or the developer of the property?
7. H.R. 9162, page 12, line 5: It is assumed that the word "valid" would automatically be declared, under present judicial interpretations of the mining laws, properly recognized by the administrative agencies.
8. Clarify how mining and prospecting "compatible with preservation of wilderness environment" and periodic mineral surveys in national forest wilderness areas could be authorized in those areas.
9. Provide for exchange of Federal land for surrounded privately owned land.

Please permit me to thank the members of the committee, both officially and personally, for the privilege of appearing before you and advising you of the position of our board which, as indicated, is primarily concerned with the future mineral development of our State, the employment of our people on a year-round basis and the maintenance of a beautiful, livable, enjoyable environment.

I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before your committee, Mr. Baring.

Mr. BARING. Bob, we are very happy to have your testimony, and Mr. Wolfe, we appreciate your testimony also.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to compliment you, sir, on your presentation and to comment and agree on your statement that the past history of the mining industry is not necessarily the history that the industry projects for the future.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Your statement, Mr. Palmer, has pretty much answered my question. In other words, you believe that 25 years is a necessary period to discover these minerals that you have talked about rather than the 10-year period.

Mr. PALMER. I think it would be an improvement on the legislation. I am not in favor of any limitation.

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I happened to be in Washington during the last war, and I know that there are a great many people quite concerned about the mineral imports that were vital to the requirements of our Nation to win the war. I am just hopeful we will not shut off these domestic sources in the next decade.

Mr. WESTLAND. My knowledge of mining is certainly very limited, but let me ask you this: When it was decided that we needed to find uranium and a premium was placed on the price of uranium, with the result that we all know, was any prospecting permitted in any wilderness areas that you know of?

Mr. PALMER. There were no wilderness areas according to the definition placed in this legislation.

Is that not correct, Mr. Wolfe?

Mr. WOLFE. I think that is correct.

Mr. WESTLAND. Let's get this straight. There seems to be a little disagreement on the committee, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. WOLFE. Prospecting was permitted in the types of wilderness areas that would come under this bill for uranium.

Mr. WESTLAND. That sort of answers my question.

Thank you. That is all.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, gentlemen. I have worked with you, Bob, for a long time, and I know how sincere and earnest you are in the mining profession. Mr. Wolfe and the other gentlemen, I want to thank you very much for your presentation.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I just want to comment to Mr. Wolfe that he said in his statement on the suggested amendment to the Wilderness Act that the average usage of wilderness areas, exclusive of national parks and monuments, is only 2 hours per acre per year, and in contrast, approximately 6 million man-hours per year are spent in each acre of Harlem.

Would you rather spend your 2 hours in the wilderness or 2 hours in Harlem? [Applause.]

Mr. BARING. I am going to admonish the audience that we do not permit demonstrations.

Next is the Colorado Wildlife Federation, Mr. L. W. Hunnicutt and others.

Mr. WAGAR. Mr. Hunnicutt is not here. Mr. Christiansen and I will appear.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed, Mr. Wagar.

STATEMENT OF J. V. K. WAGAR, MEMBER AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. WAGAR. The Colorado Wildlife Federation, a federation of approximately 5,000 representative citizens and members joining in 20 local chapters throughout Colorado, supports legislation which (1) definitely will mark the boundaries of, (2) name, and (3) give congressional stability to wilderness, wild, and primitive areas in Colorado and adjacent States. It does so for the following reasons:

(1) Colorado, for a State which presumes to be recreationally important, is far down the list of States in areas of unique national parks and monuments—eighth in the United States, in fact. National forests give readily assured access and are delightful outdoor recre-

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ation areas adjacent to many western communities, but they cannot possess the unique attractiveness with which named and bounded national park and wilderness areas appeal to experienced outdoorsmen.

(2) Colorado will not be listed among States soon to be nationally and internationally publicized as possessing freeflowing, wild rivers within her boundaries. To save waters flowing from this important watershed State, Colorado dams her rivers as rapidly as Federal funds become available and thus destroys or tarnishes their natural charm. Wilderness areas, definitely named and mapped, will compensate somewhat for this loss.

(3) Any State to be rich in outdoor recreation resources must contain a complete range of recreation areas ranging from man-dominated parks and playing fields in our growing cities to nature-dominated wilderness areas, with little or no modification by man.

(4) Wilderness areas, as advocated under proposed legislation, constitute less than 2 percent of the State and Nation—and that matches rather well the 2 percent of the people who use it; so it is not a special use or a special privilege—and in general the least productive, high-altitude, rocky, short-growing-season areas. Many have been combed over for mineral and timber resources and can safely be placed within nature-dominated reservations.

(5) Contrary to misstatements under the current popularity of multiple-use, wilderness areas are multiple-use areas. Water from them flows more clearly than from most other areas, and can be used for agricultural, power, and urban purposes down the country. Flesh is produced by fishes, wildlife, and a reasonable number of domestic animals, and adds importantly to our protein and recreation resources. The slow-growing, scattered timber of these high lands is admirably harvested for campfires burned by hikers and horsemen who increasingly add much to local economics. The list could continue.

Wildernesses simply are "multiple-use" rather than "every use" for every type of unlimited exploitation.

(6) Surely States presuming to be as rich as Colorado and adjacent States claim to be, can afford a modest system of named and mapped high-contrast-with-contrast-with cities wilderness areas to utilize healthfully our increasing mobility, leisure, and wealth, and to lure our youthful citizens—of all ages—to experience the physical and mental outdoor prowess so important in our national origins.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Wagar.

You may proceed, Mr. Christiansen.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW J. CHRISTIANSEN, WHEAT RIDGE, COLO., ON BEHALF OF THE COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Mr. Chairman and members, my name is Andrew J. Christiansen. I reside at 3851 Hoyt Street, Wheat Ridge, Colo., suburb of Denver. I am appearing here for myself and for the Colorado Wildlife Federation, Inc., in support of the enactment of wilderness legislation.

There have been objections to certain provisions of the Senate-passed bill, S. 4, which have been removed by the new wilderness bills, H.R. 9070, the Saylor bill, and H.R. 9520, the Cohelan bill. Either one of

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these two bills would be acceptable to us. The Cohelan bill, H.R. 9520, seems to have made some minor changes in the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070, mostly for clarification and perhaps this is the bill that should become law.

In section 4(7) some clarification might be made to improve these bills having to do with what appears to be some conflict of authority between the Secretary of Agriculture and State game and fish departments as to hunting and fishing. I believe Mr. Harry Woodward, director of Colorado Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, has explained this and we go along and support his recommendations.

Colorado Wildlife Federation, Inc., is holding its annual meeting on January 11 and 12, and will pass on a resolution supporting the enactment of wilderness legislation. Copies of this resolution will be forwarded to the committee as soon as it is adopted.

Multiple use of public lands is a good practice. Not all public lands can have the same multiple uses and wilderness areas will have multiple uses but of different kinds. A few are: recreation, game and fish habitat, hunting, fishing, education, research, watershed protection, some grazing and some mining to the extent authorized in these bills. We support wilderness legislation and ask that there be enacted into law at this session of Congress such legislation.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. You say Colorado is not going to have any wild areas——

Mr. WAGAR. Because we are damming the rivers——

Mr. WESTLAND. Wait a minute.

Mr. WAGAR. Pardon me.

Mr. WESTLAND. You are not damming up all of them by a long shot. What would you think of the Department of the Interior naming a river, as they have done in my district, that already has dams on it a "wild" area?

Mr. WAGAR. I think it is a wild idea.

Mr. WESTLAND. I do too. But that is what they are doing.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say to these men who are here I sure appreciate the opportunity of meeting you men and having you testify. Sometimes back in the committee, as I happen to be from the East and most of the members on that Interior and Insular Affairs Committee are from the West, I have been told that I do not know what the people out West think, and I am delighted to have some of you folks from the West come along and have the same views of your problems that we of the East have of them, too.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, the statements by Mr. Hunnicutt, Mr. Kimble, and Mr. Manaugh for the Colorado Wildlife Federation will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF L. W. HUNNICUTT, COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC., RANGELY, COLO.

As you Congressmen know much better than I, it is a fine political system we have in which the majority rules but the rights of the minority are upheld. By this method of give and take it is possible to compromise out our differences of opinion in committees, such as yours, and on the House floor to improve any

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legislation that may be passed to the point where it is acceptable to everyone concerned. I believe that H.R. 9070 accomplishes this in wilderness legislation because:

(1) It provides that a specific act of Congress is required to set up a wilderness area.

(2) It holds primitive areas in status quo until Congress approves their inclusion into wilderness or rejects them.

(3) It allows mining to continue in primitive areas and asks for a continuing Federal survey of mineral resources in wilderness areas.

(4) It permits the grazing of livestock where it is now permitted.

(5) It provides that any boundary changes in the future be subject to public notice and hearings.

(6) It requires no additional expeditures.

With these inclusions and changes from the original S. 4 the areas of contention are adequately covered for the protection of those so concerned while the main principle of wilderness is being upheld. I can see no reason for anyone to oppose Representative Saylor's compromise bill.

STATEMENT OF G. E. KIMBLE, VICE PRESIDENT, COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC., SWINK, COLO.

Representing the interests of thousands of conservationists in southeastern Colorado, I desire to go on record as favoring the establishment of wilderness areas in our great country in the light of our Nation's increasing human population and land utilization.

It is imperative that we secure for present and future generations of American people the benefits of the wilderness resource—a resource unimpaired, a resource to be protected.

We believe passage of such legislation is necessary now, while we have something to preserve. If we are in such dire need of these areas now for continued exploitation, I ask—what is our condition likely to be 50 or 100 years hence? I feel compelled to quote from Secretary Udall's book "The Quiet Crisis":

"America today stands poised on a pinnacle of wealth and power, yet we live in a land of vanishing beauty, of increasing ugliness, of shrinking open space, and of an overall environment that is diminished daily by pollution and noise and blight. This, in brief, is the quite conservation crisis of the 1960's."

Therefore, be it resolved, the Colorado Wildlife Federation supports national legislation to create wilderness areas and we support a bill introduced by Representative John Dingell, of Michigan, H.R. 9162.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE D. MANAUGH, VICE PRESIDENT, COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC., POST OFFICE BOX 22193, DENVER, COLO.

I am Wayne D. Manaugh, vice president of Colorado Wildlife Federation, Inc., a private nonprofit organization, dedicated to the promotion of conservation by education and association with fellow conservationists The federation is composed of affiliate clubs throughout Colorado and associate members.

The first sentence under definition of wilderness, H.R. 9070, section 2(b) which reads: "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." If a wilderness bill could be enacted that would encompass this thought without any restrictions, all of the conservationists and allied persons would be overjoyed. However, I realize that this is being overoptimistic and we must be realistic.

Bill S. 4 which was passed by the Senate by a vote of 73 to 12 and an identical bill that was passed by the Senate in 1962 is the bill I would like to have seen pass. However, since this committee feels there are things about this bill which are objectionable, I feel we should agree to compromise and accept H.R. 9070 or companion bills H.R. 9101 and H.R. 9520.

As a part of my statement I wish to include the attached resolution in support of the wilderness bills by Metropolitan Wildlife Association, an affiliate club of Colorado Wildlife Federation, Inc.

Thank you for this opportunity to express my opinions in support of the new wilderness bills.

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RESOLUTION OF METROPOLITAN WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Whereas the members of the Metropolitan Wildlife Association recognize that wilderness is not a renewable resource; and

Whereas the members of said association consider it to be in the best interests of all the people of the United States that areas presently unspoiled by man be preserved in their present state for posterity: Now, therefore, be it

Reserved, That the members of the Metropolitan Wildlife Association urge the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives to report forthwith, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, H.R. 9520 for discussion, debate, and passage.

(Sixty-one signatures.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Thomas E. Dustin, State secretary, Indiana Division, Izaak Walton League of America. We are happy to welcome you, Mr. Dustin, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. DUSTIN, STATE SECRETARY, INDIANA DIVISION OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Thomas E. Dustin of Fort Wayne, Ind. I serve as State secretary of the Izaak Walton League in Indiana, and I am authorized to submit a statement in behalf of the four largest divisions in the league: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, representing directly more than half of the members of the league in the United States. All four of these divisions of the league participated in spirit and substance toward my coming here, as did my own Fort Wayne chapter.

Some may think it unusual, perhaps, that so many in the Nation's heartland are so vitally concerned with the subject of the proceedings here, but you must realize two things about us in order to understand the depth of our interest.

The first pattern took place throughout our part of the Nation from the mid-1800's, and lasted just too long into this century. It was the era of Paul Bunyan, a great giant who lashed our seemingly unlimited resources almost beyond the final inch of life.

Our fathers, and even some of us, have seen mighty resources lost or fouled beyond recovery.

Our natural historians describe to our all-but-unbelieving ears the great hardwood forests that blanketed our rich glacial soils; and we look about us to see this, even the smallest example of it—but it is gone.

Our ancestors who crossed the land from the Virginia and Carolina seaboard tell us of endless prairies with their countless flowering grasses and incredible array of wildlife; and we look to see this across our rolling countryside—but it is gone, and we cannot envision it from their fading letters and simple autobiographies which try to tell us what it was.

The second factor which brings us here to talk with you is that many of us also know this country where we are met today. We visit, make friends, and carry home our visions, where these remain as finely polished gems in memory until the day we can return once again.

Since such privilege is granted only occasionally, the luster of it remains perhaps more deeply imbedded in us than in those who might ever assume that such magnificence is commonplace.

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Thus, we in the Midwest have both seen and felt the shattering loss of great and irreplaceable grandeur in our own area, and we know and appreciate the natural values which still remain, largely here in the West, to impart a depth of national pride and love of land which no other experience can produce.

And that is why we are here. We come to ask you in the deepest of humility, but with a determined and alert spirit, that these few islands of grace and beauty which remain, continue as they are, without further impairment as a matter of national pride and policy.

Our civilization, gentlemen, has been engaged for more than a century in the winning battle of attrition against nature. Now, we have developed from the heart of nature's resources, the tools and the technology with which to destroy our benefactress at the slightest whim.

No forest can stand before our machinery. No mere mineral ore can hide itself from us if we want to gouge it out of the mountainside. Not the mightiest of our raging rivers can pass our concrete buttresses if we have the slightest desire to contain it. No primitive pool of unmeasured depth can satisfy our siphons if we tire of reflection.

That we have not uprooted everything in our path has not yet been a reflection of ethics and conscience. We just haven't gotten around to it yet.

We are the masters, proved beyond the shadow of doubt. What remains in the shadows is whether we are masters of ourselves; and that is the fundamental question you are considering here. It is brilliance and progress to develop the capability to change the face of the earth; but it must be the mark of enlightened and ethical civilization to restrain these forces, in the fact of values which will be destroyed by untethered use of that power.

It seems a desperate situation to many of us in the Midwest that we should be pleading that less than 1 percent of our Nation's land area be permitted to exist without benefit of our improving hands.

We are a nation of over 2,200 million acres of lands and waters. If we cannot achieve our destiny on up to 99.5 percent of this, then we are damned; and the wreckage of the last flyspecks in the name of progress and profit cannot save us.

In our daily lives, a sweeping concept has been sold that nothing on earth is so good that we should not use it up or improve it. This notion is too often deliberately broadcast by those who seek to gain by its acceptance. They assure us that just one more little encroachment will not injure the pristine wilderness or the mountain stream. One more road, just a little mine, a slight extension of the range; but this is precisely the way we have already lost so much which should not have been disturbed.

There is nothing wrong with well-managed multiple use. We accept that we must derive all the benefit possible from our resources. But we tend to list these benefits heavily as timber, minerals, and water impoundments, and other marketable commodities. Even recreation is often too heavily weighted as a good only when it takes place in economically feasible intensities.

But there is another value less subject to definition, a value which does not fit into the Army Corps of Engineers system of benefit-to-cost

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ratios, or into the programer of a modern computer. This value, the issue of the spirit, the sense of relationship to environment, the inspiration of a religious experience, has a value so incalculable that it may be much closer to the ultimate question of survival than apparently more practical things.

We have seen what some of the practical things do to resources in the Midwest, and in a number of catastrophic instances in the West as well, such as the approaching debacle at Lake Tahoe, and others not germane here.

We feed a nation from mid-America, but we watch our streams grow heavy with silt because we slashed our forests from the land and because we drain the tilled land and pave the rest. We are old enough to remember the dust because we were too greedy to wrench the last peck from our acreage without regard or knowledge of future impact.

Our streams and many of our once beautiful lakes were polluted because it was practical and expedient for us to drain our towns and factories into them, and the long fight back upstream is harder than the float downstream.

We will not see in Indiana the great oaks 20 feet in girth, and the last of our unique Indiana Dunes hang by a thread. In a small town in central Iowa they have built a fence around a few acres of prairie along an old railroad track as a microcosm of a scene which thrilled my great-great grandmother over all things.

In Illinois, only a few thousand acres of prairie fowl habitat were rescued at the last moment before its final extinction.

Secretary Udall writes in the "Quiet Crisis" that:

> There are, today, a few wilderness reaches on the North American Continent—in Alaska, in Canada, and in the high places of the Rocky Mountains—where the early morning of primeval America can be seen in its pristine glory, where one can gaze with wonder on the land as it was * * *.

Such lands are the heritage of us all, and we hold that they should be set aside and protected entire; we believe that their microscopic removal from commercial availability or other ruinous "development" will not impede economic development, but on the contrary their destruction would cost our Nation a price it cannot afford and should not be asked to pay.

The Bridger wilderness should be kept complete and without further invasion; the stratified and its petrified woods should be exploited only by man's eye and imagination. The inner reaches of the ancient Bighorns should remain as inner reaches. The wilds of the Uncompahgre should be left in peace. The Boundary Waters of Minnesota should stay a wall between the hardy and the timid. The great valley, setting aside the High Uintas, should not be breeched.

The mountain lion and the sheep and the eagles should have their retreats; and we should be wise enough to know why that is important.

But these objectives, if we think they are important, are held out in the context of a desperately short period of time. Further delays are unthinkable to thousands of conservationists and to millions of others. Conservationists only too well understand the pace and the course of events with regard to these resources, those mentioned being only representative. We know that each succeeding day, without the slightest exaggeration, sees more needless and wasteful loss.

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Even as we sit here, gentlemen, the waters inch up the walls of Glen Canyon; and that loss is truly symbolic of the threat to all our greatest beauties.

If we delay much longer with our business, there will no longer be opposition to sound wilderness legislation, because there will be no wilderness as we know it and respect it. In 10 years, all of the remainder can have been invaded, and we will have seen once again the art of the accomplished fact at work. A bill at that time will do little more than occupy a few pages in the House Congressional Record.

Does this mean that we would set aside inviolate all of the 180 million acres of national forests, or all of the 300 million acres of BLM lands? I would like to emphasize that we propose no such thing. Conservationists are more aware than most that most of these areas must be utilized wisely, and on as nearly a sustained yield as possible.

But we know of our own knowledge and experiences that in these vast areas of a half billion acres or more lie cradled jewels of land, waters, and natural environment so great and magnificent on their own faces as to be best utilized by the eyes and spirit of man—and not by his bulldozers, his chain saws, and his powered vehicles.

Such values cannot be calculated, but we know they are great, greater than an infinitesimal increment of material wealth they might create through surrender to more exploitive uses.

I would be less than candid, gentlemen, if I failed to say here that the four major State divisions of the Izaak Walton League which I represent today have been disappointed that this issue has not yet been resolved; and it is out of respect, and not criticism, that we ask for the earliest possible wilderness legislation.

Conservationists in virtually unanimous voice have applauded what progress has already been made through passage of wilderness legislation. My own large Indiana division specifically supports both the purposes and instrumentalities of the measure which has been passed to date, in the Senate.

The core of apparent differences between this measure and proposed House bills seems to be whether the Congress will emphasize more heavily the legislative or the administrative approach to preserving wilderness. Those for whom I speak support the S. 4 approach. They would also have confidence in a suitable wilderness measure which would assure that areas proposed for inclusion would be offered on the floors of the Congress within a stipulated period of time.

They might even propose something like a three-man committee, appointees of both the House and Senate Interior Committees and an appointee of the Secretary of the Interior, whose job it might be to select recommended areas for inclusion, but again with some kind of a time stipulation in which the respective Interior Committees could be expected to offer these recommendations for full House votes.

While I believe Resolution No. 4 of the 1963 State convention of the Izaak Walton League's Indiana Division has already come to the attention of some members of the House Interior Committee, I would like to make this part of the record of this hearing; copies are attached to this testimony.

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Let me quote one paragraph from this resolution which speaks for the sense of all the divisions I represent here today:

Be it resolved, That suitable primitive tracts of land now in the public domain, which have been defined as "areas where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain" and as "areas of undeveloped Federal lands retaining a primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation," should be perpetuated as they are, as a matter of national policy. * * *

Two editorials are also part of my statement. These are from recent issues of the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, one of Indiana's largest daily newspapers. The final sentence of the September 26, 1963, editorial is a quotation attributed to Senator Church.

"Without wilderness," the News-Sentinel quotes the Senator, "this country will become a veritable cage."

If I may add, Mr. Chairman, the 25,000 league members whom I represent in the Middle West have supported the principles of S. 4 and the companion bill proposed by Mr. Saylor and that position remains unchanged. However, we are understanding of, and sympathetic to, the needs of people here, but it must also be recognized that we come here by the hundreds of thousands, even millions, each year to enjoy the forest and wilderness areas, and therefore we are no small part of the economy of the State.

While we support the principles of S. 4, we recognize that bills such as 9162 may fulfill some of the wilderness requirements, but alterations are needed particularly with regard to special provisions for mining which appear too liberal to us in the Midwest and with regard to interim protection which appears too long to us.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, the editorials referred to will be made a part of the committee file.

Are there any questions?

The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I am very cognizant of your position on our lands, and I suppose I have a proprietary position, coming from a public lands State which happens to be 66 percent owned by you.

Mr. DUSTIN. By us? You, too.

Mr. WHITE. I seem to find I am being maneuvered out of that position, but I would like to say we would love to see you out there a little more, to see the economy and the exploitation of the natural resources. I have a few acres out there I will turn you loose on any time you come out.

Mr. DUSTIN. I spend 35 days every year in the State of Wyoming, and I am mighty proud to do it.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BARING. Are there any other questions?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Dustin, I just want to thank you for taking your time to come out here from Fort Wayne to this meeting in Denver to give us the views of your organization and the members of your great organization.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

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Mr. WESTLAND. We had a very interesting statement yesterday, Mr. Dustin, from a representative of the Izaak Walton League. I believe he was from Oregon. We had so many witnesses yesterday it is difficult for me to recall. But I think his testimony was not quite in the same vein as yours.

Does the Izaak Walton League operate somewhat independently? I mean, would the Izaak Walton League of Oregon have perhaps different views than the Izaak Walton League of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota?

Mr. DUSTIN. No, I would say not in governmental affairs. We are a large conservation organization of 21 State divisions. Our fundamental dedication and fundamental purpose is equal across the board. In any kind of a federated assembly, of course, there are slight differences of approach, but I feel quite confident that the Izaak Walton League supports wilderness legislation and supports strong wilderness legislation.

Mr. WESTLAND. I did not mean they did not support wilderness legislation, the witness, but he was not quite as critical as you seem to be.

Mr. DUSTIN. May I make one comment, sir?

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes.

Mr. DUSTIN. We in the Midwest have seen so much of our resources disappear. We grew in the era of Paul Bunyan who, as I said, who lashed our resources almost past the final inch of life. Our Indiana dunes hang by a thread. In Iowa they put a fence around the residue of the prairie. My great-great-grandmother who crossed this country in a covered wagon thought the prairies among the most beautiful scenes in all of this country. Now it is done. The great hardwood forests——

Mr. WESTLAND. Now just wait a minute. I drive across this country every year from Washington, D.C., to Everett, Wash., and I will show you more prairie still out there than you can shake a stick at.

Mr. DUSTIN. If we act in time on the Prairie National Park perhaps we will assure future generations will enjoy some of these things.

Mr. WESTLAND. It just ain't so.

Mr. DUSTIN. I have seen it, too, Congressman.

Mr. WESTLAND. All right.

Mr. BARING. It has been a pleasure, Mr. Dustin.

The next witness is Charles I. Wiles, Jr., president of the Maryland Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, who will, I think, present the views of the Eastern Division. Mr. Dustin presented the Midwest's views, and tomorrow we will get the western views.

Mr. Wiles, we are happy to welcome you before the committee. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES I. WILES, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND DIVISION OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE, KENSINGTON, MD.

Mr. MILES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Charles I. Wiles, Jr., president of the Maryland Division of the Izaak Walton League of America. I stand before you today representing the League members and Izaak Walton State divisions from Florida

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to the New England States speaking in favor of early 1964 enactment of the National Wilderness Preservation System. We of the East are greatly concerned that field hearings were not gathering the support of these large populations in the East interested in wilderness protection; thus we come to Denver to plead our support of a strong bill to preserve our wilderness system. Interest in wilderness from New York State alone is so strong that a State wilderness area exists and is protected by State laws.

"Wilderness," "wild," "canoe," and "primitive" areas are all very much a part of America, a part that needs a guarantee of preservation for all times and for all people seeking a deepseated human need to get far away from the works of man. Much scientific data can be stored by nature in these preserves for future study, protected from man-created changes. The unique inspirational, scientific, and cultural values of the wilderness system can never be restored if once destroyed.

More than 1 million acres of open space in these United States are covered by concrete, blacktop, or the buildings of mankind each year, and this will increase as the population swells. Great pressures are exerted on our public recreation systems such as National and State parks as they are subdivided by roads, and dotted with manmade improvements. The same pressures will become so great that "primitive," "wild," canoe," and "wilderness" areas will succumb unless protection is given as can be assured by a strong wilderness bill.

The passenger pigeon is gone along with many other wildlife resources—persistent American conservationists have at least temporarily saved the whooping crane—other concerned Americans have granted us assurance that the American buffalo will survive for our children to enjoy. As it was the obligation and responsibility of wise and perceptive men who effected programs to save these priceless irreplaceable resources, I plead today, on behalf of my fellow conservationists from the populated Eastern States of these United States, our concern for preservation of these fast disappearing wonders of nature, these irreplaceable areas of this great Nation that only God can create and that now only man can preserve, the "wilderness" areas described by the wilderness bill.

We of the East support the wilderness preservation system and H.R. 9162 provided that the bill, under the section designated as special provisions, be substantially strengthened to assure Americans that only scientific exploration and survey of resources be permitted in these areas, and that such activity be compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

Americans in the East submit to you a future of security knowing that this Nation will be able to endure the rigors of a challenging world through a divine-created wilderness that provides solitude, inspiration, and esthetic value that cannot be reproduced by all the technology of mankind.

Thank you for your time.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Wiles.

Are there any questions from the committee?

The gentleman from Washington.

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Mr. WESTLAND. Just one question, Mr. Wiles. At the bottom of your first page you say:

> The same pressure will become so great that "primitive," "wild," "canoe," and "wilderness" areas will succumb unless protection is given as can be assured by a strong wilderness bill.

I happen to be a member of the Forest Reservation Commission, which has, among its duties, the addition and acquiring of more properties for the "canoe" areas. For example, the boundary canoe area. I just want to assure you—and perhaps you can take the word back to your fellow colleagues—that the Congress and the Federal Government, to the contrary of your statement, is constantly acquiring more land for these purposes. I think this should be made very clear because that, I swear, is the truth and is the fact, and it is being done. Sometimes it is done at quite considerable expense.

Mr. WILES. We are acquiring additional land, but I am sure the day will come when our population will be so great in this Nation that the pressures will become much greater to move into these lands and use them than what we have at the present time. We can foresee the future of the population at 500 million people in this country. Of course, quite a distance in the future.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have no doubt the pressures will become greater, but I think it is also true that the Congress is cognizant of that fact and is acting upon it today.

Mr. WILES. Yes, I recognize that. We are very happy they are doing this.

Mr. WESTLAAND. That is all.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Wiles. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. WILES. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BARING. We will have one more witness before we recess for lunch.

Mr. R. W. Beamer, executive secretary of the Wyoming Mining Association. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF R. W. BEAMER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WYOMING MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am R. W. Beamer, executive secretary of the Wyoming Mining Association. This organization represents 35 mine and mill operators in the State of Wyoming. Their production includes bentonite, coal, gypsum, iron ore, trona, uranium, and quarry products.

On behalf of our association, I wish to express our thanks to the subcommittee for its courtesy in permitting us to appear here today and to express our views relative to wilderness legislation. This is a subject of vital interest to our mining industry, and there is a direct effect on the economy of our State when substantial areas are withdrawn from economic use.

The Wyoming mining industry is concerned by the tremendous areas of the State which will be withdrawn from economic use if wilderness legislation is passed. At present we have almost 2.5 million

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acres in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, which are not available for mineral development. The Forest Service has designated four areas in Wyoming as wilderness. These are:

	Acres
Bridger	383,000
North Absaroka	395,700
South Absaroka	506,300
Teton	563,000
Total	1,848,000

In addition, there are the following primitive areas:

	Acres
Cloud Peak	137,000
Glacier	177,000
Popo Agie	70,000
Stratified	202,000
Total	586,000

Thus, we have approximately 2.5 million additional acres under consideration for withdrawal from mining activities. To many, this appears to be a very severe limitation that is about to be imposed on the future economy of Wyoming by those living in far-distant States.

Our association has continuously opposed the withdrawal of extensive areas for exclusive use as wilderness. We have supported the principle of multiple use on the public domain so that the full potential of these areas may be utilized in the growth and maintenance of industries, which provide jobs and the means of livelihood for the citizens of our State. We believe that the multiple-use concept is sound and must be considered as basic in planning for the utilization of the public lands.

We should like to comment briefly on H.R. 9162. Apparently, in the drafting of this bill there has been an effort to eliminate some of the more objectionable features in prior wilderness bills, or to provide some basis for compromise on certain features.

1. On page 3, section 3(a), an indefinite list of areas classified as "wilderness" within the national forests are blanketed into wilderness areas. It is our recommendation that each area to be classified as wilderness should be specifically listed in this bill.

We agree that if any area of the public domain is to be withdrawn, and reserved as a wilderness area, it should be done only by a specific and positive act of Congress of the United States; and then only after public hearings, as prescribed in this bill. It is suggested that it would be highly desirable to have each State, in which a proposed wilderness area is located, as a partner in determining the advisability of creating the proposed wilderness area.

3. We recommend that any final decisions, relative to wilderness areas, be held in abeyance until such time as a review of all public land laws, as proposed in H.R. 8070, is completed. The proposal on page 10, section 4(d)(2), to terminate certain activities within wilderness areas as of December 31, 1973, should be delayed pending further study of the effects of any mining activities in proposed wilderness areas. With reasonable restrictions, mining operations can be carried on with a minimum of disturbance to such areas. We submit that the concept of preserving the wilderness can be compatible with controlled productive use of the Nation's resources.

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4. We believe that it would be a mistake to set a "cutoff" date for the exploration for minerals and for mining in wilderness areas. No one can foresee the needs of our people in the years to come, nor do we know what minerals may be available in some of the areas considered as possible wilderness areas. To eliminate very substantial areas from mineral development can be dangerous, and contrary to the best interests of the Nation. Therefore, we propose that, in place of a "cutoff" date, a continuing study be made of the mineral potential in any wilderness area. This could be done by Government agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey, or by private agencies working under Government supervision. There should be provision for a periodic review, and a public report, of the mineral potential of these areas. Possibly this should be done on a 10- or 20-year-interval basis. At such intervals public hearings should be held so that the mining industry could appear and testify relative to the economic utilization of the minerals within a given wilderness area. Factual information, thus made available, should be used in determining the mining activities to be continued.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation to the entire House Interior Committee, to the chairman, the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall, and to the chairman of this subcommittee, the Honorable Walter S. Baring, for the great efforts which are being put forth to find some solution to the problem created by the demand for exclusive use of certain areas as wilderness. We commend you gentlemen for your interest in the welfare of our mining industry, as well as the other industries, which are based on the utilization of our natural resources.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Beamer, you are not suggesting, are you, that the Wyoming Mining Association wants to start mining in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, are you?

Mr. BEAMER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. I just wondered. Some people might read your statement and take that conclusion.

Mr. BEAMER. We were trying to point out the tremendous area of our State being put to single-purpose use. That is the reason we included Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks.

Mr. SAYLOR. Your suggestion No. 2 says:

> It is suggested that it would be highly desirable to have each State, in which a proposed wilderness area is located, as a partner in determining the advisability of creating the proposed wilderness area.

Do you own any piece of property yourself, Mr. Beamer, in your own name or the name of you and your wife?

Mr. BEAMER. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. How would you like a suggestion that Congress pass an act to say that only the rest of the people who live in that community must be consulted if you and your wife decide to sell that piece of property. Would you like that?

Mr. BEAMER. No, sir, I would not like that. But I think it is a little different situation than the land in these States in the West here.

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Mr. SAYLOR. I just want to tell you that the public land in the States does not belong to the States, it belongs to the citizens of the United States, and the Constitution places the responsibility for the handling of those lands in the Congress of the United States. Now what you are suggesting is to change the Constitution.

Mr. BEAMER. We are suggesting, sir, that the people in the State have some rights in building their own economy and providing jobs for their people, and things like that, rather than have the people in the other States dictate to us how we should run our affairs.

Mr. SAYLOR. There is nothing in any wilderness bill that wants to tell you in Wyoming how to run the affairs of your State or the land which you own. The only thing that these wilderness bills do is to set up a system by Congress, which is charged with the responsibility under the Constitution, for handling the lands which the people of the United States own. That is all I want to point out.

Mr. BEAMER. Congressman Saylor, in other words, the people in the Western States are not competent, then, to plan for the wise use of the lands within their boundaries?

Mr. SAYLOR. They are for that land which they own, but they have no exclusive right to the handling of public lands that are in their States. They belong to all of the people. They belong to the people in New York, they belong to the people in Florida, they belong to the people in Hawaii, they belong to the people in Alaska as well as the people in Wyoming.

Mr. BEAMER. Congressman, you will find there are a lot of people in Wyoming who do not agree with that viewpoint.

Mr. SAYLOR. I realize that. Of course, this is one of the things that some of the folks who are out West do not like to admit. They like certain parts of their enabling legislation with regard to water, but they do not like that part of the same legislation that pertains to the public land in each State in the United States. They feel this is one of the reasons that some of these provisions were placed in these wilderness bills, because the local pressures are brought upon your local Congressmen and Senators and they cannot resist politically the pressures that are brought against them in the handling of these lands. The local people think that they own the public domain. They do not.

Mr. WESTLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. WESTLAND. I think the Governor of Nevada, for example, would like to think he is Governor of more than 15 percent of the State.

Mr. SAYLOR. He is the Governor of all of the State, but he only has control of 15 percent of the land within its boundaries.

Mr. BEAMER. I would like to mention to the Congressman that, take his State of Pennsylvania, you have the Allegheny National Forest that could be made into a wilderness area for the benefit of the people back there, do you not?

Mr. SAYLOR. We do.

Mr. BEAMER. Is it a wilderness area?

Mr. SAYLOR. No, it is not a wilderness area. It has too many roads in it. It is not a wilderness area. We are happy to report that it is a great source of hardwoods for all of the United States. The sustained yield cut is growing, and therefore under any standards it cannot be a wilderness area, but it does provide recreation areas for not

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only Pennsylvania, but also New York, Ohio, and many other eastern States.

You see, we in the East have seen the mistakes that have happened. We have seen what has happened when in the late 1800's our great forests were denuded and those that cut them walked off and left the lands, and they did not provide any taxes, and there was no thought for the future. We of the State of Pennsylvania stepped up, under the guidance of a few people like Gifford Pinchot, my late dad, and some others who had enough foresight to realize what had happened, and we in the State of Pennsylvania went out and bought lands. We did not have any public lands, but we made them public lands, and they belonged to all of the people of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WESTLAND. We have State parks in the West. You are not the only State.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I think it should be pointed out here that the public land laws of the United States were originally set up for the ultimate disposition of the lands of the United States. Now if the State of Pennsylvania was not farsighted enough at the time they disposed of their lands and did not retain a certain amount, I do not see it is necessarily correct that the people of the western part of the United States should not have some say and some control over the ultimate disposition of the lands within the States wherein we live. I think these things are going to have to be considered as well as the mistakes that have been made in the past.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions of the witness?

Mr. DUNCAN. Just one. The terms "multiple use" and "single use" have been bandied around here all morning and the days before, and they seem to me almost as meaningless as the terms "liberal" and "conservative," and mean something only in the minds of the people that speak them. Is it not true that when you operate the property for a mine you dedicate it to a single use?

Mr. BEAMER. For a certain length of time, Congressman. The thing we think about, for example, the Bridger area, 385,000 acres, and the few acres utilized for a few years in developing a mineral resource there can be corrected. Time will take care of it. If it is returned to somewhat near its original condition, vegetation will grow up, and it will not harm the 385,000 acres to any degree at all.

Mr. DUNCAN. Take an open-pit mine like Anaconda's or something of that nature. It would be very difficult to restore, would it not?

Mr. BEAMER. That is correct.

Mr. DUNCAN. And the many strip mines for coal, for instance, in Mr. Saylor's country and where I was born, southern Illinois.

I am certainly prepared to grant there are efforts being made to restore it. It is being leveled and planted. This is all to the good.

The only point I am trying to make is that the terms "multiple purpose" and "single purpose" are meaningless terms and certainly those who support these bills would not concede that a utilization of a particular parcel for a mining venture was anything less than a single-purpose use for that particular property.

Mr. BEAMER. That very small area, sir. That is correct.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. The committee will stand in recess until 1:30.

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(Whereupon the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. BARING. The Subcommittee on Public Lands will come to order. The next witness is Richard S. Kitchen, chairman of the Natural Resources Council of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD S. KITCHEN, DENVER, COLO., CHAIRMAN OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF THE COLORADO STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. KITCHEN. Mr. Chairman and members, I am Richard S. Kitchen, First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo. I am speaking as chairman of the Natural Resources Council of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce.

The Colorado State Chamber of Commerce has consistently followed its longstanding policy favoring the multiple-use theory in relation to public lands and has consistently opposed "wilderness" legislation of the type being considered by this committee. At the outset we reiterate our opposition to the single-use concept embodied in this legislation. We emphasize that the remarks contained in the rest of this statement are directed toward principles which we deem essential in the consideration of any wilderness bill, if such legislation is adopted.

The chairman of the full committee, the Honorable Wayne Aspinall, of Colorado, has proposed that there be established a Public Land Law Review Commission to study the administration and policies, in effect, as to our public lands. House bill, H.R. 8070, has been favorably reported by the committee. We respectfully submit that Congress should await this detailed review of present policies and laws prior to taking drastic steps as to major segments of the public domain. The minimum area immediately to be created by any bill amounts to some 6,800,000 acres. This is almost as large as the area of the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

These remarks are not intended to imply that we favor any of the bills, but rather that we hopefully make certain suggestions as to a selection between the various evils proposed.

In the announcement of subject hearings, the chairman pointed out that the bills being considered fall into three categories: The first category relates to S. 4 and similar bills. In the interest of time we should like to state that the minority report in the Senate Interior Committee embodies our views as to this group of bills, except to the extent that the minority members approve of any so-called wilderness legislation.

Therefore, our remaining comments will be directed to the second and third groups of bills which we will respectively refer to as the Saylor bill and the Dingell bill.

In general our position in regard to major provisions of these bills are: First, that we question the automatic blanketing of any present so-called wilderness area into the statutory system; second, we favor and approve the principle of congressional control of the designation

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of the so-called wilderness areas; and third, we urge that maximum consideration be given to the principles of flexibility, multiple use, and recognition of State and local interests.

With this brief introductory statement, we proceed to comment on major sections of the bills.

Section 1: We think the act should be cited as the Federal Natural Museum Act, because the bills establish nothing more than areas which can be used for no other purpose.

Section 2(a): We question the accuracy of the statement of purposes of the bills as contained in section 2(a). Unless the titles of the bills are amended to set forth clearly the museum concept, it is doubtful that the areas to be created could be considered in any other sense a "resource."

Section 2(b): We feel the descriptive definitions of a "wilderness" to be conceptually offensive particularly in their obvious degradation of humanity.

Section 3(a): The automatic acceptance of Congress of present classifications by the executive department of public lands as "wilderness," et cetera, approves past actions of various administrators which were, in many cases, highly questionable. That this is true is demonstrated by remaining portions of this subsection which requires the executive department to define land which ultimately will be covered by the bills. In other words, it is apparent that Congress does not know and cannot know the extent and character of lands which it is now being asked to isolate from public ownership and use. The Saylor bill allows further classifications until the effective date of the act, while the Dingell bill allows classification until 60 days before the effective date of the act.

In either event, vast areas of the public domain could be included within the museum without the knowledge or consent of Congress. We feel that hearings should be held, in a manner similar to that set forth in subsection (d) of this section 3, before any land is placed in the so-called wilderness system.

Section 3(b): The Dingell bill provides that, as to "primitive areas" recommendations may be made to include the same, with congressional approval, in the so-called wilderness system. If they are not included within 10 years, they will be neither wilderness nor primitive. The Saylor bill says that if the attempt to include such lands in the wilderness system fails, they shall nonetheless henceforth remain as primitive areas. Here is another special abdication of congressional authority. We feel that the entire thrust of subsections (b), (c), and (d) emphasizes the intent of the acts to provide for continuous additions to the so-called wilderness system and provide effective withdrawals of public lands from any development pending a decision. The emphasis of both bills in these subsections is toward further limitation on the development of the resources of the Western States. We strongly advocate that consideration be given to a means of deleting areas from this system which will be at least equally as expeditious as those providing inclusion of additional lands.

Section 4: We believe that the overall restrictions of section 4 do not establish sufficient flexibility to justify the statement elsewhere in the bills that the acts intend to be in conformance with the multiple-use policy of Congress. Specifically, the failure of the acts to recog-

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nize the jurisdiction of the Western States in the matters vital to them, such as water, recreation, wildlife management, establishes dangerous precedents, in spite of certain limited disclaimers in the bills. The requirement of subsection (b) in both bills effectively denies any flexibility if the definition of the purposes of the bills is to be given any weight whatever.

The special provisions contained in subsection (d) of the Dingell bill attempt to establish a degree of flexibility, but fall far short of insuring that, if a productive use of any of the lands involved may be found, the lands may be released from the system and developed accordingly. Particularly the provisions of subsection 2 as to the cutoff date for mineral leasing and mining simply guarantee that there can be no further development in these areas for these purposes. We urge that provisions be inserted allowing the continued exploration of the areas involved subject to reasonable regulations, and that the mineral leasing and mining laws continue, in effect, in these areas.

Section 5 purports to protect the proprietary interests of the States and individuals. It is apparent from the present wording of these bills that it is the present intention to eliminate all such interests within areas to be a part of this vast wilderness museum. We respectfully submit that no such section would be necessary if it were the intent that local and State interests will be given adequate recognition and protection. One example might suffice: Under both bills the State is to be given either access to its own lands, or be forced to accept other lands in lieu of access. No reasonable choice is to be given in the matter. We respectfully suggest that the language of the proviso, that subsection (d) (7) of section 4 of the Saylor bill, be expanded as to all matters of State jurisdiction and responsibilities.

Finally, we reemphasize that while lipservice is given throughout the various bills as to the possibility of the surveillance of the areas for the chance of development for purposes other than wilderness, the very existence of a prohibition against modern techniques of development and the existence of broad administrative powers, especially the power to condemn an area recommending its inclusion in the wilderness system, provides a means of insuring that vast acres of the public lands can never be enjoyed in accordance with the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number.

In conclusion, we oppose the single-use concept of creating this vast unusable museum. No bill should be adopted prior to the report of the Public Land Law Review Commission to be established pursuant to H.R. 8070.

But if a wilderness bill must be adopted, we recommend that it relate to previously designated and specifically described areas. In such a bill, we feel that it is essential that maximum flexibility be preserved and expeditious means be provided for the elimination of lands that can be developed for useful purposes. We recommend that any such legislative recognition be given to existing and historic areas of State responsibilities.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions of the witness?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Kitchen, I just want to tell you that if the Congress had adopted the policy which you recommend, the multiple-use concept which you are in favor of would never have become law. Now

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Congress is a going concern and even for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission certain people, including your organization, came forward and recommended that the multiple-use concept be adopted. So Congress in its wisdom took that step. So the recommendation you have that nothing be done while the Public Land Law Review Commission makes a study, as far as I am personally concerned, falls on deaf ears. This is a delaying tactic which the opponents of this legislation have used since 1956, and this is just another horn they are picking on to try and delay enactment of this legislation. Personally I am not in favor of it.

I would like to ask this question: Mr. Kitchen, the Secretary of Agriculture has from time to time, set up various areas in the national forests and designated them as wilderness areas. I want to know whether or not the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce or you, as the chairman of the natural resources council of the State chamber of commerce, have ever formerly protested the Secretary of Agriculture designating any area in the United States as a wilderness area?

Mr. KITCHEN. The first part of the question I cannot answer because I do not know whether the chamber of commerce has protested.

Secondly, I became chairman of this 2 months ago. I would say, however, that I would like an opportunity to see a review of the present designation by the Department prior to blanketing them into this bill. We have suggested that a review be set up as to these areas and not just the primitive areas.

Mr. SAYLOR. The Secretary of Agriculture has, through public notice, set up periods of review in all of the areas that he has designated as wilderness areas, and to the best of my knowledge your organization, or your national organization, has never appeared and protested the Secretary of Agriculture doing it. Now it seems to me that it comes with poor grace to have your organization suggest that the Congress, upon whom the original responsibility was placed, should stand aside and continue to be derelict in our duty and not touch this matter for another period of years.

Mr. KITCHEN. I understand the procedures of the Department have been similar as to wilderness and primitive areas. Is that not correct?

Mr. SAYLOR. No. The first areas set aside were set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture and designated "primitive."

Mr. KITCHEN. I mean the procedures have been the same for setting them aside.

Mr. SAYLOR. They were set aside by Executive order.

Mr. KITCHEN. And the notice procedures have been the same.

Mr. SAYLOR. There have not been any primitive areas set aside for a good many years.

Mr. KITCHEN. The procedures have been the same and, if so, why do you distinguish between further review in one case and not in the other?

Mr. SAYLOR. Because everybody I have been able to talk to has agreed the Secretary of Agriculture, in reviewing the areas and designating them as "wilderness," which is a matter of phraseology as far as I am concerned, came to think the present Secretary and his predecessors have done a pretty good job.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. I think you will find that is not true in every instance.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say the Lord was perfect and he could not pick 12 people to agree with him when the chips were all down. So I will forgive any Secretary of Agriculture that has made a mistake. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Are there any other questions?

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I just want to get my thinking straight. Do I understand the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce then opposes any wilderness legislation?

Mr. KITCHEN. That is correct.

Mr. WESTLAND. H.R. 9162 or anything else?

Mr. KITCHEN. That is correct.

Mr. WESTLAND. Would you oppose it if H.R. 8070, the Land Review Commission, was first passed?

Mr. KITCHEN. H.R. 8070, as I understand it, has been favorably reported, and we are very much in favor of that bill. We feel that this bill will develop the facts upon which we can make a more intelligent decision at that time.

Mr. WESTLAND. I would like to pursue just a little bit further that line Mr. Saylor was taking. You recognize that today, by Executive action, wilderness areas can be created?

Mr. KITCHEN. That is correct.

Mr. WESTLAND. But under this legislation, either H.R. 9070, Mr. Saylor's bill, or H.R. 9162, it would require congressional action. Do you understand that?

Mr. KITCHEN. I certainly do.

Mr. WESTLAND. Am I correct in assuming that your State chamber of commerce prefers congressional action rather than Executive action if there is going to be any establishment of a wilderness area?

Mr. KITCHEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WESTLAND. Then, following out that line of thought, how can you oppose a change from Executive action to congressional action?

Mr. KITCHEN. We are not opposing the change from Executive action to congressional action. What we are asking is that the same type of review be given to the wilderness and canoe areas which have been designated prior to their becoming blanketed into the law. In other words, we feel that the actions of the Secretary in creating these areas should be reviewed by Congress and then become part of the wilderness system if Congress feels they should, rather than your accepting them now and then asking that a map be given you so that you will know what you have accepted a year from now.

Mr. WESTLAND. The fact is that they have been accepted.

Mr. KITCHEN. Pardon?

Mr. WESTLAND. The fact is that they have been accepted, the wilderness areas. They have been established by Executive action.

Mr. KITCHEN. That is correct.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is right. And this legislation would require congressional action to establish any further wilderness area. I would think on that basis any chamber of commerce would support that.

Mr. KITCHEN. We certainly do as to the further ones. What we are simply saying is that you should review the ones which have been created also.

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Mr. WESTLAND. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony, Mr. Kitchen.

Mr. KITCHEN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Howard N. Yates, president of the Mountain States Association. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD N. YATES, PRESIDENT, MOUNTAIN STATES ASSOCIATION

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, thank you for coming to Colorado to make this hearing available to the citizens of this area.

My name is Howard N. Yates. I am privileged, as its president, to represent the Mountain States Association at this hearing. My regular occupation is that of executive vice president of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce, which organization has been ably represented at this hearing by Mr. Richard Kitchen, chairman of the chamber's natural resources council.

The Mountain States Association is a 28-year-old organization of chamber of commerce executives and associates, with like interests, in the eight Mountain States of Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado.

It is the observation of many of the members of the Mountain States Association, frequently expressed at its annual conferences, that the need of any wilderness preservation system is questionable in view of the care that is already being applied by the several Federal agencies charged with the care of the vast acreage of federally owned lands.

Existing statutory and administrative framework provides for the maintenance of wilderness areas as evidenced by the classification of "wilderness," "wild," and "canoe" areas within existing national forests.

If in the wisdom of this, your committee and the Congress, additional legislation is needed, we most respectfully state that S. 4, passed by the U.S. Senate, is truly not acceptable and should, with all seriousness, be rejected if and when the legislation reaches the hands of the Senate and House conferees.

It is still the predominant conviction of the members of the Mountain States Association that the greatest good for the greatest number will be in the adherence to the principle of multiple use.

We recommend that the legislation contain sufficient flexibility to accomplish this and that it permit reclassification when changing conditions make other uses more important to national welfare.

Nature and natural resources are dynamic—not static. Even in areas now classified and used as wilderness, natural events such as destructive storms, lightning fires, insect epidemics, and serious wildlife overpopulation are inevitable and must be reckoned with. Preparation for, prevention of, and control over such happenings are of paramount importance.

The provisions of H.R. 9162 come closer to accomplishing this objective than H.R. 9070 or S. 4.

The principle of review within 10 years of those portions now classified as wilderness and those primitive areas found to be valuable as

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wilderness and are so approved by affirmative act of Congress, is a sound principle.

It may be found that the period of 10 years for review is too short.

Mining, lumbering, livestock raising are all vital foundations of the economic growth of the eight Mountain States. So is the development of water resources. All these activities are amenable to sane and sound regulation. Wilderness legislation should take into consideration their legitimate needs if the greatest good for the greatest number is to be recognized.

Spokesmen for these groups, with wide technical knowledge, have and will adequately enumerate their problems.

I am convinced that there is not a responsible executive or organization in the Mountain States Association that does not appreciate the recreational resources in these eight Mountain States. Hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing, and skiing are all important to this vast area.

Certainly the agencies responsible for land management are cognizant of the need to protect and develop these recreational resources. They have the directive of Public Law 86-517, known as the Multiple Use Act of 1960, which, in part, states:

> The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act.

The directive to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife within national parks and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations was a part of the National Park Act of 1916.

A review of the activities and plans of the National Park Service would, I believe, point out that they are adhering to the directive and that our some 14 to 15 million acres of presently designated "wilderness," "wild," "canoe," and "primitive" lands are and will be protected for the enjoyment of future generations.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if you and the Congress feel there must be a wilderness bill, a matter concerning which we have expressed a qualified doubt, then let us be assured that the concept of multiple use be maintained; that affirmative congressional action be required on any additional areas added to wilderness status, and that States and local communities to be affected have a chance to participate in the review.

We thank you, Mr. Chairman and the members of your committee, for permitting us to be heard.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Yates.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, we also would like to see you pass H.R. 8070 first.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Yates, my only question is whether or not this statement of yours represents the views of the chamber of commerce executives and associates of the Mountain States Association; that is, the States of Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado?

Mr. YATES. Sir, this question has been taken up in our annual convention. As I said, the association is 28 years old, and I have been associated with it, not as an officer, but as either a director or a member, for about 18 years. Ever since the question of wilderness legis-

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lation has come up, this has been the consensus of opinion of the Mountain States Association group.

Mr. WESTLAND. Was this statement, for example, submitted to the chamber of commerce executives or associates of these various States for their approval?

Mr. YATES. There was no time after the giving of notice of this hearing. It was, however, submitted to the Legislative Affairs Subcommittee of the Mountain States Association, of which there are 16 members, 2 from each State. The principles of this statement were sent to them, they were asked to comment, or phone, write or call if there was any desire to make any change in the statement.

Mr. WESTLAND. In other words, to the best of your ability you have tried to get the views of these other chamber of commerce executives from those States?

Mr. YATES. Yes, sir. And Mr. Wilson of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce, who is chairman of the legislative affairs subcommittee, has worked with me to try to get those opinions ready for this particular meeting today.

Mr. WESTLAND. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Yates, I appreciate the work you have done in trying to get this statement to represent the consolidated opinion of the people you represent rather than to be the work of just the people in an office.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. SAYLOR. As a member of this committee I feel we are indebted to you for the efforts you have made and the response you have given to the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Westland.

Your organizations have indicated from time to time that they are a little disturbed by the size of the Federal Government, and they are disturbed by the number of people that work for the Federal Government and its various agencies, and that you would like to cut down on the size of the Federal Government and to put more and more responsibility back in the hands of the States and the local municipalities. This was one of the principles that I had in mind when I put a limitation of 10 years upon the Secretary of Agriculture making his review, and I am a little disturbed to find that you do not like that provision of 10 years, because you know there are only 6 million acres in this primitive area that have not been reclassified.

I know you were here this morning and heard the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Westland, call attention to the fact that over a million and a half acres have been reclassified within the last year and a half. So in an effort to make sure that the Federal Government moves forward on this and to cut down on the number of people that work for it, I put 10 years in for review. I am sure if we put 20 years in we can find people who will work for Uncle Sam to spend your money, the tax money of your organization, and take 20 years to do it; and if we put 50 years in our grandchildren will still be paying them.

If this is what you want, all right, but I do not think it represents the real sound thinking of your organization.

Mr. YATES. Sir, if I may state, I do not think your comment is germane to the situation. I do not think it is a matter of time or amount. I think that we are trying to conserve very valuable resources here, and, if it requires that time, all right, and good.

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You have at your command far more information about this subject than we have, information on what has been done, or has any local or State chamber of commerce. That is why I qualified my statement when I said it may be found that the period of 10 years is too short. Maybe you can do it in 5 years, but let's do it and do it right.

Mr. SAYLOR. I think it can be done in 5 years.

Mr. YATES. That should be the determining factor. There are many who obviously have an opposite view.

Mr. SAYLOR. Of course, those who want to have jobs, I am sure, will not agree with my position.

Mr. YATES. As I said, sir, I think that is not germane to the position; and, if I need to appear at a hearing on the matter of economy in government and the greatest good or the greatest amount for our dollars, I will be very glad to prepare a presentation.

Mr. SAYLOR. You see they are all related. You know our new President has said he expects to cut down on various military installations and other Federal agencies throughout the Federal Government. And it has been amazing that several people from the White House staff told me on Wednesday that the only complaints he has had have been from those districts in which they said they were going to cut them down. Everybody is in favor of economy in government as long as it is in somebody else's district.

Mr. YATES. Having been a chamber of commerce manager 42 years, I understand the situation. When I had the opportunity of talking with our representative, Representative Rogers from Denver, he said, "Doc"—that happens to be my nickname—"what do you think about this cutback business in the Military Establishment?"

I said, "We are citizens of the United States and we should agree to do what is necessary for the welfare of this Government regardless of whether it does or does not affect us."

Mr. SAYLOR. That is a fine and admirable position, and I hope more people in the United States will be willing to accept it, particularly people in your kind of a job.

Mr. YATES. You have received, to my knowledge, no statement out of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce in that regard, because I happen also to be the executive vice president of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce, and this is my year to be president of the Mountain States Association.

Mr. SAYLOR. Congratulations.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Yates, for your testimony.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. Baring.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is George Alderson, of Logan, Utah.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON, LOGAN, UTAH

Mr. ALDERSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in addition to my statement, I have turned in 12 statements from people in Logan, Utah, who also support the wilderness bill.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record following your statement.

Mr. ALDERSON. Thank you.

My name is George Alderson, and I reside at 642 East Seventh North in Logan, Utah. I am a graduate student and research assistant in the Department of Range Management of Utah State University.

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I am grateful to have the privilege of testifying on wilderness legislation in what appears to be one of the final stages in consideration of this general proposal.

I support the contention that wilderness legislation is desirable. I have no doubt that other witnesses will elaborate on this point, so I will not dwell on it. My belief is that in the overall plan for recreation on public lands, we can and should provide for a wide range of recreational interests. Research which is now being carried on by the U.S. Forest Service and by research workers in academic institutions will result in recreation management techniques by which more efficient use can be made of recreation land. The preservation of areas of wilderness is an important part of the overall plan, and I urge congressional action to put wilderness on a sound, legal footing.

PROBLEMS IN WILDERNESS PRESERVATION

Grazing: Those who are interested in preserving wilderness lands must carefully consider other land uses to establish to what degree these uses would be affected by the proposed legislation. The major secondary use of the national forest wilderness is grazing. Because my graduate training has been in the field of range management, I am personally interested in this use. From study of these bills, from my training, and from consultation with more experienced range management specialists, I can assure the committee that none of the new proposals now being examined would have an adverse effect on the livestock industry, nor on the efficient management of public rangelands. At present, the factor which limits livestock production in the Intermountain West is not the acreage of summer range, which would include practically all the national forest wilderness-type areas, but the acreage in the foothills which is suitable for spring and fall grazing. This foothill rangeland would not be affected by the proposed legislation.

People: There are two major sources of danger to the continued preservation of dedicated wilderness. One of these is the wilderness user himself. Grazing by pack and riding animals adjacent to popular trail campsites has caused major changes in meadow vegetation, and people visiting wilderness even on foot can trample sizable areas around heavily used places to the extent of serious impairment. Problems of human sanitation and refuse disposal are already present in many places. These problems cannot be ignored, and they must be solved by careful management of wilderness. Recreation research will show how to ameliorate crowding of people, and new administrative regulations will be effective in solving other problems.

If wilderness legislation did not recognize the need for careful wilderness management, it would be difficult for me to support it. Management is obviously necessary to reduce the unnatural impact of recreational use, which impairs wilderness values just as surely as would certain forms of extractive use. Examination of the texts of H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9162 shows that sufficient flexibility is given the administrators to allow management for maintenance of wilderness conditions. The provisions of section 4 (b) and (c) in H.R. 9070 adequately provide for this type of management without leaving too much to administrative discretion—a danger which is present in the wording of subsection (c) in H.R. 9162.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The second of the two major sources of danger to wilderness in the national forests is the activity related to mineral development and production. There are three ways in which this activity can impair wilderness values:

(1) The "annual assessment work" now required of mineral claimholders results in disturbance of the surface which is often unaccompanied by any sincere intention to develop the claim, but merely to retain rights and obtain patent on it.

(2) Structures, scars, and tailings directly associated with the mine itself constitute an impairment of the wilderness environment which has an effect out of proportion to the small area which it occupies. Wilderness-type areas are commonly located in terrain providing unobstructed views, and the effect of a 1-acre disturbance may thus extend over an area of several square miles. Furthermore, disturbances to the earth's surface which would be quickly obliterated by plant growth in a temperate, lowland environment are slow to disappear in an alpine situation, where plant growth is often comparatively low, sparse, and slow growing.

(3) The roads attendant on mineral development and production similarly affect a greater area than they occupy. There is in this case a greater danger from the likelihood of public use becoming established on mining roads to the extent that the Forest Service would find it difficult to close a road after the mining ceased.

FUTURE MINING

The one mine which is now in production within the national forest wilderness may be a poor indication of the amount of impairment which can be expected. If one considers that in the portion of the proposed wilderness system, there are at present 225 mineral patents in 13 areas ("Wilderness and Recreation," report to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington 1962, p. 110 ff.) and 226 sites in 26 areas (testimony delivered at May 1962 hearing on wilderness legislation; hearing record p. 1558) having a history of actual mineral production, plus the fact that the market is at a low level, it would appear that if the market were to improve in the future, making production economically feasible, the wilderness system might be subject to large-scale impairment. In the past, this disturbance would not have been so important, but now that many people are using the wilderness lands for recreation, the problem is more serious. Much of this mining activity, therefore, would undoubtedly be of less value to the Nation than would be the preservation of the wilderness values involved.

Mining on many of these sites could not be curtailed under the proposed legislation. To leave the system open to location of further claims and to further patenting only seems to provide more opportunity for establishment of rights which would not be subject to any form of adjudication. The 10-year period of grace for mineral entry would, as far as I can see, serve no useful purpose in terms of the national interest, because exploration would be based on minerals which are now in demand, not on minerals of the future, not those which in earlier testimony have been stressed, those which are

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not now available but may be needed for strategic purposes or cases of national interest in the future.

I think that to best provide for the stated purpose of the bill, but yet to leave an opportunity for production of essential or strategic minerals, wilderness legislation should insofar as possible limit mineral development to those cases specifically authorize by the President or by one of the Cabinet Secretaries. I have no doubt that any of these officers would quickly authorize mining in a national-interest case. In World War I grazing was hastily admitted to Yosemite and Glacier National Parks on secretarial authority, and in World War II the Secretary authorized cutting of timber in Olympic National Park. The same thing, I think, would occur in the case of scarce, strategic minerals. The committee might find it desirable to spell out in the bill how such an authorized development would be operated, how the operating firm would be appointed.

To provide the knowledge of essential mineral deposits which the President would need, mineral surveys would be necessary. Earlier bills attempted to leave this up to private enterprise, but as mining representatives have said, there would be no incentive for exploration without a clear right to extract the minerals discovered. But this right cannot be granted without risking serious impairment of the wilderness system.

I conclude that the mineral survey is another job for Government to perform. This provision is objectionable because it would add to the cost of wilderness preservation, but unless indiscriminate mining is excluded, we stand to lose more in wilderness values from mining impairment than we would gain in terms of strategic minerals. A Government agency could be authorized to use motorized equipment, helicopters, and temporary structures in exploration that could not be used by private concerns without causing excess damage to the environment.

MINERAL POTENTIAL

A point that has been stressed by representatives of the mining industry is the contention that the chances are high that a scarce mineral might be extractable only in an area of the wilderness system. I have seen no evidence on acreage inside the national forest wilderness with high mineral potential relative to the acreage outside. Mining industry witnesses have testified that a significant proportion of lands with high potential would be included in the wilderness system, but no data have been submitted to show even approximately what the relative acreages would be.

I regret that I am unable to provide this needed data for the committee's use. I can, however, direct your attention to a map submitted to the committee by a witness at the hearing on May 11, 1962, printed in the hearing record opposite page 1557. This chart, as submitted then, showed the location of each observed concurrence of the 18 principal economic minerals in the United States, representing each such occurrence by a dot. I submit for the committee's use a version of this map which also shows, outlined in red, the location of each national forest wilderness, wild, primitive, and canoe area. Although these boundaries are only approximate, they serve to show that an overwhelming proportion of known deposits are located outside the

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national forest areas which are involved in wilderness legislation, and to a large extent these known occurrences lie in regions where these wilderness lands do not occupy a significant acreage.

I do not have the exact figures, but it would appear that the proportion of known occurrences of these minerals which are found outside the national forest wilderness is greater than 90 percent. This seems to indicate that the chances of an unknown mineral being limited to these wilderness lands are rather small.

CONCLUSION

Wilderness legislation is needed, and I continue to urge that the committee give its recommendation to a satisfactory bill. I suggest further that the committee should recognize that legislation which does not provide for adjudication of specific conflicts between proposed mining and the people's continued enjoyment of the wilderness environment, will leave only a dim future for national forest wilderness, regardless of other excellent provisions of the bill.

(The statements submitted by Mr. Alderson follow:)

STATEMENT OF STEWART ROSS TOCHER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF FORESTRY, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

There is a real need for legal status for the Nation's wilderness areas. The establishment of a wilderness preservation system through passage of the proposed legislation H.R. 9070 will be in the best interest of the public at large and resource managers in particular. The primary objective of this legislation must be to create a legal base which will set forth a workable framework for the maintenance of continuity in providing for wilderness areas. Wilderness areas are destined to play a significant and essential part in the whole spectrum of outdoor recreation activities.

Demand for outdoor recreation has become a major expression of urban and rural America. The relationship which exists between the citizen and the Nation's wildlands is in a state of transition. Contemporary society is of such a nature that citizens find many facets of outdoor recreation are a necessary adjunct to today's way of life. Interest in the use of public land for recreation involves a wide spectrum of human activity, including visits to wilderness areas. Wilderness use is a valued and sought-after experience. Resource managers must insure the availability of wilderness if they are to provide the complete sprectum of recreation opportunity which wildland is capable of contributing to society; therefore American society will benefit measurably by establishment of the wilderness preservation system.

The values which recreationists seek from the wilderness are varied. The enactment of H.R. 9070 will not in itself guarantee the type of management that would achieve an optimum level of wilderness values. It will, however, prevent gross destruction, deterioration, or loss of these values. Probably the greatest threat to wilderness values today is uncontrolled mineral exploration and mining developments. It is my personal feeling that H.R. 9070 can be strengthened through some provision for invocation of a moratorium on mineral exploration if unusual economic conditions or unexpected mineral finds should provoke a mass rush of prospecting in wilderness areas.

Providing for outdoor recreation in a wilderness area is infinitely more complex than handling other wildland resource uses. Human behavioral patterns constitute unpredictable or unknown variables which make it difficult to define administrative goals and objectives. However, several aspects of administering wilderness areas seem to stand out as important. One of the basic attractions of wilderness areas is that of an undisturbed natural landscape. Unlimited human occupancy of the wilderness areas may ultimately reduce these sites to approximations of our more intensively used recreation spots. Therefore, I feel H.R. 9070 should set forth in a general statement the recognition that wilderness areas can only contribute values in perpetuity if management procedures and techniques are initiated. The maintenance of wilderness char-

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acteristics through prevention of site depreciation should be a stated goal of wilderness legislation.

As a professional forester and as a professor of outdoor recreation, I urge you to support this legislation.

STATEMENT OF BERT WASSON, 501 EAST 10TH NORTH, LOGAN, UTAH

I have had personal experience in one of the areas which would be eligible for protection under proposed wilderness legislation, and I would like to have on record my support for such legislation.

On the basis of my training in forest management and from my experiences in firefighting in and otherwise seeing the Sawtooth primitive area, I know that wilderness preservation is a desirable and practical policy because of the recreational use these lands receive. A law to confirm and strengthen existing protection of national forest wilderness would certainly be a help to the West and to the country as a whole.

On the question of mining, I feel that Congress should provide a mechanism which would prevent mining in national forest wilderness except when a mineral development is demonstrated to be in the public interest. Whether the President, one of the Cabinet Secretaries, or Congress should have the authority to admit mining, is a matter which I must leave up to the committee, and to Congress. I am convinced, however, that reasonable regulation of mining should be included in any wilderness bill.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. HEWSTON, GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT, WILDLIFE RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

The remaining wildlands of the United States are facing threats from several directions. Increased leisure time, higher disposable incomes, and improved transportation have brought about a demand for recreation and recreational lands beyond the expectations of administrators of a few years ago. Wildlands are in demand for use by recreationists, the majority of whom desire developed recreational sites. Thus, the wilderness areas are faced with the threat of being highly developed for use by masses of recreationists.

The increased mobility of the American public and the increase in population have brought about a continual expansion of cities, and increased construction of airports, military bases, and highways and the resulting destruction of many natural areas. This trend is placing thousands of acres of America under concrete and asphalt each year.

A third threat to wildlands is from private, commercial interests who would exploit our natural resources and disfigure the face of the continent if not kept under constant control.

It is with these thoughts in mind that I urge the support and passage of wilderness legislation that would designate, by congressional action, areas of our Nation to be kept in their natural wild state for use by and enjoyment of today's populations and for those generations of Americans who may otherwise never know the America that is rapidly disappearing.

STATEMENT OF JOHN E. MITCHELL, DEPARTMENT OF RANGE MANAGEMENT, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

I have hunted a number of times in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, in the high Cascades deer season, which is one of the last good wilderness deer seasons in the country. I view with alarm the proposals for a national park in the area, which would curtail this great hunting opportunity, but I still want to see the wilderness environment maintained.

The current versions of the wilderness bill would enable us to preserve carefully selected areas in the national forests for hunting, fishing, and hiking, without adverse effect on existing enterprises. I approve of the idea of wilderness legislation and express my hope that a good bill will soon be enacted.

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STATEMENT OF RAYMOND L. HARRIS, JR.

My name is Ray Harris, Jr., and I am a citizen of the State of Oregon. The wilderness bill is quite important, especially in my area of northeastern Oregon. I have lived in Wallowa County for 21 years, surrounded by the beautiful Wallowa Mountains. Much of this mountain range is in the primitive area and I feel that this bill will protect this region from the encroachment of indiscriminate enterprise.

Until recently, the people of Wallowa County had little interest in preserving the natural beauty which they had taken for granted. With lumber industries needing more and more timber, the wilderness areas were slowly being invaded. Now that tourists are coming in increasing numbers to our area, restrictions are needed to insure that these areas are free for them to enjoy. My Father was a Government packer many years ago in Oregon and has impressed upon my brothers and myself the respect and appreciation of the primitive areas.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRED W. RABE, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, UTAH COOPERATIVE FISHERIES UNIT, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Every major water drainage in Utah is polluted. Some of the streams and rivers have been drastically altered by road construction and bulldozers. Others have been dammed to form artificial impoundments adjacent to well-paved highways. The Uinta Mountain wilderness area is one of the last refuges for those who wish to leave civilization behind and enjoy the hundreds of natural lakes set in an alpine environment. If we are to save such areas for posterity then we should honor such acts as the wilderness bill. This action should be taken now before it is too late to act.

STATEMENT OF PAUL G. HEWITT, RESEARCH PHYSICIST, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

My name is Paul G. Hewitt. I am a research physicist at Utah State University, and was formerly a prospector and small mine operator in central Colorado. I find the general position of the mining industry in regard to their opposition to the wilderness bill quite reasonable. As a vital industry handicapped by increased imports of foreign ores and now further restricted here at home by efforts to bar mining activity from wilderness areas, I am sympathetic with their plight. This whole controversy, however, must be viewed from a larger perspective. If wilderness areas in our Nation are not to be gradually extinguished for future generations, the wilderness we still have should be given highest priority even though the most avid defenders of it are yet unborn.

From an immediate view the mining industry has a convincing argument in the compatibility of mining and wilderness. The issue is, however, whether or not mining can convince all that their controlled use of wilderness areas will not be used as precedents for encroachment by others to follow who may seek to profit at the expense of the wilderness. Unless mining can guarantee a safeguard against this they will have to settle for H.R. 9162 or H.R. 9070. However unfair this is to the mining industry, any steppingstones toward the extinction of our wilderness would be very much more unfair to future Americans.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD CRYSDALE, GRADUATE STUDENT IN FORESTRY RECREATION, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

My name is Richard Crysdale. I have asked George Alderson to deliver my testimony at the wilderness bill (H.R. 9070) hearings in Denver. I am a graduate student in forestry recreation at Utah State University, and I feel I know the importance of the passage of this bill.

The United States is a unique country compared to other countries in this world. It is rich in resources and has a comparatively low population density. Our recreation opportunities are as much a part of our American heritage as are our opportunities to worship, to vote, to choose an occupation, to live where we want, to voice an opinion without persecution—these are the things we as Americans fought and died for.

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But our recreation opportunities are endangered. Our vast expanses of land are disappearing. Our rate of population growth is accelerating, and leisure time and income are increasing; by the year 2000 we will have a population of 350 million. The population west of the Mississippi will exceed that to the east of it. It is estimated that the population in the year 2000 will require 10 times the amount of recreation we have today on 40 times the amount of land we presently have available for recreation. These people in the future are going to desire and pursue wilderness experiences such as this country has never witnessed before.

Sigurd Olson, a Wisconsin conservationist, highlighted the importance of preserving our land for recreation in a speech made to the Utah Academy of Sciences, BYU, Provo, Utah, May 1958. He illustrated it by describing a man who drove several thousand miles across the country with his family to see Grand Canyon. When he got to the canyon's rim, he paused 10 minutes to look over this deep, colorful, and unblemished gorge. He then turned to his wife and said, "We've seen the Grand Canyon now, honey, let's go on to another park." Despite the short visit, this man and his family will have a memory which will last them a lifetime.

Wilderness areas will be at a premium. Why? Because more people will be seeking areas undisturbed by man with his mining, lumbering, and urbanizing activities. Man is not psychologically capable of living in the unnatural environment he has created. He must have the opportunity to communicate with his Creator and associate himself with nature.

Today we can give this future man the opportunity to have a wilderness experience. I ask you, are we so poor as a Nation that we cannot afford this vital necessity of wilderness areas? Or are we so rich that the present esthetic outdoor values can be frittered away and be repurchased tomorrow at an exorbitant price by the Government when there is a greater public demand?

I say it is time to end this 6 years of procrastination over the wilderness bill and act now. The wilderness bill does not transfer lands from one jurisdiction to another, it does not interfere with the purposes these lands now serve, and it does not create any new agency. I personally endorse this wilderness bill, H.R. 9070, unamended, and urge each of you to do likewise.

STATEMENT OF HUEY D. JOHNSON, GRADUATE STUDENT, WILDLIFE RESOURCE DEPARTMENT, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

The wilderness bill needs passing at once for there is need to establish a legal basis for wilderness values. Both H.R. 9162 and H.R. 9070 will do.

Mining appears as the obstacle preventing passage. Whatever compromise is reached please be sure that wilderness values stand first. Mining controls should be applied to the extent of roadless exploration or better the use of helicopters for equipment movement.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN W. STOKES, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, LOGAN, UTAH

I have followed the various forms of the wilderness bill since its inception. Although the preservation of wilderness areas will be more difficult under the present bill, I am still in favor of its passage rather than having nothing. I hope your subcommittee will give the bill a favorable report.

People from other countries find it difficult to understand how the wealthiest country in the world cannot afford to also have a high standard of esthetic living. With the use of our outdoors for recreation rising so fast, surely we should take every step to make certain that our wilderness is preserved for future millions of people to enjoy. I hope you feel the same as I do.

Mr. BARING. The map submitted by Mr. Alderson will be made a part of the committee files on wilderness legislation. It is impossible to put it into the record.

Mr. ALDERSON. Very well.

Mr. BARING. In a couple of places in your testimony you talked about the cattle grazing area in Utah. I happen to have had the

experience of graduating from the Utah Electronics School during the war. I was stationed at Logan, and we fared much better than any place I was stationed during the 3½ years I served.

Where would your cattle go if you do not have this privilege of grazing? It is certainly one of your chief economies in that State.

Mr. ALDERSON. Yes. My understanding of the bills is they fully provide for continuation of grazing where it is now established in the wilderness area.

Mr. BARING. I have a letter from my cattlemen's association in which they said:

> Probably it was an oversight, but none of the bills provide for grazing of livestock on such Interior-administrated lands——

Mr. ALDERSON. Is this the department of national wildlife refuges and parks you are speaking of?

Mr. BARING (continuing):

> Ultimately going to be put in the wilderness system.

Mr. ALDERSON. But they fall under different regulations, I understand. Are they not administered under the leasing type of arrangement now? The situation in the forests where you have permits is the one I understood was primarily questioned by people in the industry.

Mr. BARING. Would you object to grazing in areas where there is now grazing?

Mr. ALDERSON. No; as long as the Secretary concerned has adequate authority to regulate that, because there may be cases in which there is overgrazing now and marginal grazing lands. I think it is a fair provision here to say it would be permitted to continue where now established.

Mr. BARING. And with the foreign trade law right now—I have always opposed it—the cattle people are hit harder than anybody else. They are one of the greatest industries in my mind in the American economy. They have never been subsidized or anything else. With this free trade coming in and New Zealand beef and South American beef, I think we are going to have a pretty rough time with the local cattle raisers.

Mr. ALDERSON. Yes; I realize that is a problem; but I do not see that this problem creates any questions in regard to the wilderness legislation.

Mr. BARING. Other than the fact that we have to take into account all of the different viewpoints. And I want to be fair, but certainly they have a very grave situation, and we cannot exclude them in any way, shape, or form from consideration.

Mr. ALDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. I realize some do not want to roll with the storm at all, some do, some midway. If we must have it, we must do something about it.

Just to get it in the record here, I think we must have these provisions written in no matter what bill we accept, provisions to take care of the cattle people as well as the mining people.

Mr. ALDERSON. I agree with that.

Mr. BARING. Are there any other questions?

The gentleman from Idaho.

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Mr. WHITE. I am glad to have the testimony of an expert in the area of range management.

Mr. ALDERSON. You do not have that from me.

Mr. WHITE. I would like to ask you a question in this area. You give the impression that grazing continuing in a wilderness area is acceptable to your analysis. Much has been said about cutbacks in the national forest and Bureau of Land Management lands in the last few years. From your study of this particular problem, do you feel that the cutbacks that have been implemented are correct and properly analyzed?

Mr. ALDERSON. Not having knowledge of the specific cutbacks I cannot——

Mr. WHITE. I will ask you about the area in which you have done your research work.

Mr. ALDERSON. My research work has not been in the field of stock grazing.

Mr. WHITE. It has not been in the field of range management and cattle raising?

Mr. ALDERSON. Yes; range management, but my work has been on recovery——

Mr. WHITE. Then you are not qualified to speak on range management as far as grazing?

Mr. ALDERSON. I am only a student on the subject.

Mr. WHITE. I do not mean to intimidate you, but I was just trying to gather what you meant when you said you were speaking with respect to range management, and you gave a quite impressive background in this area as a young man as far along the road as you had traveled. I wanted to know what it was. I thought you might have made a study in the area and would be willing to answer the question. However, you have not?

Mr. ALDERSON. No.

Mr. WHITE. Another thing I would like to ask about is your analysis of strategic minerals today and what will be the strategic minerals 10 years from now. You seem to feel strategic minerals are something that is going to be developed out of nowhere 10 years in advance. I agree this could happen, but most of the strategic minerals we need today for the skin of high-speed aircraft, mach II and so forth, are already known, and much exploration has been done in this field.

Do you believe there should be a moratorium on exploration in this area until there is an actual strategic condition developed where these minerals would be needed?

Mr. ALDERSON. No; I do not think I advocated that in my statement. I think I agree with the mining witnesses insofar as I have some small knowledge of this problem.

Mr. WHITE. You spoke of it in your testimony and that is why I asked.

Mr. ALDERSON. I did not mean to imply this exploration should be limited to just when there is a shortage. We should have knowledge of it.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to commend you on your statement and would like to refer to the last page, your conclusions, in which you say that the committee should recognize that this legislation does not pro-

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vide for adjudication of specific conflicts between the mining and the people's continued enjoyment of the wilderness environment.

In view of the fact that you have discovered this shortcoming in all these bills, and since other people have proposed specific language, I would appreciate it if you would submit for the committee some language which you feel might solve some of the conflicts between the present mining and the continued use of wilderness.

Mr. ALDERSON. What I was thinking of in there, Mr. Saylor, was the wording in your bill and others similar to H.R. 9070, in regard to this adjudication of conflict, authorization by the President or some other responsible officer.

Mr. SAYLOR. Would you give that a little more thinking? I know the members of the committee, including myself, would appreciate it.

Mr. ALDERSON. Thank you. I will do that.

(Mr. Alderson's supplemental statement is as follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON

I submit this in response to Mr. Saylor's request at the Denver hearing that I further explain the reference in my written statement to "adjudication" of specific conflicts between mining and wilderness preservation. I will also take advantage of this opportunity to clear up another point on which I was questioned at the hearing.

In my statement, "adjudication" was not used in the strict sense of judgment in a court of law. It was intended to refer to the rendering of judgment by an officer in the executive branch of Government with respect to the merits of a proposed mining operation within the national forest wilderness. The language providing for this might be similar to that of section 4(d)(3)(1) in H.R. 9520.

Enactment of wilderness legislation will be contingent upon compromise on the mining issue, but that compromise should be based on differing views of the national interest, not on outright concessions to the mining industry. A 10- or 20-year period of grace for mineral entry would not serve the national interest because (1) exploration would center on those minerals which are most profitable at the time of exploration, not on those which may now be worthless, but because of newly discovered uses may be of strategic importance in the future, and because (2) continuation of entry privileges for any length of time will only add to the number of mineral properties in wilderness areas which are not now subject to control by the Government. I am not advocating abrogation of patent rights, but I do urge that, except in primitive areas still subject to review, no further rights be granted in areas of the wilderness system.

The second point which I want to clarify is my agreement to the proposition that grazing should be allowed to continue where now established. I did not mean to imply that livestock grazing be continued indefinitely in national parks and monuments where it is now gradually being phased out under lifetime permits or similar arrangements. I see no need to perpetuate these temporary grazing privileges, and there are definite benefits to be gained in terms of recreation by maintaining the national parks free of livestock use, except for pack animals (and their use will probably have to be regulated before long).

Mr. BARING. Are there any further questions?

Thank you, Mr. Alderson.

Mr. ALDERSON. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mr. Perreten, of Denver, speaking for the Regional Parks Association. Is that right?

Mr. PERRETEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed, Mr. Perreten.

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STATEMENT OF ARNOLD E. PERRETEN, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. PERRETEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Regional Parks Association consists of representatives from some 30 organizations in the Denver metropolitan area who are interested in the development of parks and recreation facilities. The association is very much interested in the passage of a strong new wilderness bill by the Congress.

1. We prefer a bill which most nearly meets the overall interests of the American public for long-time protection and preservation of the wilderness areas still existing in the United States. We agree closely with the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070—with some modification to prevent exploitation and the destruction of scenic values.

2. We are interested in the passage of a bill by this Congress and are not concerned about the details of the manner or method by which the areas are chosen, as between the executive or legislative departments of the Government. But we do feel it is a function of the Congress, however.

We feel that H. R. 9162 is too liberal in permitting exploitation for a limited period of time. Such exploitation, especially by mining and lumber interests can destroy the scenic values for generations.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Perreten.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WESTLAND. Tell me what exploitation by lumber interests you are referring to.

Mr. PERRETEN. Exploitation by lumber interests where it is not controlled by the Government. We know that lumbering is necessary, absolutely necessary.

Mr. WESTLAND. Wait a minute, exploitation by lumber interests in areas not controlled by the Government?

Mr. PERRETEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WESTLAND. Just what do you mean by that, Mr. Perreten—privately owned lands?

Mr. PERRETEN. Privately owned land, they certainly have a right to exploit them.

Mr. WESTLAND. What area are you referring to?

Mr. PERRETEN. I thought of the wilderness areas.

Mr. WESTLAND. Do you know of any logging in any wilderness area?

Mr. PERRETEN. Not at present, no.

Mr. WESTLAND. Have you ever heard of any?

Mr. PERRETEN. No.

Mr. WESTLAND. What are you referring to then?

Mr. PERRETEN. Maybe that statement is——

Mr. WESTLAND. I think so too. I think you had better knock that out of there.

Mr. PERRETEN. All right. I would just as soon knock it out.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is fine. Then I will agree with your statement.

Mr. BARING. We appreciate your statement and your appearing here.

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Mr. PERRETEN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Hugh W. Colton, Utah Cattlemen's Association. You may proceed, Mr. Colton.

STATEMENT OF HUGH W. COLTON, VERNAL, UTAH, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS COORDINATING COMMITTEE; UTAH CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. COLTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; my name is Hugh W. Colton, of Vernal, Utah. I am engaged in the cattle business in an area where the production of livestock is, and always has been, of vital importance in maintaining the community. The committee I represent, the national public lands coordinating committee, was organized for the purpose of coordinating the activities of all users of publicly owned or controlled lands. Public lands are Federal lands which are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, other U.S. agencies, and public lands owned or controlled by the various States having public lands.

The national public lands coordinating committee is composed of 5 members from each of 11 Western States. Today we have present from Wyoming Mr. Joe Donlan, Floyd Beach of Colorado, Harry Lee of New Mexico, and Marshall Hughes of Colorado, all members of this same committee.

The committee has endeavored to have a similar committee in each State, having a membership of five or more. The membership, generally speaking, consists of representatives of those persons engaged in cattle industry, wool and lamb production, farm organizations, oil, gas, and other mineral industries, and, in several States, representatives of those who are interested in conservation and recreational uses of the public lands. In the State of Utah we have as a member of the five-man State committee the president of the federated wildlife organizations of the State of Utah.

I also appear here today as a representative of the Utah Cattlemen's Association, and my statements as chairman of the national public lands coordinating committee are concurred in fully by the executive committee of the Utah Cattlemen's Association. Our committee is familiar with the statements made by the representatives of the American National Cattlemen's Association and the National Woolgrower's Association, and we concur in the statements they have given to this committee.

We have endorsed, with a few minor recommended changes, House bill 8070 introduced by Congressman Wayne Aspinall of the State of Colorado, as chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. We feel that this is a forward-looking bill and is greatly needed at this time. We hope that this legislation will soon be passed by the U.S. Congress and that the comprehensive land law study, the bill proposes, will be accomplished quickly.

Since it appears that this very important legislation is needed and will be passed by the Congress, it is our feeling that until this study is made and an overall look at the public lands problems is had that there is no need for a wilderness bill. If there is going to be an extensive revision of public land laws and procedures, and it seems imperative that there should be, then legislation at this time on any particular

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phase of public lands would not, in our opinion, be in the public interest.

With reference to wilderness bills, the members of our committee, with several other representatives from 11 Western States, gave careful consideration to the various bills during the past year and agreed to practically all of the provisions of H.R. 9162, which embodies the principle of multiple use. However, until the overall comprehensive study is completed, as contemplated under the provisions of H.R. 8070, we think pending wilderness legislation should be held up until the complete study is made.

It has been felt for many years that all federally owned lands should be administered by one department, and should the Congress, after a complete study of this matter is made, as contemplated in H.R. 8070, deem it advisable to consolidate the management of all public lands under one department, then, it seems to me, would be the proper time to adopt the law, rules, and regulations with reference to wilderness areas. There seems to be no danger at the present time of any proposed wilderness, primitive, or other area being dissipated, and there can be no harm in having pending legislation with reference to these particular areas wait until the overall picture has been studied. This is the recommendation of the committee and association I speak for here today.

In the event the Congress sees otherwise, it is the consensus of the organizations I represent that any wilderness legislation should provide:

1. That no further wilderness or primitive areas be created except by congressional legislation.

2. That all proposed departmental rules and regulations with reference to wilderness areas be submitted to the Congress prior to the passage of the legislation, in order that the Congress will know how the areas are to be regulated.

3. That no wilderness area be created in any State without the State in which the area is located having an opportunity to be heard. We are pleased to see that the proposed House versions of wilderness legislation includes the recommendations of the independent views of the Governor of the State and others in which the areas are to be located. This is important because such a review would give Congress the benefit of the advice and knowledge of people in the area.

4. That no wilderness area be created in any State without due regard to the principle of multiple use of existing resources, with particular emphasis being given to grazing use.

5. That present uses in proposed wilderness areas be not disturbed until due consideration has been given to injuries that may result to the present users. This is extremely necessary due to the fact that the economy of most all rural areas in the Western States is built around existing uses of public lands, and that stability of the business concerned, particularly grazing uses, cannot be disturbed without upsetting the entire economical life of the people who live in the area and whole schools and other social activities will be injured by upsetting this economical structure.

5. That no wilderness area be set up which would exclude the development of water conservation therein where there is a great need for water in the State in which the proposed wilderness area is to be established.

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Our committee feels that it is highly important that the Congress retain the authority of affirmative approval of any wilderness area established under the wilderness legislation. We also feel that great consideration should be given the various States before substantial interests are interfered with, and that when it does become necessary, in the public interest, to take privileges from existing public land users that the individuals injured by such a change of use be reasonably compensated for what injury they may sustain.

It is also thought that the stabilization of present land uses, particularly grazing, should not be disturbed and that the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act and other laws designed to stabilize the great livestock industry and other businesses based upon the use of the public lands be disturbed as little as possible.

The representatives of the various States who have worked on the National Public Lands Coodinating Committee have been deeply impressed with the interest of the Members of Congress in the current public land problems. It has been found during the history of public lands in the United States that the changing economic conditions have required a new evaluation of public land uses and new rules and regulations of Government and public land uses and it appears to our committee that the present Members of Congress are aware of the fact that a new look should be taken of public land laws and public land uses. Frankly, we have been well pleased with the attitude of the Public Lands Committees of both Houses of Congress. We feel fortunate in having a Member of Congress from a State that realizes the true value and relationship of the public lands to the economy of the West as chairman of the Public Lands Committees of both Houses, and we feel indeed fortunate in having as chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a Member of Congress representing a public lands area of the great State of Colorado.

All members of your committee from the public land States have helped us immensely in informing the people concerned of pending legislation, hearings, and all things that might affect public land use.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Colton, on page 2 of your statement, in the fourth paragraph, you said:

> It has been felt for many years that all federally owned lands should be administered by one department, and should the Congress, after a complete study of this matter is made, as contemplated in H.R. 8070, deem it advisable to consolidate the management of all public lands under one department, then, it seems to me, would be the proper time to adopt the law, rules, and regulations with reference to wilderness areas. There seems to be no danger at the present time of any proposed wilderness, primitive, or other areas being dissipated, and there can be no harm in having pending legislation with reference to these particular areas wait until the overall picture has been studied. This is the recommendation of the committee and association I speak for here today.

The question I have to ask you is whether or not you want Bureau of Land Management lands turned over to the Department of Agriculture, or whether you want the forest lands turned over to the Department of the Interior?

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Mr. COLTON. Mr. Saylor, for many, many years I have studied this question carefully. I do not think it makes a lot of difference. But I certainly think all Government lands should be under one administrative agency. These things were studied—4 years as secretary to Senator Smoot before you gentlemen were born, I guess.

Mr. SAYLOR. Oh, no. Thank you.

Mr. COLTON. My brother at one time occupied the position that Congressman Baring does on this committee. All during that time I have been intimately acquainted with the duplications of work.

In our areas today the Forest Service people have nothing to do until spring breaks, and come summertime the Bureau of Land Management people do nothing.

We feel—I say this advisedly, I have studied it and seen them in operation—we feel that we have this situation where you come off the forest and on to the Taylor Grazing Act lands and overgraze on one and undergraze on the other. We feel that coordinated management is necessary and certainly would be efficient. It has been recommended, as I understand, by the Hoover Commission.

Mr. SAYLOR. Of course, I might also tell you that certain other recommendations of the Hoover Commission have been bypassed, all of those except raising the salaries of all of the Departments. Those have all been accepted.

On a serious vein, since you come from Vernal, Utah, which is very close to the entrance to the Dinosaur National Monument, there is one of the areas in which grazing has been permitted. You are familiar with the provisions of the law, I am sure, Congress put in that act when they expanded the boundaries.

Mr. COLTON. Very well.

Mr. SAYLOR. From my recollection of that act, those who now graze and have permits to graze on the area included within the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument are to be permitted to do so for their lifetime. Is this correct?

Mr. COLTON. Or for 25 years.

Mr. SAYLOR. Whichever is the longer. Now at the end of that period all grazing in Dinosaur National Monument will cease under the terms of the present act; is that correct?

Mr. COLTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. This has been the policy of the Federal Government with regard to national parks and monuments—where grazing has been permitted it is permitted to continue under the same or similar conditions.

Mr. COLTON. If that were true, I would have no fault with that; but it ends in 25 years, which disturbs our economy.

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, you have got 25 years to get ready for it.

Mr. COLTON. If you take something away from people for the public good and pay them for it, they could get ready.

Mr. SAYLOR. The land on which they are grazing belongs to all of the people.

Mr. COLTON. I would argue on that.

Mr. SAYLOR. When you go to get a patent to that land where do you go? You go to the U.S. Government, do you not?

Mr. COLTON. Yes, sir.

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Mr. SAYLOR. You do not go to anybody in the State of Utah, you do not go to anybody in the State of Colorado to get title to that land, you go to your Federal Government.

Mr. COLTON. That is correct, but we call them grazing rights.

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, you call them rights; some call them privileges.

Mr. WESTLAND. You pay for those.

Mr. COLTON. The privileges have been paid for, and it is mine, right or wrong. If those rights are taken away from somebody who has paid money for them, spent a lifetime accumulating them, for the public good, then the public should pay for them.

Mr. SAYLOR. And if they are taken away within the term of the lease, they are paid for. But at the expiration of the lease—just as if you were renting this room. While you have this room, which you have leased for a period of 10 years, you are entitled to the use of this room, you are entitled to charge anybody that comes in here for the use of it. But after the end of 10 years your lease has expired and the people that own this building are entitled to the room. And the same situation applies to grazing rights in Dinosaur National Monument.

Mr. COLTON. I am glad to hear you say "rights," because I think they are acquired the same way we acquire water rights, mining rights, any other of the rights that we have, and the economy of the West depends upon it.

Mr. SAYLOR. It is always a privilege to hear you. I think I have had the privilege of meeting you before out in Vernal.

Mr. COLTON. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. With Wayne Aspinall when he and I were there together.

Mr. COLTON. That is right, and we appreciate your going down the river with us.

Mr. SAYLOR. There were a lot of river rats that went down there, and a lot of people who wished I was drowned.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Colton.

The next witness is Al Bennett, president, Colorado Whitewater Association, Denver, Colo.

I am going to ask if Mr. Vanderveen is here.

Mr. VANDERVEEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. Is it possible you two could come up at the same time? You are both from the same organization.

Mr. VANDERVEEN. No, sir, we are not. Mr. Bennett represents a local statewide association and I represent a national organization.

Mr. BARING. You are Mr. Vanderveen?

Mr. VANDERVEEN. Correct.

Mr. BARING. All right. You may proceed, Mr. Bennett.

STATEMENT OF AL BENNETT, PRESIDENT, COLORADO WHITEWATER ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Al Bennett, president of the Colorado Whitewater Association.

The Colorado Whitewater Association wishes to thank you for the opportunity to testify in favor of the wilderness bill. The Colorado Whitewater Association is an organization dedicated to the enjoyment of our mountain waterways via kayak, canoe, and rubber raft. We

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spend our winters instructing interested people in swimming pools on how to handle these craft, and our summers on the rivers and streams of the Mountain States. This is family recreation with camping and related interests. We are affiliated with over 50 similar organizations throughout the country and act as hosts on cruises and races held in Colorado each year.

Being an outdoor organization we have come to appreciate our public domain, and also are intimately aware of the fast rate it is disappearing.

Our studies have indicated to us that atomic power will in the very near future make other forms of stationary power uneconomical. The population explosion and increase in productivity will result in shorter workweeks and longer vacations.

We further know it to be a fact that our Mountain States are becoming tremendous tourist attractions. These attractions are our clean and natural scenery—not our manmade decorations. Our tourist posters show our beautiful mountains, our clean streams, our full forests, our fishing and hunting—we do not try to sell our golf courses, swimming pools, drag strips, 20-story buildings, or bars—the tourists have equal or better at home.

Camping as family recreation is on such an increase that it is often difficult to find camping sites in many areas.

Our economy is changing as is our living habits—this the wilderness backers have seen—those in opposition still live in the days when mining was king; and land was open range, and no one was fool enough to camp and hike for recreation.

These unrelated facts are brought forward to indicate that in matters of national conservation programs such as this new idea of wilderness preservation, we may be hesitant to take positive action on a new and different program because our education has given some industry a hallowed place in our thinking—when in reality its usefulness is largely of historic value leaving us with many dreams, abandoned prospect holes, mine dumps, abandoned mills and old red stone houses.

We have in recent times seen the establishment of the national forests and the national parks, and these too were violently opposed by these same groups. But today it would be difficult to find anyone backward enough to still say the public should be denied the forests and parks. Thus, we today are asking you again to take a forward step and create a strong wilderness system—not one modified for each man who hopes to exploit some part for himself.

Briefly, we shall endorse any and all of the suggestions and changes that the wilderness society requests, as we have corresponded with them, and feel that their study of this legislation far surpasses ours.

We should also like to add a few of our own ideas as follows:

We request that reference to special usage being exempt from later limitations not be included in the bill. Specifically as in the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070, and others.

(I) Section 4(d) (4) end of paragraph:

Provides, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the are of any already established use of motorists.

This subject is covered properly in section 4(d) (1):

Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to

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continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Interior deems desirable.

We feel that no human, animal or mechanical device should be forced on any wilderness area without possibility of restriction. If in the course of years it becomes necessary to limit the number of canoes to X per year, in lake X, of the Z national forest—because the excessive canoe traffic in year 2005 is disrupting nesting geese, damaging the water lilies, and so forth—we feel that this should be the local administrator's decision—we cannot foresee all the future pressure problems and we realize no one wishes to admit that his presence could be destructive. Already our national parks have had to pave and sign hiking paths because our simple human feet have been pounding the wild flowers into the dust—the same wild flowers we come to see—we are loving our national parks to death.

(II) Our second suggestion is:

Section 3(a)(c)—"roadless" appears three times in this paragraph—we request that the first two "roadless" be replaced with "primitive" or a similar word.

We believe that in many of our Western States a prospect or service road punched into the forest or scraped across the tundra could be considered a road, whereas simply closing these roads or trails will restore most of the primitive character in time. It would be unwise to eliminate areas on a question of semantics.

Although a number of you men are dead set against it—we prefer seeing the primitive areas added automatically to the system, with the congressional veto clause, as in the Senate-passed bill. We feel if mining claims, and so forth, can be filed and patented on public lands—without the departments or Presidential review or congressional say-so—that the argument against the veto procedure after both department and Presidential review makes that argument most weak and confusing to us.

It is with pride that we come before you asking that you preserve the areas for future generations and not that we appear to request or demand that you assure us that you will include clauses to insure that we can always paddle our canoes in every lake in the wilderness. We feel that the wilderness concept is a most wonderful dedication to future generations of our love for them—our grandfathers gave us the national forests, our fathers gave us the national parks—we want to give future generations the national wilderness system.

We thank you again for your time, and hope we have instilled some of our enthusiasm for the wilderness concept.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

If you will give your testimony now, Mr. Vanderveen, we will question you together.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN VANDERVEEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN WHITEWATER AFFILIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. VANDERVEEN. Gentlemen, I speak for the American Whitewater Affiliation, a nationwide group of outdoorsmen who wish to see the wilderness bill enacted into law. We represent individuals and clubs throughout the country. We are people who find our pleasure in the wild rivers and rugged canyons, in the remaining bits of wilderness

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that do not yet show the imprint of the heavy hand of man. We enjoy and respect the great untrammeled rivers and hope the Congress in its wisdom will take action to see that these remnants of our primeval American heritage do not follow the passenger pigeon down the road to oblivion.

We seek out wilderness for many reasons. We exult in entering the type of countryside that met the eyes of the pioneers. We find solace in the refreshing contrast to our mechanized and technical workaday world. We take quiet pride in our ability to traverse this wild country on the strength of our own skill and ingenuity. We refresh our spirits with the balm of solicitude.

We hope our children and their children will be able to enjoy these same pleasures and experiences—we hope that in their day there will be some wilderness left to enjoy.

We believe that there are many reasons for the preservation of wilderness. The natural scientist or ecologist finds in wilderness a magnificent outdoor laboratory. The student has the opportunity to confirm and expand his knowledge. The ornithologist, the botanist, the herpetologist, the zoologist all find a wealth of material to enrich their scientific lore. The outdoorsman has the chance to prove that Americans are yet men of ability and resource. The artist sees scenes of a grandeur unparalleled by the noblest works of man. The spiritual values are there for all. Everybody who ventures into nature's cathedral finds something of value; every American can take inspiration from seeing the world his fathers knew.

We do not contest the multiple-use theory with regard to the bulk of our public lands. We take no affront at the present use of large areas of public domain for private profit, since such use presumably enriches the entire economy. We ask only that a relatively small part of our Federal land be preserved in its natural state for the benefit of our generation and the generations to come.

Gentlemen, the passage of a good wilderness bill is essential if we are to preserve any trace of the rapidly dwindling bit of unspoiled countryside left to us. We proponents of the bill have accepted many successive compromises, each designed to still the fears of those who have opposed its passage for honest and sincere reasons. We now favor the passage of H.R. 9070, 9101, or 9520.

With regard to H.R. 9162, 9163 or 9164 we concur with and recommend the amendments sponsored by the wilderness society. We hope that in any bill under consideration there be no prohibition of later limitations of usage such as the last 20 words of section 4(d)(4) in H.R. 9070.

Further concessions would weaken any bill to the point of destroying it. The bills as they now stand contain a full set of built-in safeguards against any capricious or ill-considered withdrawal of lands or privileges. It is hard for us to see how there can be any demand for further concessions except by those who oppose utterly the preservation of wilderness—those who would keep the last inch of American territory open to exploitation for their own aggrandizement.

We respectfully urge that this subcommittee, its parent committee, and the Congress of the United States take the necessary action to make the wilderness bill become law.

Mr. BARING. Thank both of you gentlemen.

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Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. WHITE. I would like to ask Mr. Bennett one question. You have made the point here that recreation demands are increasing all the time; that you feel we are going to have to provide for this. I agree with you wholeheartedly. I merely want to ask if you think the wilderness concept will do this.

Mr. BENNETT. I believe the wilderness concept will preserve for our——

Mr. WHITE. I asked if you felt the wilderness concept would provide the family camping and recreation to the greatest number of people that so desire.

Mr. BENNETT. I believe it will.

Mr. WHITE. You believe the ordinary fellow that has a weekend off will be able to take his family into the heart of the wilderness areas?

Mr. BENNETT. I do it pretty well all the time.

Mr. WHITE. You are very fortunate.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Bennett, I am real intrigued with your statement. I happen to be a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and it seems to me you go off on a little tangent in your statement where you say "our studies have indicated to us that atomic power will in the very near future make other forms of stationary power uneconomical."

Would you elaborate on that statement?

Mr. BENNETT. This is the result of the committee's work and I am glad to go along with it.

Mr. WESTLAND. You know it just did not seem to me this is a proper subject for the Colorado White Water Association.

Mr. VANDERVEEN. May I interpose? I am also a member of the Colorado White Water Association.

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes.

Mr. VANDERVEEN. I think it is very definitely a proper subject since our rivers are being dammed up for power and there has been rapid development of nuclear power sources in recent years, and the future looks very rosy. But in the meantime we are destroying river after river, at least for recreational purposes, by creating dams, some of which are fully justified and others which, in my opinion, are totally unjustified.

Mr. WESTLAND. Well, everybody is entitled to their opinion, of course.

Mr. VANDERVEEN. Thank you.

Mr. WESTLAND. But I would like to see the results of your study that show that nuclear power will in the very near future make other forms of stationary power uneconomical, because, if you come up with those conclusions, you have found sources of information and have come to conclusions that people who are, believe me, better versed in this subject than you are have not arrived at.

Mr. BENNETT. That, sir, is a projection based upon what I myself have been able to learn on it. I do not claim to be an authority on the subject.

Mr. WESTLAND. No, I do not think you are either. The fact is that, with the extra-high-voltage transmission lines, the mine-to-consumer

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possibilities have knocked even hydro possibilities in the head, and they have knocked atomic power considerably in the head.

Atomic power has not been produced for less than 5 mills in any place, and I doubt that it has been produced for less than 6 mills. Hydropower has been produced for 2 mills, and there is no indication, at least that I know of, after having served the last 8 years on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, that indicates atomic power can get down to that area.

I like your statement as far as the White Water Association is concerned and your concern for the wilderness area, and going down in kayaks and rafts and those kind of things, but I really do not think you know what you are talking about when you are talking about atomic power.

Mr. BENNETT. May I answer that, Mr. Westland?

Mr. WESTLAND. Sure.

Mr. BENNETT. You are correct that very few of us know too much about atomic power. We read what we see in the rotogravure sections in the magazines. But may I point out you have confirmed the basic point while differing in the approach. In other words, you have confirmed our point that hydropower is on the road to oblivion, or at least becoming uneconomic, but for a different reason.

Mr. WESTLAND. No, I do not believe I said that.

Mr. BENNETT. That was the way I heard your words. Forgive me if I misunderstood.

Mr. WESTLAND. What I said was that with this extra-high-voltage transmission line, 575 or perhaps even a thousand kilowatts, the mine-to-consumer philosophy, which is in operation in some countries, and, as a matter of fact, in a few places in this country—the gentleman from Pennsylvania's area at the present time—poses a very severe threat to hydropower where those mines exist. But it sure has not displaced any hydropower by a long shot.

Mr. BENNETT. I am sorry I misunderstood you. I understood you to say it had knocked hydropower on the head.

Mr. WESTLAND. No, I do not think I quite said that. At least if I did, I am certainly going to correct my statement.

Mr. BENNETT. Very good.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fine boost that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has just given us, we poor old coal miners of Pennsylvania. Nobody is more familiar with the mine mouth-to-consumer concept then myself. In fact, the largest plant that is going to be built is in my district.

However, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Westland, to the contract that was just let by Central Electric of New Jersey to General Electric for the building of a new atomic energy plant, which so undercut the price of mine mouth-to-consumer production of coal that it has caused a meeting which is going on today in Washington between members of the National Coal Association, the United Mine Workers, and certain representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. WESTLAND. You coal miners will come up with some answer.

I am very familiar with that project, but I also call your attention to the fact Consolidated Edison just withdrew its bid to build a mil-

lion-kilowatt plant on Long Island, which was, in my opinion at least, quite a blow to the nuclear energy program.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Bennett, I would like to ask you for one clarification, and I certainly commend you on your statement.

I should like to get an idea as to the total number of the people that own this public land and the ultimate wilderness area, and what percentage of that group of people of the United States you feel will avail themselves of that particular camping and recreational activity?

Mr. BENNETT. I believe as time goes on that use will multiply.

Mr. WHITE. I realize there will be an increase, but we have to figure at some specific point. You can project 10 years if you want. What would you give me as a fair estimate?

Mr. BENNETT. I would say in 10 years the increase would be about 50 times what it is now.

Mr. WHITE. And the present best thinking we can get is 2-percent utilization.

Mr. BENNETT. That is right.

Mr. WHITE. But not the type of utilization you are talking about, the providing of campsites and recreation areas.

I wanted to clarify this for the record.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(The following supplemental statement later was submitted by the Colorado White Water Association:)

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF THE COLORADO WHITE WATER ASSOCIATION

At the request of Congressman Westland we are submitting the additional information to clarify a statement of ours which he questioned * * * the statement was: "Our studies have indicated to us that atomic power in the very near future will make other forms of stationary power uneconomical."

This statement means much to us, and has a manifold meaning.

(*a*) We fully feel that atomic energy will within our lifetime replace other forms of energy for stationary power.

(*b*) Planning should be along these lines and not just following historic thinking. This means that hydropower will become relatively more expensive and wasteful. The conception of holding hydrosites as sacred cows is questionable. A wilderness canyon can always in the future hold a dam * * * but a dammed flooded canyon can never again hold a wilderness. Some examples of waste in hydro projects take the following forms: Uneconomical subsidized power, destruction of recreational values, destruction of other uses whether they be lumbering, mining, grazing, or camping. They also create one-use demands of water for generations that may not be in the best public interest. The values placed upon water by the Colorado Compact are generally followed elsewhere. They place domestic use first, then manufacturing, agriculture, and lastly power. Yet because of the doctrine of prior use this is confused * * * a good example is the city of Denver. They just built a multi-million-dollar reservoir and cannot fill it because there is a hydrodam downstream. The upper basin is finishing Glen Canyon Dam and to fill it they will have to pay for power losses at Hoover Dam (reference No. 1). Clearly these hydrodams complicate the water problems in the West. Hydropower is not as cheap as it would seem, or else those cities that have huge dams (as does Denver) would put in powerplants (Denver has Eleven Mile and Cheesman) but they cannot economically generate power.

The quotation of costs of generating power by such agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation is a doubtful practice because they do not present a true or fair picture as to actual costs. Their planning is supported not from each project cost, but from such things as power revenues from Hoover Dam, revenues from the public lands leases in which they have no interest other than to get money, and there may be other sources of money that they use we haven't even found yet. They also charge off part of their construction cost against flood control and

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recreation. Yet they do not deduct recreation lost, or income lost, land lost, forest lost, etc., from their payment—truly it is a very one-sided valuation with all pro and no con. Anyone trying to find the true cost of this power finds that he meets an impasse. Therefore, we feel that it is unfair for anyone to cite Government hydro costs until it is possible to get enough information to provide a true figure.

To get on to the future of atomic power: Let us quote from "A Symposium of Energy and Man" at Columbia University, November 4, 1959—published by Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1960.

Dr. Teller, page 60:

"British thermal unit for British thermal unit * * * dollar for dollar" * * * "Atomic fuel is (only) 70 percent as costly as conventional fuels."

"One uses up the active material, but at the same time, one activates inactive material. The result is that when this process is fully worked out (and it is not worked out yet) you can expect a great additional drop in fuel price."

"What about their supply? They are cheap today, but won't they run short? Well, they won't run short for a hundred years, and furthermore, they won't for millions of years."

Now we go to the Chemical and Engineering News for a reference.

July 3, 1961 (reference No. 2) and July 10, 1961 (reference No. 3):

"A 325,000-kilowatt nuclear power station that will produce power at less than 6 mills per killowatt-hour below the cost of that from conventional steam generating station. Cost will drop to 5.32 mills * * * comparable costs for a steam-plant at the same location (California) * * * is 5.77 mills."

January 28, 1963 (reference No. 4):

"ATOMIC ENERGY TO SOLVE FUEL PROBLEMS

"The only source of energy that has the proper magnitude and that lends itself to large industrial uses is nuclear energy" (National Academy of Sciences report).

August 12, 1963 (reference No. 5):

"The outlook is favorable for development of atomic power in the next two decades, says the Federal Power Commission. According to the FPC forecast, installed nuclear power capability in the United States will grow from the present 1 million kilowatts to 5 million kilowatts by 1970 and will reach a total of 40 million kilowatts by 1980. The 1980 capacity would represent about 7 percent of the total capacity of all types."

September 2, 1963 (reference No. 6):

"Breeder Reactor Goes Critical. First commercial fast breeder reactor to operate in the United States. Hope for a lower cost power from nuclear energy takes a stride forward * * *. When operating at full power, the breeder reactor may produce about 20 percent more nuclear fuel in the form of plutonium 239 than it uses in the form of uranium 235. The advantages foreseen for the Fermi reactor are lower fuel costs, smaller and more compact cores because no moderator is needed, higher efficiencies, and longer fuel life."

Another source:

Productive uses of nuclear energy—National Planning Association 1958: "Nuclear energy at 10 percent of total U.S. energy supply by 1980."

This short discussion indicates to us that our statement as made in the hearing is correct; a number of references we found did predict periods beyond this 1980 date that we are using and all those we found show that nuclear power will start increasing at a very rapid rate after that date.

The one fact that often seems missed in these hearings is: the basic economy of the future generations is their future, and cannot be substantially altered by these small wilderness areas. Everyone should know that any future Congress could completely wipe out this bill in part or total. Therefore there is no "lock up." The only thing that future generations could not do is create wilderness, if we allow them to be destroyed or compromised now. This fact alone with the admission of every Congressman at the hearings, "that some wilderness is desirable"—should lead the committee to the conclusion that they should pass a strong bill at once, such as the Saylor bill, or Senate S. 4.

AL BENNETT, *President.*
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF THE
COLORADO WHITE WATER ASSOCIATION.

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Mr. BARING. The next witness is Neal Bishop, State senator emeritus, Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF NEAL BISHOP, STATE SENATOR EMERITUS, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:

This is very brief. I will merely say I have been here in the Colorado Legislature most of the time since 1932, and I am acquainted with the situation in Colorado as far as the natural resources and the tourist industry are concerned.

I want to emphasize at this point that our tourist and recreational interests and values are uppermost in the minds of some of us and that we want to give that proper emphasis at this time. I think our visitors from other States here in the West comprise our biggest interest, and we should encourage it by keeping these wilderness areas as much back to nature as we can.

I say this in the light of over a quarter of a century spent in public life in Colorado. I feel very, very deeply that the wilderness bill should be passed as it has been introduced.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Senator.

Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Our next witness is Mrs. Marshall Barnard of Aspen, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARSHALL BARNARD, ASPEN, COLO.

Mrs. BARNARD. Mr. Chairman, in spite of being in the oil industry I feel that definite action must be taken to prevent further encroachments on the character and body of our present wilderness areas. It would be disastrous if our future generations were denied the solace and spiritual restoration that these areas provide. This is an investment that must be made now before these lands are invaded; no more to be replaced.

By taking stock now and considering future needs of the people and how they can be reconciled with the needs of the mining, grazing, oil, and lumbering interests this precious land can be saved.

It would be unrealistic to think that use of this land must not be legislated for. If any uncompromising choice has to be made, as often it does, I feel we would be denying our children something of great value if we let the character of our wilderness change.

This is why I am in favor of H.R. 9070 as proposed by the Honorable John Saylor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Barnard, did you have further comment?

Mrs. BARNARD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit two other statements, one by Nathan Feinsinger and one by Fred Glidden, both of Aspen.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, the statements will be made a part of the record at this point.

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Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I want the members of the subcommittee and the members of the audience to know that I represent Pitkin County, Colo. Some of you might doubt that, but if you go back and look at the election returns several years ago, you will find out that John Saylor carried Pitkin County running for Congress. So I claim them as my people.

Mrs. BARNARD. Good. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mrs. Barnard.

Mr. SAYLOR. I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF NATHAN FEINSINGER, ASPEN, COLO.

This is one of the few important bills I have ever known in which the issues, the equities and the arguments pro and con are so clear that even a layman, like myself, can venture an opinion with some self-assurance.

Opposition to any wilderness bill is like opposing motherhood. No one, including spokesmen for private industries such as lumber and mining, opposes in principle the conservation of natural resources for the benefit of the general public.

Two points are involved, the first point is simply that spokesmen for private industry who oppose various wilderness bills or seek to water them down contend that enlarging their private use of our natural resources is in the public interest, in the long run. Most of us feel that it is not. The second point is that it is difficult if not imposible to draw a line between too much and too little wilderness protection. In theory, at least, that cannot be too much protection. In the practical world of politics, however, one does not deal in absolutes. Those of us who support a wildnerness bill on principle can insist, however, that discussion center about the bill coming closer to that principle, which I understand to be the Saylor bill, rather than one which would be a wilderness bill in name only.

STATEMENT OF FRED GLIDDEN, ASPEN, COLO.

This is to state that I am unalterably opposed to the wilderness bill in its present form.

Once our wilderness areas are opened to commercial interests we have destroyed the birthright of our children and their children. Like so many other millions of us, I would like a much more restrictive wilderness bill, and I urge you to support one.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Prof. Richard C. Bradley, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. BRADLEY, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT COLORADO COLLEGE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Richard Bradley. I am an associate professor of physics at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. I have come here on behalf of my wife and family and myself, at my own expense and on my own time, to give our enthusiastic endorsement to the new wilderness bill. I deeply appreciate the opportunity and the privilege of being able to do so.

May I begin by commending the many sponsors of this legislation for their patient and unflagging efforts over the past several years to draft a bill that would meet all legitimate objections and still accomplish the basic objective of establishing a national wilderness preservation policy. If this now becomes law, present and future

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generations of Americans will forever be indebted to these champions of the long-range public good.

I was pleased to note in a press release last Saturday that Governor Love, of Colorado, does not plan to oppose the bill. I personally hope he will go further than that and give this worthy measure his wholehearted support, for his is a State that is singularly blessed with the kind of country the wilderness bill seeks to preserve, the kind of country where a person can still find an unpolluted stream or a sparkling lake surrounded by forests and wildflowers—the kind of country, in short, that makes Colorado a good place in which to live. It follows that if the wilderness bill does not become law, this State stands to lose more as a consequence than almost any other.

For all of recent history tells us that preservation of anything does not happen automatically. It must be willed. The passenger pigeon is gone because we did not will its preservation. The whooping crane is here because we did—although in that case the issue is in doubt because we waited so long. America was once entirely wild. Now, after only a few hundred years of exploiting its frontier, the end is in sight. Only a few islands of wilderness remain. All that stands between us and final exploitation of these islands is our own self-restraint. We lack neither the energy, the manpower, nor the engineering skill to strip the last of our watersheds, dam the last wild canyons, put roads through the last roadless areas, or obliterate the last of our fish and wildlife. The choice is ours. It is as simple, and—judging from the turnout at these hearings—as complicated as that.

Suppose we chose not to exercise our self-restraint and went out tomorrow to dam the last canyons and strip the last watersheds. What would we do day after tomorrow? With no further supply of empty canyons and virgin forests we would for the first time be forced to seek other ways of satisfying the power and lumber requirements of a population that will continue to expand even though the resources have run dry. Perhaps such ways will be found, perhaps not. But the point is we will not have escaped the problems by using up the wilderness. We will merely have postponed facing it for a few short years. Let this be borne clearly in mind by those who argue we cannot afford a wilderness preservation policy because it will curtail the future development of this country. It is naive to suppose that these tiny islands—amounting to less than 2 percent of the land area of the United States—are all that stand between us and unlimited economic development. What does stand in the way is that nothing more remains after these islands are gone. So let us then keep the wilderness areas for the unique benefits they can provide, and face today rather than day after tomorrow the problem of finding new ways of providing for our increasing population.

What are the unique benefits wilderness provides us—benefits obtainable in no other way?

First, we need wilderness for science and education. In undisturbed wilderness a delicate balance exists between the plants, animals, and soil. This balance has persisted—with slow evolutionary changes—for thousands of years, and if left undisturbed would persist for thousands more, illustrating the fact that nature is basically conservative. On the other hand man's use of the land and the resources therein and thereon is nonconservative. He uses them up. It is not

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surprising, therefore, that his misused land becomes sick. He is quick to apply first-aid measures to "control" the malady, but his understanding of its cause is rudimentary to say the least, and the treatment he applies often begets further ills. The time will come when man will simply have to learn to live in harmony with nature. If science has taught us anything it is that we make progress only through an understanding and acceptance of natural law. John Glenn was able to orbit the earth only because people were aware of the laws of gravitation and mechanics and designed their equipment accordingly. Similarly, if we are to survive as a species, we must become aware of our own relation to the rest of nature and conform to her laws, for in the final analysis it is the good earth and not industry that supports us. If we obliterate all areas in which a healthy balance exists, we will have eliminated our best chance of ever being able to discover these laws. We will, in short, have burned our laboratories behind us. Future soil scientists will have to try to understand the cause-and-effect relation between overgrazing and a range covered with cheat grass without ever knowing what a wild range covered with bunch grass and wheat grass looks like. Future water conservationists will have to try to understand the causes of flooding and pollution without ever being able to see a healthy watershed or a clean stream. We might as well ask our medical students to learn their trade without ever being allowed to study a healthy organism. We need wilderness to teach us nature's way of conservation and to provide us with a yardstick against which we can measure the efficacy of our own practices.

Second, we need wilderness for our young people—the fledglings out in search of adventure and new places to explore, completely free from the regimentation of city living. Let us leave for these high-spirited souls a few of the physical challenges that wild country can offer—some untamed rivers to test their skill with a paddle, some remote summits that can be reached only by a strong pair of legs and a keen determination. What better way do they have of developing self-reliance than by learning there art of wilderness travel where the rewards and penalties of wise and foolish acts are immediately apparent? What better way do they have of developing a sense of history or a sense of perspective of the whole human enterprise than by a close association with the natural world from which they have sprung and from which they are now largely isolated by our 20th-century civilization? If we deny them wild country to be young in, we are essentially caging them, and we know well what happens to a lively spirit when it is put in a cage—either it rebels or it grows dull. Civilization suffers in both cases. I wonder how many of the gentlemen who have testified against the wilderness bill would care—in the words of the late Aldo Leopold—"to be young again without wild country to be young in."

Third, we need wilderness for the inspiration and delight, the sense of peace and well-being it can provide us. Whenever my family and I have spent 2 weeks in wild and beautiful country—away from the jangle of telephones, the smell of automobile exhausts, and the general pell mell pace that characterizes our way of life—we have invariably benefited from the experience and come back refreshed. And civilization benefits also when its people are well and happy. The Menninger

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brothers, nationally known psychiatrists from Topeka, Kans., have argued that wilderness is important for the mental health of our people. One cannot help wondering if history might have been different if Lee Oswald, reported by psychiatrists to have been mentally ill, had been able to spend part of his boyhood in wilderness.

Parenthetically, I have noticed that many who have opposed the wilderness bill in the past have opened with the remark: "We are for wilderness, but * * *." It was clear from what followed the "but" that they were for wilderness provided it contained no marketable timber, no large expanse of grass, no streams for generating electricity, and probably not even any vistas capable of attracting tourists or prospective real estate investors—in short, provided it was utterly and absolutely worthless for anything else. I hope it is clear that this is not the kind of wilderness the Menningers were talking about, and it is certainly not the kind I am seeking to preserve. Neither our scientists nor our youngsters nor anyone else will derive much benefit from a close association with barren, arid, monotonous, infertile hardpan. I do not at all subscribe to the notion these people seem to have that a resource serves no useful purpose unless it is used up.

Fourth, we may need wilderness for survival. I cannot prove this because there is no precedent, but I would like to suggest that if (heaven help us) the world is ever incinerated by a nuclear holocaust—and we all recognize this to be a distinct possibility—those of us still alive after it is all over will find ourselves camping with a vengeance. Gone will be the value of any lessons learned at mother's knee, in the classroom, or on the job. Securing food and shelter will be all that counts, and those who have had previous wilderness experience will probably have the best chance of doing it.

Finally—and I hesitate to mention this because I do not feel it should be used as a yardstick—there is economic value in wilderness. Consider how many Texans visit Colorado to fish its streams, or how many Californians go to Montana to hunt its forests. Fishing and hunting is big business in the wilderness areas of the Rocky Mountains.

It is readily apparent from the foregoing that wilderness has a multiplicity of uses, and its preservation, therefore, is in keeping with the existing philosophy of the Forest Service. The fact that wilderness designation precludes certain specific uses in no way detracts from this. Some of the opponents seem to think that the term "multiple use" means that every single acre of Forest Service land must be subjected to every single one of the many activities engaged in or sponsored by the Forest Service. As this obviously is not the case for areas that do not have wilderness classification, it is not clear why they think it should be for those that do.

In the minority report issued by the four U.S. Senators who lined up against the Senate version of the wilderness bill is a statement which received wide publicity in the local press; namely:

> As a matter of fact S. 174 (the wilderness bill) is "class" legislation in that it proposes to set aside vast tracts of land for the exclusive use of small minority of well-endowed citizens, while excluding from its vaunted recreational delights the great number of citizens who probably need it most—those retired men and women who, having completed their contributions to their country, but who have not the physical stamina nor the rather considerable funds necessary to indulge

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in arduous, expensive pack trips; the families who want to take their children and drive into the country to enjoy the great outdoors, and all others except the favored few who can ride horses and hike long distances.

With all due respect to the four Senators, I must say I do not understand what they are talking about. As I understand the bill, and I have read it, it does not propose to set aside vast tracts of land, rather it proposes to give statutory protection to those areas that have already been set aside or that were going to be set aside anyway. At present they are protected only by administrative decision. Nor do I understand the contention that wilderness travel is exclusively for the well-endowed few. If you hire a packer, a guide, a cook, and a doctor to accompany you, and if in addition you pack in all of the comforts of civilization, it is costly. However, most of my friends are not especially well endowed, and typically they visit the wilderness with a knapsack, a sleeping bag, some cooking equipment, and perhaps a dollar's worth of food a day. What vacation away from home could possibly cost less?

I do understand, but disagee with, the Senators' statement that our senior citizens are the ones who need wilderness the most. By and large the ones I know prefer a form of recreation somewhat milder than wilderness travel. However, let us suppose that for their benefit we do put a road into every last roadless area, what would we have accomplished thereby? We would have destroyed its value as wilderness for those who really do need it, and we would have provided nothing for the older folks that they do not now already have in abundance. Most of America is already well traversed by an excellent network of roads, and it was all wilderness before the roads were there. In what way would a highway through the Bridger wilderness area or Kings Canyon National Park be superior to the existing Trial Ridge Road, Going-to-the Sun Highway, or Tioga Pass Road in what was once the back country of Rocky Mountain, Glacier, and Yosemite National Parks, respectively? Has any senior citizen with no economic ax to grind ever appeared before a congressional committee to testify that he wanted such a road and was therefore opposed to the wilderness bill? As a matter of fact, has any citizen with no economic ax to grind ever opposed the wilderness bill?

In 1958 and 1959 when the Senate held hearings on its version of the bill, roughly half of the witnesses opposing it echoed the theme that the legislation was premature and should await the report of the newly created Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. It is gratifying to note that this barrier has now at last been completely swept aside. The ORRRC report was published 2 years ago, and one of its strong recommendations was that legislation such as this should be enacted. In the words of the Commission:

> Primitive areas satisfy a deep-seated human need to get away from the works of man occasionally. Prompt and effective action to preserve their unique inspirational, scientific, and cultural values on an adequate scale is essential, since once destroyed, they can never be restored.
>
> There is a widespread feeling, which the Commission shares, that the Congress should take action to assure the permanent reservation of these and similar suitable areas in national forests, national parks, wildlife refuges, and other lands in Federal ownership.

This is a good note on which to end. Gentlemen, thank you again for this opportunity to be heard. May 1964 be the year in which this vitally important and historic measure is enacted into law.

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Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Doctor, I would like to congratulate you on your statement. For the benefit of the members of the committee, Dr. Bradley comes from a long line of people in his family who have been vitally interested in the outdoors of our country.

Some of you might recall that, during the hearing on the placing of a dam in Echo Park on the Colorado River, one of the things that probably stopped that dam was a series of pictures taken by Dr. Bradley's father. He took pictures of the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir site before it was built, and then he took pictures 50 years later standing at the same spot, and we reproduced those and circulated them among the Members of Congress. I would like all of you folks who like big dams to come out and take a look at those pictures, because, if you think they improve the beauty of the country, as the proponents of the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir said they would, I think you would come to another conclusion.

While the doctor has come down here from Colorado Springs, a matter of an hour and a half away, I know he and his family have traveled all over the country at their own expense in behalf of bills such as this. Doctor, I appreciate your coming here today.

Mr. BRADLEY. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Doctor, I would like to ask you a couple of questions. I sort of think I know what the answers will be. How big is Estes National Park, do you know?

Mr. BRADLEY. In square miles?

Mr. WESTLAND. In acres.

VOICE. 460,000 acres. It is Rocky Mountain National Park.

Mr. WESTLAND. Am I wrong when I say Estes National Park?

Mr. BRADLEY. It is a town.

Mr. WESTLAND. It is the Rocky Mountain National Park?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. WESTLAND. We are talking about the same thing anyway.

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. WESTLAND. And that is 460,000 acres.

VOICE. 408 square miles.

Mr. WESTLAND. I am having a heck of a time getting this question asked. I have never camped there, but I have driven through it a good many times and admired its beauty. Do you have any idea of what proportion of that is roadless?

Mr. BRADLEY. Let's see. There is a road over Trail Ridge, Trail Ridge Road——

VOICE. Mr. Conover, the national park ranger, is right over there.

Mr. CONOVER. I intended to be an observer, but 95 percent of Rocky Mountain National Park is classed as wilderness, roadless country. We consider the parts occupied by roads and the necessary buildings and campgrounds at least affected by their presence.

Mr. BARING. The Chair would like to say, while we do appreciate the spirit in which the information is offered, we will confine our question to the witness.

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Mr. WESTLAND. What I am getting at, Doctor, is the amount of enjoyment of Rocky Mountain National Park by people who have been able to drive to some of these dude ranches, and so forth, that are located in it, as I have seen some of the signs, and then the number of people who, let's say, pack in to the other 95 percent of that park. Do you believe the other 95 percent should, by law, remain roadless?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, sir; I do. Most of the area of the United States now has lots of roads, and I think it would be fine to leave some of the area without roads. If we put roads there, what we would do would be to remove the wilderness from those who can use it, who really do need it to use, the scientists, and so forth. At the same time we will have provided something that other people have anyway. The roads which we now have over Trail Ridge, Trail Ridge Road, is a fine road. The roads which we have over Going to the Sun Highway is a fine road. The road in Tioga Pass is a fine road. I would not see any particular advantage in putting a road through the Bridger area or over other portions of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Mr. WESTLAND. You do not believe, then, that you should share, let's say, some of that 95 percent that is now roadless with people who are unable physically to pack back into those areas to see them?

Mr. BRADLEY. I would say, yes, sir; but they already have Trail Ridge Road and other roads I have mentioned.

Mr. WESTLAND. And that 5 percent is enough for the majority of the people?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is all.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Dr. Bradley.

Mr. BRADLEY. Thank you.

(Committee Note: Dr. Bradley subsequently wrote as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, COLORADO COLLEGE,
Colorado Springs, Colo., January 12, 1964.

Hon. WALTER S. BARING,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BARING: On January 10 I testified before your Subcommittee on Public Lands regarding the wilderness bill. I had with me at the time three letters from schoolchildren who had asked me to present them to you with the further request that they be made a part of the record of the hearings. I inadvertently neglected to do this. I am sending them to you now with the hope that you will treat them in the same manner that you would have if I had given them to you at the time. I would indeed appreciate it if they could be made a part of the record.

May I now take this opportunity to thank you for holding these field hearings in the West. I also wish to thank you for the courtesy and consideration you showed the various witnesses who appeared, and especially for allowing every one who wanted to to testify.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,

RICHARD C. BRADLEY,
Associate Professor or Physics.

JANUARY 10, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: I think that it is real important that we do all we can to protect the wilderness. If we don't do what we can, and if the wilderness gets smaller or disappears, wildlife must disappear because it has no place to go.

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Around 200 years ago our country was all wilderness. Now, less than 2 percent of our country remains wilderness. If we don't do all we can to protect what remains of our wilderness it will probably disappear.

Industry and manufacturing aren't hurt or hindered at all by the few "islands" of wilderness. The wilderness isn't hurting anything. Yet, if we let our wilderness disappear instead of saving it, it is gone forever.

Many times I've been in the wilderness and I thoroughly enjoy it. Where else can people go to get into the heart of nature and enjoy wildlife and nature itself?

If we destroy the wilderness now what remains for the future generations? If we keep the wilderness, people who like the challenges of nature itself and the future generations who want to get away from the city will have some place left for them to go where they can enjoy nature itself.

Many times I've been out into the wilderness and I've always enjoyed it. I've climbed a lot of mountains, have hiked up many trails, have enjoyed the many interesting sights of nature that you can see, have enjoyed seeing wildlife itself, and have enjoyed drinking from a mountain stream which was not polluted. It would make me feel real sad to see the wilderness disappear. It would make me feel real sick to know that the wilderness is gone forever.

Please make the new wilderness bill a law.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearing of January 10, 1964.

Yours sincerely,

RICKY BRADLEY,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

JANUARY 8, 1964.

Representative WAYNE ASPINALL,
Denver, Colo.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: I like the idea of the wilderness bill because when I am married I can show my children what the forests, mountains, and fields looked like when I was their age. I hope that the bill is passed.

Yours truly,

SCOTT RUCKER,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

JANUARY 9, 1964.

To the Senate of the United States:

I am 9 years old, in the fourth grade, at Steele School, in Colorado Springs, Colo. In school we are studying about forest communities and conservation.

I am for the wilderness bill for several reasons: One of them is that national parks and forests are very good protection for animals; another is that I want the national parks and forests kept so that when I grow up I can show my children what it was like in my childhood. I also want the wilderness bill because in national parks and forests no advertising billboards are allowed. I think advertising billboards spoil the scenery. I think we, as citizens of the United States, should not damage, destroy, harm, or misuse our national parks or forests in the United States. Instead we should protect the natural resources in national parks and forests all over the United States.

Now the national parks and forests of the United States belongs to the Federal Government. The Government of the United States is the people of the United States. If this bill is not passed it may happen that the national parks and forests may not be national parks or forests and the Government of the United States, which is the people of the United States, will not own them anymore.

Therefore, I hope that the wilderness bill is passed.

Respectfully,

ERIC SONDERMANN.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Robert R. Gordon, president, Wyoming Council for Economic Development.

Mr. BAUER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Gordon was unable to be here today and asked me to present the statement.

Mr. BARING. Identify yourself for the record and you may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF VICTOR BAUER, MEMBER, WYOMING COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CASPER, WYO.

Mr. BAUER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Victor Bauer, of Casper, Wyo. Mr. Gordon is president of the Wyoming Council for Economic Development and I am a member of that organization.

We appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you honored gentlemen today, as president of the Wyoming Council for Economic Development in particular, and the people of Wyoming in general.

With your permission, I desire to point out briefly that the proposed legislation to establish a wilderness preservation system:

1. Will stifle the further economic growth of Wyoming and harm the welfare of its citizens, as well as

2. Will defeat the very purpose sought.

The Wyoming Council for Economic Development is a federation of Wyoming's statewide associations, representing the State's agriculture, business, and industry, and banded together for the common good and well-being of all the people of Wyoming, and to further the State's economic growth.

The Wyoming Council for Economic Development was organized to coordinate common interests and efforts, in protecting and developing wisely the State's natural resources, and in building a more prosperous and dynamic Wyoming.

Twelve statewide Wyoming associations comprise the current membership:

Associated General Contractors Association.
Wyoming Automobile Dealers Association.
Wyoming Division of the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association.
Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation.
Wyoming Mining Association.
Wyoming Oil Industry Committee.
Wyoming Retail Merchants Association.
Wyoming Stock Growers Association.
Wyoming Water Development Association.
Wyoming Wool Growers Association.
Wyoming Chamber of Commerce Executives.
Wyoming Taxpayers Association.

Proposed legislation will stifle Wyoming's economic growth, area, and population: Wyoming ranks ninth in area, among the 50 States, but only 49th, in population.

Wyoming only has about one-third of a million people, but 97,411 square miles of land. This means approximately 3.4 people per square mile. Wyoming is still a young State, and has virgin land yet to be explored.

Wyoming is in the "high country," with elevations ranging from 3,100 feet to 13,785 feet—Gannett Peak. The mean elevation of the State is approximately 6,700 feet. The average altitude of many communities is 1 mile.

Wyoming is a State of high altitudes and low multitudes; it is jokingly said that whenever the population of a community exceeds the elevation, it's called a city.

Natural resources: The Continental Divide cuts through Wyoming from the northwest corner to the south-central border. Water from

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the State flows in all directions. Four of this Nation's major drainage basins have headwaters in Wyoming.

Nature blessed Wyoming with a wide variety of natural resources, from alum through zircon, including the two basic ingredients needed by industry—energy and water.

Wyoming's supply of energy resources is so abundant that we think of the State as "the energy capital of the Nation." Wyoming's energy reserves rank national as: second in uranium, third in oil shale, fourth in coal, fifth in petroleum, seventh in natural gas.

Wyoming is bound to grow industrially in the years ahead, with such a unique concentration of energy reserves, plus its diversified mineral deposits and important forest lands, provided all of its natural resources are left open to development for the benefit of mankind.

Production of raw materials: Being handicapped by (1) a small population, and (2) large distances from consumer markets, Wyoming today is still basically a producer of raw materials, even in agriculture, rather than finished goods. Wyoming is a "sleeping giant" that has not yet reached economic maturity to the same degree that older States have.

Agriculture and livestock growing, provide the greatest source of income in Wyoming. However, expansion in farming is limited. High elevations mean relatively short growing seasons. Killing frosts in the spring prevail as late as May, and even June, and in the fall late August and early September.

Cutting of timber is still in its infancy in Wyoming, and substantial timber losses are experienced annually from forest fires, insects and diseases.

Production of oil, gas, and minerals provides the second largest income source in Wyoming. Oil and gas income has tended to level off in recent years, and coal production is way down compared to past outputs. However, the State has shown growth in total mineral production, because of developments in minerals which were not considered too important just a generation ago, minerals such as uranium, trona, and bentonite.

Thus, if the State's economy is to grow higher in the future, and new job opportunities opened, then much of it is dependent upon wise use of the land in Wyoming and its minerals.

Federal lands in Wyoming: Approximately one-half of Wyoming's land is under Federal Government domination, in one form or another.

Consequently, a large segment of the State's economy in general, and the livelihood of many Wyoming people and business firms in particular, are at the mercy of the Federal Government's rulings, as well as bureau and agency administrations, on the use or nonuse of Federal lands.

Wilderness legislation harmful: The wilderness legislation now proposed, if enacted, will lock up forever 10 years hence, the wise use for mankind's benefit of forests and minerals of certain areas. Many new jobs and business opportunties will be lost forever.

Also this wilderness legislation, if enacted, very likely will result in withdrawing even more important lands in Wyoming from economic development, thereby further stifling the State's future growth, and reducing tax revenues so sorely needed.

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Who is so allwise today to determine what this Nation's natural resource requirements will be tomorrow, for civilian and defense needs?

A half century ago, American encyclopedias defined uranium as a completely worthless white metal. And remember, it's only been 10 years since uranium was discovered in Wyoming.

Discrimination against Wyoming: A review of the proposed wilderness legislation discloses that care was taken to protect areas within older States—States with more mature economies than Wyoming.

And now, some of the older States are proposing economic handicaps for Wyoming, to their benefit.

It's significant to note that more than a whopping one-third of the total proposed wilderness acreages in seven Western States would be in Wyoming.

Existing laws adequate: There's no need to curtail job opportunities and bankrupt Wyoming's future economy, and weaken America, through unnecessary shackles, as envisioned by the proposed wilderness legislation.

The multiple-use principle has been in effect over a half century, and worked well in shaping the economy of the West. There are already adequate Federal statutes to protect America's natural resources and assure their wise use, to guarantee the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

This fact is even recognized in section 4 of H.R. 9162 which lists nine acts of Congress designed to protect the public domain and promote its wise use.

Proposed legislation will defeat the very purpose sought: section 2 of H.R. 9162 describes the purpose of a National Wilderness Preservation System "* * * for the use and enjoyment of the American people * * *."

However, use of such wilderness areas are to be made without motor vehicles and without roads, also without landing of aircraft, and the like.

Let's be realistic. Today, the American masses of people travel on wheels and wings, be it for business or pleasure, and not on foot or horseback.

Thus this proposed legislation defeats the very purpose sought, by making vast areas of the public domain inaccessible to all but the wealthy few, who are financially able to hire horses and guides to enjoy such wilderness areas.

A typical example of how most Americans enjoy the Nation's outdoors is the use made of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming—the Nation's oldest national park.

Less than 5 percent of Yellowstone Park's area is used by the nearly 2 million visitors who come there from year to year. Within a half mile walk from any road in the park you will find the land as primitive as it was before white men came there nearly a century ago.

Therefore, if the proposed wilderness legislation is enacted, it will result in setting aside so-called public lands, for the private enjoyment of a few, representing less than 2 percent of the Nation's population. Such a condition relegates 98 percent of the people to second-class citizenship, in the use and enjoyment of the public domain.

Wyoming, the "Equality State," strenuously objects.

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Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the committee? Thank you very much, Mr. Bauer. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. BAUER. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mr. George E. Weaver, appearing for the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE E. WEAVER, FORT COLLINS, COLO., APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am George E. Weaver, of Fort Collins, Colo., appearing on behalf of the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts to express the views of that organization regarding proposals for congressional establishment of a national wilderness system.

While we are not convinced that a national wilderness system is needed or desirable in that there is now existing a wilderness scheme, it does appear preferable to legalize the system, and that Congress should spell out the ground rules for its administration.

We commend the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for their sincere efforts to enact forward looking legislation in keeping with the needs of the future. The committee's rejection of the several legislative proposals previously considered was courageous, and in our judgment real statesmanship.

I appeared before the Public Lands Subcommittee on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at Montrose, Colo., November 1, 1961. At that hearing I placed in the record the views of the Colorado Association and of the National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts regarding the legislative enactment of wilderness. Rather than take the time at this hearing to repeat those statements I would refer the committee to the record of that Montrose hearing and confine my remarks today to the bills now under consideration by your committee.

Many of our objections to the provisions of S. 174, 87th Congress, have been corrected in H.R. 9162 of the 88th Congress and the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts favors the enactment of that bill. However, we would suggest that a provision should be incorporated whereby the Governor of a State with regard to a wilderness area within the borders of the State could request of the administering agency a resource review of the area and the relative merits of retaining wilderness status or returning the area to multiple-use sustained yield management.

We remind the committee that the major acreage proposed as wilderness lies in the Western States with the arid or semiarid climate. It is generally believed that water is the limiting factor in the economic growth of the Western region. The research work at Frazier, Colo., a research work center of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, has developed several encouraging leads for the management of forested and alpine watersheds.

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(1) They have demonstrated that the water yield from a watershed can be materially increased by strip or block harvesting of timber.

(2) They have demonstrated that, by the use of the high-line cable skidder, timber can be profitable harvested from what was formerly considered inaccessible terrain.

(3) They have demonstrated that feasibility of increasing the water yield of alpine snowfields by the construction of artificial barriers to increase the depth of snow accumulation in the natural drifts.

A recent inventory of the timber resources of the national forests show that there are many decadent stands of timber where the growth increment is less than the loss from insects, disease, and wind damage. We believe that this condition exists in many of the proposed wilderness areas and that at some time in the future the public interest would be better served by bringing such areas under intensive timber and watershed management.

We also believe that the needs of a local area develop additional water resources where the logical development encroaches on the wilderness, that State authorities should be able to bring to the President directly the need for the action provided in section 4(e) of the draft of H.R. 9162, and, intended to say, pass that on up to the Congress for consideration.

Our reason for that is not included in here, but we feel that in the past the administering agencies have not been receptive to the needs of the local community, and their policies have pushed toward the multimillion-dollar type of water development. We feel that private enterprise would go farther were they permitted.

We trust that the committee will insist that in the reclassification of primitive areas that positive congressional action will be required. We also trust that in the event the House and Senate enact bills with divergent viewpoints that the House conferees will not compromise on the safeguards to local communities written into H.R. 9162 in the 88th Congress.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Weaver, did your Association of Soil Conservation District meet and OK this proposal of yours?

Mr. WEAVER. We did last week. We were in our State annual convention. It was discussed in the public lands committee and in the legislative committee, and then before the executive body a resolution was adopted. If you care to, I will submit copies of that resolution.

Mr. WESTLAND. It is not necessary. Just so we get this for the record, Mr. Weaver.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Weaver, many people make quite a thing out of how many people they represent at these hearings, whether it be one group or another. How many people would you say your conservation association represents?

Mr. WEAVER. Ninety-seven districts, and nearly 500 men are on the administrative bodies of those districts; about 20,000 participating farmers in the programing of the State farmers and ranchers.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

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Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Weaver.

Mr. WEAVER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Marshall Hughes, Colorado Farm Bureau. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL HUGHES, NORWOOD, COLO., MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLORADO FARM BUREAU

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Marshall Hughes; I am a member of the board of directors of the Colorado Farm Bureau and a sheep and cattle rancher from Norwood, Colo. I am here today as a representative of the 15,651 farm and ranch family members of the Colorado Farm Bureau. Many of these farm and ranch families, including my family and myself, are directly affected by proposed legislation dealing with the establishment of a wilderness system because they live near and use some of the proposed areas.

Colorado Farm Bureau is the largest general farm organization in Colorado and in 1963, it witnessed its 23d consecutive year of membership growth.

My ranch is approximately 65 miles southwest of Montrose which is in the mountains of western Colorado.

I am a native of western Colorado and have ranched in San Miguel County all of my adult life. My ranching program centers around 400 head of beef cows and 8,000 ewes, many of which now graze areas classified as "wild" by the U.S. Forest Service. The privilege to graze my sheep in this area is granted to me by a forest permit.

In addition to other duties, I am secretary of the Colorado Game, Fish, and Parks Commission, a supervisor for San Miguel Soil Conservation District, and a member G-10 Forest Advisory Board of Uncompahgre National Forest.

I am pleased to be here today as a representative of the farmers and ranchers of Colorado who share many misgivings about the proposed wilderness legislation.

Colorado farmers and ranchers are not at all convinced that legislation of this type is needed at the present time or in the foreseeable future. They question whether or not the number of people who would use such so-called wilderness areas—if tracts of land are set aside as outlined in proposed legislation—would justify such action. Most are aware that very few people at the present time make use of the areas that would be included in the proposed areas. Very few people enjoy for long the cold, thin air that persists at altitudes above 9,000 feet above sea level. It is my understanding that much of the proposed areas to be set aside would be at that altitude or above.

The abundance of unspoiled areas of nature's wilderness is nearly endless without establishing strict boundaries within which human activity would be limited. The rural families of Colorado themselves like to spend some of their free time in areas that are left as nature intended them to be and have no problem at all finding such areas to visit.

Farmers and ranchers in Colorado for several years have said they are strongly opposed to closing off certain areas from future development of such things as timber production, cattle grazing, and the

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exploration and mining of minerals should the need for these resources become more urgent.

We favor the multiple use of federally owned lands, and we are opposed to placing limitations upon future utilization of some areas of our country without knowing what potential lies within the area or the future need for known resources.

We see no reason why campers and vacationers cannot share the outdoors with grazing livestock, or prospecting miners, or water and power crews as they develop and maintain their facilities. Colorado farm and ranch families feel it is essential that possible normal future development and the multiple use of federally owned lands be continued.

Colorado farmers and ranchers believe that traditional powers of the Congress should be retained by the Congress and not granted to the executive branch of the Government. Therefore, we distinctly oppose any measure which would grant the executive branch of the Government the power to establish wilderness areas. The power to initiate a wilderness area rightfully belongs to the Congress.

We feel it must be the obligation and duty of the Congress, not the President nor his appointees, to determine when new areas should be included in or removed from such wilderness areas if, indeed, wilderness legislation should gain congressional approval.

It is also the opinion of Farm Bureau that if Congress should approve a measure to set aside certain federally owned areas, the 8 million acres presently classified as "wilderness, wild, and canoe" by administrative agencies would be a sufficient amount to make up the so-called wilderness area.

There are many questions we would raise in regard to the presently proposed wilderness legislation now pending action before this subcommittee. We feel several items need to be defined more clearly.

The responsibilities of the several States in proposed areas should be more clearly defined with respect to the administration of the wildlife and fish within the wilderness areas. This administration should be clearly defined so as to recognize the States' right to control game and fish management within the wilderness areas.

We are very concerned about the lack of apparent provision for declassifying a wilderness area in its entirety should this become advisable or desirable.

I can find nothing in either of the two bills—H.R. 9162 and H.R. 9070—that would authorize any reduction beyond a boundary change of any area once it was included in a statutory wilderness system.

This is a problem in my county of San Miguel and in neighboring Dolores County where we have had a "wild" area that I think will not be suitable over the years for administration as "wilderness" under the terms of the before-mentioned bills.

The Wilson Mountain wild area is located in both the Uncompahgre and San Juan national forests. There are, in my judgment, several hundred patented mining claims, millsites, and timber claims within its boundaries. I hold water rights and have irrigation ditches that are within its boundaries for use on private land joining the area and have a permit to graze sheep within the wild area.

I find the terms of section 5(b) of House bill 9162 very confusing pertaining to what is ingress and egress consistent with preservation

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of a wilderness by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated. Surely property lying wholly within a wilderness area is uniquely situated and causes many questions as to what could be compared to be a similarly situated piece of land.

The foremost problem in the Wilson Mountain wild area is that the area has so many private developments in relation to its size that the local Forest Service officials have indicated to me that they don't feel it can be logically administered as a wilderness area. The Forest Service is giving serious consideration to declassifying it to some less restrictive status, possibly that of a scenic area.

We feel that the whole area of wilderness legislation should be postponed until after the completion of the study proposed in House bill 8070 which calls for a public land law review commission.

We feel that any wilderness legislation should provide for the deletion of entire areas from the system if so approved by the Congress following the recommendation of the President, in the same manner as provided for boundary changes and additions to the system as outlined in bill H.R. 9162.

We would like explanations of what are considered "reasonable regulations" by the Secretaries of Agriculture and/or Interior to be included in the proposed legislation before it is presented to the Congress for consideration.

Prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water conservation work, power projects, and transmission lines should not be limited as is possible in the before-mentioned bills.

Grazing rights for livestock should be clearly defined to exist on all land within the area for the life of the act and the granting of such rights should not be left to the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture but rather the granting of such rights should be spelled out clearly in the act itself.

While we recognize the interest in adoption of legislation that would set aside areas of nature to be kept as they now exist, we are not convinced of the importance of doing so. We feel very certain that there will always continue to be such areas in our Nation without the establishment of a wilderness system as proposed.

We should not lose sight of the fact that whether or not a statutory wilderness system is established, 95 percent or more of the total conservation program that needs to be done in this Nation will lie outside of the wilderness system's proposed boundaries.

We who own private land here in the West expect and fully intend to play a major role in this total conservation task.

Although there are many definitions of "conservation," we farmers and ranchers believe that the most widely accepted definition is "* * * the wise use of our natural resources so as to preserve unimpaired for future generations, to the maximum extent possible, the productive capacity of this Nation." We certainly hope this goal is carried out.

Mr. BARING. Thank your very much.

The next witness is William R. Krueger, vice president of the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation.

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STATEMENT OF W. R. KRUEGER, LARAMIE, WYO., VICE PRESIDENT, WYOMING FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. KRUEGER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the Wyoming Farm Bureau with respect to legislation designed to establish a wilderness preservation system.

The Farm Bureau of Wyoming is an independent, voluntary farm and ranch organization of nearly 8,000 families, located in all 23 counties of our State. Many of our members live and operate their ranches in close proximity to the areas in question here today. We feel that all our members have a real stake in these proceedings with regard to the future development and well-being of Wyoming. Through a program of policy development at community, county, and State levels, our members have given much consideration to the matter of wilderness preservation.

We are generally in accord with the concept of wilderness preservation where it is held within reasonable acreage limitations and administered in such a maner as to promote multiple use and not restrict or inhibit sound and compatible economic development.

There are several considerations which we feel have importance in determining the future course of wilderness preservation. I would like to briefly comment on several of them.

(1) Wilderness legislation, which is being specifically discussed at this hearing, is only one phase of the overall question of public land and its final disposition. The overwhelming preponderance of public lands, as well as the wilderness lands in question here, exist in the Western States. We feel strongly that States such as Wyoming, with more than 50 percent of their surface owned or controlled by the Federal Government, are not receiving fair or equal treatment in relation to other States of the Union.

We must have some assurance that we shall receive equality in the near future before we can feel enthusiastic with regard to setting lands aside in our State as wilderness.

Perhaps the findings of the proposed Public Land Law Review Commission will shed light on this overall problem. If wilderness legislation cannot be postponed until the Commission's determinations are made, there should at least be specific arrangements made to review and reappraise such wilderness legislation in view of their support.

(2) The constitution of the State of Wyoming, which was ratified by the U.S. Congress in its act of admission, declares the waters of the State to be the property of the State. The future of the West depends to a large extent, upon the development of these waters in an orderly and useful manner. The proposed legislation limits, after a certain date, the development of these waters to the discretion of the President. We feel that States should be free to develop their water without restrictions imposed by Federal legislation.

(3) We believe that if wilderness legislation is adopted, those areas to be initially included should be specifically enumerated in the bill and should be limited to those areas currently classified as wild and wilderness. Any further additions should be submitted to Congress for approval by affirmative action after adequate opportunity is given for public hearing in the areas affected.

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(4) We feel, finally, that any wilderness legislation which is not developed and administered within the concept and spirit of multiple use would be seriously detrimental to the economic well-being of the West. The various resources on public lands can be utilized without conflict and must be, if these lands are to produce the greatest benefit to the largest number of people. Utilization to any lesser degree would not be in keeping with complete stewardship of our resources Of the several wilderness proposals being considered, we feel that the H.R. 9162, although not completely consistent with multiple use, represents a marked improvement over previous bills.

We appreciate the opportunity to present these views to your committee.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Hank Wilson, president, Montana Farm Bureau Federation, Bozeman, Mont. We welcome you before the committee and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HANK WILSON, PRESIDENT, MONTANA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, BOZEMAN, MONT.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the Montana Farm Bureau appreciates the opportunity to appear before this committee to express our views on H.R. 9162. I appear here today in general support of this legislation with a few minor exceptions which I shall make in discussing the points of the bill.

It should be made a matter of record that Montana Farm Bureau did appear and testify against S. 174 in Missoula and at hearings held in Idaho by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 174, giving our reasons for our opposition to passage of the bill. We have not changed our minds about the original legislation proposed, but do now find that most of our objections to this wilderness legislation have been changed and our objections to the original S. 174, 1961, and S. 4, 1963, in the past session have been taken into account in this new bill.

We believe that as we now have about 8 million acres in declared wilderness system that as the additional acres are added it should be by specific acts of Congress on each addition after public notice and hearings have been held in the area affected, as provided in H.R. 9162. We also believe that as soon as land comes out of the primitive state and the wilderness areas are defined the rest of the primitive area should be opened for multiple use as provided by Multiple Use Act of 1960.

Extreme care should be used by Congress when defining these areas as the 60 million acres under the primitive status is far too large to take from multiuse and lock up for the use of a few people who have the time and can afford to be packed back into a wilderness for solitude. The majority of our people want places where they can drive into with campsites and campgrounds, and have a few days enjoyment with their families.

Under special provisions, H.R. 9162, section under 1, page 13, line 5, it should be amended to read:

* * * and existing dams and projects established prior to this act be continued.

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Then, going on with section 2 under section G, page 13, H.R. 9162, line 21 should be amended to read:

> * * * commercial services may be performed by private enterprise within the wilderness areas designated by this act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the area.

Extreme care should be taken by the committee to preserve the language used in sections (h) and (i), page 14, to protect States rights in regard to State water laws and to maintain jurisdiction over hunting and fishing rights in wilderness areas.

Under State and private lands within wilderness areas, section (b), H.R. 9162, page 14, provision should be made for exchange of private land outside of wilderness areas as provided under State-owned land completely surrounded by lands within the area, as provided States under section 5(a).

We believe these suggestions will improve the bill and we recommend passage of H.R. 9162 if these amendments are adopted.

We are pleased that Congress is going to again assume its constitutional role in handling of the public domain.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to express our views.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Wilson.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Wilson, your organization is always ready to tell me how many people are going to vote against me when I do not go along with you. How many people do you represent here today?

Mr. WILSON. Well, sir; I am president of the Montana Farm Bureau, and last year we had a membership of 3,670 people, and we have already exceeded that this year. We are in the neighborhood of 4,000. We are in the membership campaign right now. We are growing.

Mr. WHITE. I am worried more.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Wilson, I just want to say that I also, as many other members of this committee, share your concern over the States rights to water; that this has been a subject before this committee ever since I first went on it 12 years ago; that to the best of our ability we have tried to protect States rights as concerned water. And the net result is that we have failed completely. We have spelled it out in words of one syllable, not once but several times, and yet, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania previously mentioned, you have the *Pelton* case, which just obliterated practically any rights of the States to the waters within their boundaries.

I do not know how we can do it. If anybody has any suggestion of phraseology that can be used to preserve the States rights to waters within their boundaries, we would sure like to hear it, and I think you would find a majority of the committee in favor of that sort of legislation.

Mr. SAYLOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. For years, every session of Congress, I have introduced a bill calling for a study of the water problems out West, and I cannot get the western Congressmen on the committee to go along with me. They just do not want to. They do not want to take a real good look at this thing for fear of what they may find out.

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I have proposed this every year. We have now got a bill to study the land laws, and I want to study the water laws. The boys out West are afraid to because they cannot get together on water. What they want in Washington they do not want in Colorado, and what they want in Colorado and Washington they do not want down in New Mexico. If you folks out in the 17 Western States would get together to determine the water laws and what you want, I think maybe we could tell the Supreme Court what the water law is.

Mr. WESTLAND. Of course, I would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, what the State of Montana might want on its water laws might not apply to the State of California and might not apply to the State of Nevada. One of the great ways to kill anything is to study it, we have found out. We sometimes regard with suspicion some of the programs of the gentleman from Pennsylvania as they affect the Western States.

Mr. WILSON. We always find in headwater States we have neighboring States downstream who like to use that water.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Wilson, on page 2 of your statement, the second paragraph, with regard to the exchange of lands, it is my understanding of your proposal that, if there is an area designated as a wilderness area and that contains a tract of land set aside to the State for school purposes, it would be your suggestion that that land be exchanged for other Federal land outside of the wilderness area?

Mr. WILSON. In some cases, yes. What we are pointing out here, Mr. Saylor, is that private land—and there is some of this also—private landowners should have a right of exchange if they do not wish to sell. In other words, we find sometimes that private tracts of land are owned by individual people and maybe they do not wish to sell it, but they might wish to trade it for lands outside of the wilderness, and they should be given this privilege under this bill, we think.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am perfectly willing to do it, providing we trade things equally. But you know we had introduced a bill one year calling for exchange, and when you examined it carefully what you were trying to was exchange trees for stumps. I am not willing to make that kind of trade. I am willing to trade trees for trees or stumps for stumps, but I am not willing to trade stumps for trees.

Mr. WILSON. I think you will find our people in your position—we would want to trade equally the same way.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, gentlemen, for your time.

Mr. BARING. Our next witness is Miss Margaret H. Piggott, for the Uinta Regional Group, Sierra Club. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MISS M. H. PIGGOTT, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SECRETARY, UINTA REGIONAL GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Miss PIGGOTT. Mr. Chairman, before I start I would like to say this statement is for a small group in Utah and is not for the Sierra Club as a whole. The Sierra Club will make its own statement at a later time.

Gentlemen, I am Miss Margaret H. Piggott, secretary and representative at the hearings of the Uinta Regional Group, Sierra Club, which has recently formed in Utah and hopes eventually to achieve

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chapter status. This group strongly endorses any move to get a genuine bill to the floor of the House of Representatives. It prefers the earlier S. 4 bill, but since prolonged deadlock has been caused over the provisions of this bill, it is thought that H.R. 9070, proposed by Representative John Saylor, should make an acceptable alternative.

This bill meets the objections halfway, giving Congress the decision which areas go into permanent wilderness protection instead of leaving the initiative to the Forest Service. It also allows geological surveys of mineral potentials in the wilderness areas and a shorter review period on the future status of primitive areas with a continuance of mining during this time. This should quash most opposition objections and may release the bill from committee stage.

The changes are not welcomed by the above group, but getting some legislation through Congress is imperative for the welfare of the American people as a whole in the face of an exploding population; and it must be done soon to stop the erosion of the existing wilderness system by commercial interests.

The fact that this is a possibility is shown in the San Gorgonio controversy. San Gorgonio is the last remaining high mountain area in southern California which still maintains its wild status, but recently pressures have been exerted on the Forest Service by strong skiing commercial interests who wish to make the area into a skiing resort. This, despite the fact that sufficient resorts already exist within the general area to meet the needs of a growing population in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The entire fate of the San Gorgonio wild area rests on the shoulders of the Chief Forester who can allow the construction of up to 15 ski lifts and buildings pertinent to a ski resort.

This is one good reason why legislation for congressional backing of wilderness preservation is so important and why it should be enacted as soon as possible. If the battle of San Gorgonio is lost to commercial interests and private enterprise, it will set a precedent for further erosion into wilderness, wild, and primitive areas.

The designated wilderness areas are not of any real commercial value. The lumber if used would be quite insignificant and it has been estimated that fire, pest, and disease waste alone is worth more than 80 times the growth capacity of wilderness forest areas. Surely if greater efforts were put into the control of these problems with better modern techniques at slightly increased cost, the resultant tonnage of wood would be of far greater value than the controversial additional 4-day supply of wood for every year of exploitation in wilderness areas.

Mining and grazing already established are allowed to continue, and—as stated above—geological surveys are permitted in the Saylor proposals, with unlocking of resources in time of national need at Presidential discretion. State water rights are preserved and hunting will continue subject to game conservation laws. Besides this the combined wilderness, wild, canoe, and primitive areas in question form only 8 percent of the total national forest system.

Is partial withdrawal too much of a sacrifice to expect from commercial interests when the wilderness system is considered in terms of the recreational values to the American population; and in cold hard cash, the possibility of increased tourist trade? With the horrific

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possibilities of future population expansion staring us in the face, a greater need will be felt by more and more Americans for areas of peace and solitude away from the noisy, mechanized, and humdrum existence of the industrial conurbations.

These wilderness areas will serve as vast ecological, zoological, and botanical laboratories for studies in their natural habitat. They will afford sanctuaries to wild game and bird populations which face extinction elsewhere; and stand as precious nature-sculptured works of art for man to gaze upon and admire, in some of the most beautiful untouched scenery I have beheld in this world.

Wilderness and the scenery that goes with it is an irreplaceable commodity. It is a heritage we owe our children, and once destroyed or multilated has gone forever; destruction and mutilation in this case being an irreversible procedure. Let us get the legislation out of the committee and into the floor of the House. Let us get the legislation enacted with the utmost speed, before the original wilderness ideal becomes an extinct entity as has the passenger pigeon and the famed dodo. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Miss PIGGOTT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a statement by Mr. Austin L. Wahrhsftig, chairman of the conservation committee, Wasatch Mountain Club, Salt Lake City.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF AUSTIN L. WAHRHSFTIG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AS READ BY MISS PIGGOTT

Miss PIGGOTT. The membership of the Wasatch Mountain Club, largely residents of the State of Utah, has had the opportunity to enjoy many of the wild mountain areas of Utah and the adjoining States.

We have been aware for years of the decrease in the size and number of the areas which could be considered "wilderness," while, over the same period, the usage of such areas for recreation has increased tremendously with the growth of the urban population. We strongly support the ideas that there should be established a national wilderness system, with the objective of preserving wilderness areas now, before it is too late.

We do not know all the details, the implications, of the several bills now before this committee. In general, it seems to us that the bills S. 4 and H.R. 9070 more nearly meet what we believe to be the public need. We oppose changes which would extend the periods over which grazing, mining exploitation, and other nonconforming uses will be permitted, or which would decrease the areas set aside as wilderness. We want a true Wilderness Preservation Act.

Mr. BARING. Are there questions from the committee?

Mr. WESTLAND. Miss Piggott, first of all I would like to compliment you on an excellent statement.

Miss PIGGOTT. Thank you.

Mr. WESTLAND. As you may have discovered earlier, when the word "lumber," or "timber" comes up it strikes a responsive chord with me. I really doubt that you know, for example, what goes on in the State

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of Washington. For example, in the Olympic National Park there are some 16 to 18 billion feet of merchantable timber. In the North Cascades Primitive area there are also billions of feet—I cannot give you the exact number—of merchantable timber. Yet I know of no logger or lumberman who proposes taking that timber out of the Olympic National Park or out of the North Cascades Primitive area.

But what I do want you to know is that the lumber interests, of whom a great many are as great a conservation group as any I know, have recognized that this timber perhaps is in good hands in the Olympic National Park and the North Cascades Primitive area. But I do not want you to have the impression that the lumber interests are nothing but a bunch of wolves who would like to raid every wilderness area or primitive area or national park, because, believe me, in my State at least that is not true.

Miss PIGGOTT. I did say "if exploitation took place."

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes.

Miss PIGGOTT. I realize there is restoration.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Miss Piggott.

Without objection, I will place in the record four letters to the committee submitted by Miss Piggott from people in Utah.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The material referred to follows:)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 6, 1964.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: The Ute Alpine Club feels that it is important for a certain small percentage of the scenic areas in the United States to be set aside as wilderness areas. In the next 50 years, areas which now merit protection as wilderness areas will be destroyed in an effort to satisfy man's economic needs—without regard to man's need to every now and theen feel clost to nature—unless protected. The Ute Alpine Club is unanimously in favor of the wilderness act up to be passed by the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Sincerely,

KENNETH C. JESSEN,
Conservation Committee, Ute Alpine Club, University of Utah.

CENTERVILLE, UTAH, *January 7, 1964.*

GENTLEMEN: It has been brought to my attention that there has been some delay in moving the wilderness bill from the committee onto the Congress floor. In the interest of our national conservation, I would like to add my support to those individuals who are trying to obtain the passage of this bill.

Inasmuch as our wilderness areas become increasingly important each year, I believe that it is not only necessary but imperative that they be protected from those who would turn them into an eroded hill or an overgrazed forest.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and remain.

Respectfully yours,

FORREST E. HATCH.

SALT LAKE CITY, *January 7, 1964.*

Dear GENTLEMEN: I, Scott Phillips, a member of the Uinta regional group of the Sierra Club, would like this letter to be placed in the Congressional Record as part of the proceedings of the wilderness hearings of the Public Lands Subcommittee to be conducted in Denever, Colo., on January 10, and 11, 1964.

It is apparent to those concerned with wilderness legislation that it is necessary for it to be implemented in the near future so that a small segment of our country's more primitive beauty might be saved from the encroachments of civilization. The esthetic, scientific, and recreational values of wilderness have

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already been expounded by others. The opponents of these values are invariably concerned with the temporary and personal gain of themselves or others, and monetary gain frequently creeps into the arguments. Commercial interests might be satisfied now, but the greater satisfactions obtained by American generations to come from these lands will be immeasurable. A perspective of values is needed.

Action must be taken on wilderness legislation while there is sufficient time remaining. The revised bill introduced by Representative Saylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania, seems to be the only compromise between conflicting parties which still retains the minimum essentials for true preservation of wilderness. It is hoped that this revised measure can be released from committee and acted upon by the House of Representatives in the shortest possible time.

In the Saylor revision, 8,609,659 acres of the 186 million acres of national forest land now classified as "wilderness," "wild," and "canoe" would be "immediately designated" for wilderness protection. This is heartening, indeed. The crucial land is the 6,121,812 acres now classified as "primitive" by the Forest Service. It is crucial because mining, grazing, and timber interests are so strong in these areas and because some of the areas are so wild and beautiful that they truly deserve the status of wilderness.

Under the Saylor revision, surveys, reviews, and recommendations must be made on all of these primitive areas within 5 years by the Forest Service. It is hoped that these areas will be given prime consideration for wilderness status under the Saylor revision, and that they will be looked at in the perspective of the true recreational and spiritual values which they can provide for generations of Americans.

SCOTT H. PHILLIPS.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Earl R. Mosburg, Jr., conservation chairman, Boulder Group of the Colorado Mountain Club, Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF EARL R. MOSBURG, JR., CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, BOULDER GROUP OF THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. MOSBURG. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Earl Mosburg, Jr., of Boulder, Colo., and conservation chairman of the Boulder Group of the Colorado Mountain Club. I have specific instructions to represent its 225 members at these hearings.

It has been said that wilderness legislation opposes the multiple-use principle of national forest management. We strongly believe in multiple use of the national forests—including the use of appropriate areas as wilderness. No man in his right mind, however, would insist that multiple use means that every acre of national forest must simultaneously be used for camping, hunting, grazing, logging, mining, and water storage. Some of these uses, notably hunting and car camping, are obviously mutually incompatible in a given place. Similarly, the use of an area as wilderness is incompatible, by the very nature of wilderness, with logging, mining, water storage, and car camping within the same area. Any effective wilderness legislation must be cognizant of this basic fact.

There are bills before this committee which reserve some 4½ to 8 percent of the national forest land for use as wilderness and for uses consistent with a wilderness environment, such as scientific studies, hunting, and nonmotorized recreational use, while uses such as lumbering and mining, which would destroy the very wilderness nature of these areas, are limited to the other 92 to 95 percent of the national forest land. Such proposals are indeed in the highest tradition of the multiple use concept.

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Taking a closer look at the provisions in the two types of bills before the committee, we feel that, if the committee favors legislation such as the Dingell bill (H.R. 9162) several amendments are essential. In particular, we feel strongly that the statements at the end of sections 3(b) and 3(c) of the Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan bills, instructing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to continue the status quo protection of those wilderness-type areas under their jurisdiction until Congress has acted, are an essential feature of effective wilderness legislation.

We particularly object to section 4(d)(2) in the Dingell bill (H.R. 9162) in which mining and all the provisions of the mining laws, including the filing of new claims and the patenting of land, are allowed to continue in all the wilderness areas for 10 years. Also allowed are the cutting of mature timber and the building of roads, powerlines, waterlines, telephone lines, and any other facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations.

A weak statement is included requiring "restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land." Unfortunately, gentlemen, one cannot simply legislate the recreation of a wilderness environment once it has been destroyed. This provision of the Dingell bill should be replaced by the provision contained in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills. We must act now to preserve what little remaining wilderness we have. Otherwise, the value of these lands for recreation, for scientific studies, and for retreat from the increasing pressures of our civilization will cease to be available to us and to future generations.

I ask this question: Can Congress or this committee, morally and in true faith to the American people, allow by inaction the destruction of any part of our small remaining wilderness land? We need a national wildnerness system protected by an effective wilderness act. But it must be effective. Sham legislation that purports to protect, when it really allows or even abets the destruction of our remaining wilderness areas, must not be allowed.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, at this point to ask that six letters I have been asked to communicate to the committee be put in the record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, we will place the six letters referred to in the record at this point.

Mr. MOSBURG. Mr. Chairman, may I say who they are from, sir?

Mr. BARING. Yes.

Mr. MOSBURG. Ralph Jordan, immediate past president, Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association; the board of directors of the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club; Frank Wright, president of Colorado Chapter 293 of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees; Dick Sells, president of the Bear Mountain Archers; H. N. Wheeler, president, Flatirons Chapter, IWLA; and Robert E. Gregg of the University of Colorado.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, sir. Without objections, they will be placed in the record at this point.

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(The letters follow:)

RAWAH GUEST RANCH,
Glendevey, Colo., January 6, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR MR. BARING: The Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association has instructed me as its immediate past president to urge your committee to give favorable consideration to the wilderness bill, H.R. 9070, introduced on November 7, 1963, by the Honorable John P. Saylor, Congressman from Pennsylvania. Our association of 43 ranches feels that it is highly desirable to pass legislation which will protect our few remaining wildernesslike areas from becoming commercialized and thus ruined for future generations.

Our members are hosts to thousands of people from all over the United States each summer. Almost without exception our guests are in favor of legislation which will protect "their" scenic wild lands from destruction or desecration.

Each year of the last 10 years the Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association has passed resolutions favoring protection of our remaining wild lands by appropriate legislation. It seems to us after studying the various bills introduced that H.R. 9070 comes nearest to eliminating objections made by various interests to former proposed wilderness legislation. It appears that it is now time to sit down and reason together in a spirit of give and take so that this protection favored by what we believe to be a vast majority of Americans can be given to our remaining wild lands.

The writer is also a director of the Dude Ranchers' Association, with offices in Billings, Mont. While he does not speak officially for this organization with over a hundred member ranches in nearly all Western States from Canada to Mexico, he does know that a great majority of the members of this larger group also favor wilderness protection legislation.

We do hope your committee will give favorable consideration to H.R. 9070 so that the Congress can act on it.

Very truly yours,

RALPH JORDAN,
Immediate Past President,
Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association.

APRIL 19, 1963.

(Reproduction of a letter written and mailed by the writer to the Colorado congressional delegation on the date shown:)

The Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association has directed me, as its president, to write requesting that you work for the passage of legislation which would preserve wilderness areas of the United States in their present unspoiled state. Our active and associate members numbering more than 200 firms and individuals hope that a satisfactory solution to the problems of setting aside additional wilderness areas can be worked out so that this legislation can be acted on favorably during this session of the Congress.

As you know, the tourist business is one of the most important in Colorado. Our guests come to Colorado not to see powerlines, dams, or mine dumps. They come to enjoy our unspoiled mountain scenery. We who spend thousands of dollars a year in advertising our beloved State feel some kind of legislation to protect our wilderness areas should be passed as soon as possible.

We believe the thousands of Colorado citizens who want a law to protect our remaining wilderness areas are becoming impatient with delays, most of which they do not understand. We are convinced that those who want wilderness protective legislation far outnumber those who oppose it. We who are hosts to the people who bring millions of dollars to Colorado each year are keenly aware of the value of our wild mountain country.

We solicit your earnest consideration of any wilderness legislation which will preserve this valuable western asset.

Sincerely,

RALPH JORDAN,
President, Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association.

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BOULDER, COLO., *January 8, 1964.*

To Whom It May Concern:

The Rocky Mountain Climbers Club incorporated under the laws of Coloradio, and whose constitution presents as an "object" of the club—"to assist in the conservation of forests, flowers, animal life, and all natural beauty; and in pursuance of these aims to make and enter into agreements concerning the business of the corporation," does herewith exxpress a desire to urge enactment of the most efficient wilderness bill. We are of the opinion that H.R. 9070 approaches that status and wish to support it.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS CLUB,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOULDER, COLO., *January 8, 1964.*

To Whom It May Concern:

The Boulder, Colo., Chapter No. 293 of the National Association of Retired Civil (Federal) Employees voted unanimously on Friday, January 3, 1964, to express a desire to approve the most efficient wilderness bill subject to congressional debate such as H.R. 9070 known as the John P. Saylor bill.

FRANK WRIGHT, *President.*
CLARENCE CONILOGUE, *Secretary.*

To the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

Because of the growth of our population and for the future of all our young people for their recreation as well as ours, we, the Bear Mountain Archery Club, are highly in favor of new wilderness legislation such as that introduced by Representative John Saylor, of Pennsylvania.

BEAR MOUNTAIN ARCHERS,
DICK SELLS, *President.*

The wilderness areas in the national forests are proving their worth in giving those who desire recreation in the primitive a chance to get back to nature in the unspoiled out of doors. But the areas are inadequate for the need and further they are under administrative control. The need is for congressional action so the primitive regions will have legal status. Since recreation has zoomed into an extensive national movement the need is apparent for more wilderness lands.

Of the two bills before Congress the Saylor bill is preferable. It permits prospecting for minerals, but does not permit extensive commercial use such as powerlines, roads, and other uses which would negate the wilderness idea. Industry must be kept out of the wilderness areas or they are not truly wilderness.

H. N. WHEELER,
President, Flatirons Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America.

JANUARY 3, 1964.

To: Mr. Earl R. Mosburg,
3135 25th Street, Boulder, Colo.
From: Robert E. Gregg,
Professor of biology, University of Colorado.

I wish to record my desire that a sound program of preservation for wilderness areas be enacted into law by the U.S. Congress. The revised wilderness bill introduced by Representative John P. Saylor is the one most favored because it most nearly meets the interests of a wide variety of persons.

In addition to esthetic and recreational values of wild areas which are more or less self-evident, there are scientific values that are often less evident and more difficult to explain because the appreciation of these assets usually requires a technical background. Whether one has the specialized training or not, it is possible to be aware of broad scientific principles affecting land use and the welfare of the Nation. In biology, the subdivision known as ecology, or the study of environmental relations among organisms, has assembled a broad spectrum of basic principles, and one of the most important of these is ecological equilib-

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rium. When man ignores this tenet by disturbing or destroying too much of the natural surroundings, and especially when he leaves far too small and too few undisturbed areas, he sets in motion a train of adverse effects whose reverberations can sometimes be traced for generations. Volumes of literature have been written to document these events. They are history. Ecologists and other scientists also are badly in need of truly virgin wild areas to study in comparison with various forms of land modification, otherwise we cannot properly know the results of such modifications. The undisturbed areas constitute controls in what amounts to long-term experimentation, and every scientist knows that experiments without controls are virtually wihout value and no sound conclusions may be drawn from them.

A second subdivision of biology known as genetics, or the study of hereditary relations of organisms, has made many brilliant contributions to knowledge. However, the impact of genetics on programs of land use may seem remote and the recognition of this connection is probably quite recent. The animals and plants living on the earth today are the product of hundreds of millions of years of the slow process of evolution, and they represent an accumulation of hereditary material whose richness is beyond adequate quantitative measure at present. This genetic affluence is not preserved in the stereotyped and monotonous environments created by man, but rather in the great reservoirs of natural undisturbed wilderness. The potential value of these resources to mankind, if we will but give them absolute protection, can hardly be overestimated. If the stock of wild land is allowed to dwindle too far many species of animals and plants, as we know from experience, will become extinct, and after extinction there is absolutely no way to recover the loss. Even those forms which do not succumb may be so reduced in numbers and variability that their value may be seriously reduced.

The above discussion, then, constitutes two affirmative arguments in regard to our need of wilderness preservation for the present and for the future.

ROBERT E. GREGG.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 8, 1964.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

GENTLEMEN: Areas now wild are disappearing with alarming rapidity. In my relatively few years of attention to this matter I have seen many familiar areas submit to, or be threatened by, development. In a way it reminds me of what happens to city parks. As population becomes denser and the need for them increases, city parks acreage tends to wane. The same is true for wilderness except that the park lost to structures may be regained by an expensive process of removing the buildings and planting grass, trees, etc., while wilderness may not be regained by any process regardless of cost other than the passage of much scar-healing time.

Therefore, positive action toward protecting these areas is needed now. The Saylor bill, though an obvious compromise, does this. It provides badly needed protection while meeting major objections of wilderness legislation opponents.

This bill must be relieved from its House Interior Committee prison cell and settled by Congress as a whole.

Please place this above statement on the record where it may be read and not simply weighed on a scale.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES LESLEY.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mr. Hugh E. Kingery, Denver group of the Colorado Mountain Club.

STATEMENT OF HUGH E. KINGERY, DENVER GROUP OF THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. KINGERY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Hugh E. Kingery, representing the Denver group of the Colorado Mountain Club.

Before I make my statement, I would like to point out that inadvertently Mr. Richard Lamm, speaking for the Young Democrats,

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is listed in association with the Mountain Club. We would like to disclaim association with the Young Democrats.

First I want to thank this committee for taking the time to allow us Coloradans this opportunity to express our feeling on the wilderness bill. It is a subject about which many of us feel very strongly, and we who cannot travel to Washington appreciate the chance to see our Government in action. I speak today for the Denver group of the Colorado Mountain Club. One thousand strong, we enthusiastically support the wilderness legislation.

I speak today for people who are users of the wilderness. We know what the wilderness is from firsthand experience. We use it because it is wilderness; we do not seek to change it. We will continue to use it as long as it remains wilderness. We have climbed, hiked, and camped in every Colorado wilderness proposed by the various bills, in most of those in Wyoming, and many in the other Western States. The people I speak for know what wilderness is, and we strongly feel that congressional recognition of the wilderness concept is vital.

These people I speak for come from all walks of life. We are businessmen and biologists, secretaries and salesmen, laborers and lawyers. We are the widow of the bank president and a daughter of America's most inspiring conservationist and a climber on the American Mount Everest expedition.

It is difficult to describe in words what this diverse group derives from the wilderness. The experience is esthetic; it is physical; it is spiritual; and it is sensual. To describe something of the experience, I would like to mention some of my own wilderness trips.

One of the most rugged and most beautiful of the Colorado wildernesses is the Gore-Eagle's Nest primitive area. Though only 60 miles from the congestion of Denver, it is wild and isolated from civilization.

In 1962 I sponsored a group of 10 teenagers on a week's outing in the Piney River in this area. It was an inspiring experience, and it was fun. We backpacked our own food, clothes, bedding, and shelter. These teenagers planned the trip. They planned it with precision, because they did it on $15 for the whole week. From their wilderness experiences, they have learned how to take care of themselves. The youngsters know how to be self-sufficient and self-contained in a wilderness; they will know how to take care of themselves when they become adults. That week we climbed four mountains, one of which was unnamed and possibly never climbed before. We practiced technical rock climbing, explored the Piney River Valley. We saw the fringed gentian, the ptarmigan, and the deer.

Though I like the Gore Range the best, from the rugged view on the summit of Mount Powell to the quiet beauty of Slate Lake on a warm sunny afternoon, other wilderness areas have equal appeal.

This summer, near Mount Sneffels in the Uncompahgre, 80 of us on the Colorado Mountain Club summer outing found a 4-acre mountainside literally covered with columbine—our Colorado State flower. Areas like this cannot exist without protection.

On the steep flank of Jagged Mountain in the San Juan wilderness, we twice in 1 week flushed a deer and watched him bound away from us, plunging into snow up to his belly.

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Not everyone can take his bed on his back and prowl the back country. Some take day hikes—like the trail to Gilpin Lake, a gem near the boundary of the Mount Zirkel wild area. Others can drive up to the edge of wilderness areas, and sample the beauty and feel of wilderness. Just drive to Maroon Lake, at the foot of the Maroon Bells, or travel over Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park and look across forested Dark Canyon to the Continental Divide.

This is what wilderness means to me—a user. This is why I and other members of the Colorado Mountain Club strongly support wilderness legislation.

Preservation of some of our beautiful Colorado in a wilderness status is important. It is important for the recreationist who wants to escape the city bustle; it is important for the scientist who needs to study the effects of civilization and compare it with the original ecological model; it is important to protect our watersheds; it is important in itself—as a spiritual and esthetic thing.

Because it is important, we have studied the various bills introduced in the House of Representatives since last November, and have prepared a statement setting forth our philosophical reasons for requiring wilderness and our preference for approval of specific provisions creating a strong system for preservation of wilderness.

First, we recommend that the committee approve a 5-year review of Forest Service primitive areas and Park Service roadless areas and, vitally important that provisions be made for their continuation in their present status while pending congressional review.

Second, after careful study of the mining provisions in the various bills, we have concluded that the section of H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520, which covers mining, is a more consistent approach to the purpose of the bill establishing a wilderness system, and that this should be included in any bill finally passed.

Third, we urge inclusion of the phrases of the Cohelan bill which make clear that the protection which a wilderness bill offers does extend to areas approved after passage of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, recognizing that your time here is limited, I request that this detailed statement of our position be included in the hearing record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE DENVER GROUP OF THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB

This statement is presented on behalf of the Denver Group of the Colorado Mountain Club. We urge passage of a strong wilderness bill in this session of Congress. We urge that the bill include the following provisions: first, that it clearly extend coverage to areas designated or added after its approval; second, that it contain a clause on mining which is compatible with the wilderness concept; third, that primitive areas and park service areas pending approval are maintained in a status quo protection until Congress has the opportunity to consider them; and fourth, that it set a 5-year time limit for review of the areas by Congress.

We feel that the bills introdced by Messrs. Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan are satisfactory. We would prefer Mr. Cohelan's due to certain additional phrases he has added to make the legislation technically more complete.

If the committee bases its action on the Dingell bill, we urge you to amend it to include the strengthening provisions of the Cohelan bill listed above.

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The Denver Group of the Mountain Club consists of nearly 1,000 members, most of whom live in metropolitan Denver. We are secretaries and clerks, surgeons and students, technicians and teachers. What transcends our uncommon backgrounds and serves to unite our energies is a common love of the mountains of the Rocky Mountain West. Each of us would respond differently to a request to state what values mountain wilderness has for him. Wilderness and wilderness use have become a part of our outlook on life and a part of our personal values. This outlook is the porduct of our experience as users of the wilderness.

Wilderness is a natural resource which should be used like our other natural resources. Our use of wilderness may not be as tangible as other uses of public lands. By definition, such use is temporary—"an area where man himself is a visitor who does not remain"—temporary in the sense that man is simply a visitor to wilderness. He leaves no mark upon the land to detract from the value which successive generations of users will seek and find in wilderness.

The use is worthy of formal recognition and protection. National forest wilderness-type areas are already an accepted part of the multiple-use concept and are recognized by the Multiple Use Act of 1960. However, we favor statutory protection for these areas.

From our point of view, the value of wilderness is not simply the temporary and sensual impact which a trip into a remote area filled with beautiful natural contrasts may produce. More significant is the contribution which this kind of wilderness use makes to that most important resource, too often overlooked—our Nation's human resources.

Ours is a Nation of men; its strength depends on the caliber of responsible men at all levels of our society. If the measure of man is the breath of his experience and his exposure to diversified phenomena, it would seem wise to set aside wild areas permanently for the value they would have in contributing to the perspective of those men who use them.

Essentially what we look for and find in wilderness and what we ask for our children and their children is a place to which we may retire from the "progress" and social institutions of our own making, a place to which we may go to observe the pristine beauty and pristine violence of a natural order and community—one which predated our settlement of these lands and which will continue to exist in a state largely unaffected by the coexistence or even nonexistence of our social order. We wish to learn such lessons as we may from this wilderness and then to return, much in the manner of Thoreau, to society, a new and different person, more knowledgeable, more inspired.

Objection has been voiced to wilderness-type areas on the grounds that so much land is set aside for so few to use. By its very nature, wilderness can never stand heavy use, or it no longer remains wilderness. The wilderness experience is lost if too many others are present. According to the ORRC report, four factors will place increasing pressure on all lands we set aside for recreation:

1. Increased population.
2. More spendable income for recreation.
3. More leisure time.
4. Greater mobility.

This helps to focus the need for immediate congressional action in the wilderness area.

For these reasons it is the position of the Denver Group of The Colorado Mountain Club that a strong wilderness bill should be passed now. We would support a bill stronger than any of the alternates under consideration; we can see no reason for further delay in the passage of a significant bill.

Initially, no one can quarrel with the bills to the extent that they formalize and recognize existing practice. The Multiple Use Act of 1960 recognizes wilderness as a multiple use. The principle of multiple use does not mean that each acre of land in the national forests should be used for each multiple use. The logger no more wants us to camp in the midst of his timber operation than we want him to harvest the spruce trees around Snowmass Lake. It does mean that certain portions of national forest land may be zoned for their dominant use. Some land is valuable for mining, other for logging; some areas must be set aside for wilderness. Corollary uses of the wilderness are scientific study, wildlife habitat, and watershed protection. The ecologist tells us that for several reasons, biologists and water researchers will always need ecological models of original unadulterated plant, animal, and soil communities. Wilderness areas satisfy this requirement for biological models. As wildlife habitat, Colo-

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rado wilderness areas produce 90 percent of the State's elk herd. As good watershed, unaltered wilderness, according to researchers, has more consistent runoff and better quality stream water.

Further, if error be committed on the side of wilderness, it can be corrected simply by an act of reclassification. On the other hand, if land primarily valuable for wilderness use slips into uses which divest it of its wilderness characteristics, damage is done, irreparably so. At the same time, we are impressed with and recognize the need for the provisions which allow even our wilderness areas to be opened for commercial development when the national interest so requires.

As to particulars, we feel that H.R. 9162, introduced by Representative Dingell, can be improved as proposed by Representatives Saylor and Cohelan. Our specific recommendations follow:

1. It seems only a matter of good draftsmanship to make clear that the protections which a wilderness bill offers would extend to areas pending approval and those added to the wilderness system after the date of passage of the bill and pursuant thereto.

2. Extremely important are the provisions of the bills introduced by Messrs. Cohelan, Quie, Saylor, and Udall, which provide that primitive areas in the national forests will be maintained in their present status until Congress considers them. Relaxing the standards of these areas before Congress has the opportunity to study them would mean that they lose their wilderness quality before consideration.

3. We feel that the provisions of the Cohelan bill, H.R. 9520 and H.R. 9070 regarding the handling of primitive areas and mining are more consistent with the purpose of a bill establishing a wilderness system.

These provisions should be included in whichever bill is finally passed. While realizing that each of the proposed bills is the result of compromise, we feel that sufficient concessions have been made to the mining interests to justify immediate closing of present wilderness areas to new mining and similar closing of primitive areas upon classifiaction as wilderness pursuant to the statutary schedule. The national interests are fully served and protected by the Cohelan bill's systematic mineral inventory. Consequently we will develop a better ability to open an area to mining when required by the national interest.

4. We prefer the 5-year time limit set forth in H.R. 9520 and its companion bills. The Forest Service and the Park Service are well along on their study of primitive areas and roadless areas, and their preparation of recommendations to the Congress. As a practical matter, 5 years should be adequate to complete study of the remaining primitive and national park areas involved in the legislation.

5. We favor formalizing the power of the Secretary of the Interior, as well as the Secretary of Agriculture, regarding donation and acquisition of gifts and land to effect the purpose of the wilderness legislation.

In summary, the Denver group of the Colorado Mountain Club supports immediate passage of a strong wilderness bill. Specific provisions of the Cohelan bill which should be included in any legislation passed would extend coverage of the bill to areas subsequently added to the wilderness system; protect primitive areas until consideration by Congress under this legislation; and provide that mining be consistent with the wilderness concept.

We urge passage of a strong wilderness bill which includes these provisions and which satisfies the need for rigorous wilderness protection.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions from the committee?

The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to commend not only the two witnesses we have before us, but all of the witnesses that have appeared up until this time. I do not know whether or not you folks realize how valuable this type of testimony that has been given to the committee will be to us when we get back to Washington.

In prior hearings on this legislation it became very apparent that many of the people, both the proponents and the opponents, had never even read the legislation. One of the things that impresses me in the testimony of all the witnesses today, as particularly well pointed up by the two witnesses before us right now, they point out provisions of

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various bills which they approve and other sections which they would like to see added to whatever bill Congress considers.

I want to say you folks have rendered a real service in showing us the thinking of people who are interested, whether for or against wilderness legislation. You have been very helpful.

Mr. MOSBURG. Thank you.

Mr. KINGERY. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

I do want to say to the audience that we appreciate the way you are cooperating with the committee.

Mr. KINGERY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer several statements and letters for the record.

Mr. BARING. Some of these people were coming tomorrow?

Mr. KINGERY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. For a period of 2 weeks after the hearing anybody can write in and their statements will be put in the record.

Without objection, the statements and letters submitted by Mr. Kingery will be made a part of the record.

(The material follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. M. DAMON, DENVER, COLO.

If a wilderness system is to be enacted into law let's make it strong enough to produce an end result that has real meaning for people. This must be a positive action to preserve quality places where unique social benefits for individuals can be obtained. The wilderness experience is enhanced all the more by plain remoteness and even more if no other people are around. Therefore, we need lots of big areas and we have them at hand now ready to be brought under a protective law.

Granted the net result will certainly not be to benefit mining and water resource developers on those lands to come into a wilderness system where these uses may now be permitted, but these potential conflicting situations are slight and can be reduced even further so far as primitive areas are concerned by simple boundary adjustment.

I favor the Cohelan bill (H.R. 9520). If the Dingell bill is to be the measure reported out by the committee then I hope you will revise it to read like the Cohelan bill.

STATEMENT ON WILDERNESS LEGISLATION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENTLEMEN: I am a resident of Colorado who believes the best interests of the people of Colorado and the Nation will be served by the passage of H.R. 9520, the wilderness bill, as introduced by the Honorable Jeffery Cohelan on December 19, 1963.

We, of Colorado, have watched with concern the constant and increasingly active nibbling away of Colorado's wilderness recreational resources. These vital recreational resources are an unreplaceable part of the attraction of our State has had for new industry which is looking not only for a cheaper place to build a plant but a place where people of the highest caliber can be drawn to live richer and more meaningful lives. Colorado's wilderness recreational resources can remain a marvelous inspiration to the people of this Nation for hundreds of years if properly cared for and if the public is educated to intelligently partake of what wilderness offers. This legislation will make a great beginning from which the people of Colorado can continue to make available to future generations the inspiration of nature as God created it. It is up to you gentlemen to show the way.

The people of Colorado thank you for your time and the serious consideration of our opinions.

C. E. GUIN, *Denver, Colo.*

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(COMMITTEE NOTE.—Identical statements were signed and submitted by the following:)

Alden E. Bishop, 1446 South Urain Way, Denver, Colo.
Paul I. Blessing, 4122 South Galapago, Englewood, Colo.
Marion E. Clark, 4104 South Pennsylvania, Englewood, Colo.
T. P. Doohan, Box 4054, Santa Fe Station, Denver, Colo.
George C. Downing, 3517 South Marion, Englewood, Colo.
Martha Fallyer, 4990 South Grant, Englewood, Colo.
Mrs. Hazel Gamache, Box 101, Rural Route I, Parker, Colo.
Margaret A. Gilbreath, 3094 South Yates, Denver, Colo.
Roy W. Hankle, 1775 South Raritant Street, Denver, Colo.
Dorothy Jarman, 1434 Humbolt, Denver, Colo.
Philip Koury, 507 Detroit Street, Denver, Colo.
Georgia Lindroth, 423 Madison Street, Denver, Colo.
Evelyn Irey Morris, 4496 South Lincoln, Englewood, Colo.
Ronald A. Pivhaschke, 6644 South Lee Court, Littleton, Colo.
Mrs. Monica A. Shaw, 1087 South Ogden, Denver, Colo.
Patricia Smith, 3214 Farmdale Road, Englewood, Colo.
Ray E. Stanley, 3895 South Grant, Englewood, Colo.
James L. Sullivan, 4557 South Bannock, Englewood, Colo.
L. Toepo, 4825 South Cherokee, Englewood, Colo.
Alan R. Wenger, 1832 South Williams, Denver 10, Colo.
Russell J. Wilhelm, 5035 South Galapago, Englewood, Colo.

STATEMENT OF FRANK C. CAMPBELL, M.D., DENVER, COLO.

As a member of the Colorado Mountain Club, I wish to go on record as favoring the stand which the Conservation Committee of the Colorado Mountain Club has taken in urging passage of a wilderness bill.

Also, as a private citizen who is proud of his country and anxious to see some of its natural beauties preserved, I urge passage of a wilderness bill.

My desire to see a reasonable number of wild and primitive areas preserved goes even deeper. I suspect that those of you who have visited these distant, unmolested areas know best what insights and opportunities for gaining perspective would be lost with the loss of these wild areas.

DENVER, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

HON. WALTER BARING,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Hearing by Public Lands Subcommittee.

GENTLEMEN: I feel very strongly that actual legislation is needed to protect those small areas left in this State and the country as a whole that can still be considered wilderness.

Time is of the essence. If these areas are destroyed, they can never be restored, and legislation will be too late.

Two years ago, while hiking up Corona Pass—which was still closed by snow to ordinary traffic—we encountered some people in two jeeps above timberline. The occupants were having a lovely time tearing through snowbanks and up steep slopes of the alpine meadows. We were a bit upset to see this destruction, but then later that day we were more upset. The jeeps were gone, but their tracks were small brooks already showing the signs of erosion, carrying muddy water rapidly where formerly the ground was wet but still absorbing most of the spring melt. This is national forest land which is unprotected from this type of activity. The wilderness areas can be destroyed just as quickly by indiscriminate use before a study to find out their most beneficial use.

I enjoy camping, fishing, and hiking. I like to get out away from the more populated camping areas where people tie tent stakes to those of the neighboring tents. Those who have the opportunity to be out in the mountains these days, can readily report the increase in demand for campsites and facilities. Personally, I know I have found you have to hike several miles before you can get good fishing—something that hasn't come right from the hatchery. I want this not only for myself, but for my son who is coming along now.

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Anything you can do to help the passage of the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill, including any amendments which would serve to protect the areas from mining at least until some further study is done, would be appreciated very much.

Sincerely,

MARY TAIT AUTEN.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS.

GENTLEMEN: I would like the committee to know that I am for the Saylor bill. The preservation of wilderness areas must be made now for future generations. My family and I have come to love the outdoors through camping and recently by joining the Colorado Mountain Club. We feel this will be a step forward in seeing that our wilderness is not lost.

MRS. RUSSELL W. ELIAS,
Denver, Colo.

DENVER, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

To the Members of the Committee Meeting on the Wilderness Bills in Denver, Colo.

GENTLEMEN: As a citizen of Colorado, I urge passage of the Cohelan bill, H.R. 9520.

ELSA ROCKELEIN.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is A. P. Stansen, of Denver, Colo.

STATEMENT OF ALEXANDER P. STANSEN, DENVER, COLO., PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR

Mr. STANSEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is the statement of a private citizen in reference to the long-delayed legislation on preservation of wilderness areas throughout the United States, and a plea to your subcommittee and committee, respectively, to do all in your power to reach a logical agreement which will observe all legitimate interests and which will not shortchange future generations through the indifference of our own generation.

We, the citizens of the State of Colorado, have perhaps more at stake and more to defend than many of our other 49 States because we have been blessed with more wilderness territory than many other States. We welcome this opportunity offered by our democratic process to express our opinions which would otherwise be most likely unheard. This in contrast with the commercial and specifically the mining interests which can afford the expense of making their claims heard.

This is indeed the vital question of preserving, in the full sense of the word, an asset which, once destroyed or even altered, cannot be restored to its original condition by human endeavor. It is also a question of rising to the challenge of providing a thoughtful and indeed God-given legacy to future generations.

It appears crystal clear to this citizen that commercial interests of whatever nature they may be should be able to see and accept the fact that this is a situation in which the interest of the majority and of the future generations should take precedence over the narrow and short-range interest of any limited group. This is not a situation in which anyone has a right to certain gains, but rather all have a duty to look ahead and beyond any immediate and limited objective.

This is not to say that commercial interests as such should be completely ignored or shunned. Our State is proud to have numerous tourist attractions—and we might add, not manmade ones—many of

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which are already designated as national forests. Incorporating some 16 such areas, consisting of less than 2 percent of the area of the State of Colorado, as illustrated on the attached reprint of a pamphlet issued by the Wilderness Society, would be the least we should consider placing in safekeeping for all time. Especially, as such an action would at least maintain, if not enhance, one of our large sources of income on a Statewide basis.

For the reasons above, and in the interest of preserving at least a small portion of truly unspoiled nature, I wish to urge all members of your committee to consider all facets of the proposed legislation and particularly the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills, identified as H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520. I further urge you to discard certain proposed provisions which would allow private interests to continue operations for a fixed number of years. Such a provision could only too easily lead to a degree of intentional damage to an area as to render it unworthy of designation as wilderness area.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the United States, your action, your judicious action, in this matter will be an indication of the greatness of our form of government and of our way of life which enable you to take time from the more pressing and greater national and international problems in order to establish a long-needed safeguard for a fragment of unaltered nature. You have our trust in your good judgment. Please use it well.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Our next witness is Leonard Horn, vice chairman, American National Cattlemen's Association, Public Lands Committee of Walcott, Colo. We welcome you, Mr. Horn, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD HORN, VICE CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, WALCOTT, COLO.

Mr. HORN. Thank you, gentlemen.

We are very happy to be here and have an opportunity to present our picture of this situation.

My name is Leonard Horn, and I speak for the American National Cattlemen's Association which represents 37 State cattlemen associations, more than 100 breed and regional associations, and thousands of individual members throughout the Nation.

The position of the American National Cattlemen's Association concerning wilderness legislation currently, as well as in the past, is that such legislation is not necessary. The present administrators of wilderness areas, under law, have consistently maintained and managed for many years the land under their jurisdiction and for which they have primary responsibility.

The Forest Service in our judgment has done a commendable job in managing the 14 million acres of wilderness, wild, and canoe, and primitive areas. This land amounts to approximately 7 percent of the total acreage involved in the national forests.

The position of the association, we believe, in the area of resource and management was greatly strengthened by the passage in 1960 of the Multiple Use Act. This act says that "the establishment and

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maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act." This act in our judgment virtually insures a continuation of the wilderness system as it exists today.

We are fully aware that there have been major modifications in the wilderness provision since they were first introduced a few years ago. We are pleased to see that some of the new approaches to wilderness legislation reflect a more sound appreciation of the realities of the western areas where wilderness predominates. If in the judgment of the Congress and particularly of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, it is felt that this legislation must be passed, we offer the following suggested changes:

It appears to us that there definitely needs to be clarifying language incorporated into the legislation involving those privately owned lands which could or might be landlocked by the establishment of a wilderness area. For example, provision is made for exchanges in the case of State lands, but there only is provision for acquisition of private land and no exchange. We recommend that language be incorporated into the bill stating that acquisitions can be made only if the owner concurs and Congress authorizes condemnation.

We are pleased to see that the versions being considered by the committee say in essence that "grazing of livestock, where well established, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture." We do believe there could be some clarification of this wording. It should be made clear that grazing continue for the life of the permit, not just the then permittee as is the case in certain interpretations which might be applied. We request also that reference be made to the Secretary of the Interior in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture because there might be instances where grazing by domestic livstock is presently permitted in certain national parks, wildlife refuges, or game ranges.

We feel a precedent was established in the 1st session of the 88th Congress when the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs requested that the Department of the Interior submit to the committee rules and regulations they intended to follow after the enactment of geothermal legislation. In other words, before the geothermal bill even was reported from committee, the committee wanted to know the administrative procedures to be followed. We think this to be very desirable and recommend that the same request be made of the administrative agencies that will be administering livestock grazing on wilderness areas "subject to such reasonable regulations" before any wilderness legislation is reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In this way, the legislative history of the measure will always show the intent.

We believe that it is highly important that Congress retain the authority of affirmative approval of any wilderness areas established under the wilderness legislation. We are pleased to see that both in Congressman Saylor's and Congressman Dingell's bill, as well as others, positive action is required before the inclusion of new areas or the changing of boundaries of existing areas into the wilderness system. This is a grave weakness in S. 4.

Likewise, we are glad to see that the House versions of wilderness legislation includes the recommendations of the independent views

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of the Governor of the State and others in which the areas are located. This is extremely important because such review would give Congress the benefit of their advice and knowledge since they are nearer the land and know its problems.

We are pleased that the primitive areas are not automatically included in the House versions of the bill. This is wise because many of these areas have not undergone sufficient classification and study to insure that they have the characteristics necessary for inclusion to the wilderness system. However, we recommend that the time for review should be at least 10 years, as in H.R. 9162, because 5 years is insufficient time to do the most thorough job of classification.

Clarifying language is definitely needed to assure that state and private water rights are in no way jeopardized.

We request also that this legislation incorporate language which shall make it clear that this wilderness legislation does not in any way amend, modify or repeal the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 as amended.

Finally, it seems to us that any consideration of wilderness legislation would be premature to the carrying out of H.R. 8070, which calls for a comprehensive review of public land laws. A much more realistic appraisal of wilderness areas and their values could be obtained following the report of the proposed Public Land Law Review Commission.

We do appreciate the opportunity of appearing before your committee and expressing the views of the cattle industry. We respectfully request that you give favorable consideration to the suggestions which we have outlined.

I agree very thoroughly with Congressman Saylor that there should be more study of our water laws.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions from the committee?

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to say, Mr. Chairman, I think the National Cattlemen's Association through Mr. Horn has made a very fine presentation, and I think they have looked at this very objectively, and I commend them.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Horn, I appreciate you taking time out from your convention here and coming over here and giving the committee the benefit of your views.

You stated in the second paragraph of your statement that you feel legislation is not necessary because the present administrators have maintained and managed for many years the land under their jurisdiction and for which they have primary responsibility.

I would like to call your attention to a provision in the Constitution of the United States that says that the Congress of the United States is responsible for the management of the public lands and not any Secretary.

Mr. HORN. The men you have selected have done a very nice job.

Mr. SAYLOR. You know, Mr. Horn, sometimes we think they have done a nice job because they have done things that agree with what we would like to have done, and it is only when they do things we do not agree with that we do not think they have done a good job. About the only time I have heard the National Cattlemen's Association com-

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plain about the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior is when they cut down on the number of licensees or the number of cattle or sheep they were allowed to run on a range. In those cases, I have already heard then that the Secretaries and those in the field were very arbitrary and capricious.

Sometimes I think you might have had a little justification for some of your statements. But, if Congress would have taken the action in the first place, you would have had somebody to really go to, because the people you elect to Congress are very cognizant of your needs.

I appreciate also the statement you made on page 2 in which you call attention to what this committee did and what the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs did with regard to studying the rules and regulations of geothermal legislation.

The gentleman on the extreme left, Mr. White, was very, very helpful, and he was one of those that was very interested in seeing to it that these provisions were made in the legislation which we passed. I feel certain that when this legislation on wilderness is reported out, Mr. White will make sure that we have some similar provisions in this legislation.

Mr. HORN. Thank you.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Mr. Saylor.

Mr. BARING. Are there other questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Horn. We are very happy to have you before us.

Mr. HORN. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Dr. Maurice L. Albertson, professor of civil engineering, Colorado State University.

STATEMENT OF MAURICE L. ALBERTSON, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. ALBERTSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the American people now have what may be one last opportunity to set aside, both for ourselves and for all the generations to come, a portion of the untouched lands remaining in the United States. Action should by all means be taken now to preserve these areas; in the future there will be no opportunity equal to that of the present. For the central fact about these areas is that what wilderness now remains is all that we shall ever have. Once an area is logged, mined, roads constructed, overgrazed to dust, it can never be replaced, for wilderness represents a complex and delicate interrelationship of living things to each other and to their environment. If for no other reason than the irreplaceable opportunity which wilderness areas provide for the scientific study of these complex interrelationships, we should preserve them. For only by having areas relatively untouched by man and his activities can we establish important scientific standards of measurement to which we can compare those areas which man has changed and disrupted. And since life is a dynamic, changing process we need to make continuing studies so that we will have an understanding of the dynamics of change in wilderness areas and can compare it to the dynamics of change in the areas of man's activities.

If we take a look into the future that is already part of the present, we see that the growing population of the United States with a shorter workweek and greater leisure time places more and more pressure on the available outdoor recreation areas. As only one example, the population of the area surrounding Estes Park, the eastern entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park, grows from some 3,500 people in the winter to nearly 100,000 during June, July, and August. The need now and in the immediate foreseeable future is not for fewer national parks but for more, not fewer wilderness and wild areas but for more, not fewer and smaller primitive areas but for more and larger areas. But the plain fact is that the wilderness which now remains is all that we or any future generations will ever have. No technological feats can recreate it—but, unfortunately, there are countless ways in which it can be destroyed forever.

The task then which the Congress of the United States now faces in its capacity as elected representatives for the Americans of today and as the unelected representatives of all the generations to come, is to insure that what little remains of America's wilderness heritage is preserved and adequately protected. This Nation is neither so poor that it must expend its wilderness heritage nor so well endowed with wilderness that it can afford to.

I strongly favor a bill like the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070, which I believe provides maximum protection for our wilderness areas.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Dr. Albertson.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. I still think this one point should be made. I will not argue with you about the wilderness provisions at all, but your argument is predicated, as I listened to you, on the shorter workweek and the more need for recreational facilities. As you know, this committee has considered other legislation such as the land and water conservation fund legislation with regard to campgrounds, picnicking areas, and so forth. It seems to me that there is some ambiguity here in saying we are going to provide recreation for the masses and we are going to provide wilderness for those people that desire wilderness. I do not think the argument necessarily follows that the shorter workweek is going to be the main contributing factor to the need of wilderness. I do not mean to say wilderness is not needed, but I think there is some difference between the two. Because there are two needs, they are both going to have to be satisfied, and I do not think the argument is necessarily germane to the total problem that you just presented.

Mr. ALBERTSON. My primary concern is maintaining areas in their natural form for research purposes as well as for recreational purposes.

Mr. WHITE. I do not argue with this at all at this time. I am merely arguing the point that mass recreational needs are not going to be satisfied by wilderness preservation bills.

Mr. ALBERTSON. The continual pressure, however, because of the increased population, and because of the increased amount of time that we will have available for recreation will put pressure on existing areas and cause us to think in terms of moving in that direction of allowing more and more of our existing wilderness areas, and what might be possible future areas designated wilderness—moving into the direction of opening them up in greater amount.

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Mr. WHITE. I agree this concept you have will generate a certain small percentage of the type of people who will use the wild area, but I still think the need is many times greater, for the recreational needs of all of the people of the United States than just the pure wilderness. So I take exception to your arguments.

Mr. SAYLOR. Dr. Albertson, I notice it says you are professor of civil engineering at Colorado State University. What are your duties up there at the State University?

Mr. ALBERTSON. My duties have for the past 6 years been director of the research foundation, which involves research throughout the university program. But I am not going back to hydraulic engineering, which is my own specialty, involving primarily hydraulic engineering for irrigation, drainage, flood control, hydro power, and that sort of thing.

Mr. SAYLOR. In your capacity as a prominent engineer, do you feel there is any scientific value to be gained by the scientists in wilderness areas?

Mr. ALBERTSON. I am speaking from more than just an engineer's standpoint when I speak of this. I think we have the whole complex of all aspects of nature, resources of various kinds, that this provides a really outstanding opportunity for research. Research as we know it at the moment is only a part of what we will no doubt know and want to do in the future. We cannot completely anticipate what research there will be in the future, but we do know enough now to know it is a marvelous opportunity, and we should anticipate the future by increasing this opportunity and preserving it.

Mr. SAYLOR. In this you distinguish, then, between basic research and applied research; is that correct?

Mr. ALBERTSON. I would distinguish between the two and say we need research of both types. Basic research will provide us with the fundamental information that will be of great value in many ways. Applied research will help us to provide the information we need for specific problems in solving specific problems of an engineering or biological nature.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. I am sorry, the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Doctor, I may be taking this a little out of context here, but you say that once an area is logged it can never be replaced.

Really, quite the contrary, I think is the case, because our national forest system, as I am sure you know, is conducted on a sustained yield basis, and for every foot of lumber or tree timber that is cut, that foot is replaced, and it is replaced every time.

In region 6 we cut about 4 billion feet annually, yet there is 4 billion feet replanted.

Furthermore, this is the Government part of it, but I can name you just one organization, the Industrial Forestry Association, which last year shipped out 140 million trees to be replanted. Now I would like to know whether any of these other organizations for example, that are so interested in trees, wilderness and all of this thing—how many trees they have planted. This is an industrial group that is doing what I mentioned, Doctor. These people believe in replacing a resource.

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which they use just as you will harvest a crop of corn and you will replant it. And this is going on.

So I could not help but notice that particular statement, Doctor, and call your attention to it.

Mr. ALBERTSON. The thing I am aiming at is that we need areas in the United States which are in their original form, and once it has been harvested, once these things have happened, you can never get it back to the original form. This is the argument that I have.

There is no question but that we need to take larger areas of the United States and harvest them properly under proper management methods and means and so forth, but this does not mean we should do this for all areas of the United States. We need to set aside certain areas in which it will not be done.

Mr. WESTLAND. Which I think we have done, which I think the Congress has done.

One other question, Doctor. Do you think there could be a better use of our parks and wildnerness areas?

Mr. ALBERTSON. I have been very much impressed with the use that has been made of parks and wilderness areas. I think that in the future we will develop methods of making even better use of them, but this is progress. All I can say is that in all probability we will develop better uses in the future, but I think we should watch very, very carefully that we preserve these key areas in their natural form as much as possible.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. ALBERTSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Our next witness is Miss Elizabeth Roorbach, of the New Mexico Mountain Club, Albuquerque, N. Mex. You may proceed, Miss Roorbach.

STATEMENT OF MISS ELIZABETH ROORBACH, REPRESENTING THE NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN CLUB, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Miss ROORBACH. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, the New Mexico Mountain Club which I represent, located in Albuquerque, N. Mex., is an organization of approximately 90 people of all ages, from many walks of life. As set forth in its constitution, the club was formed for the purpose of bringing people together "to explore, enjoy, and preserve the mountain scene of the Southwest and other scenic resources of the United States and its forests and wilderness areas." In accordance with this purpose, it has been our privilege to continuously support sound legislation for the protection of wilderness, beginning with testimony at hearings held in 1958. Our membership includes scientists, engineers, teachers, students, physicians, homemakers, secretaries, and military personnel. In addition, we are consumers, tourists, outdoorsmen, voters, and taxpayers.

We take an active part in the technological progress being made in the Nation. We have confidence that our technology can and will adequately provide for our material needs while at the same time permit us to set aside a modest 2 percent of our land and water as wilderness areas for perpetual recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical uses consistent with the wilderness

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environment and its preservation. It is obvious that in the absence of a clearly established policy and protective measures for wilderness areas, an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, will inevitably occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands preserved in their natural condition. It is also obvious that wilderness must be protected in its own right. If we withhold from protection all areas which may conceivably have some commercial value at the present time or at some future time by virtue of mineral deposits or other resources of economic value, we will surely lose our wilderness resource, which has an incalculable value.

Preservation of wilderness is in accordance with the multiple-use concept. This concept, however, does not imply that all land should be used for all purposes. Sound wilderness legislation excludes those uses or extent of uses which are inconsistent with wilderness preservation.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who have worked so hard in the national interest during the past several years toward enactment of sound wilderness protection. Support of the wilderness preservation concept that has gradually accrued from members of the mining, timber, and grazing industries is also appreciated.

Some persons, not well informed or prone to exaggeration, have attempted to convey the impression that wilderness travel is somehow limited to a privileged few. Now, we certainly recognize wilderness travel as a privilege—but virtually anyone who wishes, may have this privilege. Our organization and hundreds of other mountaineering and hiking clubs throughout the Nation steadily introduce more and more persons to the enjoyment of wilderness. The major expense of such a trip is in the highway travel between home and the region to be visited. Following a modest investment in suitable clothing, backpack and sleeping bag, we have found that the expenses on the trail are no greater than they would be if one had stayed at home. We have found this to be true in the course of frequent family excursions and club-sponsored trips of durations ranging between 1 day and 2 weeks to many of the wilderness and wild areas and wilderness portions of primitive areas, national parks and monuments in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, and California.

The freedom that all Americans presently have in being able to choose wilderness travel must be perpetuated by preserving wilderness. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has completed its extensive studies. The Citizens Committee for the ORRRC report recommends protection for wilderness and wild rivers as follows:

> Congress should establish and preserve outstanding primitive areas as "wilderness areas," to be managed for the sole and unequivocal purpose of maintaining their primitive characteristics * * * certain rivers with high scientific, esthetic and recreation values should be preserved in their free-flowing state and natural setting.

We may ask, "Who are we in this year of 1964 that we should terminate the wilderness that has been ours since the beginning of time, whether this termination be by intent or default, and deny it to those who follow?" There still remains a small minority of

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our citizens who openly oppose wilderness protection or who propose crippling reservations. Would these persons be willing to face trial in the year 2064 and defend their position to a despaired public whose only residue of primitive America would be found in books, photographs, and paintings?

The New Mexico Mountain Club endorses H.R. 9070, introduced by the Honorable John P. Saylor and the almost identical bills, H.R. 9101 and H.R. 9520, introduced by the Honorable Albert Quie and Jeffery Cohelan, respectively. The Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills meet the objections to earlier wilderness bills, provide for affirmative action by Congress, provide essential protection of wilderness areas from destructive mining and other inconsistent uses, and protect the status quo of areas subject to review of wilderness status until Congress takes further positive action.

It is with deep satisfaction and appreciation that the New Mexico Mountain Club anticipates agreement on a wilderness bill that can claim the nonpartisan support of the Nation.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Miss Roorbach.

At this time I would like to place in the record without objection the statement of Alice D. Ruesch, Colorado Federated Garden Club representative of the Regional Parks Association, and also the statement of Gernot and Ava Heinrichsdorff.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF ALICE D. RUESCH, DENVER, COLO., COLORADO FEDERATED GARDEN CLUB REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REGIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION AND HISTORIAN OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS OF COLORADO

I am pleased and proud to speak in favor of a strong wilderness bill which will protect and conserve our wild and primitive areas of Colorado.

The Dingell bill, H.R. 9162, with amendments seems appropriate.

In section 4(d)(2), the concession to mining interests during a 10-year period would seek to destroy the land, watershed, and scenic grandeur we seek to preserve in Colorado. I urge the substitution of section 4(d)(2) of the Saylor bill H.R. 9070. This contains among other authorizations (President's permission) the directive that an inventory be made by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey to determine what minerals are present. The National Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture has done an admirable job but needs strong legislation to prevent exploitation of our 2 percent remaining wild, primitive, wilderness area.

STATEMENT OF GERNOT AND AVA HEINRICHSDORFF, WEST COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Typically, a nation begins to value its assets as they diminish, or, even more sluggishly, when they have been used up. It is our earnest hope that our Nation will recognize an imminent emergency and act with the foresight which has been traditional to us since the Constitution was written.

As our population grows, wilderness solitudes are ever receding and shrinking; at the same time, they are evermore in demand, a two-pronged threat. Already it is difficult to hike beyond the range of the jeep and motorcycle.

"Multiple use" is a valid concept when not misconstrued to mean "all uses coexisting on every single section." In a public city park a botanical garden, a picnic area, and a ball field may coexist, but each must have its own zone, protected from conflicting claims. In the same way, multiple use of the national forests must be the result of intelligent zoning if it is truly to fulfill its function. Whoever has felt the quality of a true wilderness knows that it cannot be experienced among sheep or cows, or on a trail shared with motor vehicles, or in

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a wood pocked with mines or stumps. It cannot even be found on a quiet alpine lake if there is a campfire every hundred yards.

To some people it is hard to demonstrate that responding to something is using it. It is even harder to fix a comparative money value on experience. Yet scarcely anyone would be so simpleminded as to gage the reality of use solely in terms of board feet, or so many head, or assay figures.

Protecting the small amount of land designated in this bill as wilderness sanctuary, natural ecology museum, and wildlife refuge for vanishing species will not threaten the livestock, timber or mining industries. As a nation we can easily afford this bill. For us not to afford it would be shameful, when crowded Japan has set aside a far greater percentage of its land, and crowded Holland and Germany try in vain to restore suitable habitat for their last remnants of wildlife. Wilderness balances once tampered with are irrevocable.

For these reasons we recommend the speedy enactment of a wilderness bill (the Saylor or Cohelan bills preferred) into law.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Miss Jo Dunn, Fort Collins, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MISS JO DUNN, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Miss DUNN. Mr. Chairman, my approach is from a little different point of view, I think, that I would like to present to you. It is the point of view of American adults who are working with many, many young people in outdoor and camping education.

The most important product of this country is not cattle, for food and leather; nor is it lumber or oil. It is our young people who are going to constitute our next generations of adult Americans. I am interested that they shall have the same advantages and opportunities that former Americans have had, and that their rightful heritages may be continued.

One of the strongest contributions to the greatness of the American people was their chance to conquer and develop the vast frontiers. Now there are but few remaining frontiers where they may have the adventures of living with nature, meeting its challenges, absorbing in their personalities its power and beauty.

Our young people need this opportunity, yet the chances of obtaining it are fast disappearing. Where can you take groups in the close environs of the towns and cities for a day's hike or overnight campout? The national parks and forests are fast becoming crowded as city streets. I am told that only about one-third of our Rocky Mountain National Park can now be called wilderness area, where one can find real solitude. Last summer, in preparation for our Camp Fire Girls' camp, I explored the surrounding area for a fitting spot for primitive camp for the older girls. Every place was infested with cow manure. Mountain parks where I walked as a girl through flowers solidly knee deep are now denuded of them, probably forever. Our lumbered forests are too often debris heaps of discarded branches and sawdust.

It is considered a wise thing for man through his life to set aside a part of his income. Would it not be wise for our people to save some of their public lands, so that they may be handed on to the future generations intact and unspoiled? We do not ask for it all, but surely it is not too much for 2 percent of these lands to be held in trust for our most important product—our youth.

Thank you.

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Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Miss DUNN. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mr. Joe M. Donlin, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOE M. DONLIN, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. DONLIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I would like to say I am Joe Donlin, a rancher from central Wyoming, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, and I represent that association in that capacity.

This statement regarding proposed wilderness legislation is the official position of the National Wool Growers Association. Our association is composed of 19 States' organizations and represents an area where over 70 percent of the Nation's sheep, lambs, and wool are produced. Also, all of the Western States wherein large areas of public lands are located are represented by our association. The National Wool Growers Association has been the recognized voice of the Nation's sheep producers for the past 98 years.

I am directed in this matter by the following resolution passed unanimously at our 98th annual convention, January 23, 1963:

> The National Wool Growers Association goes on record as opposing any wilderness legislation. We submit there is sufficient legislation regarding wilderness area; that the proposed legislation is a duplication of effort and if carried to its conclusion, would be detrimental to the interest of the people of the United States and especially the livestock industry.

The above position is not new. In fact, it has been covered in previous wilderness statements on S. 174 and S. 4. These two bills we felt, were unacceptable, as passed by the Senate, to our association.

I would like to state at this point, without going into great detail on various sections of the bills, that H.R. 9162 and H.R. 9070 are much more palatable to our association than those wilderness bills which have come before the Congress in the past. I feel that the authors of these House bills should be complimented for their obvious efforts to draft legislation which is much more realistic and compatible with users groups such as ours. Especially in the area of selection or deletion, which would be by act of Congress rather than by Executive recommendation and failure of Congress to veto. We have been unalterably opposed to any selection through Executive recommendation as suggested in S. 4 and are most pleased to see the wording in the new House bills regarding this section of the bill.

One additional point I would like to emphasize, and one which will no doubt be brought out by many at these hearings, and that is the obvious association of proposed wilderness legislation at this time with H.R. 8070 which I understand was on December 4, 1963, with proposed amendments ordered to be reported to the House by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The purpose of the bill, as stated, is:

> For the establishment of a Public Land Law Review Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to the administration of the public lands of the United States and for other purposes.

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Among the duties of the Commission as stated in section 4(a) of this bill are to:

> Compile data necessary to understand and determine the various demands on the public lands which now exist and which are likely to exist in the foreseeable future; and recommend such modifications of existing laws, regulations, policies, and practices as will in the judgment of the Commission, best serve to carry out the policy set forth in section I of the act.

It is my opinion, Mr. Chairman, that such proposed legislation as H.R. 9162 might wisely be held in abeyance until such time as the final report of the Commission has been considered and acted upon. We have constantly before us, the question as to the actual need for wilderness legislation. Here, indeed, is an opportunity to find out.

The National Wool Growers Association, therefore, respectfully request that any wilderness legislation be withheld until such time as the final Commission report has been presented, studied, and evaluated.

This concludes my formal testimony.

We thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for allowing us to present our view on these matters to you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Is Mr. Joseph Burke, vice president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association here?

Mr. BURKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. Will you come up and give your testimony at this time also? Then we will question both you gentlemen.

Mr. BURKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. We welcome you before the committee, Mr. Burke.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF M. JOSEPH BURKE, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, WYOMING WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, CASPER, WYO.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is M. Joseph Burke, I am chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. This statement in regard to wilderness legislation is the official position of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Our association serves as spokesman for the 3,000 sheepmen in the State of Wyoming, which produce over 22 million pounds of wool annually, the second largest wool-producing State in the Nation. For over 60 years our association has served as spokesman for Wyoming's sheep industry.

The association continues to object to the establishment of any further wilderness areas, feeling that adequate wilderness areas now exist. However, some of the wilderness legislation now proposed is more compatible to the thinking of the sheepmen in Wyoming than any legislation heretofore prepared. With your kind permission, I would like to enlarge upon some of these points:

(1) To require positive act of Congress to add any new areas to the system.

(2) Likewise, to require acts of Congress for the elimination or modification of any area in the system.

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(3) The grazing of livestock, where established, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) All primitive areas would remain in status quo administration until reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and acted upon by Congress.

(5) Opinions of the Governor of the State involved, and the opinions of the boards of county commissioners should be reviewed before recommendations are made to the President.

(6) We believe that the 6.1 million acres in 36 national forest primitive areas should be left out of wilderness system until thoroughly reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture and subsequently acted upon by Congress.

(7) The acquisition of privately owned land surrounded by any area designated as wilderness would be only by concurrence of owner of specific authorization of Congress.

On the other hand, none of the proposed wilderness legislation provides for the following:

(1) Although provisions have been made in the proposed wilderness legislation to permit the grazing of livestock, where now established, and that they shall be permitted to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, it is our belief that sufficient safeguards should be provided for those individuals who are grazing in these areas, guaranteeing them recourse to a congressional committee so their side of the issues may be presented, before any final action is taken.

(2) Adequate period of time for review, hearings, and recommendations to Congress on primitive areas. Ten years does not provide adequate time.

(3) Adequate definition of "wilderness." The present definition is still conflictingly defined as an area where earth and its community of life are "untrammeled by man."

(4) In the event that privately owned lands are acquired by the Government, we feel that an equal amount of land should turn into private ownership, so as not to weaken the tax base of those counties in which these lands lie.

As I have previously pointed out, our association is opposed to the further withdrawals of public lands for the extension of wilderness areas; and are satisfied that more than enough wilderness areas exist in the West.

Furthermore, in light of the fact that there awaits the attention of Congress H.R. 8070—the piece of legislation which proposes to create a Public Land Law Review Commission, which, if it becomes an actuality could conceivably ascertain that there is now sufficient legislation regarding wilderness areas, that any wilderness legislation adopted prior to the completion of this study would only result in duplication of effort and lead to more confusion.

Whereas, over 50 percent of Wyoming's land surface is owned by the Federal Government it is urgent that the matter of ownership, control, and use of the public lands be studied with the end in view that such lands should be put to their best and most beneficial use for the good and betterment of the citizens of Wyoming as well as the citizens of other public domain States and the citizens of the United States as a whole.

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In summary, may I state that while our association and its members are in complete sympathy with the concept of preserving the primitive aspects of certain public lands, we are convinced that any proposed wilderness legislation is not necessary since there are already sufficient laws to handle all wilderness necessities, and that more than enough wilderness areas exist in the West.

Very few people could afford the time and money necessary to view and enjoy the present areas designated as wilderness. Therefore, it is felt by our members and other responsible, sound thinking citizens of our State, that the natural resources should not be locked up in additional wilderness areas, thereby curtailing the expansion and development of our economy.

I should like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, to convey our appreciation to the committee for the privilege of presenting this testimony on this vital legislation, and express our sincere appreciation for their very kind attention.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Burke.

We also have Brett Gray, executive secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, and we will take his testimony now and save time by questioning all three at once. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRETT GRAY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COLORADO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Bret Gray. I am executive secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

This statement for the Colorado Wool Growers Association is based on the long-term viewpoint of some 500 association members who operate livestock, in part, on public lands.

While members of the committee are undoubtedly well informed on the subject of the economic aspects of grazing on public lands, the intent of preserving economic stability in many of our western areas is not expressed in any of the proposed wilderness legislation. The Colorado Wool Growers Association certainly could not support any measure that did not make specific provisions for protection of our western economy.

While it is an extreme example, Hinsdale County in western Colorado is an ideal example of the dangers inherent in wilderness legislation. Only 3 percent of the land in Hinsdale County is in private ownership. The bulk of the tax revenue in Hinsdale is tied directly to the livestock that use public lands in the county during the summer months. If, either through legislation or regulation, livestock grazing is curtailed, the burden of the tax base must be shifted to another source. We are forced to ask who, if not the sheep and cattlemen, will build the roads and support the schools in such an area.

We are also forced to ask what could be accomplished for the general public through establishment of wilderness areas that is not now available to the general public. Surely anyone who is at all acquainted with the mountainous areas of Colorado knows that any person who wishes to hike or camp on the national forests can do so now. If solitude is the goal of these individuals, they need only hike a few hours beyond existing roads and trails, and they will have solitude.

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We fail to see provisions in the proposed wilderness legislation for the expensive policing of such areas if any wilderness atmosphere whatever is to be maintained. We ask who is going to provide the firewood; who is going to police the fire hazard; who is going to provide the running water that our solitude seekers seem to demand; who is going to provide the roads for access to these wilderness areas; and of no small concern who is going to pay for the crews that, day after day and week after week will have to go into the wilderness area to find the lost tenderfoot.

The cost of establishing campgrounds and the aforementioned services that would be used by visitors to wilderness areas would be a very major item. Any sheepman can tell you of the time he and his men spend policing up the empty beer cans and the papers scattered around by our wilderness lovers year after year after year. We must point out that the cost of maintaining wilderness atmosphere and conditions will be staggering when compared with the very small percentage of the American people who will have the opportunity to use more than the fringes of such areas. Certainly, specific language should be incorporated in any legislation to provide that the users of such areas pay for all construction and maintenance of wilderness areas.

The great majority of the sheepmen of my acquaintance will not seriously object, and never have objected, to the use of the public lands by individuals who enjoy the outdoors. Many of these men would not object to the establishment of reasonable acreages of wilderness land so long as specific grazing tenure is written into the law, and provided that a genuine need, not now existing, can be filled through wilderness legislation.

We cannot help but feel, and must strongly express our view that all of the factors have not been studied and all of the many problems involved in a wilderness system have not been answered and, therefore, we suggest that action at this time would probably be premature.

If I may add, Mr. Chairman, if we are to have a true wilderness, the first thing that must be incorporated in such a bill is absolute barring from such areas any but true scientists. I am not sure my people would object to such a setup. However, we feel rather strongly that existing legislation is doing a pretty good job as a whole.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Gray.

Are there questions on the part of the committee? We have the representatives of the three organizations here now.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I notice that each one of these witnesses seems to say in his statement the present system is doing a pretty good job. I would like to know whether or not your organizations, either the National Wool Growers or the Wyoming or Colorado Wool Growers, in their meetings, have ever passed a resolution criticizing the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture for setting aside a primitive or wilderness or wild or canoe area.

Mr. DONLIN. To my knowledge, sir, not in the National Wool Growers Association, naming him as such.

Mr. BURKE. No; I do not think so.

Mr. GRAY. I rather think I could find resolutions which did criticize some moves by both the Secretary of Interior and Agriculture.

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Mr. SAYLOR. I would appreciate very, very much if you would find those and submit them to the committee.

Mr. GRAY. I will do it, sir.

(The information is as follows:)

COLORADO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
Denver, Colo., January 15, 1964.

Re Denver hearings January 10, 1964, on pending wildnerness legislation.

Congressman WAYNE S. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ASPINALL: Following the presentation of the position of the Colorado Wool Growers Association with regard to pending wilderness legislation, Congressman Saylor asked if our association had in recent years passed any resolutions critical of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Department of the Interior with regard to grazing and related matters. I told him that I believed that there were resolutions of a somewhat critical nature. Congressman Saylor requested that I supply the committee with further information in this regard.

To that end I have reviewed the resolutions of the association since 1954 with the following results.

1954: No resolutions of a critical nature.

1955: No resolutions of a critical nature.

1956: Resolution No. 17 requested the Secretary of the Interior to instruct new range management personnel to spend a year reviewing and becoming acquainted with his new responsibilities before any drastic administrative changes were made.

Resolution No. 18 requested that forest advisory board be given the same status and authority as Bureau of Land Management advisory boards.

1957: Resolution No. 17 requested the BLM to consider restoration of earlier permit cuts that had been made because of drought.

Resolution No. 20 urged the Forest Service and BLM to institute a training program for range management personnel to give them a more practical knowledge of livestock operations and problems.

Resolution No. 21 repeated the request for a 1-year "acquaintance" moratorium on drastic administrative changes.

1958: Resolution No. 16 commended both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service for range improvement work done during the previous year.

Resolution No. 17 criticized both the Forest Service and BLM for making unwarranted cuts in times and numbers on permits.

1959: Resolution No. 13 requested better funding for range improvement work on national forests and public lands.

1960: Resolution No. 16 reiterated the stand of Resolution No. 18 in 1959.

1961: Resolution No. 10 opposed the enlargement of the Colorado National Monument.

Resolution No. 11 opposed the Secretary of the Interior appointing himself as Cochairman of the National Advisory Council and the appointment of State supervisors as cochairmen of State advisory boards as being contrary to the Taylor Grazing Code.

1962: I enclose copies of the 1962 resolutions and call your attention to Resolutions No. 11 and No. 12.

Resolution No. 13 reiterates the stand that the Colorado Wool Growers Association has taken in wilderness legislation since such legislation was first proposed.

1963: I call your attention to Resolution No. 3.

You will note that a number of these resolutions could not be considered truly critical of the administration of public lands by either the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior, and there are several commendations. Many of the resolutions could more accurately be construed as suggestions for better administration of the public lands, but it was felt that all of these should be included in order to present a clear picture of the position of the association in this regard.

We should like also at this time to emphasize our position with regard to wilderness legislation. In spite of the numerical preponderance of testimony favoring the establishment of a wilderness system, we still believe that it has

not been shown that marked improvements will be made, that cannot now be made under existing legislation. A great deal of the testimony submitted to the committee in Denver was entirely self-contradictory in nature. The clamor for preservation of the wilderness character of the land was in most cases accompanied by the equivalent of a request for expanded public use of these lands. We again emphasize the point that, if a true wilderness is to be maintained, the one thing that must be excluded is the human being. We believe most sincerely that the committee should study this picture with care before submitting to the pressures from ill-informed individuals.

We deeply appreciated the courtesies extended to the association by the committee in making it possible for us to testify.

Sincerely yours,

BRETT GRAY, *Executive Secretary.*

1962 RESOLUTIONS OF THE COLORADO STATE WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION AS ADOPTED AT THE 35TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO., JULY 24, 1962

* * * * * * *

Public Lands Committee

(Chairmen: Bill Hofmann, Montrose, John R. Winder, Craig)

11. BLM LANDS USE

Whereas some range surveys are being conducted by BLM range crews without the knowledge of the permittees; and

Whereas many sheep permittees have taken voluntary nonuse during the past 10 years of drought to conserve the range: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Colorado Wool Growers Association oppose any drastic cuts in carrying capacity on BLM lands without taking into consideration these drought years; and also that permittees be notified in advance when range surveys are to be made so that permittees may accompany the crews on the range survey.

12. GRAZING FEE FORMULA ON BLM LAND

Whereas the present formula used to determine grazing fees on BLM lands is determined from the market price of livestock, whereby, when livestock prices are low, the grazing fee is lower, and when livestock prices are high the grazing fee is high: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the association strongly urges that this basic formula be retained in determining grazing fees on Bureau of Land Management lands.

13. WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

The Colorado State Wool Growers Association continues to oppose Senate bill 174 and any other wilderness legislation that withdraws public lands for a single use purpose and without the affirmative consent of the Congress of the United States.

* * * * * * *

1963 RESOLUTIONS OF THE COLORADO STATE WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION AS ADOPTED AT THE 36TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, DENVER, COLO., JULY 25, 1963

Public Lands/Predatory Animal Committee

(Chairman: Bill Hofmann, Montrose, Marshall Hughes, Redvale)

* * * * * * *

3. BLM LANDS USE

Whereas some permittees using BLM lands have had their permits reduced without being notified in advance when range surveys are to be made: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Colorado State Wool Growers Association oppose any drastic cuts in carrying capacity on BLM lands without first consulting the

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local advisory boards; and also that permittees be notified in advance when range surveys are to be made so that permittees may accompany the crews on the range survey.

* * * * * * *

Mr. SAYLOR. That is all.

Mr. BARING. Are there other questions?

We appreciate you gentlemen appearing here. Undoubtedly all three organizations are pretty much together in their views.

Mr. DONLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I am hoping that 50 years hence wilderness proponents and wool growers will be able to sit together like the wool growers and the cattlemen are sitting together today.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague from Idaho I have observed the cattlemen and the miners and the wool growers and the wilderness people all sitting in this room. I have not seen any bloody noses or black eyes or broken arms. I think it is very conducive to this great system of this Republic under which we live and in which we believe.

Mr. WHITE. I will have to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania I believe there is a certain amount of compromise being accomplished here, more than just sitting in the same room.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, gentlemen.

The next witness is Hans Krimm, assistant professor of philosophy at the Colorado College in Colorado Springs. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HANS KRIMM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY, COLORADO COLLEGE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Mr. KRIMM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Hans Krimm, and I am an assistant professor of philosophy at the Colorado College in Colorado Springs. I speak for myself and my family.

About 14 years ago when I came to the United States I was eager to see many of the famous sights that I knew from books and geography lessons: things like the New York skyline, night lights on Broadway, the Capitol Building, the White House, great museums and art galleries. But above all I wanted to see some real wilderness as described in accounts about Indians and early explorers. This wish had to wait long for fulfillment, since there is very little wilderness left close to the eastern seaboard where I first settled. The country was reminiscent of Europe with its large population centers separated by densely inhabited rural areas, interlaced with highways, and liberally spread with housing developments. I visited some beautiful parks in the Appalachians and the forest of Maine, but nowhere could I for long get away from the evidence of man's handiwork, into the kind of country that I desired to see. It was a new and deep-felt experience when finally I had the opportunity to camp in the unspoiled mountain wilderness of Montana and Wyoming. Then and there I resolved to move west to be close to the land that I had come to love even before the first sight.

In this time of rapidly expanding civilization we in the United States are very fortunate to have a few remnants of primeval wilderness, but even a superficial study of the present trends of land usage

and population pressure shows that without adequate legislative protection these areas will soon become subject to commercial exploitation. I have seen what has happened to wilderness in Europe and in most of the Eastern United States, and quite inevitably the same will happen everywhere unless decisive steps are taken in the near future. Our country is large and there is much room for roads, lumbering, mining, and cattle grazing, but there is also a little room for wilderness.

For many years I have followed with active interest the controversy centering around proposals to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System, and I have noted with gratification the trend of increasing popular and congressional support for such legislation. There is little doubt that a wilderness bill will be enacted, but the crucial question is how much wilderness will be left to preserve when that time comes, and how adequate the bill will be for protecting what remains from the inevitably increasing pressures. Washington Irving wrote a long time ago: "Nothing, as I have repeatedly insisted, can be done in this country without talking; but they take so long to talk over a measure that by the time they have determined upon adopting it, the period has elapsed which was proper for carrying it into effect." Let us hope that this will not become true of the wilderness bill. I think that both sides in the controversy have shown willingness to compromise, and as a result there are now before this committee several bills that should meet many previous objections. Of the proposals that I have studied I would be inclined to favor H.R. 9070, introduced by the Honorable John Saylor, as providing a most acceptable compromise. But, I would be happy to see the passage of any measure that would guarantee the integrity of wilderness against conflicting private or public interests. I think it essential that the areas now classified as "primitive" be included in the wilderness system.

Since the main arguments for and against a wilderness bill are well known to this committee, to reiterate them here would be a waste of time. Yet, I want to address myself briefly to one point that seems to underlie much of the opposition. It is claimed that while mining, lumbering, and commercial recreational facilities serve the interest of most people, wilderness preservation benefits only a few hardy bushwhackers. First, I would like to say that one need not be a "Natty Bumppo" to penetrate the little wilderness that is left today. I am a sendentary professor, and my wife is no more athletic, but together we have enjoyed many happy camping trips in the supposedly forbidding wilderness. There are few people who could not do the same if they were inclined sometimes to leave their habitual comforts for an unique experience in self-reliance and communion with nature that is refreshing for both body and mind. If wilderness preservation is in any way undemocratic, so would be the admission standards of our colleges and universities that exclude many desirous applicants.

I am sure that the wilderness areas contain minerals, oil, timber, and pasture, but the wilderness bill is not designed to destroy these commercial resources—it merely gives the future generations some say on what to do with these lands, whether to preserve their unique natural beauty, or whether to develop their material resources. We need not worry much about our children having oil or other more ample sources of physical energy (we can have great confidence in

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science), but there is reason to be afraid that they might not be able to see any part of our land in its natural state. At one time wilderness was the foe of pioneer settlers, something from which a homestead and a country had to be hewed with an ax and plow, but while our forebears shaped the wilderness, the wilderness also shaped them and the Nation. The foe has been conquered, and now in recognition of its place in our history, of the inspiration and strength that it has imparted, we should give quarter to what remains of the old frontier as we move toward the new.

We are now in a position to leave an irreplaceable and most important historical, scientific, recreational, and esthetic legacy to the future generations. The proponents of the wilderness bill have amply demonstrated at congressional hearings during the past 6 years that the esthetic and recreational values of the remaining wilderness are greater than its agricultural and industrial ones.

There is nothing further I can add to their expert testimony, except to urge the committee to keep in mind the basic fact that wilderness is for all practical purposes a nonrenewable resource, that if in the future the development of a wilderness area becomes necessary it can be brought about in a very few years, but it takes centuries for commercially developed land to revert back to wilderness. Our main concern in this case should be with the welfare of future Americans who are likely to live in a world much more crowded than ours.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. SAYLOR. Doctor, you say you have been in this country 14 years.

Mr. KRIMM. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Where were you born?

Mr. KRIMM. Estonia.

Mr. SAYLOR. I have heard those who oppose wilderness legislation say that the only ones who can ever get back into the wilderness are those who are the millionaires and the extremely wealthy and those who are able to hire guides and horses. I am astounded, and I would like to have you tell us how in 14 years a college professor has attained that preeminence in our country?

Mr. KRIMM. Well, sir, this is a country of opportunity, and one of the greatest opportunities is to get into the wilderness without being a millionaire.

Mr. SAYLOR. In other words, you have found that if you and your wife are willing to put a pack on your back and to walk you can get into this wilderness area.

Mr. KRIMM. It is the cheapest kind of recreation I know.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say that what you have told us is verified by a letter I received from five of my constituents who came out into this country and who, for a total expenditure of $25 apiece after they left civilization, told me they had a remarkable experience as they went through one of these wilderness areas.

I am sure these men—two of them work in the mines and three in the mills—were not the millionaires some people say you have to be to get into the wilderness area. They were American young people willing to put a pack on their back and walk back into this country.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Who is Natty Bumpo?

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Mr. KRIMM. He is one of these people who would be very much for the wilderness bill if alive today. Otherwise known as Leatherstocking.

Mr. WESTLAND. I am glad to know that.

Mr. DUNCAN. If the gentleman will yield, if the school system in Washington were as good as in Oregon, he would know.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Professor.

Mr. KRIMM. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Carol J. Lind of Evergreen, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CAROL J. LIND, EVERGREEN, COLO.

Miss LIND. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I have lived in a large city a good share of my life and until recently had essentially no opportunity to see nature as it is. When I finally had the pleasure of experiencing the outdoors without all the distractions of civilization, I was amazed and enthralled at its beauty.

Since then I have had the privilege of living in the mountains but I quite often think of the millions who grow up and live as I did. It seems to me that it would be a crime not to provide strong laws like the Cohelan bill to protect the more choice bits of natural scenery from man and his exploits for these people and for future generations.

I know it is not wilderness area, but it makes me sad to drive along mountain roads near my home in Clear Creek County and view how the countryside has been churned up by mines. Or, consider the mess and fire hazard the loggers have created on Squaw Pass. Certainly there should be some places where this beautiful country of ours is safe from this type of devastation. The good protection the Cohelan bill gives will be a real step in the right direction.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Miss Lind, we appreciate your testimony. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Don Ravenhill. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Are Owen R. Spindler, Anna C. Spindler, Roy E. Graham, and Carlotta Belle, of Denver, Colo., here?

Miss BELLE. I am speaking for them, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CARLOTTA BELLE, DENVER, COLO.

Miss BELLE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we, the undersigned, would like to see an established policy and program which will preserve the wilderness area as it is, while it is being reviewed, as well as for all time.

Our priceless heritage of natural beauty, as represented by the mountains and canyons of Colorado is being exploited and spoiled by commercial interests such as placer mining. This activity, leaving an ever-growing pile of rubble and debris in its wake, is growing through the years. Nature cannot cover this eyesore as nothing will grow in such places.

Other commercial interests also seek personal gain at the expense of the many, in like manner.

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Once the scenic beauty of our wilderness areas are gone, they are gone forever. A tragic possibility for the growing needs of an expanding population in a shrinking world. Where will we, the people, go to refresh ourselves from the stresses and complexities of civilized pressures if not to the wilderness areas?

Therefore, we must protect our future, and the future of those who follow after us. We urge you to vote for the Saylor bill, which will preserve our wilderness while the law is being drafted.

Thank you for your kind attention and the good job you are doing.

The statement is signed by myself, Carlotta Belle, and Owen R. Spindler and Anna C. Spindler.

I also have a statement from Roy E. Graham I would like to read.

Mr. Chairman and committee members, our natural scenic and recreational wonderlands must be protected now.

Once these priceless natural wonders are gone, they are gone forever. For 40 years I have gained great pleasure and spiritual upliftment from occasional weekends in mountain climbs, wild flower hunts, and wildlife study. I have seen increasing thousands after the same thing. Our children and their children should have the same chance to enjoy these treasures.

One cannot grant concessions to the miner, the timberman, the sheepman, and the real estate developer without taking away this land's priceless value which is unspoiled primitive beauty.

Responsible family people to whom I have talked, but who could not attend this hearing, join me in urging you to recommend provisions of the bill introduced by Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan which most nearly convey our feelings in this matter.

I would also like to read a letter from the Tri-County Organic Co-op now. The letter is addressed to the Honorable Walter Baring, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Committee, room 1324, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and reads as follows:

I am submitting this statement in response to the urging of many hundreds of our nationwide organization membership who believe in wilderness preservation as a principle or factor invested with the power of aiding in the maintenance and preservation of the biotic pyramid.

We are of the opinion that wilderness areas must be set aside but cannot be if economic interest groups are allowed to interfere with that preservation.

If we, the people, must choose and choose we must, because of the past destructiveness of special interest groups to the basis of a national water table, then we must choose wilderness preservation and the presevring of a national water table consistent with our needs.

Since your House committee will not allow conservation-minded citizens the luxury of Senate bill 4, we must, because of these special interests abetted by your committee chairman, Congressman Aspinall, plead for the next best bill offered conservationists.

This would be, from a conservation point of view, the Saylor bill (H.R. 9070) or other similar ones, or the Dingell bill (H.R. 9162) with certain proposed amendments as attached to this statement which have already been offered by the wilderness society of which I am a member.

In this America of ours we have been endowed with a heritage of natural wilderness which is second to none and it is the feeling of our people that we should retain as a public property at least a small part of that vast exploited heritage for generations to come. By conceding to the wish of the chairman of the House Commmittee on the Interior and Insular Affairs this small part of our heritage cannot be saved as a wilderness area.

We have hope, Congressman Baring, that your committee may influence and perhaps change the wish or desire of the House Interior Committee so that they, too, will favor the Saylor or similar bill or an amended Dingell bill, and by this

token allow the errant, last-minute survival of our common heritage and gain us the honor and respect of succeeding generations.

The livestock profitably grown on parts of these wilderness areas, the forestry products stripped from these primordial sections robbing the vital watersheds of their necessary cover, the mining of precious metals from our storehouse of natural resources; all of these and more can never replace nor repay the loss suffered by the Nation of its water, its wildlife, and its dignity invoked by its decision to discipline itself for the benefit of its children and their children.

As a plan for America we would direct you, Congressman Baring, and your committee and Chairman Aspinall to the words of Stewart L. Udall: "A land ethic for tomorrow will be as honest as Thoreau's Walden, and as comprehensive as the sensitive science of ecology. It should stress the oneness of our resources and the live-and-help-live logic of the great chain of life. * * *"

The letter is signed by "J. H. Fowler, Secretary."

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the members of the committee?

Mr. WHITE. There is one thing I would like to say as we near the close of this first day's testimony at Denver.

Several times today the point has been made that when something happens to an area it is gone forever. I think I have lived in probably the worst devastated area of the United States. I lived in the middle of the 1910 burn that was burned until the earth burnt 2 and 3 feet deep into the ground. It covered hundreds of thousands of acres. Nature does have means of healing.

I am not saying that the reasons for devastation can be justified, but I think the mistake is made in saying something happening to an area precludes the possibility of restoration for all time, because I would like to take you into that same area today to show you what nature has done to it, the game that exists there, the fishing streams, and reforestation through the proper actions of the Forest Service, to show what can be done with an area that has been totally devastated, far worse than any mining or lumbering operation ever contemplated by any human being.

Miss BELLE. I think it would be very nice if some of it could be prevented though.

Mr. WHITE. I agree.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to ask this question for the record: You have submitted these letters. Where do you live?

Miss BELLE. Here in Denver.

Mr. SAYLOR. Where does Owen Spindler live?

Miss BELLE. Here in Denver.

Mr. SAYLOR. And Anna Spindler?

Miss BELLE. Denver.

Mr. SAYLOR. And Roy E. Graham?

Miss BELLE. Denver.

Mr. SAYLOR. And the Tri-County Organic Co-op?

Miss BELLE. It is a Denver organization.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you.

Miss BELLE. You are welcome.

Mr. BARING. Margaret E. Polk of Denver is next. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF MARGARET E. POLK (MRS. H. W. POLK), DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. POLK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as a lifelong nature lover, and a native of Colorado, proud of the incomparable natural wonders of this beautiful State, I consider the preservation of this beauty, for the inspiration and enjoyment of all future generations, to be one of the most urgent and important challenges facing us as responsible citizens today.

Realizing that, as proven by past experience, such a utopian achievement can be accomplished successfully only by proper legislation, I enthusiastically and wholeheartedly support the provisions advocated in the wilderness bills currently being considered at this subcommittee hearing. While personally favoring the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan measure (H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520), I would urge alternate acceptance of the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett proposal (H.R. 9162, H.R. 9163, H.R. 9164, and H.R. 9165), provided the latter is changed to include the proposed amendments recommended by the Wilderness Society.

It is my deepest and sincerest conviction that the survival of this Nation, and the perpetuation of our way of life, depends, in large measure, upon our ability to guarantee each citizen the inalienable right and freedom of worship inherent in the opportunity to commune with nature. In a world all too ready to sacrifice spiritual values for materialistic and selfish gain, both private and commercial, may all the forces of good now unite to insure the permanent establishment and perpetuation of our American wilderness, as God created it, for the benefit of all posterity.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Walter L. Meyer of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WALTER L. MEYER, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, one would think, naturally, that all civilized men would be strong supporters of the conservation of those natural resources which they can not replace.

That which only God can create should be too precious for men to waste, or utterly destroy. Such gifts should be jealously guarded and carefully preserved.

That is what one would expect of civilized human beings.

But what are the facts, and what has been man's performance?

When white men landed on the shores of the new, Western World, a whole continent of virgin wilderness lay before them. Its resources semed utterly inexhaustible. Its hills and valleys were covered by limitless forests, beneath which lay vast stores of minerals and oil. Its prairies were teeming with millions upon millions of buffalo or bison, antelope, and other wildlife. Its skies were periodically darkened from horizon to horizon by flights of the wild carrier pigeons, geese, and ducks.

As civilized man pushed ever relentlessly westward, wildlife retreated before him, and became ever more scarce. Man slaughtered

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the wild carrier pigeon just for the lust of killing until it is now extinct, and few museums now have even so much as a stuffed specimen of the bird that once inhabited our land by the millions. The buffalo, except for a few sheltered herds, has suffered the same fate as the carrier pigeon.

Others of our wildlike creatures also are now all but extinct—the whooping crane, the grizzly bear, the wily coyote, the mountain lion, the bighorn sheep—to mention just a few.

Wild life must have wilderness areas—their natural habitat—in which to live and raise their young, if they are to escape the fate of so many of their predecessors.

In order to preserve anything for the public good of this and future generations, for the benefit and enjoyment of our children and our children's children, and save from extinction the dangerously dwindling reserves of wildlife native to this country, governmental action is absolutely necessary.

Let us take this action at once and, by passage of the Saylor bill now before Congress, see to it that our children's God-given birthright is never exchanged for a miserable mess of pottage.

Remember that only God can make, not only a tree, but the wildlife as well that lives in its environs, and in and on the lakes and streams that nourish it.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Charles S. Sink of Englewood. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES S. SINK, ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

Mr. SINK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Charles S. Sink. I am an architect practicing at 645 Grant Street in Denver and I reside at 1000 East Stanford Avenue in Englewood.

I strongly favor legislation to provide a national wilderness preservation system. I have enjoyed the rare experience of venturing into wilderness areas and I have the impression that most people do agree that certain beautiful wild areas should be preserved. A principal argument seems to be in the method and process of preservation. It is on this principal that I wish to direct my statement.

True wilderness is an area in a natural state that has had no unnatural interference. It exists today as a result of an uninterrupted chain of natural events. We cannot mine it, forest it, cultivate, irrigate, or interfere with it in any of our various ways to suit our ends if we want it to remain a wilderness. There is no compromise because nature never gives us a second chance. We cannot argue the pros and cons of mining in a wilderness area for 1 year versus 10 years, if it is our purpose here to preserve wilderness. The very delicate balance of nature is extremely incompatible with road crews, trucks, bulldozers, dredges, mine dumps and tailings.

I therefore prefer the provisions of the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Sink.

The next witness is Robert H. Tschudy of Jamestown, Colo.

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. TSCHUDY, JAMESTOWN, COLO.

Mr. TSCHUDY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to testify in favor of a strong wilderness bill, preferably H.R. 9520 submitted by Congressman Cohelan.

I have visited, or traveled through on foot, parts of at least 30 of the areas proposed for inclusion in a wilderness system. I have seen the damage to such areas caused by the unrestricted jeep and other motor vehicle transgression.

While working as a summer fireguard in a western national forest, I saw, firsthand, the deleterious effects of mining and overgrazing. Living, as I do, in the foothills of the Rockies, I have noted the continually increasing interest in utilization of national forest and wilderness areas by people from all walks of life.

With this background, I believe that a comprehensive wilderness policy and preservation program is long overdue.

This public business must be accomplished soon if we and our heirs are not to be deprived of what I consider to be our birthright as Americans. I would like to see this wilderness bill passed immediately. I believe it is the minimum that Americans have a right to demand.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Duane Miller of Boulder, Colo.

STATEMENT OF DUANE MILLER, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Duane Miller, director of parks and recreation for the city of Boulder, Colo. I cannot testify for the people of the city of Boulder, only for myself. I do know that some petitions were circulated on which several city councilmen signed their names representing the city.

I wish to state that I favor passage of the Saylor bill or the Cohelan bill. While I have in my statement that I would be opposed to passage of the Dingell bill, I would like to strike that at this time. My reasons for favoring the Saylor or Cohelan bills are obvious. Recreation is my profession, and passage of a bill of this type would contribute greatly to insure outdoor recreation opportunities for every American citizen today and in the future.

I am thankful that those who proposed the national park idea left us this heritage, and I agree with others that we are honored to have the opportunity to leave our heirs of this Nation a similar tribute.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Thank you again, Mr. Miller.

The next witness is Mr. Glen W. Burttram of Santa Fe, N. Mex. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GLEN W. BURTTRAM, SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Mr. BURTTRAM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Glen W. Burttram, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., and I am an accountant by occupation. I represent the Santa Fe Wildlife & Conservation Association, with which I have been connected for many

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years, and the testimony presented herewith represents both my personal views and those of the organization which I represent.

For several years the people of the United States have attempted, through their elected representatives, to enact legislation which would give congressional sanction to our wilderness areas in an effort to preserve a small part of our national heritage for future generations. These areas represent, in large part, the condition of the country when beheld by the first explorers and settlers who entered it. One has only to look at the country today, as compared with wilderness areas which have been protected, to see how man, if left to his own devices, protects that which has been left to him by his forefathers. In my own State of New Mexico, great expanses of country which were once waist high in grasses are now nothing more than desert, supporting no beneficial plant life, and very little animal life. This situation is due solely to man's lack of foresight and his unwillingness to act in preservation of his security for the future. Our forefathers were largely uneducated men, and the bounties of nature seemed inexhaustible. What excuses can our children give for us if we fail to preserve this small part of our national heritage for their future enjoyment?

The wealth of our national resources is what has made this country great. No amount of determination could have accomplished what we have without the seemingly endless outpouring of the resources of our earth. These resources have scarcely been touched, especially in our national forests. The areas presently included as wilderness comprise only about 8 percent of our total national forests. Harvest of natural resources from the total national forest area is at present vastly under the production capabilities of these areas; and until such time as this production reaches the capabilities, there is no reason or excuse for touching our wilderness areas for commercial exploitation except in a time of emergency.

What the people of this country want today is a wilderness bill which will provide protection and enhancement to the areas presently designated as wilderness. It needs to be a bill which leaves no doubts in the mind of the public as to the intent of the Congress which passes it. Several of the bills now before this committee will do just that, but the best of these appears to be H.R. 9070, introduced by the Honorable Mr. Saylor. It is my sincere belief that this bill comes nearer to representing the wishes of the people than any other now before this committee; for this reason I sincerely urge its adoption.

However, all the Representatives of the people should be given an opportunity now to debate the merits of some bill, any bill, purporting to give congressional sanction to the protection of our wilderness areas. I have faith enough in our way of life to believe that any bill passed in such a manner will be good for wilderness, and I respectfully urge you gentlemen to demonstrate your own faith in our system by giving the whole House that opportunity.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Burttram.

Our next witness is Floyd Beach, chairman of the Western Colorado Cattlemen's Committee. You may proceed, Mr. Beach.

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STATEMENT OF FLOYD BEACH, DELTA, COLO., CHAIRMAN, WESTERN COLORADO CATTLEMEN'S COMMITTEE

Mr. BEACH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Floyd Beach. My home is Delta County, Colo. I have been in the livestock business in Colorado for more than 40 years. I am speaking as chairman of the Western Colorado Cattlemen's Committee, consisting of the presidents of various local livestock associations. I am also authorized to speak for the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, consisting of 4,392 members.

In the event the Congress is determined to pass some form of wilderness legislation, we respectfully submit the following: the bills introduced in the House of Representatives which are under consideration by this committee are deemed by us to be vastly superior to S. 4 introduced in the Senate.

(*a*) The provisions of the House bills require positive congressional action to expand the area affected by this legislation. The Senate bill follows and accelerates the alarming trend of the Congress to abdicate its responsibilities and delegate its authority to the executive branch of the Government. Under these House bills the Congress properly retains this basic authority.

(*b*) The House bills and particularly the one introduced by Mr. Dingell as H.R. 9162, gives greater recognition to the principle of multiple use of public lands. It permits exploration and development of mineral resources. However, this activity is restricted to a very limited period.

(*c*) It is vital that there be adequate management of big game on all public lands including national parks and monuments. We recommend that such management be provided on all lands that may be covered by the legislation here under consideration. This function has historically been left to the respective States and we recommend a continuation of this policy.

(*d*) Multiple use of public lands does not weaken the tax structure and the economy of the area to the extent that a more restricted use does. Western States such as Colorado are gravely concerned in this respect because of the large percentage of the land area of the State that is in public ownership.

(*e*) We strongly urge the retention of the provisions contained in S. 4, H.R. 9070, and H.R. 9162 to the effect that the grazing of livestock shall be permitted to continue where it is presently established.

We also strongly urge that this protection of grazing be extended to all wilderness areas and not be limited to the wilderness areas which are within the national forests.

We request also that this legislation incorporate language which shall make it clear that this wilderness legislation does not in any way amend, modify, or repeal the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 as amended.

We recognize that the Congress carries a tremendous responsibility for the conservation of the great natural resources of water, minerals, timber, and feed, and we most strongly urge the House of Representatives to meet this responsibility by adhering to the principles contained in the Dingell bill, modified as above suggested, if in fact it believes that legislation of this kind is required at this time.

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We appreciate the opportunity of presenting these views to this committee.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Beach.

Mr. BEACH. I have with me the president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Mr. Bob Johnston.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Johnston, we want to welcome you here today, too. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BOB JOHNSTON, JR., FOWLER, COLO., PRESIDENT, COLORADO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Bob Johnston, Jr. I am president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Denver, Colo. I own and operate a ranch at Fowler, Colo. The Colorado Cattlemen's Association represents 4,392 cattlemen and feeders in Colorado and 72 local cattle associations throughout Colorado.

We, in the cattle industry of Colorado, have been vitally interested in the question of wilderness legislation, since it was first proposed in Congress several years ago. The problems which could be created by the passing of such legislation could have a very detrimental effect, not only on our industry, but on the entire State's economy.

In view of the importance of this matter, over the years, we, as a State association, have given each of the various legislative wilderness proposals very careful study, and in addition, we have solicited the aid and counsel of our 72 local associations and other farm and civic organizations. The testimony that just has been presented by Mr. Floyd Beach of Delta, Colo., is the composite of this study and has the complete endorsement of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association.

In view of the many witnesses that are yet to be heard, I will not enlarge upon Mr. Beach's testimony other than to answer any specific questions from your committee.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Beach, is there grazing in the Rocky Mountain National Park?

Mr. BEACH. No.

Mr. WESTLAND. There is not?

Mr. BEACH. No.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have been intrigued by Jo Dunn's statement about all of those cows and cow manure—how would that get there then? Just independent holdings? Are there ranches?

Mr. JOHNSTON. They must have been in trespass or she must not have been in the park, because they are not allowed in there.

Mr. WESTLAND. I kind of wondered.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Perhaps inadvertently she was out of the park.

Mr. WESTLAND. There is no grazing in the park?

Mr. BEACH. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. It is always a pleasure to see you, Mr. Beach, and I am interested very much in your statement. I would like to ask, do I

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gather from your statement you would like to see grazing in the national parks?

Mr. BEACH. Is that what I said?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is what I thought you said. I was hoping you did not.

Mr. BEACH. I was referring to other than forest lands, those administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. SAYLOR. In other words, on that land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior handled by the Bureau of Land Management and the Taylor grazing land, you would like to see grazing there continued?

Mr. BEACH. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. But you do not intend to leave with this committee the impression that your association would like to see grazing in the national parks?

Mr. BEACH. I certainly do not.

Mr. WESTLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is the reason really why I asked my question because you asked that protection of grazing be extended to all wilderness areas, and not be limited to wilderness areas which are within the national forests. You see, under this legislation the Secretary of Interior can recommend a roadless area in a park, which, according to previous testimony we got, amounts to 95 percent of the Rocky Mountain National Park, recommending that be a wilderness area. And if the Congress were subsequently to pass legislation which OK'd that, it would be that way. That was really the reason for my question and Mr. Saylor's, too, as to whether there was already grazing within the Rocky Mountain National Park.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Beach, I want to make sure the record is complete, because none of the bills that have been introduced, or the bills that have passed the Senate, have ever included any Bureau of Land Management lands in the wilderness system. I am delighted with your statement. It is a far cry from what your statement was when you first began to appear before the committee.

Mr. BEACH. Your memory is good.

Mr. SAYLOR. I want to tell you, if I have had that much influence with the Colorado cattlemen, I am going to keep on improving.

Mr. Johnston, in the second paragraph of your statement you say that you have been originally opposed to this legislation, and you say:

> The problems which could be created by the passage of such legislation could have a very detrimental effect, not only on our industry, but on the entire State's economy.

In view of the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has from time to time set aside areas known as "primitive," "wild," "wilderness," and "canoe" areas, what effect has that had upon your industry and your State's economy?

Mr. JOHNSTON. It would have its effect in areas of our State that are primarily public domain at present. It would affect the tax base primarily because that is predicated today on an inventory up and down main street, and few cattle and livestock and farm machinery. Because deeded lands in some counties on the western slope are the very small minority the revenues derived by those counties, if you take something out of it, would be affected.

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Mr. SAYLOR. The Secretaries of Agriculture have taken this area out. I would like to know what effect it has had.

Mr. JOHNSTON. We are saying if you would take additional areas out in the particular locations where the public domain proportion is large to the lands held in fee.

Mr. SAYLOR. I agree with that statement, but I would like you to point out in these bills where we are going to take out additional lands.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Some of the areas to them would apply.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am sorry.

Mr. JOHNSTON. The principal areas we are talking of are in Colorado where 37 percent of this State is owned by the Federal Government, is public domain now. The idea of taking more land out, placing that additional burden upon the counties' tax system, would impose a burden.

Mr. SAYLOR. If that happened, I agree your conclusion would follow. But my question is where in the State of Colorado when the Secretary of Agirculture has established a wilderness area.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I do not think I am able to put my finger right on it. It was the principle, however, we were pointing out there.

Mr. WESTLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. Sure.

Mr. WESTLAND. For example, where you might have a national forest, say, in the western area of Colorado—I do not even know whether you have got one or not, but you probably have—there is nothing to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from expanding that area, provided the Congress will give him the funds necessary to purchase the land. This is what I think you are talking about—taking that off the tax base and perhaps adding to what subsequently might become a wilderness area.

Mr. JOHNSTON. That is right; that is what I am speaking of.

Mr. SAYLOR. The reason I ask these questions, Mr. Johnston, is—with this I agree, but this is not what your statement said.

Mr. JOHNSTON. We will rework the statement if that is what you want.

Mr. SAYLOR. All I am trying to do is be sure what you mean.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. We appreciate your testimony, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Edward M. Becker of Longmont, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD M. BECKER, EXECUTIVE BOARD, LONGS PEAK CHAPTER, VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT, COLORADO STATE DIVISION OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LONGMONT, COLO.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I, Edward M. Becker, and members of the Longs Peak Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America wish to go on record, as being in favor of the immediate passage of a wilderness act, to protect the last remaining 2 percent of our wilderness areas for the purpose of recreational hunting and fishing; to protect the remaining watersheds; for scientific and other

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research; for wildlife habitat and propagation; for recreational uses; and for inspirational wilderness environment of the land and waters in the areas.

We also feel wilderness supports a very large segment of our economy—through tourist trade, taxes, and profits derived from the sale of recreational merchandise, travel lodges, restaurants, dude ranches—and others that are far too numerous to mention.

Ninety-eight percent of all but the most inaccessible parts of our country has been in multiple-use theory. None of this land can ever be used as wilderness. This should be proof enough that mine tailings, sawdust, overgrazed land, insecticides, human and industrial wastes, thousands of multiple-use necessities will not leave wilderness.

We must act now if we are to preserve the last remaining 2 percent of our potential wilderness areas.

The fact that so important a piece of legislation, for all the people, should be kept from being voted on by the duly elected representatives of all the people, through the efforts of two or three special-interest groups, and a factfinding committee, for 7 years is ridiculous—unwarranted—a disgrace to our form of government, and an insult to the people of our Nation. If we cannot survive with 98 percent of our land in multiple use, we cannot survive on the last 2 percent.

It is our opinion that the Senate-passed S. 4 bill has been revised by the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill (H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520) to meet some objections and still give some protections to wilderness preservation.

Thus, we, the Longs Peak Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, are in favor of, and recommend, that the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan wilderness bill, be approved by the committee, and introduced to the House for action.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. I have made a sincere effort, and I think I have largely succeeded, in restraining my desires to talk here so as to give most of these witnesses an opportunity to be heard.

I would just like to make one comment as we near the end of a long day, and that is in relationship to the statement just made suggesting that the fact this legislation has not been passed up to now is ridiculous, unwarranted, a disgrace to our form of government, and an insult to the people of our Nation.

I have always kind of had a philosophy of government that, if you have got an idea, you ought to be able to throw it out into a crowd of people, and if it is a good idea, in a democracy it is going to draw to itself enough force to insure its passage. But if you throw an idea out and it does not get that support, it has always seemed to me the proper thing to do in this country is to take a good look at the idea instead of the motives of the people who oppose it. I think it is the way democracy works.

Here in this room today there has been almost no questioning of motives of the people on one side or the other. There has been almost no name calling, there has been, indeed, I think, developed here a consensus of opinion that gives great promise for the passage of some sort of a bill here in the near future. To me this is an encour-

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aging sign—not that democracy is dead in this country, but that democracy is actually working.

I would like to underscore what Mr. Saylor said here a few minutes ago. The people who have come in here and testified on both sides of this question have been very, very helpful to this committee. I hope the fact that this committee is going to Washington and going to Colorado and Nevada, in addition to holding hearings in Washington, D.C., to get the consensus of opinion among the people is encouraging to those of us who do not believe the people that preach, with somewhat increasingly frequency today, that this democracy of ours is dead, it is decaying, it has died, and those people that talk about dictatorships in Washington and the fact that the Federal Government is not responsive to the people. I think the willingness of this committee to come out and get these opinions is an indication that we do want to know what the people think.

I want you to know that the Congress, this committee, every committee with which I am affiliated, and every individual Congressman I know, wants to know what his people think, and they are responsive to the wishes of the people, whether the wishes come from a single letter or whether they come in stacks of mimeographed letters or telegrams.

You people have your opportunity to make your wishes known in person in hearings of this sort and by mail to the Congress of the United States, and you have the final chance to have your wishes known every November every other year at the ballot box.

I think and I hope that you people will feel you have been fairly treated here today and you have had an opportunity to make your wishes heard to the Federal Government in Washington. If you do, the next time somebody is talking about the unresponsiveness and the distance of the Government in Washington, I hope you will speak up and say it isn't so. That is the only comment I have. [Applause].

Mr. BARING. Are there any further questions?

The next witness is Mrs. Donald Baldwin, of Denver, Colo.

Mr. BALDWIN. I am appearing instead.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DONALD BALDWIN, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am originally from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is good.

Mr. BALDWIN. I retired from the U.S. Air Force last year. I have property in New Hampshire. I love the wilderness and Colorado offers a lot of it.

As Mr. Kennedy said last fall on his trip West, you gentlemen are "making a journey to save America's natural heritage—a journey to preserve the past and protect the future." We appreciate your good intentions and the opportunity to speak here.

As rapidly as population is expanding, with housing projects moving into our most picturesque mountain valleys, there is no time to lose in acting to preserve whatever wilderness areas are left in our country. Perhaps the bills suggested by Representatives Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan, H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520 come closest to ac-

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complishing this purpose. However, there are some comments I wish to make on aspects of the conservation problem as I have seen it change over a period of 30 years.

There should be little doubt that the public favors the preservation of wild lands, including genuine wilderness and national forests. Each year, both summer and winter, we see a mass migration of tourists and city dwellers who "go to the mountains" for rest, renewal, inspiration, and recreation. Finding some way of providing for citizen need to pursue happiness in uninhabited areas of our country is no mean assignment, as you and I know. Our Government should extend immediately a zoning system whereby Americans in their enthusiasm for the outdoors can be prevented from destroying the wild lands they love. We need to keep all existing wilderness in its present or original state, totally natural landscape, modified in no way by human use or occupancy and providing opportunity for ecological, historical and scientific study and exploration. All commercial interests, logging, mining, grazing, and recreation, should be excluded from genuine wilderness.

Around the wilderness areas should be created buffer zones of wild lands which can be used for recreational, noncommercial purposes. Within and around these wild lands there should be many primitive camping areas, hunting lodges, dude ranches, et cetera, which can be enjoyed by people not interested in absolute wilderness.

In addition to preserving whatever existing wilderness we still have we need to retire wornout, eroded land in areas that can revert to wilderness; we should stop draining swampland which supports wildlife and take steps to restore worthless abandoned areas for recreational purposes. Destruction of wilderness has, of course, complicated and upset our rainfall and drainage systems, and planning is needed to reforest some of these areas. We need to see the "big picture" and not go on draining our most precious resources, soil and water, into the oceans.

Our country has no need of more arable land, as we already have problems of surpluses rather than shortages of food. I do not support the ideas of grazing, logging, hunting, mining or prospecting on our public lands. There is already enough leeway for the President of the United States to allow for use of any of these resources in a national emergency, and the present emergency is one calling for preservation, conservation, and planning in the use of our wilderness, primitive, and national forest areas.

My final plea is for coordination of all bureaus, departments, and agencies interested in public lands. It seems that only one department should be responsible for the overall management of forests, waters, and wildlife, and that within that department consideration should be given to all aspects of our national heritage.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Baldwin.

Are there any questions? If not, we appreciate your testimony.

The committee will now recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. the following day, Saturday, January 11, 1964.)

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1964

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Denver, Colo.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a.m. in room 175, State Services Building, Hon. Walter S. Baring (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. BARING. The Subcommittee on Public Lands will come to order.

The first witness this morning is Mr. M. O. Steen, director, Nebraska Forestation and Parks Commission. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Then the next witness will be V. P. Cline, Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, Denver.

Mr. Cline, we welcome you before the committee this morning.

STATEMENT OF V. P. CLINE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. CLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and residents of Denver, my name is V. P. Cline. I reside in Denver, Colo. I am a member of and represent the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, which is comprised of 2,300 individuals and companies engaged in all phases of the petroleum industry in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. In this association we represent 95 percent of the working interests in the production of oil and gas in the Rocky Mountain region. We also represent the jobs of 32,000 employees in at least the four States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, as I point out later on.

Because of the large number of bills under consideration and the differences between the approaches to the subject of wilderness preservation represented therein, it is appropriate to consider first the various interests involved; second, the principles and criteria applicable to determining public land use; and third, to consider the subject bills in the light of all of the various interests, principles, and criteria.

I. THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS INVOLVED

Our concern with this subject is commensurate with the extent of Federal land in our region. It is estimated that the Federal Government owns 771 million acres in the United States; 53.5 percent of this total is in the 11 Western States. Land is the backbone of the Rocky

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Mountain region economy. The people in this region depend for their livelihood on the production of oil and gas and minerals, on livestock and lumbering, and on providing recreation for those who come from all over our Nation to enjoy it.

We do not dispute the value of primeval esthetics. We cherish the wilderness and great open spaces—we live here. We also must make our living here.

The production of oil and gas found largely on the public domain in this region is one of the chief supports of our regional economy. The oil and gas industry is a main source of tax revenue for our State and local governments. In addition to taxes, our industry provides tremendous returns to the Federal, State, and local governments without any investment, risk, effort, or loss of ownership of the surface. The following table shows how important the production of oil and gas is to our region.

Chart showing economic significance of oil and gas production in the Rocky Mountain region

State	(1) Employees (excluding marketing)	(2) Payroll 1962 (employees under col. 1)	(3) Cumulative royalties through 1962 [1]		(5) 1962 State and local taxes (excluding taxes on gasoline and marketing facilities)
			To United States	Returned to States	
Colorado	7,200	$56,000,000	$130,000,000	$19,000,000	$8,500,000
Montana	7,057	36,409,932	49,248,730	18,468,273	9,760,503
Utah	4,000	23,000,000	72,000,000	27,000,000	5,580,000
Wyoming	13,200	68,000,000	429,019,600	161,000,000	12,873,843
Total	32,457	183,409,932	680,268,330	255,468,273	36,714,346

[1] 30 U.S.C. 191 provides for disposition of Federal royalties: 37½ percent to State where produced; 52½ percent to Interior reclamation fund; 10 percent retained as miscellaneous receipts.

II. RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING THE USE AND DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS

A. Congress holds a public trust: Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the Federal Constitution imposes on Congress the authority and responsibility for the disposal of all Government property. Thereby Congress became the trustee of the public lands for the people.[1]

Congress should not relinquish its responsibility to affirmatively decide what use or disposition of public lands should be made to attain the highest use for the greatest number of its beneficiaries—the people.

B. No single purpose exclusively paramount: In seeking the greatest benefit for the maximum number, it is self-evident that no single-purpose use can be exclusively paramount. The objective of multiple use is to provide the best combination of reasonably compatible uses, whether they be economic or noneconomic.

C. Provision for multiple use should be practical: Whatever combination of uses is recognized as the wisest total use, reasonable acces-

[1] "The Government holds public land in trust for the people, to be disposed of so as to promote the settlement and ultimate prosperity of the States in which they are situated." *Newhall v. Sanger* (1875) 92 U.S. 761. See also *U.S. v. Trinidad Coal Co.* (1890) 137 U.S. 160; 34 ed. 640.

sibility to the area of use should be provided. Provision for any use without providing for practical access and opportunity to effectuate such use would be meaningless recognition of the principle of multiple use.

III. MULTIPLE USE

We believe that sound legislation and administrative regulation can provide for both outdoor recreation and the development of natural resources.

Congress, in its role as trustee for the public lands seeking the maximum good for the maximum number, has already recognized the principle of multiple use as for example, in the Multiple Use Act of 1960 (Public Law 86–517, June 12, 1960, 16 U.S.C. 531), Congress provided that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use.

In 1956, wilderness preservation leaders were urging Congress to apply the principle of multiple use to public lands. Mr. J. W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America, wrote House Interior Committee Chairman Engle on March 14, 1956, for the record of the hearing to extend the Engle Act to apply to public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres regardless of purpose, as follows:

> * * * The military seems to have shown a bland disregard of the multiple natural resource values pertaining to the lands they seek for their own single purposes * * *. The military has already had withdrawn vast areas. Is the fullest utilization being made of them?

Again, during the hearings on the same subject before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands on March 16, 1956, Mr. Charles Callison, conservation director of the National Wildlife Federation, testified:

> We are pleased to see this committee and Congress going into this matter. One is the matter of the possibility of multiple use of these areas * * *. We think that certainly there should be an opportunity and means for working out a multiple-use program with the military department.

Further, Mr. Callison testified:

> We have been pleased by discussions that we have heard about proposed legislation which may result from these hearings * * *. That would give Congress greater control over withdrawal from the public lands, and would set up a system for working out multiple-use possibilities on these lands * * *.

As in the past, the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association continues to support firmly the principle of multiple use as essential to achieving the greatest good for the majority.

IV. OUR POSITION ON THE BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Group I: Consisting of S. 4 and House Resolutions 295, 930, 991, 1023, 1114, 2001, 2530, 2880, 2894, 3878, 5246, 5808, and 7877.

This proposed legislation would place 8.2 million acres of national forest permanently in the wilderness system. Within 10 years, the President could recommend inclusion of an additional 52 million acres. Such recommendation would be controlling unless Congress by resolution rejected the addition.

We are opposed to these bills because:

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(*a*) The practical effect would be abdication by Congress of its trusteeship of public lands for the benefit of the people.

(*b*) In disregard of the principle of multiple use, this proposed legislation would establish limited recreation for the few as the exclusive use of vast areas of public lands.

(*c*) This proposed legislation would unnecessarily lock up vast resources without regard for the total national interest. Withdrawal of these vast areas of public domain would materially curtail oil and gas activity in our region and would seriously depress the economics of all the Western States. It would reduce the funds available for vital reclamation projects in all States, and shrink the public revenues to Federal, State, and local governments. All related employment would drop. Finally, it would prevent discovery of oil and gas reserves that may well be critical in a future national emergency.

Group II: Consisting of H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9101.

While these bills do provide for Congress retaining affirmative authority regarding the placement of public lands in wilderness areas, they contain shortcomings with regard to the principle of multiple use.

Group III: Consisting of H.R. 9162, 9163, 9164, and 9165:

In the event Congress deems it necessary to enact any wilderness legislation, H.R. 9162 and companion bills H.R. 9163, 9164, 9165 represent (*a*) the nearest approach by Congress among the bills under consideration to applying the principle of multiple use to wilderness preservation; and (*b*) recognition of congressional responsibility to affirmatively decide what uses should be made of public lands. In order to bring this proposed legislation closer to the accomplishment of these two purposes, we recommend the following changes:

(*a*) Time limit on oil and gas leasing contrary to multiple use: The experience of cooperative effort between the oil and gas industry and the Forest Service has demonstrated that there is no incompatibility between oil and gas exploration and development and the wilderness environment. Therefore, there is no justification for placing any time limit on oil and gas leasing and resultant activities. To accomplish this change, the following amendments should be made in section 4(d)(2): (*a*) commencing on line 15, page 10, delete the words "until midnight December 31, 1973", and (*b*), commencing on line 12, page 12, delete the sentence, "Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1974, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act and all amendments thereto."

(*b*) Statement of policy: to place the entire bill in proper context, we recommend that section 2(a) be deleted in its entirety and that the following language from Committee Print 23, which was the subcommittee amendment to H.R. 776, 87th Congress, be inserted in lieu thereof:

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2(a). In order to assure that—

(1) there are no unnecessary or unjustifiably extensive withdrawals, reservations, restrictions, or changes in use designations or classifications of the public lands and shelf land of the United States; and that

(2) such withdrawals, reservations, restrictions, and use designations or classifications as are made provide for the use of each area in the national interest; and that

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(3) the acquisition, occupancy, use, and exploration of lands and the development and exploitation of the resources thereof in accordance with the public land laws of the United States are not unduly limited; and that

(4) the public lands of the United States are managed generally in accordance with the principles of multiple use unless otherwise specifically authorized by law; and that

(5) an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States, its territories, and possessions leaving no lands reserved and protected in their natural condition.

It is hereby declared to be the national policy that Congress shall provide more precise guidelines for and supervision over the use and disposition of the public lands and resources of the United States, thereby securing for the American people of present and future generations maximum beneficial use of such lands and resources including an enduring resource of wilderness.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Cline.

Are there any questions from the committee?

Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Cline, you or your organization do not have any serious objection, I assume, to the management of the public lands being presently conducted by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, do you?

Mr. CLINE. We have been able to live very well together with the Forest Service.

Mr. DUNCAN. Then really your reference to the old *Newhall* case in 1875 that the public land policy of the Government is to dispose of public lands is a little out of date, is it not?

Mr. CLINE. That citation is out of date with reference to the fact, but it certainly is in date with reference to the responsibility of Congress as trustee for the people.

Mr. DUNCAN. Yes, but the Government trusteeship does not now involve a determined effort to dispose of the public lands, as was the case back in the 1800's.

Mr. CLINE. I would agree, Mr. Duncan, that the latest expression, perhaps, of Congress on this point is found in the Multiple Use Act of 1960.

Mr. DUNCAN. And one of the purposes of the Land Study Commission now proposed and in front of the Congress of the United States, Mr. Aspinall's bill, will be to reexamine and restate what the policy of the Federal Government should be with reference to these public lands. I just wanted to point out, while there is lots of language to this effect still on the books, I do not think it is our policy any longer.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I gather, Mr. Cline, you favor H.R. 9162, provided it is amended in certain respects: is that correct?

Mr. CLINE. That is correct, Mr. Westland, with the two major changes we suggest. With those changes we would be in support of H.R. 9162.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is all.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. What is your position on group one of the bills?

Mr. CLINE. That it was unnecessarily damaging to the national interest, referring to the single use for wilderness purposes.

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Mr. WHITE. You feel there is no land that should be put to the single use of wilderness?

Mr. CLINE. I think there can be some lands put to this single use. However, we now get back to the basic principle of multiple use which means, primarily, that whenever land can be used compatibly for several purposes, it should be done. And the burden is on those who claim it is useful only for a single purpose. They must show that other uses are incompatible and that their single use they propose is the highest use and in the national interest.

Mr. WHITE. I agree with you in your last statement. The point I am trying to make is so many people say that multiple use gives the connotation of something in opposition to recreation and wilderness, and I think it should be definitely stated that multiple use not only includes the uses that normally are thought of with public lands with respect to grazing, mining, and those other uses, but also that recreation and wilderness are included in multiple use.

Mr. CLINE. I would agree, Mr. White. We are using the term "multiple use" in this sense. We are talking about compatible multiple use.

Mr. WHITE. On the same piece of land?

Mr. CLINE. On the same piece of land.

Mr. WHITE. In every instance?

Mr. CLINE. Not in every square foot in every instance. However, I listened here throughout yesterday's hearing and I heard no one testify while he was in the wilderness he suddenly came upon an oil derrick or a crew exploring for oil that somehow shattered his wilderness experience. I have yet to hear this.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Cline, one of the major differences between H.R. 9162 and H.R. 9070 pertains to the administration of the national park and wildlife game refuge during the review period. Do these provisions enter into your preference for H.R. 9162?

Mr. CLINE. We believe so. H.R. 9070, to us, is an impractical recognition of the opportunity to explore and develop our natural resources. We think it is but an illusory idea that in a practical way we can engage in the exploration for and production of oil and gas, for instance.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness, or group of witnesses, will be for the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. Mr. George Jackson for the Colorado division, and Clayton A. Prosper for the Wyoming division, and Mr. Curtis B. James, president of the Colorado division.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, we also have with us Mr. George Gibson, who is representing the Pikes Peak chapter in Colorado Springs, who would like to make a statement. We have Mr. Ed Huntington, president of the Front Range chapter, Jefferson County. We have Mr. Paul E. Doyle, past president of the Aurora sportsmen's chapter, and Mr. Frank Norton of the Arapaho chapter from Arapaho County, who would like to present statements.

Mr. George S. Jackson will talk for the Colorado division, and we have the statements of others who could not be here to submit for the record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record after the statements are given by those who are here.

You may proceed, Mr. Jackson.

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STATEMENT OF GEORGE F. JACKSON, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., COLORADO DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. JACKSON. I am George F. Jackson of Colorado Springs, Colo. As a member of their executive committee, I am today representing the Colorado division of the Izaak Walton League of America.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee and express the division's position with respect to the various wilderness bills which you are considering.

There is no need, Mr. Chairman, to reiterate the position of the Izaak Walton League as to the need for protecting and preserving wilderness as part of America's total land management pattern, nor to the need for a good wilderness bill to accomplish that objective. Your committee has heard us many times before. We support wilderness preservation and we know that good wilderness legislation is essential to accomplish this.

Consequently, we will make this presentation very brief and to the specific bills that are before you.

It is significant that all the bills are identical in stated purpose and are forthright in expressing the importance of wilderness and the need for protecting and preserving wilderness in our national parks, monuments, wildlife areas, and national forests. We interpret this to mean that all the sponsors are agreed on this primary goal. We agree with it.

The several bills that have been presented do, however, vary on two principal points.

The first of these has to do with the national forest areas which would become part of the wilderness system at the time the act becomes effective and covers fully these areas by the protective provisions of the bill.

Senate bill 4 provides that wilderness, wild, canoe, and primitive areas shall be protected immediately, with the promise that subsequent to final inclusion in the system primitive areas would be subject to veto by the Congress.

All the other bills provide that primitive areas would not be included immediately but subsequently might be included upon the recommendation of the President and positive action by Congress.

Mr. Chairman, the national forest areas covered by the bills are not so numerous or so extensive that they should not all be given protection immediately, with provisions that primitive areas be subject to exclusion later and returned to regular national forest uses when Congress so determines.

We prefer S. 4 in this respect. However, we do recognize the constitutional authority of Congress to determine the uses and disposal of public lands, and we recognize the legislative-executive question involved.

More important, Mr. Chairman, is the protection which Congress will give to the areas which it establishes to carry out the purposes of the act.

In our opinion, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 9070 or H.R. 9520 provide the needed protection against mining and water development which are the greatest hazards to wilderness, and at the same time for such non-wilderness-type resource uses when the President determines

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that such is more in the total public interest. We believe that this is sound and consistent with the purposes of the act. While H.R. 9162 is satisfactory with respect to water development, we question the desirability of its provisions as to mining.

We appreciate that H.R. 9162 provides that after a 10-year period the mining laws would become inoperative on national park wilderness. This sounds reasonable, and we are sure is intended to be reasonable, but in principle it actually provides the means whereby in 10 years there would be no such wilderness as stated to be a need of the people and the purpose for which such legislation would be enacted.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we earnestly hope that the committee will favorably consider H.R. 9070, H.R. 9520, or amend H.R. 9162 so as to provide that the wilderness Congress does establish by law will be protected so as to preserve it as wilderness.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Trosper, will you give your testimony at this time.

STATEMENT OF CLAYTON A. TROSPER, PRESIDENT, WYOMING DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, CHEYENNE, WYO.

Mr. TROSPER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Clayton Trosper, president of the Wyoming Division of the Izaak Walton League of America. Our Wyoming division has a membership of approximately 500, in 9 chapters throughout our State. The league is a national, nonprofit society of citizens dedicated to the conservation and wise use of America's natural resources heritage—its soil, woods, waters, wildlife, and the opportunity for wholesome outdoor recreation. We appreciate the committee scheduling one of its three field hearings here on the wilderness legislation now before Congress, and the opportunity it thus affords us to appear in support of certain wilderness legislation. Our interest in Wyoming in wilderness preservation stems from the fact that we have in our State lands lying within two national parks and four national forests, presently designated as wilderness, which unquestionably contain some of the most unique and primitive scenic areas in our country. Our Wyoming division has on several occasions during recent years, passed resolutions urging Congress and the Federal Government to take positive action and to establish a national policy which will provide for the recognition and management of these valuable areas as true wilderness and for their protection and preservation for present and future generations of our people to enjoy.

Since the wilderness lands in the national parks are already under restricted uses as compared with those of national forests, our concern at this time is mainly with respect to the so-called wilderness and primitive areas of our national forests. We now have four of each in Wyoming; we have a total of 2,355,000 acres of these areas, or 25 percent, in our 9,142,000 acres of national forests in Wyoming.

Years ago, the Forest Service, very wisely we believe, set aside these primitive areas and has administered them as wilderness ever since. As studies and recommendations have warranted, the Secretary of Agriculture has raised four of them to wilderness status. There has

been little opposition within our State. For the most part these areas are high mountain, back country, mostly of alpine meadow and rocky crag. The timber, for the most part, is of low value and inaccessible. Mining activity has been for the most part nonexistent. There is only one small area where mining development is now being carried on.

Livestock grazing is not important in these areas, largely because of their rough character and inaccessibility. Big game animals and other wildlife are, on the other hand, in abundance. These areas comprise most valued hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses. Visitor use of these eight wilderness areas in our State during the past year, according to U.S. Forest Service records, amounted to over 50,000 persons and 250,000 visitor-days, either by back packing or use of saddle and pack horse. The numbers are increasing each year at a significant rate.

Mr. Chairman, in the past our division has testified before this and other congressional committees in favor of wilderness legislation and we have generally approved the provisions of S. 4, the bill which, in essentially the same form, has already passed the Senate twice.

We recognize that there are strong differences of opinion among the public and the several groups of resource users of national forest lands, which extends to the uses of the areas now in wilderness classification. We are not against granting concessions in our point of view as a Wyoming group, to meet some of the objections of opponents of earlier wilderness legislation. We would like to respectfully point out to this committee that a number of important concessions have already been made by those groups which have supported this legislation. This is why we are sincerely interested in the more recent bills, such as H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9162 and their similar companion bills, which we understand are the more immediate concern of this committee.

In studying these two groups of bills (the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposals and the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett proposals) we are impressed with the number of provisions in each group which generally agree with those in the other group, as well as with many of the provisions of S. 4.

Since H.R. 9162, by Representative Dingell, is the more recently introduced compromise bill and contains some of the provisions of the amended H.R. 776 of the 87th Congress, I shall direct most of my remarks toward H.R. 9162 for your consideration.

There are a few significant changes in H.R. 9162 which, if incorporated in amendments, would make it an acceptable bill to our division. In the interest of time I shall only briefly discuss these. A few suggestions for minor changes will be transmitted to your committee at a later time.

(1) On bringing national forest "primitive" areas into wilderness system. Even though we still prefer bringing these areas into wilderness system immediately, as provided in S. 4, we are willing to go along with the provisions in H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9162 which provide for their review, recommendations for their permanent inclusion by the President, which becomes effective only if Congress does not approve. If Congress now is willing to adopt a positive wilderness preservation policy many of the present "primitive" areas may de-

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servedly stand a good chance of being taken into the wilderness system. We have been concerned that the strong opposition to the idea of a wilderness system which has been evident for many years, may continue to operate effectively against these "primitive" areas.

(2) On the matter of protection of "primitive" areas during the time they are being studied for inclusion into the wilderness system, we would favor taking adequate time to study and classify these "primitive" areas, at least 5 years, and preferably not over 10. But we strongly urge that maximum protection be given to these areas during the time of this study in order that uses which may be allowed now under present laws and regulations would not destroy their wilderness character, thus preventing their final inclusion.

(3) On mining and water development. Mr. Chairman, in studying H.R. 9162, we find the proposal under (D) (2), pages 10, 11, and 12 of this bill, which continues all existing mining and mineral leasing laws for 10 years, is the object of our greatest concern in this bill. We feel that mining, water, and power developments constitute the greatest threats to the existence of the wilderness areas in their primitive form. We cannot conceive how these developments could be allowed to continue in any presently designated wilderness area and that we would still have wilderness. Any more than we could have commercial developments in the national parks and that we still could have national parks as we have them in our country today, such developments in a wilderness area are justified only in case of a national emergency and we feel there is no national emergency today which justifies any such developments in these wilderness areas hold that wilderness values in these areas, in normal times, should take precedence over commercial values. We urge the deletion of this section of the bill and the substitution therefore of a provision for allowing any activity including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment, and that surveys shall be made by the respective government departments from time to time to determine mineral values, if any, that may be present and that the results of such surveys be made available to the public, to the President, and to Congress.

The provisions in H.R. 9162, which protects against water development, authorize the President to permit the same, under certain conditions, if satisfactory. We suggest that they be combined with the foregoing suggested changes in the mining and exploration for oil and gas provisions as I suggested.

While little interest has been centered on the wild and wilderness areas of the national parks, we strongly recommend section 3(c) of H.R. 9162, which directs the Secretary of the Interior, within 10 years, to review the roadless portions, comprising 5,000 acres or more of parks, monuments, and other units of the national park system and such portions of the wildlife refuges and game ranges as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness.

With the exception of the major changes I have indicated our division goes along with the other special provisions as mentioned in Section 4 of H.R. 9162 and generally with provisions of section 5 pertaining to wilderness areas.

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With the foregoing suggested change our Wyoming division of the Izaak Walton League will give our support to the enactment of H.R. 9162.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Now, Mr. Doyle.

STATEMENT OF PAUL E. DOYLE, PAST PRESIDENT, AURORA SPORTSMEN'S CHAPTER, AURORA, COLO., IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Paul E. Doyle, representing the Aurora Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America.

The Aurora Chapter, composed of 290 conservationists and sportsmen, is privileged to present a statement in support of the proposal to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.

The position and actions of the Izaak Walton League of America, with regard to conservation and preservation of our natural resources are well known to this committee and, therefore, require no amplification in relation to the proposed National Wilderness Preservation System.

The members of the Aurora Chapter firmly believe that an increasing population, with its attendant expansion in all areas, requires the immediate action by the Congress to secure, for the American people of present and future generations, the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness—for their use, enjoyment, and preservation in such a way as to leave them unimpaired for the use and enjoyment of those yet to be born.

We recognize that the Congress is interested in hearing all issues with regard to such a system. In the final analysis, however, the action of the Congress will surely result in a National Wilderness Preservation System that benefits all of the people. Whatever immediate and individual problems that may exist should not be solved at a loss to future generations and whose welfare in these regards must depend upon the wisdom and concern of those who preceded them.

We support generally the provisions of H.R. 9162, as modified by the recommendations made by Mr. George F. Jackson, Colorado division, Izaak Walton League of America, and contained in a statement presented earlier in this hearing to this committee.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Now Mr. Norton.

STATEMENT OF FRANK NORTON, LITTLETON, COLO., ON BEHALF OF THE ARAPAHOE CHAPTER OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Frank Norton speaking on behalf of the Arapahoe Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, of Littleton, Colo., of which I am president.

The Izaak Walton League urges passage by Congress of a wilderness bill to preserve for all Americans, present and future generations, of federally owned areas to be designated by appropriate executive review and affirmative action of Congress, as wilderness areas

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to be administered for the use and enjoyment of all Americans in a manner to leave them unspoiled and in a natural state for continued and future use, their enjoyment, and the preservation of their wilderness character.

The Izaak Walton League of America, founded in 1922, is a national nonpartisan not-for-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of America's soil, woods, waters, and wildlife and anxious to help increase opportunities for outdoor recreation and to safeguard public health and foster the wise use of all natural resources.

We believe that all Americans, regardless of age, creed, color, or sex, fundamentally believe in these aspirations and join us in a natural desire to see more affirmative action taken very soon by the Congress to provide for the preservation of wilderness areas before the encroachment of economic development, which has been so rapid in America as to amaze the world, should destroy forever the opportunity this generation has to preserve small islands of unspoiled recreational areas for their spiritual values, the serenity, and drama of nature where the noises of civilization may be left behind and the music of the wilderness can be heard, sensed, and felt.

Through all history, and perhaps it will always be, that some individuals, or companies, or associations, have sought to profit through their aggressive use or development of nature's resources for their own gain. Some groups seek to do so but call themselves conservationists which they are not. Sometimes these efforts have contributed indirectly to the economic advancement of others and we do not oppose; indeed we endorse, multiple use of forests and lands where these are properly balanced and controlled. But it is clear that the present greatly accelerated use of U.S. public lands will make the preservation of true wilderness areas impossible in a relatively few years unless affirmative action is taken now by Congress.

The Senate has passed a wilderness bill, S. 4, and the House has considered various wilderness bills for several years. We feel that a good wilderness bill can be constructed from the several bills now before the committee. While we have specific ideas as to preferred provisions, we would welcome passage of the Dingell bill for example, though it would be improved by adoption of some features of other bills such as the Saylor or Cohelan bills. Rather than suggest detailed wording, we urge positive congressional action to pass a basic wilderness protection bill with reasonable provisions for the establishment and preservation of wilderness areas within the present framework of Federal administrative agencies.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Now Mr. Gibson.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. GIBSON, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., REPRESENTING THE PIKES PEAK COUNCIL, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am George M. Gibson, and represent the Pikes Peak Council, Izaak Walton League. I agree wholeheartedly with the position of the league and of its State division on the matter of the wilderness bills. I do not regard it desirable

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to restate the position. I do wish to address my remarks to the necessity of the wilderness legislation, especially from the standpoint of the young of the Nation.

I have devoted a great deal of my time since 1943 to the work of the Boy Scouts of America as a leader in its local units, as a member of the executive board of the Pikes Peak Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, and as a member of the regional board of Region VIII, BSA, composed of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Indiana. I have been on many hikes and high adventure trips of our local Scouts, quite a few of which have been in the area dealt with in the bills, and many of which entailed back packs of approximately 30 pounds weight. I also, during the same time, have been secretary of the Sunday school of my church. I believe I have the qualifications to express the opinions set forth herein.

I believe that the primary place in which to rear fine young men and women is in the home, and the primary duty rests on the parents. I know, however, that often the ideal conditions do not exist. I also believe that the character-building organizations, such as the church, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the like, play a vital role in the upbringing of our youth. I have noted that boys who were subjected to the influences of their church and scouting just do not go wrong. They are not police problems.

The chief part of scouting is outing—that is, camping out, hiking, and outdoor activities. These activities are best carried out in roadless and uncommercialized areas. This is particularly important for the teenage youth, for here he is not subjected to the attention of the curious who might be on the road, and is not tempted to show off before them. I, therefore, deem it highly important that there be wilderness areas, preserved, as nearly as possible, in their original condition, and I strongly urge the passage of a good wilderness bill designed to achieve the preservation of these areas.

I also believe that the present "primitive" areas should be included, and devices made to include other areas from time to time. We are a growing nation, and the areas suitable for wilderness purposes are continually shrinking.

It has been said that wilderness areas are only for a few. This, I know, is not true. I saw approximately 400 people on top of Long's Peak on a Saturday in August of 1959. On about 10 or 12 of the Scout trips that I lead, there were about 30 persons along. I belong to the Colorado Mountain Club, Pikes Peak group. Of late years, since my boys have graduated from college, I have climbed with the club. For example, in July of 1963, when we climbed Blanca, there were around 14 in our group and 20 young men and women from the junior section of the Denver group of the Colorado Mountain Club. This trip entailed a back pack of 6 miles, and an altitude gain of 3,500 feet to camp. The Mountain Club maintains registers on top of our high mountains. These registers show the use of our rugged mountain terrain.

The legislation is needed, and would be extremely useful.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Now, Mr. Huntington.

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STATEMENT OF EDWIN E. HUNTINGTON, DENVER, COLO., REPRESENTING THE FRONT RANGE CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Ed Huntington and I am speaking as president of the Front Range Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America.

The need for passage of H.R. 9162 or a similar bill is imperative. Wilderness, wild and primitive area status has been maintained by a precarious use of a directive or directives. In 1929 on July 12, R. W. Dunlap, who was Acting Secretary of Agriculture, issued directive regulation No. L-20. This regulation was included in the Forest Service Manual, under the title of "Experimental Forests and Ranges, Natural Areas and Primitive Areas," and included the authority to establish primitive areas.

The Federal Register was not published prior to 1936. However, in that issue (1 F.R. 1259, etc.) all national forest rules and regulations then in effect were published. These superseded all previous regulations for such purposes. This was the beginning of the wilderness system for all practical purposes.

Regulations U1, U2, and U4 were issued under Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace on September 19, 1936, and were published on September 20, 1939, in 4 F.R. 3995 and L-20 was no longer the regulation governing primitive areas.

Regulation U1 established wilderness areas and the guidelines for their administration. The status of wild area was established under regulation U2. The experimental forests and natural areas in the old L-20 regulation were covered by Regulation U4.

This group of regulations was amended November 10, 1955 (20 F.R. 8422-8423); however, it was overlooked in the 1957 supplement of the Code of Federal Regulations. Regulation U1 was further amended June 3, 1963, and regulation U2a was added. See Federal Register June 7, 1963, page 5617.

In one amendment which remained in effect for a considerable time, the authority to change the boundaries of wilderness areas was given to the forest supervisor to use at his own discretion without public hearings. This may be found in the Code of Federal Regulations 36.251.20.

The purpose of the foregoing history is to emphasize that under the Department regulation system now controlling these areas, the following problems occur:

1. Professionally or technically trained men are forced to be public land administrators.

2. Easily and often changed regulations are pressure points for erosion, not only of land and its resources but also the moral fiber of the men who must enforce them.

3. The idea of wilderness is a past condition being projected into future use, which needs the consideration of a thoroughly representative group rather than an appointed or elected person.

The Federal agencies who have administered these primitive, wilderness and wild areas reserve our praise for their efforts. However, the increasing pressures for recreation, timber, grazing, water, minerals, and in general, any wealth producing advantage, directly

fall on the administering person. An obvious conclusion is drawn—administrative legislation is used to establish the wilderness system.

The amount of land to be included in this system has been attacked and large cuts in area have been requested. Let's examine some existing conditions. Formerly, it was thought that wilderness areas should allow as much as 5 acres per person per day of use. Later on a more realistic 3 acres per person per day was determined. This is equal to six average building sites, obviously not too large an area. In one section of Oregon, the use has reached the density of four-tenths acre per person per day and California has an area with one-half acre per person per day. On the Rawah wild area in Colorado, use has created a new recreation slum in places. All of this gives a real sense of togetherness in the wilderness. These are existing conditions today in some areas of these wide-open Western States. The closer people live or play or work together, the sooner undesirable conditions develop. If too little area is set aside, the undesirable conditions that already exist may be the pattern from now on. The 14 million acres that are under primitive, wilderness and wild area status today represent nine-tenths the area of West Virginia and can provide no more usable surface than about the same area. Imagine all the hikers, campers, rockhounds, nature study groups, pack trips, and photographers using that area on a Fourth of July weekend.

What constitutes a wilderness area? A roadless area where the evidence of man soon disappears? (5,000 acres of lake meets this requirement.) An area not covered by harvestable timber in sufficient quantity to be profitable? (The Great Plains meet this requirement.) Easily accessible? (Any 10,000-foot peak will stop most sea level people within half a mile of their car.) Not mineralized with economic minerals? (Silica is a principle ingredient in glass. Glass is an ever-increasing building component and silica is the most common and widespread mineral of this earth.)

I believe that this bill H.R. 9162 should as near as possible, define in firm words—wilderness.

We are the most progressive people that have ever formed a society and government. We build our future today and realize we had a past only after it is 50 or 100 years old. With the wilderness, we can project it indefinitely into the future.

We endorse the intent and purpose of H.R. 9162 offered by the Honorable Mr. Dingell of Michigan to legislate a wilderness system and we urge that the committee consider carefully and fully the positive recommendations made to assure that the intent and purpose of the legislation is carried out.

Mr. BARING. The statements of Edna Hill, Dale Luke, and Harry G. Sims will be made a part of the record at this point.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF DALE T. LUKE, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Public Lands Subcommittee, as a native of western Colorado it gives me great satisfaction to see the wonderful interest now being manifest in the subject of wilderness. This satisfaction is heightened by the fact that as the various facets of wilderness are studied it becomes more apparent that the proponents and the opponents of wilder-

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ness legislation are surprised to find that there are more points of agreement than of difference. "Wilderness is an integral part of our American heritage. Our Nation was born in wilderness, and from it we took land and materials to build our country. The freedom of wild lands, their great open spaces, and their grandeur are interwoven in our history, art, and literature, and have strongly influenced the shaping of our national character," says Richard E. M. Ardle, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, and he adds, "Wilderness is irreplaceable and must not all be lost."

Therefore as a national director of our Nation's leading conservation organization, the Izaak Walton League of America, I wish to reaffirm our support for the passage of legislation that will preserve for generations yet unborn this priceless heritage. I urge that the wilderness bill be so strengthened that present primitive areas shall also be preserved in status quo until Congress may determine their values as recreational, scientific, educational, and/or historical.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HARRY G. SIMS, DENVER, COLO.

I would like to have this statement recorded as part of the hearing on the wilderness bill held in Denver, January 10 and 11.

For the record I am in favor of a wilderness bill being passed in this session of Congress. I favor the Cohelan bill. I feel that the following should be included in any bill that is passed.

Protection of the primitive areas: Providing for review by Secretary of Agriculture and recommendations by the President. With a time limit set for Congress to take positive action.

Mining: As proposed in the Saylor bill under special provisions, paragraph 2, page 15.

I have had the pleasure (and will treasure my experience as long as I live) of spending time in the wilderness and can truthfully say, I have never felt as close to God at anytime or anyplace as in the wilderness.

It has been said that only the wealthy and healthy can enjoy the wilderness, this is untrue as I am neither. I have worked for a salary the better part of my life and have made a number of trips in the wilderness.

I would hate to think that future generations will not have the opportunity to enjoy the things out of doors that it has been my privilege to enjoy and cherish.

Therefore, before it is too late, save this small part of our great country for future generations.

STATEMENT OF EDNA H. HILL, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. Chairman, I am Edna H. Hill, president of the Blue Spruce Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, Metropolitan Denver, Colo.

Our chapter unqualifiedly endorse the principle of establishing wilderness areas which will be held inviolate in their primitive state for the benefit of future generations of the American people.

We are unalterably opposed to exploitation of these areas for the personal advantage of special interests or individuals.

In addition, we feel that the economic advantages occurring to the people of Colorado in dollar volume through big game hunting and fishing fees plus the money spent in motels, hotels, and restaurants, plus the heavy tourist trade engendered equals or exceeds that which certain companies and/or individuals seek to garner for themselves. We think the Congress should be governed by what is best for the greatest number of citizens rather than a few.

We feel that a good wilderness bill can be constructed from the several bills now before the committee. While we have specific ideas as to preferred provisions, we would welcome passage of the Dingell bill, for example, and we feel that it could be improved by adoption of some features of other bills such as the Cohelan bill. We urge positive congressional action to pass a wilderness protection bill with reasonable provisions for the establishment and preservation of wilderness areas within the present framework of Federal administrative agencies.

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Mr. BARING. Are there any questions from the committee?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Trosper, I listened with interest to your statement about the incompatibility of mining inventory and exploration. As you represent the Izaak Walton League and knowing your background, I would like you to tell me why hunting is compatible with wilderness.

Mr. TROSPER. Hunting does nothing, sir, that I can understand to destroy the beauty of the country itself, nothing like mining, lumbering.

Mr. WHITE. You mean the elk standing on the ridge, his majesty struck down by a 30.06 through his heart, does not destroy the beauty of that animal?

Mr. TROSPER. I am talking about the wilderness area, but not the inhabitanta.

Mr. WHITE. I am talking about the wilderness concept, whether we destroy a tree, a mineral, or the majesty of an elk.

Mr. TROSPER. I can only say, Mr. White, to some extent game animals have to be managed like anything else.

Mr. WHITE. So does mining, lumbering, and all the other things that exist in the wilderness.

Mr. TROSPER. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. I want you to reconcile if you can, the question of compatibility of wilderness with hunting. If you cannot, that is all right.

Mr. TROSPER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. WHITE. I will give you a chance to answer if you want to.

Mr. TROSPER. I just cannot feel the destroying, the tearing up of some of the mining areas and lumbering areas I have seen, sir—it is absolutely unbelievable; it looks like it had been through the war. You do not have to go far from here to experience this. Certainly it is detrimental to the wilderness area.

Mr. WHITE. I agree with you there have been abuses in the past. But you still have not answered my question.

Mr. TROSPER. I am sorry. I do not understand the question. Will you repeat it?

Mr. WHITE. I asked how hunting is compatible with the concept of wilderness preservation when we allow the trees to fall over from disease or fire, when we allow everything to revert back to its natural state. Why is it possible for human beings to go into the area and kill the game?

Mr. TROSPER. I can appreciate your point of view, sir. I just had not looked at it in that manner. I had not approached it that way, sir.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Trosper, where do you live in Wyoming?

Mr. TROSPER. Cheyenne, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. What is your occupation?

Mr. TROSPER. I am an insurance agent. I was raised on a ranch, though.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Jackson, where do you live?

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Mr. JACKSON. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mr. SAYLOR. What business are you in?

Mr. JACKSON. The trucking business.

Mr. SAYLOR. And Mr. James, where do you live?

Mr. JAMES. I am Curtis James from Lakewood, Colo., in the wholesale plumbing and heating business.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is all.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Trosper, I think you are mixed up in one part of your statement. You do not have your pages numbered, but on what would be page 4, under section 1, you say:

> We are willing to go along with the provisions in 9070 and 9102 which provide for their review, recommendation for permanent inclusion by the President, which becomes effective only if Congress does not approve.

It is my understanding that the Secretary of Agriculture in the primitive areas would make a recommendation to the President whether or not any primitive areas should be declared a wilderness area or any part of it. The President would make those recommendations he saw fit to the Congress, but they would not become a wilderness area unless Congress enacted legislation to that effect.

I think you had better check your statement. You may be a little off on that one. You had better read the bill again. That is my only suggestion, Mr. Trosper.

Mr. TROSPER. Thank you.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is all.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We appreciate your testimony.

Without objection, the statement of Oren V. Shaw of Colorado Springs, the statement of Leslie Cornforth of Colorado Springs, and the statement of Louis A. Cherbeneau of Denver will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF OREN V. SHAW, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

I wish to express my enthusiastic support for H.R. 9070, known as the wilderness bill as proposed by Hon. John P. Saylor, of Pennsylvania. After much study of proposed wilderness legislation, I am convinced that this bill will effectively set forth an adequate policy to protect a sufficient amount of wilderness area for our people. This bill does not adversely affect the rights of any of our citizens. I have lived among some of our wilderness areas for many years and I know their values. I have seen in Europe, the results in nations who have not preserved any wilderness areas, a depressing experience. We must set aside and protect an adequate amount of our existing wilderness areas before it is too late. Once destroyed, they cannot be reconstituted. The doctrine of multiple use applies to much of our Federal land, but a wilderness area cannot exist if multiple use is applied to it. Wilderness areas should be exempt from multiple use. I own as much Federal land proposed for wilderness areas as any miner, stockman, lumberman, or oil prospector. I appeal for congressional support of the wishes of the great multitude of citizens who like myself have a share in the ownership of these Federal lands, and who want real wilderness area protection. I am convinced that a great majority of our people favor H.R. 9070.

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STATEMENT OF LESLIE CORNFORTH, DIRECTOR, JIMMY'S CAMP SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

It's my deep concern that I urge prompt action and passage of this wilderness preservation bill, H.R. 9070.

In fact I feel that this bill is in the interest of all the people in the United States, present and the ones to come.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS A. CHERBENEAU, DENVER, COLO.

I was born in Congressman Wayne Aspinall's district in Ouray County, Colo., and grew up in that area, but since finishing college in 1931 I have lived in Denver. Consequently, I am not a constituent of Mr. Aspinall's, but I am a native of the Western Slope who has learned that there are many sound viewpoints not identical with the opinions of some of the prominent citizens of western Colorado. While some of the influential people of that part of the State are opposed to any kind of wilderness preservation system legislation, there are others who are opposed only to particular bills introduced to date, and there are others who are unequivocally supporters of the principle of wilderness preservation. I believe that the voices of all should be listened to with attention and openmindedness.

My father spent all but a few of his 72 years in Ouray County. Much of that time was spent in the San Juan and the San Miguel Mountains. He loved those mountains, because of their beauty and wilderness, and he enjoyed the solitude of the primitive lands. He taught me to appreciate the wonders of nature and to be dedicated to the principle of preserving our wild lands. This is why I want to go on record in support of legislation which truly protects our heritage of wilderness for the generations to come.

I do not have a son, but I want my grandson to be able to experience wilderness, to learn to survive in the primitive outdoor environment, to feel the re-creation that his forebears also found in the wild lands. I hope he will be able to look back on my generation and say, "Thank you for having the insight and the foresight to construct a wilderness preservation system," just as I look back and say, "Thank you," to the men who conserved the lands which are now in our national parks, national forests, and national monuments.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Richard D. Lamm, representing the Young Democrats of Denver.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD D. LAMM, DENVER, COLO., REPRESENTING THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF DENVER

Mr. LAMM. Mr. Chairman, before I start my formal statement, I wonder if I might tell you a little bit about the house my wife and I just bought. It is a small house, but a nice house. It has a multiplicity of uses, the kitchen, the bedroom, the living room, and other rooms. We have found in trying to administer a multiple-use house we cannot put every single room to every single purpose.

My name is Richard D. Lamm and I am representing the Young Democrats of Denver in urging that a strong wilderness bill be passed during this session of Congress.

I would like to read to you a resolution which was unanimously passed at our last general meeting:

Resolved, The Young Democrats of Denver hereby urge the speedy adoption of a strong wilderness bill to protect the fast disappearing outdoor recreational areas of this country.

We urge this bill as another in a long line of conservation measures which history has proven so important not only to the recreational needs of a country of fast increasing population, but also to the long-range economic interests of this Nation.

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To Colorado, as to the Nation as a whole, conservation is good economics. Colorado scenery is a product which can be resold year after year, and thus is a perfect product if it is protected. But these areas must not merely be measured with the golden thumb of economics; they are important for the recreational, educational, scientific, and historical uses of the American people.

We urge a strong wilderness bill to protect these irreplaceable natural resources.

I believe my most effective contribution to this hearing would be to attempt to refute the often expressed notion that this is a bill conceived and supported by a small minority of wilderness zealots. I submit to you that this is not the case. There are many of us supporting the wilderness bill who have never had a knapsack on our backs, and prefer the more sedentary forms of recreation. But we too strongly support the wilderness bill. We support this bill because we believe that wilderness has an inherent value of its own, and that this valuable resource is worth preserving.

Like so many other areas of our advancing civilization we feel wilderness needs a legislative sanction to exist. We no longer have an inexhaustible supply; we have, in fact, a rapidly dwindling supply. One hundred years ago, anyone proposing to legislatively set aside wilderness would have been risking a sanity trial. But legislation is required today in many places which it was not required then. One hundred years ago no pollution legislation was needed; a family had only to remember not to put the outhouse too close to the well.

One hundred years ago airspace was absolutely unlimited and uncontested and required no legislation.

One hundred years ago wildlife seemed inexhaustible in supply and no legislation was thought needed to protect it.

One hundred years ago the entire country was a "national park" and no legislation was thought needed to preserve it.

Today advancing civilization has necessitated thorough and complex legislation in all these areas.

Civilization imposes upon us the necessity of meeting and solving many problems which were heretofore unprecedented; but which must be anticipated and solved. When this country had 10 million people and was almost entirely wilderness the problem was taming the wilderness. But today is 1964 and we have 190 million people and 11,000 new Americans are born every day.

We must decide whether or not we want wilderness, and if we do we must give it legislative sanction. I submit to you that we do want and need wilderness conservation. I submit that we need strong wilderness legislation. It would be a Phyrric victory to pass legislation without an immediate cutoff of activities in these areas which are inconsistent with the wilderness designation. To allow a 10-year race to exploit the resources in the wilderness areas would be to pass legislation which will place slag heaps and pockmarks into perpetuity.

We are a rich country and we can afford to set aside a small part of the public domain for this important purpose.

Thank you.

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Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. DUNCAN. I think it is a pretty good statement, but when I was your age we lived in a multiple-purpose type house that had only one room.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. No questions.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Lamm. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. LAMM. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is John G. Holzwarth, public relations chairman, Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association, Grand Lake, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. HOLZWARTH, PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRMAN, COLORADO DUDE & GUEST RANCH ASSOCIATION, GRAND LAKE, COLO.

Mr. HOLZWARTH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, before I start, I would like to say I am probably a criminal among this group of people. I am one of the owners in a national park.

I am John G. Holzwarth of Grand Lake, Colo. My ranch is situated partly in and partly outside of Rocky Mountain National Park, with the boundary line running through my property, which is also adjacent to Arapaho National Forest. I represent the committee on public relations of the Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association and am the operator of Neversummer Ranch, where we have extensive business in trailriding, packing, and camping. I've been an outfitter and packer in that area for 45 years.

Yes, I firmly believe that certain lands should be set aside for the pleasure of the public and of our children and children's children. First, though, I'd like to give some facts and viewpoints as an owner and operator of lands within the boundaries of a national park, which is, of course, one type of preserved wilderness area. My comments, incidentally will necessarily refer to national parks because my particular situation is involved with the Park Service, but in general my opinions would also apply to other Government-owned lands. I should add, too, that I have friendly personal relations with Park Service personnel, and admiration for these friends. My criticisms are against policies formulated far from any particular national park.

What comes to my mind first is that the present trends in the wilderness problem are being set to please certain selected segments of population, such as various pressure groups—those concerned with livestock, mineral interests, timber, and general conservation, as well as the Government planners themselves. As to these last, the Government experts should not be free to force their way of thinking on the people and areas involved just because they think they know best. In fact, I firmly believe the people should not allow control to come solely through the President's order, but that wilderness matters should be decided by Congress, after first being endorsed by a committee specializing in recreational planning, with due consideration for the particular area wanted and the future effects on the

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lands and communities around the area in question. Many of these areas can be benefited, but they can also be harmed. The local residents are a minority to be heard, since they are the ones most vitally concerned, and possibly best qualified to make a decision.

Though I believe in preservation of some land in its wild state, I am concerned over the ever-increasing demand by Federal Government to extend its present boundaries in these Government areas. Many of you people here today may not realize that already the Federal Government owns one-third of the land in Colorado, one-third of the State from which no taxes are available. I am one, as I have said, who owns his own property both within and adjacent to Federal boundaries and knows of the pressure toward my removal or the curtailment of my business by the Federal Government through its desire for boundary changes.

What does this expansion policy do to your local communities? There can easily be too much Federal Government with the acquisition of private holdings within their boundaries, as well as the tendency to keep on grasping for more and more acreage hitherto outside the boundaries, thus engulfing more and more private land to become subject in its turn to the land-acquisition program. Owners of these lands have not been asked if they favor such extension but are told that the planning has been done by Government personnel for the preservation of these areas for future benefits. The Park Service (or other agency) fails to recognize the local problems created by such proposed expansion. Losses are in two definite directions. First is the tax loss to the county when the Government owns the land, and second is the loss of local business when choice locations become unavailable for development either for residential use or for business purposes, and established local residents are uprooted. As an example, in the valley where I live, four businesses have been bought out by the Park Service, resulting in the reduction by at least half of the accommodations available to the public in the west section of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Obviously there is even an element of self-defeat in this, for the parks are for the people to enjoy, and yet the Government, by eliminating private business in the park, is making this enjoyable use of the park available to fewer people. Campgrounds are not the answer, though there is increasing demand for them; but the many people who do not want to camp and still want to spend time in the park and can afford to spend some money to do it are also an important part of the vacationing public. In our case, for instance, our guests feel that in a way they, taxpayers, will be discriminated against if, in order to see and enjoy this area for any length of time, they should be forced to camp. Senior citizens, particularly, may not want or be able to camp out. Many types of taxpayers, in fact, don't want to be forced into primitive living in order to take advantage of the natural areas. As to the effect on the community, obviously a small town is hurt when four good businesses shut down and good, civic minded citizens have to leave.

As for tax losses, there are ways to compensate local and country governments for these, at least partially. The U.S. Forest Service returns to the county a portion of its income from timber and other resources of the county. A national park collects an entrance fee,

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but none of this comes back directly to the local area. True, the existence of the park brings people to the area, but the tendency toward rushing them through for only a quick look detracts from the caliber of business in general.

Another problem in communities where parks and wilderness areas exist is the feast-or-famine circumstance. In summer, the country is there for people to enjoy, without the addition of mechanical facilities, but in winter there must be, in snow country, provision for skiing if there is to be any business. Without this resource, a large percentage of residents is forced to have two homes and two businesses in different regions. Small communities on their own cannot finance the installations that skiing demands, and the Government program should include such development with its land purchasing.

When it comes to actual purchase of private land for preservation in Government tracts, there is often an element of deceit involved. The Government agency buying the property apparently wants to be able to say that all lands were sold willingly by the owners and that prices were agreed upon and satisfactory, but this is not always the case, or at least may not be the whole truth. We, and many others like us, have no desire, basically, to sell, but the constant pressure is there, felt, though not explicit; and when we find that the transaction is inevitable, we will probably try to go through with the negotiation peacably, though it will not be voluntary and willing, whatever the published reports have to say about it. Regardless of the price, we will be losers, for we don't want to leave our place. Payments should be generous to compensate somewhat for this intangible loss, this upheaval and exile of established, contented families from their rightful homes. It is not fair for the Government to claim that people are wanting to sell and are grateful for the Government program when it simply isn't true. Also, I believe that in every case where the Government is buying land, and, in one way or another, forcing private owners to sell, a fully publicized hearing should be held, giving the landowners involved complete opportunity to state their viewpoints, each one having been notified individually, well in advance, of the date of the hearing.

Where is the wilderness? Each year I have to penetrate farther and farther into back country to show my people truly natural country. We need these preserved areas for people to enjoy, but the more people there are who want to enjoy them, the less are they truly wilderness. It is forever a dilemma. If there are good roads into them, they are no longer wild country; if there are no roads, many who want to reach the back country and can't, complain that they should be able to—it's theirs as much as anyone else's. However, by its very definition, true wilderness—country really preserved in its natural state—must be available to the comparatively few. Still, it should be there, waiting for any who appreciate it and will make the effort to go to it. The easier it is to reach, the sooner it will cease to be wilderness.

There are many varieties of tax-supported recreation facilities. My taxes help pay for many things in which I have no personal interest, but they are there for others, and for me if I ever want to avail my-

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self of them—parks, lakes, museums, libraries, and so forth, all over the country. The same is true for all the hundred-eighty or ninety million people in this country, but fortunately we don't all want the same things at the same time. National parks, primitive areas, and other kinds of wilderness preservation are for certain types of people. All may use them, but not all want to. Those who would like to enjoy them but can't, for one reason or another, are not being discriminated against if, for instance, the government decides against roads into wilderness spots, in spite of popular pressure for building them, any more than there is discrimination against me when taxes build a monument in an area I can't reach or a library I have no use for. Minorities are entitled to their share in Government-provided facilities, and this is as true for the wilderness lover as for anyone else.

In summary, I would say that we do need preservation of lands for people's pleasure, but that the program should not encroach ruthlessly on private property; that industrial development, such as mining, timber, etc., should at least be limited and carefully controlled; that the economic situation of adjacent communities and counties should be given due consideration; that facilities for winter recreation should be included in snow regions; that access to inner sections of wilderness should not be too easy, but that some sanitary and disposal equipment should be installed, and perhaps fireplaces for cooking—not for the convenience of the people so much as for the preservation of the beauty of the remote country; and that the public should be well informed of all plans of the Government for taking over any regions to be preserved as wilderness, without holding back information or giving out half-truths that are misleading.

In conclusion, I return briefly to the group that I represent here, the Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Association. The points I have made could come from any of our members, for each is concerned about recreation in mountain areas, and related issues, and each, through his business, serves a rather complete cross section of American people who like to have their recreation in places of scenic beauty in its natural condition.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Holzwarth.

Are there questions on the part of the committee?

The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I would just like to say that it was my privilege to have breakfast with Mr. Holzwarth this morning, and I learned quite a bit about his operation and a lot about this Rocky Mountain National Park and the property which he owns adjacent to it. If I am any judge of character, I would define Mr. Holzwarth as a conservationist, a wilderness advocate, a man who has probably enjoyed the outdoors as much as any person here. He had some very interesting comments to make. I know all of the members of the committee appreciate your statement, and I just wish they had had the opportunity to hear you and listen to you as I did this morning. I learned a lot.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Holzwarth.

Our next witness is Cindy Brown and group. We want to welcome this group of young people here before the committee. You may proceed, Miss Brown.

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STATEMENT OF CINDY BROWN, SENIOR, EAST HIGH SCHOOL, DENVER, COLO.

Miss BROWN. Gentlemen, I am a senior at East High. I came to Denver 6 months ago, a fugitive from the late Indiana Dunes. When I left Indiana my home was rocking with the vibrations of Bethlehem Steel mill bulldozers, leveling the sand dunes that took the last glacial period and 10,000 years to create.

I can remember when that was real country, a country of quiet and of clear, clean lake water and waving grass and long white sand beaches. It was the only remaining stretch of unspoiled wild land and open beach within the Chicago urban area.

Here in Colorado we enjoy a land of plentiful beauty. How long may we continue to do this? If the wild country is destroyed, where else can we find it?

I ask that the Federal Government consider my generation, and the generations thereafter. May we have untouched wilderness to enjoy, or must we live off this generation's hand-me-downs of cut forests, eroded meadows, polluted waters?

Young as I am, I saw some of the Midwest's last beauty destroyed. Are you going to keep it from happening here?

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Miss Brown, I have heard a lot of testimony in the last 2 or 3 days, and I want you to know this is about as welcome a group as I have had. You know we are not going to agree on everything all the way through Congress, but I personally appreciate your testimony. The youth of today is the hope and the faith of tomorrow for all of us.

We like to see youth that has the interest that you young people have to come before a congressional committee and present your views. I want you to know we appreciate it.

Who is the next one?

Miss BROWN. Susan K. Hurlbut.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MISS SUSAN K. HURLBUT, DENVER, COLO.

Miss HURLBUT. Mr. Chairman, before I begin I want to thank you for letting us come here to express our views on wilderness.

To me, wilderness means a winding trail, a crystal blue lake, an obscure valley hemmed in by rugged mountains, or just a high meadow of flowers; a place to enjoy. It is in just such places that I spend a good part of my free time. There I can be with my friends and enjoy the beauty of nature as it is, untouched by the mechanized world. It is places like these, in other words wilderness, that must be preserved. They are important to everyone; the recreationist, the scientist, and just any John Doe will feel more secure in knowing the fact that there is some of our original heritage left in its untouched state.

Last August a group of 20 teenage climbers planned and carried out a 10-day outing into the San Juan primitive area that cost each person only $15. We rented a truck and drove over one night. The next morning we got on the narrow gage at Durango and rode

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it halfway to Silverton. There we unloaded ourselves, our gear, our food, and last but not least our sponsor. After we had gone 4 of the 6 miles of the backpack, we came into the most beautiful valley that I have ever seen. If you looked at the horizon in any direction you saw the jagged San Juan Needles. As we continued, we passed through meadows of flowers that bordered a rushing and cold, as some of us found later, creek. It was in this wilderness that I spent 8 days climbing, watching the deer playing in the meadow, and having a good, carefree time.

But to me, wilderness means more than just a place to have fun. It represents the very basis of our culture, the primitive element of all humanity. It stands as an uncomplicated system of ideals. If you are not the philosopher, it is esthetic beauty at its height. Or, to the religious, it is an example of God's ultimate creativity. All of these I want preserved as wilderness not only for myself, but also for my children and their children to enjoy as I do. The wilderness is truly a place in which there is life, liberty, and a chance to pursue one's happiness.

I thank you for your time.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. Harvey Gaylord.

STATEMENT OF HARVEY GAYLORD, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. GAYLORD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am a teenager that has heard many times that he is going to be part of the next governing generation of the United States. But as much as wanting to help govern the land, I want to enjoy it. There is apparently some feeling that any land saved as wilderness would not be used enough. Well, I, for one, would use it. I often visit the wilderness, and hope to continue to do so throughout my lifetime. I like having the feeling that any time I want to leave the city I may, without having billboards, mine dumps, and superhighways marring the beauty of the Rockies. If the proposed bill were passed, this beauty could last many lifetimes. Without it, however, so-called progress may someday force us to northern Saskatchewan.

Therefore, I urge that the Saylor bill be taken out of committee and given to the House of Representatives.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Dick Walker, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DICK WALKER, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. WALKER. My name is Dick Walker. I am a junior at Mellon High School.

I believe that the wilderness bill should be put into effect for many reasons, two of which I specifically mention: (1) Privately owned land covers much of the State today and will eventually cover all of it if certain areas are not designated as wilderness areas; (2) the surprisingly small amount of land in Colorado in which there are no roads today will soon be overrun by automobiles.

Mountain climbers and nature lovers need some place to go where they can enjoy peacefully the mountains of Colorado without hav-

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ing to enter private land. They also should be able to find places which are not crawling with roads. For example, the isolated region of the San Juan Needles where few trails exist is infinitely more pleasing to the mountain climber than the garbage-strewn slopes of Mount Evans and Pikes Peak, both of which have roads extending to within a few feet of the summit.

There may be comparatively few people who really know that is happening to our mountains, but it is the responsibility of those who do realize the waste of nature which is occurring right now to preserve the natural beauty and glory of the Colorado mountains for themselves and certainly for those of future generations who have as great a right to the wilderness as we do.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. I have been wondering how long it was going to take until we got some witnesses who talked about the freeways. I have fought the Bureau of Public Roads for the last 7 years myself.

David Buckman is the next witness.

STATEMENT OF DAVID BUCKMAN, DENVER JUNIOR GROUP, COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, since being organized over 30 years ago the Denver Junior Group of the Colorado Mountain Club has been using the wilderness areas under consideration as sites for their annual outings. Our group, composed of 150 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21, has been able to enjoy these areas in exactly the same state as those generations before us.

Our annual outings have taken us into many of these areas so that we know just what you are trying to protect. For example, in the Bridger wilderness area in Wyoming I have seen a moose grazing contentedly in a willow patch, unaware of humans. In this same area the Green River gets its start from some of the largest glaciers in the West. In the Maroon Bells wild area in Colorado I have looked down upon Snowmass Lake whose surface was bothered only by the jumps of fish and the occasional cast of a fisherman.

But perhaps the most beautiful area in Colorado is the San Juan primitive area where we had our most recent outing. Although reaching camp required a 20-mile train ride and a 6-mile backpack, all the effort was worth being able to enjoy the mountains and forests in their natural state. Camp was in a broad meadow, almost filled with a meandering stream, and above it stretched cliffs and steep grass slopes. By climbing these we were rewarded with a panorama that included parts of four States. This trip was worth any hardship we endured.

Because we have enjoyed these wilderness areas and know just what we are trying to protect, we endorse effective legislation to guarantee that we and our children may continue to enjoy the wilderness just as we do now.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Who is next?

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STATEMENT OF SUSIE CAMPBELL, FORT COLLINS JUNIOR DIVISION, COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Miss CAMPBELL. I am also a member of the Junior Division of the Colorado Mountain Club. I wish to present a statement from the Fort Collins Junior Group, counterpart of the youth group interested in mountaineering.

We of the Fort Collins Junior Division of the Colorado Mountain Club would at this time like to express our opinion about the recent wilderness bills which we hope will come to a vote soon in the House of Representatives.

Our club consists of young people between the ages of 15 and 21 who attend regularly scheduled trips into the mountains of Colorado. We love the mountains of Colorado and enjoy the recreational opportunities that they afford. We feel that the natural resources of the whole United States should be protected and that wilderness should be set aside for the future.

Wilderness bills are vital legislation and are in the interest of every citizen. Wilderness should be set aside in order that the dwindling resources of the Nation be protected from exploiters and so that the wilderness that we enjoy today may be preserved and enjoyed in the future.

We feel that the Saylor bill for the preservation of wilderness most nearly meets our requirements but we will rally in support of any bill which is sound and in the interest of the conservation-minded public.

In short, we are for wilderness, conservation, and recreation, and we would like immediate action from our representatives so that we can be assured of their continuance in the future.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. I just want to underscore your comment that these are very eloquent and very persuasive statements, and I certainly appreciate these young people coming in.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to commend each and every one of you and the groups that you represent. I think it was Harvey who was told he was going to be part of the Government. Well, Harvey, you are, and we are handing you the biggest debt that any child has ever been handed. One of the few things we can do for you is reserve a portion of the wilderness that you want.

I would like to ask you, Have each and every one of you taken a trip with a pack on your back into a wilderness area?

(A chorus of "yes.")

Mr. SAYLOR. Can you tell the members of this committee whether or not your parents are all millionaires?

(A chorus of "no.")

Mr. SAYLOR. Did you earn the money yourselves to take these trips?

(A chorus of "yes.")

Mr. SAYLOR. I am delighted to hear this and delighted to know you are using our wilderness area.

Cindy, I just want to tell you that, while you may be a fugitive from the Indiana Dunes, we have not lost it all yet. We are still

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going to have some hearings and are still going to be able to save, I think, a piece of the Indiana Dunes. It is not what ought to have been saved, I will admit, but we are going to save some of it for you.

Miss BROWN. Great.

Mr. WHITE. I want to concur in the statements of my colleagues and hope that you young people are typical of all young people all over the United States in their thinking and their objective views. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I think you young people have sort of grabbed the ball here and come before a committee of Congress to present your views. They will be considered just as much as any adult's views that have been presented to us.

I am a hundred years older than you are, I went through the same proposition. When I was your age I could go from my home into a wilderness, though it was not designated that, in a few minutes.

I have missed that area by the growth of the State's population, but I recognize, too, that people have to have a place to live and that as many people here have said, we will probably grow from 180 million people to, who knows, 500 million people perhaps. And there is going to be a shifting, a moving of population and the word "encroachment" is used. But don't you think for one minute that this committee or the Congress is not going to keep some areas, and what I think are rather substantial areas, in their natural state where you youngsters can go, and you are not the only ones who like it.

I have taken a pack on my back a great many times, and I am one who likes to hunt. I like to take a shotgun along with me and go after those pheasants that fellow testified about earlier here from South Dakota, the partridge up in the hills. But don't you worry for one minute that the Congress of the United States is not going to keep some of these areas available for just the kinds of thing you have been doing.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. We want to thank you all very much for your testimony. [Applause.]

Mr. BARING. Next is Charles Worth and group.

Mrs. FOX. And I am Mrs. Dixie Fox, representing a group from Aspen.

Mr. BARING. Which one of you is testifying first?

Mr. WORTH. Mrs. FOX.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DIXIE FOX, ASPEN, COLO.

Mrs. FOX. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, legislation is now pending on a subject quite close to me. Having never before written a Congressman, I may seem a bit awkward, but bear with me on this subject of wilderness legislation.

For myself and my husband, the wilderness has given us untold hours of quiet pleasure. Each summer we pack on our backs 25 and 50 pounds and head for the hills. Our Jeep takes us to the wilderness area sign and our feet take us the remaining 5 to 15 miles. We walk on a game trail here and there, through meadows of unnamed wild-

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flowers whose scent hangs on the thin air around. When we finally arrive at our hidden Alpine lake there is utter stillness. We are watched by a curious coney, taking exception to this intrusion. We do not talk, just look and listen. The fish are too wise for our talents but we give a try. We usually fail so must eat pea soup for dinner again. The cold hard ground is solid and hard. Above timberline we have no warming fire. Still we brave the night and hope for a sunny tomorow.

Sun or rain, we will be back at it the next weekend. Not to fish, not for physical fitness, not to conquer the wilds. Why we will always go off to the hills is difficult to express. I have tried many times but failed. I am not an athlete, neither is my husband; nor are we avid sportsmen. We simply love the wilderness.

Please, if it be within your power, see to it that our children can love and enjoy that same wilderness.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mrs. FOX. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a letter from Robert O. Anderson of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

Mrs. FOX. The letter is addressed to the Honorable Walter S. Baring, House of Representatives, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and reads as follows:

DEAR MR. BARING: I have read the revised wilderness bill and have found its aim of preserving land in its natural state a most attractive and, to my mind, a most essential part of the culture of the United States.

The predominant urge to use land has resulted in the affluence of our country, but has left us with an esthetically poorer countryside, and only recently we have begun to realize it is a wealth which the spirit of our country cannot do without.

As chairman of the board of the Aspen Institute, I am keenly aware of the need for strengthening those ideals apart from mere exploitation which, in the end, our civilization will be regarded. I sincerely hope that the wilderness bill will be passed, for if the richest country in the world cannot afford to save some land that has given us this wealth, it might be concluded that wealth cannot afford the beauty it apparently has been striving for.

The letter is signed by Robert O. Anderson.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Worth.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES E. WORTH, ASPEN, COLO.

Mr. WORTH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Charles E. Worth, a resident of Aspen, Colo., and a geologist engaged in mining and oil exploration.

In 7 years of wilderness controversy, a decent bill has yet to emerge, but the objectives of the opposing parties have been defined.

One faction is concerned with an ethic of land use and a refusal to commit remaining wilderness to destruction.

The organized minority, however, is dedicated to access and exploitation of all public lands. The mining industry is undergoing such vast changes in exploration and economic thinking that its eventual course will take its operations away from the mountains of the sea.

If the lumber industry would reforest the public and national forest lands used for lumbering, it would not need wilderness trees.

Wilderness itself furnishes a unique combination of needs—space for the rapidly increasing demand for recreation, watershed maintenance and areas for scientific study.

H.R. 9070 aspires to attain wilderness protection except for section 3(b). If the wilderness areas under review in section 3(b) have to take the long course which the bill itself has taken, they would be eliminated.

Section 4(d) should be changed to require congressional approval of reservoirs, power projects, transmission lines or roads instead of the now required Presidential authorization.

The status of wilderness areas under review in section 3(b) should be protected as wilderness until approved by Congress.

With support swelling for strong wilderness legislation, it would be foolish to settle for a weak bill. I do not want token protection any more than I want the kind of representation which has openly defied public mandate for strict wilderness protection.

This is not the time for compromise.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

Thank you very much, both of you.

Mr. WORTH. Thank you for the privilege of speaking.

Mrs. FOX. Mr. Chairman, I have some letters from others I would like to submit for the record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record.

(The documents follow:)

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIRS: We have lived in the New England area and in the Chicago area for many years. A year ago we decided to leave overpopulated areas and live in Colorado where we could find peace and quiet in the wilderness areas. We are distressed to see that even in the short time we have been here we have noticed that these areas are not being protected.

We are very much in favor of some strong legislation to protect the wilderness and wild areas in order to avoid what has happened in the East and in the Middle West.

Respectfully,

NED M. MORNINGSTAR,
Director of Curriculum, Aspen Public School.
KATHERINE J. MORNINGSTAR.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Affairs,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: We, the undersigned, represent a group in Aspen which seeks comfort and inspiration from spending time in an environment free from noise, the clock, the telephone, and gasoline fumes. Many others from all over the country come to experience these same relaxing qualities in the wilderness areas around Aspen.

With the increasing pressures in everyday living, we feel that we, ourselves, our children, and the visitors to Aspen need the wilderness areas for solitude, for reflective thinking, and to experience man's relationship to his natural environment. Furthermore, we feel that these areas are invaluable for scientific and educational purposes.

We realize there are the commercial interests of logging, mining and grazing, but the value of these interests is extremely limited in relation to the value of using these areas for the important intangibles mentioned above.

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If all the wild areas were logged they would supply us with only about 4 days additional supply of wood on an annual harvest basis. Arresting losses by application of modern forestry techniques could add up to 320 days additional supply.

The best opportunity for expansion of livestock range is not higher altitude lands where soil is thin, plant growth is slow and increasingly sparse, but by application of known, modern management practices to large areas of more accessible and productive grazing land.

If mining in these areas should be judged necessary in the future, Congress can enact legislation to open these areas.

Therefore, we would like to go on record for strong and positive legislation to preserve the wilderness areas.

(81 signatures.)

Re wilderness bill hearings in Denver, Colo.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR MR. BARING: I am writing in support of strong protective legislation for wilderness-type areas because I feel strongly two obligations: One to the land, one to future generations.

The earth sciences have revealed that all living things (including man) are interdependent. The biologists and ecologists continue to discover refinements of this intricate and wondrous pattern. And a great deal of this knowledge is of direct or indirect benefit to mankind. Yet so much remains to be learned from these few areas of the earth where life has gone on undisturbed by man. Our wilderness areas are great outdoor laboratories.

Second there are the benefits to the human spirit provided by wilderness. John Muir said it: "The closest way into the universe is thru a forest wilderness." The sheer joy, the esthetic experience of a primeval land, be it lowland or highland, is the finest experience a human being can have. Yet it is an experience threatened with nonexistence by those who have no reverence for life.

All the superlatives cannot really describe the exultation of a wilderness experience. I can only say that I personally know of nowhere else where I find such enrichment. Wilderness is a value. It is an esthetic value, a human value, a scientific value. As such I consider it above economic value. It want its values for my children.

Shall those who inherit this earth never have a place in which to see and touch and share the poetry of creation?

Very sincerely,

MRS. CHARLES WORTH.

ASPEN, COLO.,
December 27, 1963.

Hon. WALTER S. BARING,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE BARING: The purpose of a wilderness bill as I understand it and would like to see enacted is to preserve the land within this system as if it were untouched by man and to protect it as a wilderness park for all people and for all time.

The national park credo of multiple use is not compatible with the function of a wilderness: any exploitation of the land spoils the natural environment for 50 to 100 years—assuming that it eventually is abandoned to the wilderness. And if the natural beauty of the wilderness is destroyed, these deserted areas are no longer parks but wastelands.

This holds true for any area that is set aside to remain as virgin land, but is especially true of the high and arid lands of the Colorado Rockies. Here the exploitation of grazing, mining, and timbering have left scars on the land clearly visible after being abandoned 60 to 80 years. The lasting pleasure of the many who enjoy these areas is marred by the few who received a momentary gain from the land.

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We have seen the irreparable damage to the mountains we love. My friends and I earnestly hope that a few areas may be preserved as wilderness parks.

Multiple use cannot be tolerated in a wilderness park: the wilderness has but one purpose, to remain wild.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY ELLENZWEIG, A.I.A.,
Architect, Aspen Grove.

ASPEN MUSIC FESTIVAL & MUSIC SCHOOL,
New York, N.Y. January 6, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We urge you and your committee to formulate and sponsor the passage of a strong wilderness bill. The fate of one of America's greatest assets is in your hands. Please preserve it.

Sincerely yours,

MISS KATE BLAKELY,
Chairman, Friends of Aspen Music.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.
(Attention: Denver hearing, wilderness bill).

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES: This letter is written in the hope that Congress will pass a bill providing for a National Wilderness Preservation System; the substance of which should provide areas, not only for ourselves but future generations, that are untrammeled by commercial uses such as mining and logging.

Only a small portion of our national forest land (8 percent) is being considered, yet it can mean a great deal to so many who are only beginning to enjoy and appreciate the natural splendors of America.

The commercial interests that are attempting to delete the wilderness bill will not profit nearly so much as the family of hikers, campers, and post-atomic-bomb pioneers, if you will, who may still enjoy and benefit from this small portion of natural beauty protected from mechanization.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT KERN, *Attorney at Law.*

ASPEN, COLO., *January 5, 1964.*

I would like very much if our small bit of wilderness be kept the same for the enjoyment of the American people. Also so my children and their children have something to get out of doors and enjoy it like I do.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINE WORTH.

GOODNOUGH'S SNOWFLAKE APARTMENTS,
Aspen, Colo., January 4, 1964.

GENTLEMEN: We feel that there should be a strong wilderness bill passed. With the population of the Nation expanding, more and more of the natural splendor of our great country is being taken over in the name of progress. We realize that progress and industry are important and necessary and that this State, Colorado, and many like her, need broader and broader tax basis. Still we feel that our scenic beauty is an important commodity to save. Being in the tourist business and being close to several beautiful wilderness areas we know how much our guests appreciate these areas where they can really get away and do things in the out of doors. They come back year after year to us each time exploring a different part of the wilderness every year. They talk about these trips at home; more people come to Colorado every year because of this person-to-person contact.

Industry in the national forests and wilderness areas should be under strict control so that none of the areas lose their appeal to those wishing to see nature, and in our area it is becoming increasingly harder to feel that you are in the "wilderness." You have to battle ore trucks to get into one of our areas. Last summer after walking 3 days suddenly a tote goat appeared with who on it but

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the government trapper. This to us is really inexcusable. Wildlife in these preserves is taking a horrible beating from the sheepmen. We feel that the land is overgrazed and the natural predators that keep the forests clean are all but extinct. The use of poisoned traps make it almost impossible to take your dogs along on any trips into the forests. Fencing and the closing of gates, the blasting of trails, etc., all but make it impossible in our area to ride your horse into some areas.

We hope that a wilderness bill will be evolved that will take into consideration the value and the necessity of having areas free from man's abuse.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GOODNOUGH.

THE ASPEN MEADOWS,
Aspen, Colo., January 4, 1964.

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to express my support of the proposed wilderness bill, as an individual and as manager of the Aspen Meadows.

I feel strongly that we should begin now to preserve our natural forests—before it is too late.

GERALD G. HEWEY, *Manager.*

WILDWEED WORKSHOP,
Aspen, Colo., January 2, 1964.

GOV. JOHN LOVE,
State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

HONORABLE SIR: We are concerned about our vanishing wilderness and wish to urge strong legislation to protect it.

Respectfully,

DUANE R. JOHNSON.
MARGARET W. JOHNSON.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

I wish to go on record as being in favor of preserving more wilderness areas that are kept free of manmade structures and man-caused changes and are preserved in as near to their original wild and natural condition as possible.

Wilderness areas are a rapidly disappearing heritage which if not preserved now in adequate variety and volume will be irretrievably lost. Future generations will desperately need areas for retreat from slurbs, smog, and our high-decibel civilization. Preserving such areas for our children is our privilege today—our duty for their children tomorrow.

HARALD PABST.

THE TYROL,
Aspen Court, Aspen, Colo.

From a historic, scientific, or esthetic point of view, we have an obligation to preserve wilderness areas not only for future generations of people, but for the flora and fauna of these areas as well.

Timid creatures will not long remain in an area resounding with chain saws, tractors, and dynamite explosions. Native flora cannot easily survive mine dumps, industrial smoke, and overgrazing.

It is my desire to have wilderness areas preserved, which will permit no grazing, mining, timber cutting, or other commercial uses and allow no motorized vehicle traffic. This, to insure a stronghold for the native flora and fauna.

O. LOUIS WILLE.
LYNNE WILLE.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am personally interested in and request the early passage of the wilderness bill, H.R. 9070.

From early boyhood, I have enjoyed the fishing, hunting, and camping afforded by our wild and beautiful Rocky Mountain region from Colorado through Wyoming and Montana. My four children are continuing to enjoy these same

recreational values and my five grandchildren are beginning to. Over 50 years of unforgettable and soul-satisfying experiences have brought to me a real love and appreciation for our great natural forests, streams, lakes, and mountains.

After 36 years of active service in the Corps of Engineers of our Army I have elected to make my retirement home in Aspen, Colo., close to the kind of country I never tire of exploring. But I must confess that 50 years has wrought a tremendous difference in the accessibility and appearance of those areas I first visited with a willow fishing pole and a can of worms. Unless Federal aid is invoked to preserve and protect at least a token portion of our fast disappearing wilderness areas, it is my very real worry that my children's children and their generations will never know the thrill of "packing in" to God's country, where the blare of a TV set, the insistent shrill of a telephone, and the noxious fumes of exhaust gases can never encroach upon the grandeur of nature. Should this happen, we must bear the blame for removing from their lives an opportunity to experience that indefinable and unmeasurable peace of mind which has visited those of us who were born in time and who were fortunate enough to stand on a tall mountain in an unspoiled wilderness while the sun's last rays made a picture no orator nor artist has ever reproduced.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID H. TULLEY,
Major General, U.S. Army, Retired.

THE ARROW SHOP,
Aspen, Colo.

I would like to voice my wholehearted support in favor of legislation to properly protect our wilderness areas from any sort of exploitation by private interests. I am a former rancher myself so I can understand how difficult it is for them to be unselfish in this matter. I can also understand how some legislators can feel a certain nobleness in fighting for the rights of some good friends of long standing. This, however, is the time we must rise to the occasion and put first the rights and interests of the people as a whole, and by so doing we will also preserve the rights of unborn generations.

EWING TAYLOR.

SNOWMASS LODGE GUEST RANCH,
Aspen, Colo.

In order that the unspoiled wilderness areas of America may be protected and preserved, I strongly urge that the Saylor or Dingell wilderness bills be passed.

EVERETT C. PEIRCE.

STANFORD BEALMEAR CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Aspen, Colo., January 3, 1964.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
House Interior and Insular Affairs,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

It has been said that commercial uses of land are not incompatible with the preservation of wilderness. As residents of an area in which a national forest wild area is surrounded by relatively uninhabited land which is similar in character but in which certain commercial development is permitted, we have had ample opportunity to compare the two concepts in action.

Where mining has been permitted, not only has the area which has been mined become disfigured beyond the reparations of time, but the transportation of the ore has necessitated improved roads and heavy commercial vehicles which can be heard for miles and which shatter any sense of tranquility or solitude. Where open grazing has been allowed, the vegetation has been cropped so close that it takes many years before it can return to its original condition.

There are many people who can live quite comfortably without the refuge and refreshment of unspoiled wilderness. There are many of us, however, who cannot. The proposed wilderness legislation involves less than 2 percent of our national land mass and water area. In a nation which has become the most

prosperous in the history of the world without the use of these areas, their preservation for the recreation of those who appreciate them does not seem too much to ask.

Respectfully,

STANFORD BEALMEAR.
ELEANOR B. BEALMEAR.
BRUCE N. BERGER.

HOLLAND HOUSE,
SKI LODGE,
Aspen, Colo., January 4, 1964.

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned, Anneke and Jack de Pagter of Aspen, Colo., urgently request the preservation of our wildlife and natural wilderness areas.

As people, who were born and raised in the Netherlands we have a very good understanding of what the people there are missing in terms of forest and wildlife areas. Such areas provide people with wonderful opportunities for camping, hiking, and other outdoor activities.

We feel that the recently passed legislation concerning wilderness areas is not adequate to assure the preservation of our wonderful forests and of our many forms of wildlife.

Sincerely,

ANNEKE and JACK DE PAGTER.

ASPEN, COLO.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am very concerned about the quality of wilderness legislation that we now have and the quality of that we are about to get.

The history of our country is a history of the destruction of natural resources. In a few years in the Aspen area I have witnessed the steady shrinking of the boundaries of the wilderness areas and the increased commercial use of same. It is imperative that we act now in order that our children do not have to go to museums to see the beauties of nature that we take for granted.

I do not believe these wilderness areas can be kept primitive by opening them to mining, grazing, etc. If the time comes when these natural resources are necessary to our economy the legislation can be changed at that time to make them available. However, from my observation I do not believe that the revenue from commercial use of primitive areas offsets the destruction done to them.

Another matter of concern to me is the fact that the limits of these areas may be changed without public notice or public hearing of any kind. I think it imperative that any change in boundaries or use of a wilderness area should require public notice and public hearing in the areas affected.

Please, please let us have firm legislation setting up our wilderness areas and strict enforcement of this legislation.

Sincerely,

BILL MCEACHERN.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

I want to see a strong, protective wilderness bill written and made law that will provide future generations with an opportunity to know and love the natural beauty that is vanishing so rapidly from the world.

The bill should be strong enough so that the wilderness areas can be increased from time to time instead of diminished, and so that it can withstand attempts by selfish interests to nullify its letter or spirit. Delay in this matter is against the public interest.

WILLIAM JAMES, Jr.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE LEFAVOUR, WRITER, ASPEN, COLO., ON WILDERNESS PRESERVATION

Gentlemen, the population of North America is now 276 million people. The December 22, 1963, edition of the New York Times carried an estimate which stated that this figure would reach by the year 2000, only 36 years from now, 554 million. It is easily conceivable that by the year 2050 the North American continent will have to feed, house, and provide recreation facilities for over a

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billion people. What do these figures mean in relation to a comprehensive, firmly established wilderness system?

Almost all of us can remember the wildernesses of our childhood, a patch of woods on the outskirts of town, a place in the prairie from which no houses, no cars, no other people could be seen or heard, silent places where it was important to be alone with childhood. Where are these places now? What are they now? Have you gone back to look? I can remember three. Two are covered with houses, and the third, though still a swamp, is already bisected by a busy and noisy highway. Necessary of course, but the fact remains that our expanding civilization has already taken many of the places where a man or a child could be alone.

And that is the point of the figures I quoted, one half a billion people by the year 2000, a billion at least by 2050. Unless we preserve some areas now, all the land will be swallowed indiscriminately by the almost incomprehensible number of people who will inhabit this continent in the near future. The figures are real. Without legislation, roads will be put here, tourist developments, ski areas, even whole towns there, until the whole of our country is covered.

All the reasons for preserving a portion of our United States in a wilderness state, to serve as natural game refuges, to preserve a place where people can experience what our country once was, to protect certain areas for rugged recreation, can be reduced to one reason: to maintain certain areas in their natural state so that forever here in the United States a man, for man is, after all, the ultimate concern of all legislation, can be alone, can be away when he chooses from all the sometimes bewildering complications of our civilized world. Without such areas, true wilderness areas, a great portion of our people will be deprived of an invaluable resource: solitude. Without such areas the United States will be deprived of the benefits which men who have experienced the solitude of wilderness can give: Serenity, sureness tempered by awe and wonder, strength. We as individuals and we as a nation need effective wilderness legislation now. The generations to come will thank us for our foresight if we succeed in passing them this heritage, curse us for our blindness if we fail.

Respectfully submitted.

ASPEN, COLO., *December 31, 1963.*

SIRS: I am heartily in favor of strong legislation protecting wilderness areas.

Yours respectfully,

IVAN B. ABRAMS.

ASPEN, COLO., *December 31, 1963.*

I strongly urge that the Saylor or Dingell wilderness bill be passed, in order that the unspoiled wilderness areas of America be protected and preserved.

HAROLD K. HARVEY, M.D.

House Committee, Public Lands Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

GENTLEMEN: The issues of the world are many and complex as you well know. However, through the haze of these complexities shines a few basic simplicities. These simplicities in this context take the form of man and his natural surroundings—the world.

Man is physically dependent on the nature of the world, and spiritually one with the world of nature. We have channeled many energies in modern technology and productivity to better understand and use the nature of the world to provide some of our basic needs and comforts. Continued progress in this area is essential. But the world of pure nature for us to become one with is slowly and surely becoming nonexistant. The earth is rapidly becoming crowded; the red flag is up; the scale is already overbalanced.

At a time when man is still having so much difficulty with other man, it seems urgent that the leaders of our country provide areas of the world of pure wilderness nature for people now and in the future. It is already getting too late. To delay now will become one of the major disasters of inaction of all time. Positive action on a wilderness bill seems essential.

Sincerely,

JACK CRANDALL, M.D., *Aspen, Colo.*

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ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Land Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: It is important to many of us that not only the present wilderness areas be maintained to their fullest extent but that strong action be taken to guarantee the survival of untouched land reserve for the sake of the coming generations.

Legislation now pending might accomplish some of these goals but strong and concentrated action by courageous men is now needed to insure the future.

Thanking you for your efforts in this behalf,

Respectfully yours,

GERARD L. SANDERSEN.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 1, 1964.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: It is noted that existing commercial uses of areas set aside and protected by various of the wilderness bills will continue to be permitted. Any commercial use of a wilderness area is deplorable and is inconsistent with the treatment of any land being considered as wilderness.

Certainly increased use of the wilderness, such as by mining and timbering, must not be allowed. Further I would strongly urge that current commercial uses be eliminated.

There are many doubts in my mind about the wisdom of grazing sheep in the high country of Colorado. At elevations of about 10,000 feet and higher the rate of growth of plant life and trees and grass is extremely slow; the herders are few in proportion to the size of their flocks; and the mountain areas are difficult to move around in. The result is that the large herds remain in the same small areas until the grass is "stripped," and then the process repeated in another area. These areas require years to recover their grass and flowers. In the meantime weeds and erosion are encouraged.

The grazing of sheep in the Maroon Bells-Snowmass primitive area is a financial advantage to a small number of men. But it is wrong that any group should benefit from the wilderness areas when their damage affects all others who come there.

All commercial ventures including grazing should not be permitted in the wilderness areas.

Yours truly,

JOHN LEMESSURIER.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 1, 1964.*

Re the wilderness.

With the fantastic increase of our population, and the remarkable increase of good roads, and autos, as well as the fantastic increase in the number of campers and travelers in the United States, we are fighting a vital battle to preserve our national lands and our wildlife from the encroachment of civilization and its destructive influences.

Every tiny square inch that be reserved as our national heritage of land as nature meant it to be, must be jealously guarded against all use and be set aside in its natural state to all of us, and for the future generations.

I heartily endorse all legislation and all action which will jealously guard for us our beautiful natural lands and wildlife.

MRS. GERALD L. SANDERSEN, *R.N., M.N., B.A.*

P.S.—Registered nurse, at present employed by the Aspen Times newspaper.

JANUARY 3, 1963.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been requested to offer my personal views on the concept of wilderness areas and the related legislation now pending in Congress.

We, who have lived in the Colorado Mountains, feel that the wilderness areas should be preserved and expanded. Further, we feel the matter of other uses such as mining, lumbering, reclamation, grazing, etc., should and could be con-

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trolled in a manner similar to the modern concept of zoning as it has developed in our modern cities and rural areas in recent years.

To be more explicit, a mining operation, for example, would be a nonconforming use and would require a variance. A special board of appointed laymen (especially trained for this) would weigh each decision without political considerations. Variances, in the concept of zoning, are valid only if a genuine hardship exists. An example of this would be a national crisis such as a war where certain minerals are required which could only be obtained in a wilderness area.

The boom of recreation use in our national forests is indicative of the tremendous demand on our wilderness. The wilderness areas must be preserved, expanded, and, most important, strictly controlled.

JOHN F. DOREMUS, Jr.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 3, 1964.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: In truth, I am not qualified to be heard in support of wilderness legislation nor in any affairs of the U.S. Government for I am not an American citizen and was granted the privilege of immigration just a short year ago. Nevertheless I was educated in this country, have worked as a volunteer leader for the Boy Scouts of America, and am serving on the City Planning Commission of Aspen, Colo.—parenthetically a town surrounded by national forest—and so perhaps I may write on the basis of one of these capacities.

America is a young nation gaining prominence in the world only after her people had successfully pioneered their country as had no other people in history. However, in the rush of growth, their natural lands have rapidly diminished until generations of Americans yet unborn may be deprived of any trace or tradition of the beauty and magnificence of the wilderness that was once the adversary of their forbears. The people of this country are fortunate to have some of the most beautiful and historically significant wilderness regions in the world and a system of self-government which can have both the foresight and ability to preserve this natural resource which if once exploited can never be fully regained.

Therefore, in all good will and sincerity I would urge the people of the United States to support stronger legislation for the preservation of their natural lands to benefit both themselves and generations of Americans to come.

Yours truly,

RICHARD TSENG-YU LAI.

To the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIRS: Much time has been spent in the past 7 years and many discussions held on both sides of the question of wilderness preservation legislation. By now there can be no doubt that all the arguments have been heard, not once, but often. The time for action has most emphatically arrived.

I believe that all reasonable objections to provisions in previous wilderness bills are met by the bill of Representative Cohelan (H.R. 9520). It proposes a sensible and realistic system, which achieves its goal of wilderness preservation, while not completely "locking up" the wilderness areas. I urge this committee to report it to the floor of the House of Representatives at once. There is no excuse for further delay.

Signed,

BEVERLY ELY.

GOLDEN, COLO.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 3, 1963.*

GENTLEMEN: We are writing this letter in protest to legislators who are currently involved in a corrupting kind of political compromise that will allow, by law, the ugliest kind of rape and ultimate destruction of our publicly owned wilderness areas.

To even the least responsible representative it should be glaringly apparent that these undisturbed lands offer a priceless storage bank of things vital to future natural science research. With private lands shrinking at an alarming rate we

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feel a desperate need to fight unconditionally to keep the forest lands virgin for the basic enjoyment and scientific benefit of the present and future generations of Americans.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES ADAMS.

JANUARY 2, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

Although the Saylor bill is less than we who support the wilderness bill had hoped for, it is nonetheless important to get it onto the floor of the House where it may receive full discussion, alternative amendments, and refinements.

Not that I expect one governmental office to correct another's gross mistakes, but should this bill go forth to preserve what little wilderness America has left, it may perhaps, in part, make up for the horrendous lawbreaking element that failed to protect Rainbow Bridge and is allowing water to encroach upon a national monument. This is something conservationists will not forget to their dying day. It has changed the name of the Reclamation Bureau to "Wreck-the-Nation Bureau" in my eyes, and many others.

A wilderness is a church to many people and slowly they are being denied this method of soul cleansing—worship of something tangible—nature. Every time I take a trip to a place where automobiles or other powered vehicles are permitted I return with a knapsack full of someone elses' garbage. I, and many other Americans, would like to be spared the constant reminder that we live in a clutter-butt age and must feel responsible to the beauty around us by cleaning up after our messy neighbors. A wilderness area inspires a different breed—beauty is rewarding in direct relation to the amount of effort extended to reach it.

We need wilderness to learn more about ourselves. We need it for survival and our children who may never see it at the rate it is disappearing will need it even more than we do.

With intense appreciation for your assistance to our cause, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

KATIE LEE.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 3, 1963.*

Hon. WALTER S. BARING,
House of Representatives,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BARING: I am writing you in the interest of seeking the passage of a strong wilderness bill whose purpose it would be to preserve the wilderness as part of a priceless natural American heritage.

We, who know, use, and love the wilderness areas, have been able to make comparisons with similar lands used for commercial and agricultural purposes; grazing, mining, and lumbering create an irreversible blight upon the landscape. We feel that it would be a great tragedy not to provide future generations with the opportunity to enjoy the wilderness as we have due to ineffective legislation.

Sincerely yours,

ROBIN MOLNY.

To Whom It May Concern in Regards to Wilderness Legislation:

As commercial and private enterprise expands in this country, the glory and beauty of our land will succomb to ruthless destruction. Our valuable and magnificent wildlife will become historic. Our esthetic values will become tarnished. That is, if legislative measures are not passed to establish a statutory wilderness system.

Time is of essence in the preservation of our wilderness areas. Not too long ago, we were free to roam, as we would, through mountain meadows, over trails uncluttered by human exploits and garbage. Here in the natural beauty one could enjoy life, think constructively and commune with God. This right to enjoy the privilege of following mountain trails, crossing meadows inhabited by deer and other native creatures, is being jeopardized.

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Private holdings, constructions, and commercial activities are springing up and suffocating that which was enjoyed by all, the spacious beautiful land of the free.

I, therefore, feel that legislation to preserve our wilderness areas is very important. I feel that these areas should be set aside in their natural habitat to be enjoyed by anyone who enjoys nature enough to follow the wilderness trails.

Any future change, important to the welfare of our Nation, should come about by congressional approval.

HILDUR ANDERSON.

ASPEN, COLO.

ASPEN, COLO., *January 2, 1964.*

In order that our children and their children may have an opportunity to enjoy the unspoiled wilderness areas of America, I strongly urge that the Saylor or Dingell wilderness bills be passed.

PAULINE PEDERSEN.
FAY PEDERSEN.

ASPEN, COLO, *January 2, 1964.*

This letter is written in order to state my reasons and opinions regarding the preservation of wilderness areas.

Having been a resident of Aspen for the past 5 years with several wilderness areas at my back door, and having made these areas a part of my way of life, I have become very much aware of their value, not only to me and the other residents of this area, but to every citizen and resident of this country. Too often in the past we have all been guilty of destroying various facets of our heritage when in all justification these facets should have been preserved. In a sense the wilderness areas are a part of this heritage and open for all to explore and enjoy without the usual commercialization and buzz of machinery, hotdog stands, and admission charges. Here can be preserved in the most basic and primitive fashion animal life, vegetation and geology as it has existed since the beginning of time and a part of the heritage we will leave the generations to come.

These areas must not be desecrated by roads, vehicular traffic and commercialization if they are to remain in their natural state for everyone to explore and enjoy and study in years to come. We have been ignorant in the past and because of this we all know of the disappearing buffalo, coyote, mountain sheep, etc. And should the wilderness areas be eliminated and destroyed, we can then add to this sad list. The wilderness areas are such a small percentage of the total area of the country that rather than being in any way considered for elimination I would sincerely hope that they would be made larger and encompass a far greater area than they do now. Also, because of the vastness of the country I hardly find any justification in anyone saying that by keeping and preserving these areas our natural resources will suffer. The Lord has been generous in giving us these areas of beauty, quiet, and solitude, so let us act only in favor of their preservation.

THEODORE L. MULARZ.

STEWART, CLARK & WENDT,
Aspen Colo., January 4, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Member, U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: I wish to state my support of the concept of wilderness preservation through Federal legislation. The teachings of history provide many examples of the senseless and irreparable losses to individuals and nations which were caused by shortsightedness and greed in the administration and use of public lands. In his recent book "The Quiet Crisis," Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said "Many nations no longer have the option of preserving part of their land in its pristine condition. We must take ours up before it is too late. A wilderness system will offer man what many consider the supreme human experience."

Our country is witnessing a population explosion the total magnitude and effect of which is not yet calculable. Yet it is clear that the rights of our future generations to their heritage of a proper share of land in its natural balance cannot be adequately provided if we do not take immediate action to preserve that balance. The vision and stewardship of the Muirs, Pinchots, Roosevelts,

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and other conservationists of the past must be continued to preserve one of this country's greatest assets. Our efforts to provide for our increasing population necesarily have been materialistic and man made. But we must not prevent nature from supplying man with those needs which only nature can provide. For a prophetic example of the effect which increased population and leisure time will have upon land in its natural state, one should make a comparison of the present number of visitors and their demand for facilities in our national parks and forests with the situation 20 years ago. I visited several of our national parks and forests last year for the first time since 1941 and was astounded by the change. As use pressure increases more people will seek the true wilderness. We must take action now to insure the availability and inviolability of this irreplaceable asset.

I urge our representatives to be steadfast and resolute against the erosion and defilement which inevitably follows those who would make limited use of the resources of land designated as wilderness. As with erosion of the land itself, it is difficult, if not impossible to stop inroads by commercial interests and the scars left by this erosion are the price we pay for not guarding our heritage. It is conceivable that scientific technology will develop substitutes for some of our natural resources which multiple use advocates fear will be lost by strict wilderness legislation, but can we conceive of science creating a substitute for nature itself and the relationship which exists between nature and the human spirit?

Secretary Udall has said that Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico eloquently stated for all time the case for wilderness protection when he said:

"Wilderness is an anchor to windward. Knowing it is there we can also know that we are still a rich nation, tending to our resources as we should—not a people in despair searching every last nook and cranny of our land for a board of lumber, a barrel of oil, a blade of grass, or a tank of water."

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM E. CLARK.

ASPEN, COLO., *December 22, 1963.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: For many years, I have witnessed the destruction of unused or wilderness areas, and seen the damage inflicted upon the mountains of Colorado. And gaging from the years that various mines and roads and other manmade wounds on the earth have remained abandoned. I know how long it takes the earth and nature to heal itself.

Various wilderness bills seemingly approve the multiple use principle. Multiple use of the land as practiced locally apparently means the closing of mountainsides and valleys by fences and locks to the hiker, camper, fisherman during the time that men scar hillsides with roads and mine tailings, and smash timberlands into ruins. Afterward, when these men move on, the ruins are returned to those who formerly loved these areas. The beauty of the wilderness being destroyed, these lands no longer serve any use to anyone.

There is no obligation upon the U.S. Government to allow the natural resources on all of its lands to be exploited by the few while depriving the present and future generations the manifold joys and pleasures of a few areas of exceptional beauty.

A strong wilderness bill must be supported to preserve some of this Nation's natural beauty for the benefit of all men. And in a true wilderness, commercial venture has no place.

Sincerely,

DAVID MICHAEL, *Justice of the Peace.*

ASPEN, COLO., *January 4, 1964.*

In regard to the wilderness hearings, Denver, Colo.

GENTLEMEN: I strongly urge the passage of any bill which will aid the protection of our wilderness areas—be it the Saylor or Dingell bills.

I have lived in Colorado since 1918 and view with sadness and some horror the disappearance of our virgin forests and all wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH PAEPCKE,
Mrs. Walter Paepcke.

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STATEMENT BY JOHN P. MUELLER ON WILDERNESS PRESERVATION

In a public opinion poll taken by the senior government on October 3, 1963, of the residents of Aspen, the following questions and responses were taken on the wilderness bill. Perhaps it will help in Denver.

(4) Are you in favor of the passage of the wilderness bill?
Yes, 174; No, 61; No opinion, 23.
(5) Do you approve of Aspinall blocking the wilderness bill?
Yes, 59; No, 169; No opinion, 25.
(6) Should industry be permitted to use the wilderness areas?
Yes, 72; No, 156; No opinion, 22.

ASPEN, COLO.

If we do not pass a good strong wilderness bill we are depriving our children of what should be their natural heritage. We need to have some land left unchanged by creeping civilization and exploding populations where man can find solitude and serenity.

It is a great feeling to shake off all traces of civilization for an hour or a day. To us it is the very essence of freedom.

We feel our children have gained strength and character and a more basic outlook on life through their experiences in camping, hiking, and living in the unspoiled out of doors.

Are we as a nation getting so materialistic that monetary values are the only ones considered? Or are there other more important ones? We think so.

Please lets set aside some really untouched wilderness before it is too late.

Although we wish the Saylor bill were a bit stronger, we urge its passage.

Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL J. CAUDILL.

ASPEN, COLO.

Some things may be profitably broken up and sold for the materials in them; others are better left intact.

Would the cherry trees of Washington, D.C., be more useful in the form of kindling?

Ought Congress to sell the Lincoln Memorial to a rock crushing concern, or the paintings in the National Gallery to a rag collector?

A Congress that allowed such things would be acting irresponsibly, to put it mildly. Nevertheless, reasonably good reconstructions of these manmade works might still be possible. The remaining bits of American wilderness also constitute a great national treasure; but if Congress permits them to be destroyed, they, like humpty-dumpty, can never be put back together again. In the wilderness, as nowhere else, one can still find America the beautiful, a respite from civilization, food for the spirit, and irreplaceable, priceless heritage whose value intact far transcends anything that could be gained by its commercial exploitations.

I therefore hope that Congress will act to protect what is left of our wilderness, and I urge that the Saylor and/or Dingle bills be moved out of committee to the floor of the House as soon as possible.

CONSTANCE HARVEY,
Mrs. Harold K. Harvey,
Housewife and Ranch Owner.

DENVER, COLO., *January 10 and 11, 1964.*

To Committee Members of U.S. House of Representatives, Interior Committee, Wilderness Hearing.

SIRS: Wilderness experiences are great experiences. I wonder if instead of sitting in committee or holding hearings across the land if wilderness legislation might not get off dead center were the honorable committee members to acquaint themselves firsthand with some of our proposed wild areas—not by congressional safari with all the retainers and trappings—but individually, or in small congenial groups, as private plain citizens. They (you) might discover a part of your apparently missed American birthright.

Sincerely,

ROBERT ALBOUOY.

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To Whom It May Concern:

I have become interested in this issue of wilderness preservation. There are an increasing number of friends and acquaintances who are interested in a bill establishing a national wilderness system.

I have received the, perhaps erroneous impression, that this legislation is not necessarily being restrained by either political party, but rather by individuals in powerful congressional committee posts. Are these individuals representing their own congressional districts or do committee posts strive to prepare legislation for ultimate democratic action?

I understand wilderness legislation has been under consideration for some 7 years—it is uncompromisable—or doesn't the public really want it?

The wilderness idea seems reasonable to me in terms of conservation and land use. I would hope to see some positive legislation action benefiting wilderness preservation.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES SNABBLE, *Aspen, Colo.*

ASPEN, COLO., *January 19, 1964.*

CHAIRMAN,
Wilderness Hearing,
Denver, Colo.

Wilderness is one of those resources which other nations can never recover. We can not recover them either.

Our generation may well be the one which will make the irrevocable decision for this country. If we abrogate the opportunity to preserve this part of our heritage—then we shall have diminished by that much the unique privilege of being an American.

JOAN GERDTZ.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Arthur W. Roberts, executive vice president of the Wyoming Oil Industry Committee.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR W. ROBERTS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WYOMING OIL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, CASPER, WYO.

Mr. ROBERTS. My name is Arthur W. Roberts. I am executive vice president of the Wyoming Oil Industry Committee, an organization of Wyoming oilmen with 330 members representing all phases of the oil industry including production, refining, transportation, and marketing. Our membership includes independents as well as major companies. Our headquarters are located in the Petroleum Building in Casper, Wyo.

In the interests of conserving the time of the subcommittee, we have studied the testimony prepared for presentation to this committee by the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association and we wish to go on record as concurring with the statement made in behalf of that association by Mr. V. P. Cline.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mr. H. A. (Dave) True, Jr., president, Independent Petroleum Association of America. If you will give your statement now, we will question you and Mr. Roberts at the same time.

STATEMENT OF H. A. (DAVE) TRUE, JR., PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. TRUE. Honorable Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is H. A. (Dave) True, Jr. I appear as president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) which is a na-

tional trade association of some 6,000 independent producers of crude oil and natural gas with membership in every oil producing area in the United States. A primary interest of its members is the production of oil and gas within the borders of the United States.

The association believes it is proper for Congress to establish reasonable amounts of the public domain as wilderness. We also firmly believe that it is in the overall best interest of all of the citizens of the United States to have the public domain administered so as to permit full multiple use of these lands.

To this end, we believe experience conclusively shows that oil and gas drilling operations, under proper regulation, can be carried on without being in conflict with recreational, wildlife, wilderness, or other multiple-use goals.

We support 9162 with modifications. In the establishment of wilderness areas, we believe two basic principles should govern:

(1) Any withdrawal for use as wilderness should be accomplished only through affirmative action of Congress after adequate study and public hearings. We are pleased to note that section 3 of H.R. 9162 now before you provides that wilderness areas can only be created by affirmative congressional action.

(2) The multiple-use concept should be preserved with respect to any withdrawals for wilderness purposes. We note that section 4 provides that mineral leasing and mining shall be permitted on wilderness areas through December 31, 1973. This is a recognition of the multiple-use concept but we wish to point out that this short period for an industry, such as the oil and gas industry, which requires from 5 to 6 years to move from the exploratory stage to the actual production stage, is entirely inadequate.

The United States remains the only major free world power having adequate petroleum fuels within its own control. To lose this position of energy supremacy through the withdrawal of potential sources of petroleum fuels would be a critical blow to future national security. We also wish to point out that no provision is made to protect the Government's mineral interests in future cases where oil and gas discoveries may be made, either adjoining wilderness areas or on privately or State owned lands within wilderness areas and where such reservoirs extend under lands actually dedicated to the wilderness system. Further, it is not clear what the status would be of an oil and gas lease at the end of this 10-year period.

The bill does not definitely state that operations can be continued within such areas "so long thereafter as production is maintained." We believe that the words "valid rights then existing" should be rephrased so as to make it perfectly clear that oil and gas production and development operations may be continued so long as production is maintained and so long as valid leases or permits are in effect.

We do not feel that placing a 10-year time limit on oil and gas operations within designated wilderness areas is in harmony with the statement in the bill that nothing in this act should be deemed to be in interference with the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215). As pointed out earlier, we believe that oil and gas operations can be carried on in complete compatibility with the wilderness goals as set forth in this proposed legislation.

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We further believe that section 3 of H.R. 9162 should be limited to lands "classified" as "wild, wilderness, or canoe" on January 1, 1964.

In conclusion, we support the establishment of wilderness areas provided that they are created by affirmative congressional action and are in harmony with the multiple-use concept.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. We appreciate your testimony, Mr. Roberts, and yours, Mr. True.

Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. True, I would like to ask you, how can you have a wilderness area that is in harmony with the multiple-use concept?

Mr. TRUE. Mr. Saylor, I will give you an example I experienced myself. Our own little company some 5 years ago drilled an exploratory well on the edge of the Grand Teton National Park less than half a mile from the Jackson Hole Road. Three years later I drove by the spot and I could not even find it to show it to my wife.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might have a number of explanations for that, a couple of which I would not want to discuss here in the open.

That is all.

Mr. BARING. Are there further questions?

The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. No questions.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. TRUE. Thank you.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Dr. Alfred G. Etter, of Glenwood Springs, representing the Defenders of Wildlife. You may proceed, Dr. Etter.

STATEMENT OF ALFRED G. ETTER, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO., REPRESENTING DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dr. ETTER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Alfred G. Etter, Glenwood Springs, Colo. I represent the Defenders of Wildlife, a national organization with some 7,000 members.

The Defenders of Wildlife is a national nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation, protection, and humane treatment of wild animals. It is our belief that wild animals have a right to live in freedom without fear of persecution at the hand of man. We are also convinced that in defending the rights of these animals we are also defending the timeless right of man to be inspired by the animal life with which he shares this planet.

How better can both these rights be served than through the establishment of wilderness environments which indefinitely preserve not only our most inspiring and elusive wild animal populations, but the opportunity for these creatures to be discovered in their native state by the curious and the courageous. I might also add, "and by photographers" for they use these areas to bring back the raw material from which many a book, lecture, motion picture, or television program may be put together. In this way, the inspiration of wilderness finds its way into the lives of many who can never reach it, but who delight merely in knowing that it is there, and well protected.

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The Defenders of Wildlife feel that this wilderness bill—H.R. 9520, should be passed even though it may not be perfect. We have faith that as time goes on, the importance of the basic principle involved will become ever more apparent, and that demands for more wilderness protection will arise spontaneously as a consequence of the development of the West, for the West will develop—and change. There is scarcely a western town over a thousand people that is not actively trying to increase its size. New cities of half a million are envisioned where today there is only a crossroads. In many places there is talk of switching from an irrigation economy to an industrial one.

Along with these visions of more people and more money, there should also be a vision of smog, polluted waters, the turmoil and noise of modern cities, and many people searching for some place to escape from it all. In times to come, wilderness areas provided for in this bill will benefit most the very regions which today seem most inclined to reject them, and often the least inclined to set land aside on their own inititaive. The State of Colorado, for example, has only 14,000 acres in State parks or 8 acres per 1,000 people, which is far below the national average.

Among many people of the West there seems to be some confusion concerning the purpose of wilderness, the reason for setting aside land which they themselves might like to exploit or see exploited. They are not yet aware of the fact that as a country develops, attitudes toward resources change. Wilderness which once was something to fight becomes something to admire. Isolation, which once may have been depressing, becomes a need.

Perhaps the best way of illustrating this change is to summarize briefly the history of the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserve of the State of New York. In 1885 the legislature of the State established the preserve to prevent the giveaway of the State's forest lands to private interests. Ten years later the State constitution was amended to provide that forest preserve lands "shall be kept forever as wild forest lands * * * nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."

Through the years the preserve provided protection to watersheds and forests, but even as late as 1908 the Forest Commission complained that "as a whole, people are not using our preserve at all. Comparatively few people under present conditions can afford to use them."

By 1960 this situation had undergone remarkable change. So much so that in that year a Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources published a report on the preserve which included the following remarks and recommendations:

(*a*) That while the preserve functions importantly to safeguard valuable forest resources and to protect vital watersheds, the provision of opportunity for outdoor public recreation has emerged as its major function and its greatest value;

(*b*) That specific tracts of the preserve, ranging in size from 14,000 to more than 180,000 acres, because of their size, solidarity, lack of habitation, comparative lack of roads and remoteness from the sights, sounds and odors of civilization merit treatment as wilderness areas and require an even greater degree of protection than now afforded;

(*c*) That penetration of these remote areas by motorized equipment poses a threat to the unique and priceless wild character of these lands and jeopardizes a basic heritage and contribution of the preserve—the opportunity for people to seek peace and renewal of spirit away from the turmoils and congestions of our mechanized society.

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The circumstances which brought about this committee declaration, which seems so appropriate to this hearing, were simply that in the interval between 1880 and 1960 the population of New York had increased from 5 to 17 million: the economy, once largely rural and agricultural, had become an urban and industrial complex; personal income had greatly increased and the 40-hour week had become universal. Opportunity for recreation hereby had dwindled, and competition had increased. Such changes as these will come, in fact have come, to many parts of the West.

Most amazing of all in this case history of New York's Forest Preserve is the acreage involved. The original holdings included 755,000 acres. In a period of 78 years this total has been increased to over two and a half million acres and purchases are continuing.

If a single State, beginning in the comparatively primitive times of 1885, could launch such a program, and in the face of the increasing pressure of civilization, triple the size of the dedicated area by purchase and gift, then it would seem the least the whole Nation can do, in this "enlightened" age, is to pass this bill which involves the immediate setting aside, from lands already held by the Federal Government, of only three times more land than the State of New York already has in its preserve system.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. Dr. Etter, might I ask, Are you a doctor of medicine?

Mr. ETTER. No; I am a Ph. D.

Mr. WHITE. In what field?

Mr. ETTER. In the field of botany, wildlife management, a combination of the two. Ecology in essence.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

I have never heard of the Defenders of Wildlife. I have heard of several other organizations of similar purpose. During the hearings held on some of the other bills we have had people in Washington testifying on the preservation of wildlife.

I would like to ask you the same question I asked Mr. Gutermuth, whom you may know. I asked him at what point would you say that wildlife should be protected? Should we try and reestablish the buffalo herds, and also do you not think that certain species of wildlife are compatible with civilization, such as the white-tailed deer that provide probably the largest amount of big game hunting in the United States. As an expert in the field I would like to have your opinion.

Mr. ETTER. As far as the white-tailed deer are concerned, I would not say it is not compatible with civilization. In southern Michigan the herd is increasing at the present time. There has not been any great number of complaints about damage which the herds are doing.

Mr. WHITE. This is true, also, is it not, in States such as South Dakota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, New York, and other areas of the United States, including densely populated areas in Maryland and Virginia?

Mr. ETTER. As far as the white-tailed deer are concerned?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. ETTER. As far as I know, it is probably true to a certain extent, yes.

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Mr. WHITE. But you also feel there are certain species not compatible with civilization?

Mr. ETTER. Take the forest preserve in New York I mentioned. They are now reestablishing the wild turkey in New York. As a result of extensive tracts of wilderness, the wild turkey finds areas where it can survive. The same is true for the black bear.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there other questions?

Thank you very much, Dr. Etter.

Mr. ETTER. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. For the record, let me say that the editorial from the Times, in accordance with the rules of the committee, will be made a part of the committee file on legislation rather than part of the record.

The next witness is William F. Darmitzel, on behalf of the New Mexico Mining Association.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. DARMITZEL, SANTA FE, N. MEX., ON BEHALF OF THE NEW MEXICO MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. DARMITZEL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am William F. Darmitzel, executive director of the New Mexico Mining Association, and I am here today on behalf of the members of our association. The members of our association appreciate the opportunity to express our views on a matter that is of great importance to New Mexico and the other Western States. We very much appreciate the fact that the members of this committee have taken time from busy schedules to hold these hearings.

Force of habit should cause me to say that I am appearing here to oppose enactment of the wilderness bills. Before making any specific comment on any of the bills now pending in Congress, I would like to say that the mining industry in New Mexico has previously opposed "wilderness bills," but in doing so, we have said that we did not question either the need for, or the desirability of, having certain lands preserved in their natural condition. As we have said before, it looked to us as if the Forest Service was doing a pretty good job of protecting and insuring an enduring resource of wilderness, but we have no objection to its establishment by statute.

We have been, and still are, a strong supporter of the multiple-use concept in the management and administration of public lands, with which most of the recreational needs of the public are compatible.

I would be less than honest if I told you that the whole mining industry in New Mexico is supporting wilderness legislation. The fact is, however, that if our industry were to take the position which is in its own self-interest, we would be opposed to any legislation which in any way reduces the rights of our industry in the use of public lands. Since, however, these are public lands, we feel that other members of the public are entitled to have their views and needs given due consideration. New and different uses of the public land will continue to develop, and each one should be viewed in relation to other uses, either established or proposed, and their importance to the public. Although we still fail to see that all public lands should be made into

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wilderness, we do agree that a reasonable approach to establishing wilderness can be justified.

In our estimation, H.R. 9162 of all present bills, comes closest to being acceptable to all interested parties. To be specific in our comments, we would like to see the bill amended as follows:

(1) That section 3(b) be broadened so that the Secretary of Agriculture, in his review of primitive areas, not be limited solely to the areas suitability for preservation as wilderness, but that he may review these lands to determine what is the best use of the land.

(2) That section 4(d)(2) be extended to give 25 or more years.

(3) That the right of access be stated as clearly for section 5(b) as it is in section 5(a).

Again, let me thank the committee for this opportunity to express our views.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there questions.

Mr. DUNCAN. I just want to say it is a good attitude and I appreciate it.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Darmitzel, I want to tell you despite the fact your organization has opposed wilderness legislation, the senior Senator from your State, the Honorable Clinton Anderson, has been one of the leading advocates of wilderness legislation and has seen to it that it has passed the Senate twice.

Mr. DARMITZEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to comment in the same manner as Mr. Duncan. I certainly appreciate your testimony and the fair manner in which you have come to your conclusions, and the way you have put together a coalition, if you can say it has been put together, of your organization.

I might say, in answer to my colleague from Pennsylvania, that not all of the people in the State of New Mexico agree with Mr. Anderson's position.

Mr. DARMITZEL. That is true.

Mr. SAYLOR. If the gentleman will yield, over the years he has been reelected again and again and again.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. No questions.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. DARMITZEL. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is John R. Fetcher. You may proceed, Mr. Fetcher.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. FETCHER, STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLO.

Mr. FETCHER. Mr. Chairman and Members:

My name is John R. Fetcher. I am a cattleman. The only organization I represent is my family, who paid my expenses to come here.

Mr. WHITE. I am glad you have a productive family.

Mr. FETCHER. My wife and I own and operate a cattle ranch on the Elk River north of Steamboat Springs in Colorado. We are surrounded by the Routt National Forest, and from our house on the

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ranch we can see the high peaks in the Dome Peak-Mt. Zirkel Wild Area.

We depend on the Routt National Forest for our livelihood because we have a grazing permit for 82 cows. We also depend on the Mt. Zirkel Wild Area for our recreation. Every summer before haying we make a family camping trip into the high country. We usually take along one pack horse for our gear and a saddle horse which is shared by my wife and our little girl. The rest of us, three boys and myself, hike, and in about 4 hours we are camped at a high mountain lake. Unless you have actually had the experience of camping in what is truly the wilderness, a description of what it means has little meaning. All I know is that to me and my family and to many other ranching families of my acquaintance, it means recreation in the fullest sense. It may mean more to city families, some of whom stop by our ranch to rent a horse or ask where to go.

I have heard some people say that the wilderness areas are reserved for only those who can afford to rent horses and hire a guide. This is not true. Anyone who is willing to hike and can read a map can get into the wilderness areas. No one is excluded.

I have figures which I obtained yesterday, after hearing the hearing, which I obtained from the forest supervisor for the Routt National Forest, which are as follows:

In 1947 there were 307 visitations to the wild area, the one I am speaking of, the Dome Peak-Mount Zirkel Wild Area. In 1957 there were 700 visitations. In 1963 there were 2,750. To me that is very significant.

The cattlemen's association at one time was opposed to a wilderness bill even though their rights were not jeopardized. Most of the ranchers I know like to hunt, fish, and camp in the wilderness areas, and they are the first to admit that they would hate to have these areas overrun by jeeps, tote gotes, or spoiled in any way whatsoever.

I would like to bring out another matter which has worried many of us who live close to the national forest. The Forest Service keeps a pretty close watch over the timbering operations, mining, and grazing. Tourists, however, with their four-wheel drive vehicles, are allowed to go anywhere they want to (except in the wild areas) making roads and hacking trees as they go. In fact, some jeepsters seem to take a special pleasure in going places no one in a jeep has ever gone before. Most of us who live close by feel that reasonably good jeep-ways in the forest should be provided and maintained to areas of interest and that off-the-road driving should be prohibited.

We have seen, my neighbors and I, at close hand during the last 14 years a tremendous increase in the number of fishermen, hunters, and campers with the resultant damage to the land. We would like to see at least some parts of our forests preserved intact, not only for us but for our children.

Thus, we strongly urge the committee to send to the floor this session a wilderness bill substantially identical to the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. FETCHER. I would also like to read a statement by John Craighead on behalf of the Montana Wilderness Association.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

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Mr. FETCHER (reading):

I am John Craighead from Missoula, Mont. I wish to make a statement on behalf of the Montana Wilderness Association.

The Montana Wilderness Association has consistently supported bills to establish a national wilderness preservation system. Our organization testified in favor of the Senate-passed act, S. 4, with House bills like it. We recognize the many complexities and the conflicts of interest inherent in establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System. We further recognize that the revised bills introduced this fall by House sponsors were designed to meet objections raised by the House Interior Committee members to the measure (S. 4) passed by the Senate.

We want and will support a wilderness bill that realizes the essential objectives in wilderness preservation based on a national policy and a program to put the policy into effect. The revised measure, H.R. 9070, introduced by the Interior Committee member, John P. Saylor, November 7, 1963, best meets these objectives. We wish to go on record in support of H.R. 9070 or H.R. 9520 if this latter bill more nearly meets objections raised by the House Interior Committee members concerning earlier wilderness bills.

I wish this to be made a part of the official records.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Lennig Sweet, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LENNIG SWEET, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Lennig Sweet. Our family has been in Colorado for 92 years and has engaged in feeding mules, business, and ranching among other pursuits. I was not a resident of the State from 1916 to 1958, when I returned to retire. I may perhaps be said to represent the viewpoint of many whose roots are deep in the West.

May I first, Chairman Baring, express thanks to you and the members of your committee for arranging hearings outside of Washington and at considerable discomfort to yourselves. You have thus made it possible for many to testify who would otherwise have been unable to do so.

I wish to testify in favor of H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520.

Within the fortnight our public press has reported that an important Colorado official would appear before your committee and "take a positive stand against Federal creation of any wilderness area in Colorado." "I'm not against preservation of our natural resources," he is stated to have said. "But I am against any further Federal curtailment of development of Colorado's potential." I continue to quote the article. "He said the Federal Government now controls one-third of all Colorado land. This type thing is stifling and stopping potential tax revenues."

The gentleman in question should do some homework. Especially should he study Statistical Abstracts of the United States (1960 edition) published by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the 1959–61 Colorado Yearbook. The former contains statistics concerning the cattle and mining industry in Colorado and the latter discusses the tourist industry.

On January 1, 1961, the value of the range and stock cattle in Colorado is stated as having been $302.4 million. In 1958, the last year for which I found a record, the value of the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc mined is given as $16.3 million. The yearbook says that the

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University of Colorado estimated that the 4,450,000 tourists visiting Colorado during 1960 spent $318 million. To put it another way: Colorado produced more from tourists in 1960 by almost $14 million, than it did in value of petroleum, molybdenum, uranium, coal, and every other mineral which its mines and wells brought forth.

Not only are tourists big business in Colorado—they are a growing business. Between 1950 and 1960 the number of cattle increased approximately 30 percent in the State and the number of sheep 10 percent. But the number of tourists doubled during this time. And in 1960 they spent three times as much as they had 10 years earlier.

Now tourists pay sales taxes. This is 2 percent in Colorado and 3 percent in Denver. And gasoline and liquor taxes are much more than 2 percent. But let's be conservative and say that 2 percent of the $318 million was paid in taxes. That makes $6,360,000 and the majority of it went into the coffers of the State of Colorado and its towns and cities. That's quite a little money—it's almost equal to 15 percent of Colorado income taxes.

Why do millions of tourists come to Colorado every year? They don't come to see Buffalo Bill's grave, or stay in good hotels, or for golf, or to swim in heated pools. They enjoy all these things when they do come, of course. And they don't come to visit State parks. For the 1962–63 Book of States published by the Council of State Governments gives the total of visitors in State parks in Colorado in 1960 as being 344,000 compared to 3,449,218 in Georgia and 24,476,356 in California.

The Colorado Yearbook mentions "ideal climate, incomparable scenic beauties, and recreational advantages" and then goes on to say "High on the list of Colorado's attractions for visitors are its two national parks, one national recreation area, six national monuments and 13 million acres of national forests." They come from all parts of the United States because they love the freedom and the untrammeled life which is provided by the Federal public domain. Those who say that the large amount of Federal land owned by the Federal Government in Colorado is stifling do not know whereof they speak. Not to protect and preserve the wilderness and primitive areas in Colorado would mean great loss to one of Colorado's greatest industries and irreparably injure a great source of pleasure and inspiration for the millions throughout the Nation who come to enjoy it.

The proposed wilderness areas are becoming more accessible all the time. More than 1,750,000 persons a year visit Rocky Mountain National Park, much of which would be wilderness in classification. It is true that most merely look and marvel, but hundreds climb and hike where there are no roads.

The projected Maroon Bells-Snowmass area is easily accessible to Glenwood Springs and Aspen. Or one might mention the San Juan wilderness in the San Juan National Forest. This area borders on Vallecito Reservoir, which has become an important recreation area. In June of 1960 I took two young New York doctors on a pack trip into the San Juan. It gave them a new pride in America and an understanding of her unblemished wonders.

It is clear that, if not protected, the present wilderness areas in the national forests will be destroyed. I am informed that at least part of the Uncompahgre Primitive Area which it was hoped might be classi-

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fied "wilderness" probably cannot be so classified because of recent mining and the building of jeep roads. There is no reason to believe that, unless new rules are laid down by the Congress that all the primitive areas in the national forest will soon be primitive no more.

This does not mean that all commercial activities not related to recreation should be curtailed if a wilderness act is enacted. As one who was for 14 years president of a ranch which ran 2,300 cattle, I strongly approve the wilderness bills introduced in the House and which permit the continuation of grazing where it is presently permitted. One cannot understand the reported opposition from the cattle interests, unless it is merely opposition for opposition's sake. For if a wilderness bill becomes law, it is not proposed to curtail present grazing rights in any manner.

I would like to speak to the mining provisions, as they have been bandied about perhaps more than any other in this hearing. Most important, it seems to me, was the viewpoint Mr. White had yesterday that it was necessary, that we did not know in the future what was going to happen, and there were some 440 minerals.

Many of the mining people have said 10 years was too short a time. I agree.

House bills 9070, 9101, and 9520 are preferable to H.R. 9162, 9163, 9164, and 9165. If I read them correctly, the latter four bills would permit unrestricted mining for 10 years. As far as Colorado is concerned, all this furor over mining is hardly justified. Colorado now produces only 3 percent of U.S. gold. Our total annual production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc is only approximately 5.1 percent of what tourists spend in the State each year. Oil has not been found in the high country; molybdenum is largely produced by one large company; uranium is in oversupply, and new mines would have difficulty competing with established ones. Coal, our fourth largest product from mines, has been a sick although somewhat improving industry. Mining for coal does not appear necessary as an activity in the wilderness.

However, no one can say that there is not vast and needed mineral wealth locked up in the proposed wilderness areas. H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520 permit prospecting for an unlimited time to develop information and provide that the findings of mineral surveys by the Bureau of Mines and other agencies are to be made and publicly reported. If indicated, the President could then permit mining.

Likewise the development of water resources and foresting of timber will continue in present national forest land after it has been classified wilderness. In other words, gentlemen, the three preferred wilderness bills provide protection for a part of our remaining wilderness, while at the same time permitting activities not incompatible with its preservation as wilderness. And these activities are many.

The great safeguard of all the wilderness bills that have been introduced in the House is that they keep designation of land use where it has always been—in the hands of the Congress. That is, the elected representatives of the people shall decide where it is their intention that land shall be preserved as it was when our forefathers first saw it. And after the first land, if any, has been classified as wilderness no additional land shall be so designated without positive action by Congress.

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It is important to point out, however, that a full survey and recommendations will probably not be completed in less than 5 years. Thus, it is important that those areas which are presently primitive and roadless be not developed in such a way as to destroy their present (1964) character before Congress has the opportunity to act upon the final recommendations. Therefore, H.R. 9520 rightly provides that areas now roadless shall remain roadless until the Congress has acted upon the recommendations of the President concerning what areas should, or should not, be classified wilderness. Or until Congress has acted otherwise. We especially urge that this provision be included in the bill when it comes out of committee for the vote of the House.

Gentlemen, unless it is protected, the gasoline mountain goats and jeeps, the commercial interests whose dollar stake in the wilderness is really not very great but who cry out for "freedom rather than Federal Government controls" and the pressure of population will destroy the last of our unblemished natural heritage. Whether or not it is to be destroyed is in your hands.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. WHITE. No questions.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. No questions.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Sweet, I appreciate your statement. I am delighted to note the figures you picked up showing that in 1960 the visitors to Colorado produced more money for the State than petroleum, molybdenum, uranium, coal, any other minerals which its mines and wells brought forth.

Mr. SWEET. Yes, sir. You see, you look back toward the past pretty much. Colorado only produces now something like 3 percent of the gold in the country.

If we allow this mining to go on—take, for instance, the Uncompahgre Wildlife Area, which is one of the districts they say that that probably cannot be classified now as "wild" because just in the last 2 or 3 years they have made in there the jeep roads and these mountain goats, and the mining, if allowed for 10 years, as many people said, there are not going to be any wilderness areas left.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is right.

Mr. SWEET. But the provisions of 9520 are such you can have your cake and eat it, too, because you can know what is there.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Are there any other questions?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to say, Mr. Sweet, I notice that you have been watching these hearings with a great deal of interest. I am very much interested in your position with respect to exploration.

I would like to point out one thing that I do not think has been pointed out in these hearings, that there are people who go into the wilderness areas that are mineralogists in their own way. They are amateurs. They gain a great deal of what the other people say they gain by recreation, that is by prospecting. I cannot see that this type of prospecting is incompatible with wilderness.

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Mr. SWEET. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Nor can I see that true evaluation by competent geologists is incompatible with wilderness areas.

Mr. SWEET. Agreed.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any other questions?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Robert W. Filmer, of Fort Collins, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. FILMER, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. FILMER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Robert W. Filmer, and I am descended from pioneer stock which may or may not mean much to you, but anyway, the Filmer's have been Americans for many generations and have contributed to the growth and development of this country. I am a resident of Fort Collins, Colo. My profession is hydraulic engineering, my main interest soil and water and water resources development. I am presently enrolled in the graduate school of civil engineering at Colorado State University to update my technological capabilities and outlook.

After reading the statement made by the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts concerning wilderness, I wonder if these gentlemen shouldn't go back to school to update their outlook and technology. Obviously we don't want to encourage the development of wilderness areas for then they would no longer be wilderness. But to imply that preservation of some 2 percent of our land area as wilderness is going to discourage the development of mineral and water resources in the Western States is to my mind a ludicrous generalization.

There is in my opinion ample space, opportunity, and in general suitable hydrologic conditions for the needed development outside these wilderness areas and I think this will continue to be true in the future as far as water development is concerned because the limiting factor is the hydrologic cycle and not the availability of damsites, et cetera. In the event that a needed hydraulic structure must be placed in a wilderness area the very excellent bill of Mr. Cohelan has in section 4, item 3, the provision for accomplishing this. I have been a member of the engineering profession for 7 years. My family's well-being depends very much upon the exploration and development of water resources in the Western States due to the specialized nature of my discipline. I can unequivocally state that this proposed legislation doesn't frighten me one bit and most of my colleagues share my feeling and we can't understand why soil conservation is having kittens about this issue. In fact some of my friends in soil conservation have told me the very same thing but they have requested that their names be withheld to avoid the obvious possible repercussions. The significant things soil conservation people should be concerned about are reducing the water lost in transit to the land and the losses incurred after and during application of irrigation water and the evapotranspiration losses in the dryland regions.

Nor do I agree with Mr. Eckles, our coordinator of natural resources, when he implies that this would further curtail the develop-

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ment of Colorado's potential. I feel that any such effects due to this legislation would be physically and economically insignificant. I think Colorado has a great potential and I intend to help us realize that potential, but this legislation is no stumbling block to the achievement of that goal. I see no contradiction in the idea of developing our mineral and water resources and at the same time preserving a reasonable portion of our land area in the primeval state. Less than 2 percent of Colorado and of the United States for that matter is involved here and that is very reasonable as far as I am concerned.

The case for wilderness has been very excellently stated by others and so I have elected to answer some of the arguments against it. To me it is axiomatic that we need to preserve wilderness and I think that the Cohelan bill H.R. 9520 is a worthy instrument for this purpose. The Dingell bill appears to me on the other hand to be totally inadequate for the purpose for which it was supposedly drawn up. Most well-informed individuals to whom I have spoken in the last few months including ranchers and farmers agree with me on this. I therefore urge the committee to try and rise above the traditional restrictions of political seniority and protocol and give the people a healthy bill with teeth in it that will really protect these areas.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. FILMER. Mr. Chairman, I have five letters I would like to submit for the record from people who could not be here.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The documents follow:)

STATEMENT OF MALCOLM TAYLOR, DENVER, COLO.

Honorable Chairman and guests, I favor the revised bill introduced by Representative John P. Saylor (H.R. 9070). It is a fair and complete bill. A wilderness area is a monument to its creator. If and when, and only when, the survival of this Nation and its people were threatened, would I recommend the abandoning of a wilderness area. It could be so true that our survival could depend on the wilderness. I feel that it is a reasonable request to have the bill brought on the floor of the House immediately, and that august body vote either to accept it or reject it.

FORT COLLINS, COLO.

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Public Lands:

The supply of material goods in this country is limitless. Not so the supply of wilderness areas. These are essential to the whole of man. To allow a few exploitation privileges in the remaining wilderness areas is to erase the strength of the soil from us all.

I strongly urge Federal control of these areas as proposed in the unamended Saylor bill.

ALICE J. STEELE
Mrs. R. L. Steele.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

To Whom It May Concern:

Concerning wilderness legislation, I am in favor of the following bills: H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520. I oppose bills such as H.R. 9162.

Yours truly,

DONALD R. BARR,
Department of Mathematics and Statistics,
Colorado State University.

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BLYTHE-GOODRICH MORTUARY,
Fort Collins, Colo., January 10, 1964.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Hearing in Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIRS: The setting aside of adequate areas of land in America for public purposes of recreational, scenic, historical, educational, and scientific use for future generations is an obvious necessity.

Providing land for these usages while giving proper consideration to other interests, such as mining, grazing, and lumbering is not so obvious.

The provisions contained in H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520, it seems to me, come closest to meeting these requirements and provides for adequate guidelines for those charged with the responsibility of proper management of the land.

Respectfully,

JACK W. GOODRICH, *Owner.*

KCOL,
Fort Collins, Colo., January 9, 1964.

We favor the approach in the Dingell bill, H.R. 9162, with the amendments proposed by the Wilderness Society of Washington, D.C.

We believe that section 4(d)(2) permitting mining to continue for 10 years should be eliminated.

ELLIS ATTEBERRY.
MONA ATTEBERRY.

JANUARY 7, 1964.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: I am quite interested in the pending legislation to preserve our wilderness. I feel that large wilderness areas are an important part of our heritage and I strongly favor legislation to preserve the wilderness that still remains.

Yours truly,

HERBERT R. BAILEY,
Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mrs. Riehl of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMIA RIEHL, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mrs. RIEHL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Mrs. Jamia Cone Riehl, and I live in Fort Collins, Colo., where my husband is professor of atmospheric science at Colorado State University. My interest in supporting strong wilderness legislation encompasses the many purposes for which wilderness is essential—the recreational, scientific, scenic, educational, historic, and conservation uses.

As a native of Seattle, Wash., I grew up in the shadow of the wilderness. Later, during 10 adult years in Chicago, I shared the sometimes trapped feeling of eastern urbanites in being so far away from any wilderness. Still, it was a comfort to know that the mountains and forests were waiting for us. I mention these things only to show that I have a users as well as a distance appreciation for wilderness.

I hereby request that the committee vote out a wilderness bill which contains the provisions in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520, which not only set up a wilderness system but also protect those areas from any development beyond those permitted now, while the studies as to their ultimate inclusion are being made.

It is important to remember that the wilderness designated in these

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bills would take only 2 percent of the total area of Colorado, and the same percentage of area of the United States as a whole. These bills meet the needs of the people of the whole United States for a protected wilderness, but also provide for change to permit mining if the national interest demands it.

If any other bill is considered instead of these enumerated above, I urge that they include the protective clause which would preserve the status quo and also that mining be restricted to a continuation of not more than the 5 years Representative Cohelan specifies.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mrs. Riehl.

Next is Mrs. Inge Filmer.

STATEMENT OF MRS. INGE FILMER, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mrs. FILMER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Inge Filmer. I am a Fort Collins, Colo., housewife. I am not grinding anybody's ax and this represents my personal viewpoint.

Occasionally, I go to Denver on a shopping trip. This requires about a 75-mile drive along the eastern slope of the Rockies. Each time I see more streets and houses and housing developments—signs of our expanding population. Gentlemen, believe me, people are not going to stop having babies. The effects of the population growth are smiliarly felt in the remote areas where we see more and more slopes logged off, new mines opened up and new access roads gouged out here and there. Almost every trip into the mountains shows up some recent manmade scar on the landscape. I realize full well that much of this is necessary to our well-being. I know we have areas in the country like the Rawah Primitive Area and I have been in the Maroon Bells Wilderness Area. I wonder if these areas will still be this wild when my babies have grown up. Will they be able to take their children to even one acre of unexploited truly natural countryside? I recently read about a rather extensive mining operation going on up in the Bridger Wilderness Area in Wyoming. To me this means no more Bridger Wilderness.

Must we continue to cater to the large business concerns and the whims of the men, financial giants, who run them? It's time we became mature enough as a nation to start catering to the American people. Not only in 1964 but the little people who will be big people in 1984. Will they respect us or condemn us for what we have done? They will need some place to go where they can again find themselves; where they can regain their objectivity. Psychiatry is not always the answer and neither is liquor or heroin. Sometimes communion with nature is the answer.

Naturally, I can't make daily trips into the wilderness to commune with nature and neither can most people. But we can go there occasionally and it is a great comfort just to know they are there and we can occasionally go there. Two percent of our land area is not excessive and I think that the various elements in the country who are resisting this for one alleged reason or another are being shortsighted and possibly selfish and I cannot respect their position.

We need legislation which will truly protect these areas and not just pay lipservice to the idea. To inflict something like the Dingell

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bill on the American public under the mantle of compromise would be a national disgrace. I strongly endorse the bills of Quie-Cohelan and Saylor which are designed with wilderness in mind.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mrs. Filmer.

Next is Harry O. Rennat, of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF HARRY O. RENNAT, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. RENNAT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am urging the enactment into law of a wilderness bill of broad coverage in order to give the remaining primitive areas of our country full and immediate protection.

The technological powers of our society have grown at such an explosive speed over the past decades that complete commercial development of the remaining primitive areas has become a likely possibility within the next 20 years. With the increasing population of our society unspoiled wilderness areas will become priceless for their esthetic, spiritual, and scientific values rather than for their natural resources. In order to preserve what we have left of this wealth, action must be taken while there is still time.

We owe it to ourselves as well as to the future generations to enact a wilderness bill which will designate certain areas as wilderness areas and will provide status quo protection to all other areas which could possibly be included in the wilderness system. It will then be left for us and the future generations to review unhurriedly the status of the protected areas, either opening them up for commercial development or making them permanently protected wilderness areas.

The large and varied wealth of our remaining primitive areas does not belong only to our generation. It would be very selfish of us not to consider the needs of future generations and to use no more of these resources than absolutely necessary.

It is my feeling that the Nation's long-range interests will be served best by the wilderness bill introduced by Representatives Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan, and I am therefore urging enactment into law of their proposed bill.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is J. A. McDowell of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF J. A. McDOWELL, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, why I am in favor of the passage of wilderness bill, H.R. 9070, introduced by Representative John P. Saylor on November 7, 1963:

1. It establishes by congressional positive action a national policy for wilderness preservation.
2. It also establishes a program by means of which such a wilderness preservation policy can be realized.
3. It also seems to me there is enough teeth in it to preserve certain designated areas for our future use and pleasure.

Mr. BARING. Thank you. Next is Mrs. J. A. McDowell of Fort Collins.

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STATEMENT OF JOSEPHINE McDOWELL, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mrs. McDowell. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I urge protection and preservation of what remains of America's unspoiled wilderness areas by favorable consideration of the compromise wilderness bill, H.R. 9070.

The Saylor bill appears to eliminate some principal points of contention between commercial interests and conservationists, and between those favoring congressional control of the lands, while at the same time realizing essential objectives in wilderness preservation. Thank you.

Mr. Baring. Thank you very much.

Next is Mrs. Kay S. Pierce of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF MRS. KAY S. PIERCE, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mrs. Pierce. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:

I am the mother of three teenage children and a hiker. I am also very much interested in preserving a portion of our national wilderness for future generations in the best way possible.

The bill introduced by Representatives Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan, H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520, is the one which I favor. I was able to arrive at this conclusion from information received through the newspapers (I read two), the Colorado Mountain Club, and the Wilderness Society.

Thank you.

Mr. Baring. Thank you.

The next witness is Kenneth D. Olson of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH D. OLSON, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. Olson. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:

My name is Kenneth D. Olson. I live at 5-K Aggie Village, in Fort Collins, Colo.

I am grateful for the opportunity to express to our lawmakers my personal conviction that laws are urgently needed now, for the preservation to all posterity of our remaining wilderness areas. There was once a time when "wilderness" meant a natural environment that had to be conquered or at least tamed to make life worth living for man, but that time is long gone. "Wilderness" now symbolizes, for increasing numbers of people, a refuge where man can escape, if only temporarily, from the crescendo of the order he has created, and now recognizes as imperfect, but which he cannot halt for reflection upon, and possible recognition of, the very values which keep him alive and which led him to conquer the wilderness.

It is not at all my intention to be poetic. My wife and I are fortunate enough to live in Colorado, not by accident, but out of the conviction that the large public domains located here are in a special sense our castle, our own backyard, our domain for living. We make much use of the National and State parks, forest monuments and wilderness areas. Our many friends in the cities and heavily populated areas to the east envy us from out of the pressures they experience day by day, and which we understand intimately because we ourselves are fugitives from the city. We see them come and go, along with the

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swelling hordes of other vacationers, and when they are grateful to us for showing them some of the places that are off the beaten track, we share with them some of the uplift that we know they feel. This is not poetic; it is downright therapeutic to the human race. Perhaps our Congressmen living in Washington can understand what this means.

We have not yet been in this beautiful State 6 years, but we are much aware that the landscape is changing before our eyes. There are many more miles of passable roads, many more cabins, cottages, summer homes, camps, stores, hotels, hamburger stands and souvenir shops than there were only a few years ago. There are many more campers, hikers, fishermen and picnickers, in most any place we can name. We can see the whole development process at work. We can also see how it was arrested in the middle and a priceless heritage preserved by visionary legislation in the instance of Rocky Mountain National Park. And we know that whatever now remains of the wilderness must inevitably disappear under development unless we are concerned enough to do something about it immediately.

On this basis I should like to urge passage of the measures contained in H.R. 9520 and its related bills, introduced by Mr. Cohelan and others. I wish even more could be done. I wish that grazing could be excluded from all areas designated as wilderness and likewise motorboating and private business concerns. But Mr. Cohelan's bill, at least, recognizes the importance of the time factor by stipulation that the areas now under consideration as wilderness be publicly administered until Congress acts upon each one. To allow them to develop in this interim, as seems inevitable under the provisions of the Dingell bill, means only to lose them as wilderness. The legislation proposed by Mr. Cohelan, all things considered, seems eminently reasonable.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Chester W. Watts, also of Fort Collins. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CHESTER W. WATTS, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman and members:

I wish to go on record as supporting the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposals on wilderness legislation. I would particularly like to support H.R. 9070 known as the Saylor bill.

I believe that it is time that Congress considers legislation regarding wilderness areas so they will be protected for generations to come or some day our country will find these areas no longer suitable as wilderness areas. I firmly believe that all areas now designated should remain as they are until Congress has acted upon them. I like the provision in the Saylor bill requiring Congress to act on at least half of the areas now designated within 3 years and the remaining half within the next 2 years.

I do not wish that the bill would curtail the activities of mining, grazing, and motorboating in these areas even though I realize that it might create a hardship for some and be quite objectionable to others if motorboats are prohibited. These areas cannot be true wild areas and still carry on these activities. All present leases for mining

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and grazing should be honored but they should not be renewed when the lease expires. Let us have these areas remain as primitive as possible and make them true wilderness areas.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Roy G. Wier, Fort Collins. You may proceed, Mr. Wier.

STATEMENT OF ROY G. WIER, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. WIER. I want to go on record as a supporter of the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposals on wilderness legislation and in particular H.R. 9070 referred to as the Saylor bill.

Our Congress has been negligent in passing legislation to protect our wilderness areas. I feel that it is necessary for them to pass such legislation immediately so we will be assured that these area are protected for future generations.

The Saylor bill is good in that it will require Congress to act on each area that is now designated as a "wilderness area" within a period of 5 years. The main weakness in the bill is in the concessions which have been made regarding the grazing of cattle and mining within these areas. Present leases should be honored but no new leases or extensions of leases should be made.

Let us protect our wilderness areas while they are still here to protect.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Next is Maxwell Parshall of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF MAXWELL PARSHALL, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. PARSHALL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Maxwell Parshall, professor of civil engineering at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. My major interest and background is in the field of irrigation engineering. I represent no selfish interest groups and speak here today only for myself as an individual citizen of Colorado where I have lived all my life.

I do not share the viewpoint of those who say that bills such as S. 4 and H.R. 9070 are too extreme and do not encourage the development of mineral and water resources in the Western States.

The proposed wilderness areas comprise only a very small percentage of total land area and, as such, the restrictions on mining should not hamper the mining industry to any appreciable extent.

As far as water resources are concerned, it appears to me that adequate provision has been made in these bills for any necessary development; for example, section 4, item 3, of H.R. 9520, which is quite similar to H.R. 9070 but I believe is a little bit more precise with regard to this item. It does make it incumbent however, upon us, to clearly establish the need and the demand for the particular development, if it must be located in a wilderness area. This seems to me a wise imposition to place on ourselves, not only from a standpoint of wilderness protection but also from a standpoint of sound economics. Everything done in the name of water resources development is surely not sacred even in Colorado. Careful planning and thought are necessary to insure the success of any project.

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I therefore strongly urge the committee to consider H.R. 9070, H.R. 9520, and H.R. 9101, which appear to be the prudent choice if we really want to protect these areas.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD B. MUMMERT, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. MUMMERT. Following is the statement which I would like to make regarding the proposed Wilderness Preservation System.

I am very much in favor of the establishment of such a system. The growth of our population and the increasing demands for land for commercial and residential purposes make it imperative that some of the lands which have retained some of their original character and beauty be preserved as wilderness areas.

True happiness is, for many of us, made up of more than material success. We need an appreciation of the bounty and beauty of nature. We need relief from the strains of modern living and a place where contemplation and undisturbed thinking can occur. We need a sense of belonging to our wonderful country.

In addition to the benefits of a wilderness system to the present generation, I think we need to consider the heritage which we might be able to provide to future generations. There are also other benefits to consider, including preservation of wildlife and conservation of natural resources.

Therefore, it is my view that the establishment of a wilderness preservation system would insure benefits to all our people which would far outweigh the benefits derived from any exploitation of these lands.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. PFLIPSEN, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. PFLIPSEN. My name is James L. Pflipsen. I presently hold a partnership in a furniture store in Fort Collins, Colo. I have lived in Colorado for 20 years and raised my family here.

The concept of wilderness comes to a focal point in Colorado perhaps more than in most places. Many beautiful areas here have been ruthlessly torn up by mining operations. Tailings mar the landscape as well as destroy many fine trout streams. Often this destruction is completely unjustified and caused by wildcat operations without adequate and intelligent exploration. Often by spending a few more dollars, stream pollution could be minimized.

Now, let me say that I am not opposed to mining nor to the mining industry. Nor do I think that everyone connected with it is some kind of an ogre or is a pawn in the hands of New York City money. But I do think that many people from the mining industry who are testifying here today are basing their position on principle rather than on a thoughtful and conscientious appraisal of the needs of our country and of the situation. Traditionally we tend to oppose change and yet history has shown that this is utterly wrong.

Surely, it is not unreasonable to set aside a small percent of our land area as wilderness—not to be "locked up" as some opponents suggest so maliciously but rather to be held in trust for our grandchildren and

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great-grandchildren so they too might someday enjoy the wilderness as we do. I maintain that not only is this a reasonable thing to do but in fact it is a moral obligation.

I do not feel that the proposed Dingell bill affords adequate protection for wilderness areas and I therefore strongly urge the committee to report the Cohelan bill H.R. 9520 on the House floor.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF GERALD COOPER, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. COOPER. My name is Gerald Cooper and I am a builder and land developer in the Fort Collins area. I recognize the need for the development of our natural resources and the development of recreational areas within national forests and parks. But I also feel that certain areas should be set aside to remain undeveloped, in fact, untouched by man, and accessible only by foot. I do not feel that 2 percent of the land area in the United States is an excessive figure.

I therefore urge the committee to consider the very fine bill introduced by Mr. Cohelan (H.R. 9520). I strongly oppose the Dingell bill because it does not afford the needed protection for these areas during the time in which they would be considered for inclusion and it is very lax with regard to mining restrictions. I think we need wilderness and having once decided this let's not play games. We now need strong and positive legislation as is given by H.R. 9520.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF FERDINAND BAER, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. BAER. For a nation whose heritage is integrally interwoven with the slogan "Go West Young Man" and which sets world standards for "westerners" depicting the wild unconquerable land, it is essential that we set aside some wilderness areas if only to assure future generations—both our own and those of other nations—of its actual existence. It is clearly inevitable, with the growth of population and creeping economic exploitation, that wilderness areas without adequate protection will cease to exist at some future date.

Although recreational advantages should provide adequate justification in themselves, I should like to recommend adoption of one of the wilderness bills—H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520—from the point of view of protecting these areas as historical monuments, museums in the rough. These bills provide the protection necessary to prevent the proposed wilderness areas from losing their wilderness characteristics. A bill without teeth would represent merely token action with the tacit implication that we have so little regard for our heritage that we refuse to protect any physical manifestation of that heritage.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

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STATEMENT OF JACK CERMAK, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. CERMAK. My name is Jack Cermak. I am a professor of civil engineering at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. I speak here today as an individual and not for any organization or point of view other than my own.

I feel that we must preserve certain regions in our country and keep them completely undeveloped and untouched for anyone to view who is willing to walk a few miles to reach their interior. As one who is involved in the science of aerodynamics I feel that this consideration is every bit as important as putting men in orbit or for that matter on the moon. Once these wilderness areas are permitted to be exploited even in the smallest way, they can never be restored to their original condition. Most people agree that it is important to protect the bison and also the American eagle from extinction. The same thing is true for our wilderness areas and the need is even more pressing because unfortunately we do not naturally tend to protect them if left to our own devices. And yet as a nation we certainly have a deep obligation to pass these areas on to posterity.

I feel that a strong measure such as the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill should be brought out of the committee rather than the weak relatively ineffective Dingell measure. These former bills bring the areas into the wilderness system in a minimal time period and more important they protect the areas during this critical interim period. On the other hand the Dingell measure essentially leaves the areas unprotected for as long as 10 years while they are under consideration for inclusion in the wilderness system. If a wilderness system is worth having and I am firmly convinced that it is, then let us enact legislation that will keep it that way instead of fooling around with compromise legislation. After all the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills are in themselves compromises from the original and very excellent measure S. 4 which passed the Senate by a large majority vote.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOAN C. SKOFF, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mrs. SKOFF. By means of this statement, I would like to express my support for effective wilderness legislation, specifically those bills designated as H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520. The case for an all-out effort to preserve the wilderness areas of our country has been eloquently stated by many highly respected and knowledgeable citizens. Their interest in this cause is motivated not by monetary gain, but by a sincere desire to fulfill their responsibilities to their fellow citizens, of this generation and succeeding generations. I share their convictions that the expediency of today is the betrayal of tomorrow. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to reserve some part of our unique land areas as nature provided them. It is a fact that I may never set foot in the wilderness; it is also a fact that I may never set foot on the moon. But it is essential to me, and I hope to the majority of the Congress, that both are there.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

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STATEMENT OF ROGER J. SIGLIN, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. SIGLIN. A "wilderness" as many people think of it is an area undisturbed by man. At the present time there are few places in the United States which can be called a wilderness if this definition is accepted, and if action is not taken soon, there will be no place which can truly be called a wilderness.

To preserve a wilderness you must exclude the building of roads and access by motor vehicles. This will prevent many people from actually visiting a wilderness area, but there will be many who will obtain satisfaction by the mere knowledge that such an area exists.

You must also exclude mining, timber cutting, and grazing. This of course is the major objection to a wilderness bill.

If our Nation has reached a point where we need to exploit 100 percent of the land surface for commercial use, what are we going to do in the future when the population has doubled or tripled? The answer of course is to find new and better ways of developing natural resources. But can't this be done now on the land that has already been exploited to some degree, so that as a nation we can afford to preserve some areas in their natural condition?

It would be nice to think that in the future there will be wilderness areas which can be visited by people who are interested enough to take the time and effort to do so. If we do not act now this will not be possible.

Any bill which does not provide immediate protection for proposed wilderness areas would be a very poor bill indeed. The Dingell bill would allow mining to continue for 10 years. If this or anything similar is allowed, in 10 years time there would be little worth preserving as a wilderness.

Of the bills which have been proposed, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520 most closely meet the requirements necessary to preserve wilderness areas and I do not believe anything less should be accepted. If we were to accept less we would have wilderness areas in name only and not in fact.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Harry Maynard.

STATEMENT OF HARRY MAYNARD, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. MAYNARD. My name is Harry Maynard and I am resident meteorologist for the U.S. Army at Fort Huachuca and am on assignment at Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

The essential values upon which our social structure and our Nation are founded were largely generated by our forefathers in a primitive and thinly inhabited wilderness. One of the inescapable facts of our time is the disappearance of this frontier. The society which was founded on the values and traditions of the pioneers and which rose to greatness, is being rapidly engulfed by a tide of steel, glass, and concrete—a poor environment for the growth of our American ideals.

Let us preserve a piece of America in its original state, where those of us who care can go to recapture—however imperfectly—the spirit

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which animated our forebears and renew our faith. Let us have a place where we can escape, if only momentarily, this "waist-high" culture which replaces individual initiative with "security" and the pioneer spirit of mutual cooperation with collectivism.

It is for this reason that I strongly endorse the bills 9520, 9101, and 9070. I favor these measures over the Dingell bill because they offer realistic and definite protection for these areas during the interim period in which these areas would be included in a wilderness system and they place important restrictions on mining which are necessary if these areas are to remain truly wilderness. If the American people have little or nothing to say about what bill is reported out of committee then presumably we will be stuck with something like the Dingell bill in which case it should be amended in the manner suggested by the Wilderness Society.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. H. J. Harvey.

STATEMENT OF H. J. HARVEY, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. HARVEY. As president of the Skyline Hunting & Fishing Club, and as a sportsman, I believe that the wilderness policies which are being pursued in the various bills being presented in the House of Representatives are truly worth while and for the permanent good of the people of the United States.

From a sportsman's point of view, the hunting and fishing lands which are currently available in the United States are gradually becoming diminished, and will continue to be so in ensuing years. One of the basic rights which the American citizens should be able to exercise is the pursuit of outdoor sports in an area essentially untainted by 4-wheel-drive vehicles and other contrivances tending to decrease the available land in which sportsmen can exercise a sport. As a representative of a group of 120 organized sportsmen, I would like to expres confidence in the ability of the House of Representatives to set forth congressional legislation which will be really beneficial to the sportsmen, landowners, mining interests, lumber interests, and all such groups alike.

The only criticism we can offer to the bills which have been presented to date regards public ingress and egress to the wilderness areas set aside in accordance with such legislation, which are completely surrounded or otherwise inaccessible except through private lands. We believe that the provision should be incorporated in the legislation to allow public accessibility to such areas without having such accessibility subject to the whim of the private landowners.

The Skyline Hunting & Fishing Club recommends approval of appropriate wilderness legislation as an instrument of providing preservation of a natural environment which is worthy of the American people and of the greatest Nation on earth.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. John F. Bennett.

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STATEMENT OF JOHN F. BENNETT, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Mr. BENNETT. I am a lawyer and a longtime resident of Colorado. I am familiar with many of our wilderness and primitive areas. I am not representing any special interest.

It would appear that one of these bills is about the best we can get. It appears that H.R. 9520 is probably the best of them. The following considerations, I believe, are most important in any bill to be reported:

1. Mining should not be permitted for another 10 years after passage of a bill in wilderness or primitive areas. Jeeps, "tote-gotes," and now helicopters have made access, prospecting, and working very easily and quickly accomplished. In 10 years terrific changes will be wrought by these activities and one small mine of low economic value may need miles of road cut through the area and can do incalculable damage.

2. Classification of areas from "primitive" to "wilderness" should be expedited. Legislative roadblocks should not be thrown in the way of such classification. In this respect none of the bills offered seem to be completely satisfactory.

3. Primitive and wilderness areas in Colorado, together constitute only 2 percent of the State's area. These must be preserved. There is already too little time left.

4. I do believe the clamor raised by the special interests is completely out of all proportion to their value to the State and Nation, their economic production and their importance to the economy. I believe the vast majority of our citizens desire prompt and effective action to create or preserve our wilderness areas.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Robert O. Ross.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT O. ROSS, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. Ross. We who live in the West take our many national forests for granted. Coloradans have no difficulty in finding a virgin forest, untouched by man, for hunting or fishing or hiking. But we're slowly losing our forests to roads and powerlines and water projects and mining. We will have to act now if we are going to preserve a portion of our mountains and forests in their natural state.

A friend and I went on a fishing trip up Homestake Creek last summer. We arrived at Gold Park and found the beautiful campground turned into a muddy parking lot for road graders and trailers. The fishing in Homestake Creek had been destroyed by the silt and mud from the work on a new road up to Homestake Lake for the new Homestake water project. There used to be a lovely 4-mile trail through the timber up to the lake, but last summer bulldozers and dynamite were turning it into a road.

We gave up the idea of hiking into Homestake Lake to fish and instead we walked to another lake—Cleveland Lake—by way of an old mining road that is now used by jeeps. We were passed by 10 jeeps and 2 "tote-gotes" on the way to Cleveland Lake.

I don't object to the Homestake project—we need the water for our increasing population. But it serves as a good example of what can

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happen to an area that is opened by roads and modified for water projects or mining or other public or private uses.

It is our duty to preserve now at least a portion of the national forests and parks in their natural state. The beauty and inspiration of the wilderness is made by God and cannot be recreated once man has destroyed it.

If we don't set up some zoning now, our national forests will someday be completely modified by roads, and mines, and powerlines and Homestake projects. Then where will a person go when he wants to find the peace and solitude of a quiet fishing stream in an untouched virgin forest?

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Gerald Cooper. Is Mr. Cooper here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mr. Gordon Weller, executive vice president of the Uranium Institute of America. Mr. Weller, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GORDON WELLER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, URANIUM INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Gordon Weller. I am executive vice president of the Uranium Institute of America with headquarters at Grand Junction, Colo. We greatly appreciate the opportunity to be heard on the question of the proposed National Wilderness Preservation System in bills now pending before this subcommittee.

Controversy must find resolution if Government is to function properly, and if our great Nation is to advance. The proposed legislation before you in its various drafts deals with the removal of economic potential represented in at least 8.6 million acres of Federal lands immediately or in the not too distant future. It could ultimately result in a substantially larger withdrawal estimated by some to be as large as 60 million acres. Such legislation bears a great impact. The impact involves not only the future use of the lands involved, but also it concerns the precedent that will be set.

Support for wilderness preservation comes from many dedicated people who feel that man's works on this planet are essentially a desecration of an important value. They seek to preserve this value through preservation of most of the remaining areas that yet remain essentially as wilderness. A large number of such advocates live in the more populous regions of the country where the pressure of overcrowding, of poor planning, of depleting resources are daily reminders of values permanently lost to their particular locale. Through the power of their ballot in the Federal Government, they seek to exert their influence to preserve those things which they have lost, in the regions that have not yet felt the pressure of our population explosion.

This is very understandable, a very understandable feeling. Their proposals to prevent the repetition of error and the better use of remaining potential deserve careful and thoughtful study. Such study

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this organization has undertaken, and our statement today is the result of that effort.

Balanced against the desires of this articulate and concerned group of people are not so much the people of the West, but rather questions that are identified with the West. These are questions of public land policies, tax base for local government, for State government, economic growth potentials, the rights of citizens over their own local environment, the rights of citizens to guide their own destiny.

Many of the people of the West came here because they wanted to escape the domination of mass populations. Except through the deliberate processes of the Congress and the understanding of the executive, these people of the West find that even though thousands of miles may physically separate them from the mass populations, the domination is still felt through the ownership of vast areas of land by the Federal Government. Does the American system deny for them the opportunity to guide a development that might in actual fact represent an improvement over both the errors of past generations and the management by Federal agencies today? Does this right now have to be abdicated to a direction by Government that is completely foreign to local feeling and desire? These are questions that must be given serious weight in the consideration of these programs of more intensive Federal land management.

Impact of the precedent: Obviously, a question of change in Federal land management policy is of greatest concern to those States with large areas remaining in public domain. The disparity of Federal landownership among the 48 contiguous United States is clearly demonstrated in the map titled "Present Federally Owned Lands in the United States."

It is noted that 11 Western States are the hosts of the Federal Government in the public ownership of from 35 to 85 percent of their lands. More than half of the land area lying west of the eastern borders of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico is under Federal control. A 12th public land State, Alaska, was not considered here.

In questions of public land policy these 11 States hold a very great stake. Their destiny is largely in the hands of the remaining 38 States with Federal land areas averaging but a few percent.

The economy of these 11 Western States is common in many respects. Livestock, farming, mining, foresting, oil and gas production is common almost throughout. If we exclude those three States of Washington, Oregon, and California, because of the added population growth caused by industry stemming from their coastal location, we find that the order of population density is approximately in reverse order to the land area held by the United States.

In other words, Nevada with 85 percent of its land held by the Federal Government, has the lowest population density of 2.6 people per square mile. Colorado, which is the most populous of the noncoastal Western States, is next to the lowest in the square miles of public domain, and highest in population density. Obviously climate is also a factor, and we find that population densities favor New Mexico and Arizona, in contrast to Montana and Wyoming. It is apparent that in all of these States, however, that their population density is an important factor in the amount of land that was acquired

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from the public domain—and the various States today are in varying stages of development.

The impact of new precedent therefore confronts each of the States in differing degrees—but it confronts all of the public land States far differently than those with little Federal land area. Despite this variance, however, it is obvious that we are moving into a new era. The time of so-called custodial management of the public domain is terminating if we believe the land economist. Instead, the people concerned with these vast land areas are faced with "intensive public land management."

Admittedly, the proposal for the National Wilderness Preservation System currently involves only a small portion of the public domain of these States. But once the precedent has been set, such programs can be expected to spread to new areas for many announced reasons—but primarily because of our Government's continued growth and its constant seeking for broadening areas of jurisdiction.

The impact of precedent in the matter of the proposed National Wilderness Preservation System largely concerns the philosophy that supports this legislation. The Uranium Institute has made an earnest effort to evaluate this philosophy, and to attempt to forecast the effect of that philosophy upon a program of intensified land management. How will it influence the economic potential and the civil freedoms of the people who have accepted both the challenge and the appeal of western living.

Philosophies manifest in wilderness bills: We have to declare very positively to this committee that while we are in sympathy with the feelings of the easterner, and with the proponents of wilderness, we are vigorously opposed to their prescribed course for solution. We are deeply concerned by the philosophy that is manifest in their expressions, and this is true of the proposed legislation that is now being considered by this committee.

In fact we are inclined to believe that the sponsors do not even realize the semantic jungle they are inviting upon the American people in the name of wilderness. We respectfully offer some examples:

Untrammeled in self-defeat: Words are little packages, but sometimes the wrapping suggests something far different than the contents. From the standpoint of the purpose of this legislation, "untrammeled" contains dynamite. The word is used in the definition of wilderness as follows—section 2(b) of the Dingell bill:

> 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 the visitor who does not remain.

The definition seems to suggest that man is something apart from the "community of life" on this earth. We hardly believe this to be the intention of the authors. "Untrammeled," as used here, appears to seek a meaning that is broader in sense than "untrampled." It would suggest something synonymous to untouched, unviolated, or perhaps undesecrated.

If we have legislation that will establish a wilderness system, it is important that we have an absolutely clear understanding of exactly what this thing is—what we wish man not to do. I have to admit that in my review of this particular bill, I did not have a clear understanding of just what man does when he trammeled a particular

area. I found that Webster has been grappling with the word too.

The last two editions of the collegiate dictionary and the 19th edition of the unabridged, carry three separately stated definitions for the word "trammel." None of the definitions suggest any shade of the meanings that I would suppose to be desired by the authors of this legislation. In its noun forms, Webster states that a trammel, as used on a horse, causes it to amble; as used by a fisherman, is a part of a net. In its verb form, as used in the bill, it means the following:

Trammel: (1) To tie up, to catch up in a trammel, to attach trammels, to shackle. (2) To hold as in a net, to tie or fasten securely, to intercept. (3) To impose restraints upon, to prevent or impede the free play or exercise of, to hamper, to confine.

According to the Webster definition of the word "trammel," as it is used in the bill, a wilderness would be an untrammeled area upon which man had placed no restraints. Obviously through the facility of this legislation, man proposes to impose restraints—the areas in question therefore become trammeled by man. Therefore, under the definition contained in the bill, they do not qualify as wilderness—they are not untrammeled.

What is primitive recreation?

Reference is made to "primitive and unconfined type of recreation." The bill then proceeds to confine the recreation by stating that hunting and fishing shall be conducted in accordance with the manmade laws of the State in which the wilderness lies. How primitive does recreation have to be to qualify? Are there to be trails and signs, and if so, are these not the works of man dominating the landscape? But if trails are also excluded, will hiking with a compass qualify as primitive recreation?

What constitutes an unimpaired condition?

The legislation specifies that proposed wilderness areas must be "at least five thousand acres of land * * * of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition * * *."

What is an "unimpaired condition?" Is the U.S. Congress going to adopt legislation that accepts the thesis that to build a highway across an area is to impair it? If it does, does it not follow that in our Interstate Highway System, the Congress has brought a sweeping impairment of the Nation?

These questions are not raised to be facetious or to ridicule. They are asked because it is important that even though those seeking legislation use words in one context, and those who must comply with it use the same words in another context, what must be ultimately reached is a statement of purpose, of administrative execution in words that find broad and common acceptance.

Words often impart the philosophical position of the author.

If we interpret the philosophy that lies behind these words, and many more in the bill, they are not in harmony with the thinking that made America great. To build a highway, to open a mine, to properly harvest timber, to cut a cattle drive through a forest does not impair our land unless it is done contrary to good conservation in the true sense.

Land, both publicly and privately owned, represents one of the great capital assets of the West. Much of the appeal of the West involves both the land, and the men and women who traveled across it,

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who fought on it, who opened it for their own benefit and the progress of the Nation.

There can be no denying that abuses have occurred and will in the future. Mr. Chairman, this paragraph was inadvertantly left unfinished. I would request permission to submit the completed paragraph at a later time.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(COMMITTEE NOTE.—The material referred to had not been received at the time the hearings were printed and will be placed in the files.)

Mr. WELLER. Custodial versus intensive management:

Mr. Chairman, the question of custodial versus intensive management, and the changing philosophies which support Federal land management is a matter of great interest to the Uranium Institute. We have initiated an analysis of this question, but unfortunately it could not be finalized in time for this hearing at Denver. Accordingly, we ask your permission to submit a supplementary statement to be included at the end of this statement we make here today. With your permission, we would like to submit this study when it is completed, and we would like to know what deadline would be set for it.

Mr. BARING. Counsel advises me the record will be kept open for 2 weeks.

(COMMITTEE NOTE.—The material referred to had not been received at the time the hearings were printed and will be placed in the files.)

Mr. WELLER. Thank you, sir.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear and give the views of the Uranium Institute of America on the vital question of the proposed wilderness legislation.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there any questions?

The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would just like to take this opportunity, Mr. Weller, to congratulate you on a very, very fine statement.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have no questions. I can imagine that Mr. Weller, the executive vice president of the Uranium Institute of America, has plenty of problems on his hands today.

Mr. WELLER. Particularly since the state of the Union message.

Mr. WESTLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. The map presented by Mr. Weller showing the present federally owned lands of the United States will be made a part of the committee file.

The next witness is Will Orndorff, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, Inc.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILL ORNDORFF, PRESIDENT, NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC., ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Mr. ORNDORFF. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Alvin Stockton is with me, who represents the New Mexico Farm & Livestock Bureau. The New Mexico Wool Growers also concur with our statement.

My name is Will Orndorff and I am president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, Inc., an organization made up of approximately 4,000 producers of beef cattle in New Mexico.

Our organization is vitally interested in the bills being considered here today for several reasons. In the first place, only about 42 percent of our State is in private ownership. Federal and Indian lands account for another 43 percent and State-owned lands make up the remaining 15 percent. With less than 50 percent of our State privately owned we must concern ourselves with legislation involving our Federal lands or that which might have the effect of putting more land into Federal ownership.

Second, and closer to our specific interest, is the fact that in New Mexico livestock are grazed on the largest part of the lands affected by the bills being considered.

Third, and most important, we are interested in this legislation because all of the bills under consideration are aimed at setting apart certain areas by law, or, in effect, putting these lands into a statutory straitjacket.

National wilderness system not needed: Since the first wilderness bill was introduced, our organization, along with many others, have opposed the concept of legislation creating a National Wilderness System. We now have wild and wilderness areas recognized and managed as such under the supervision of the U.S. Forest Service. Additional primitive areas are being classified as to whether they should be included in the "wild" or "wilderness" category. We feel these areas are being adequately protected now, and will be in the future.

Significant progress has been made: While we still do not subscribe to legislation that creates a National Wilderness System, we do feel two major steps have been taken in several bills to meet the objections raised concerning provisions in the Senate passed bill, S. 4. First, it is extremely important that Congress have the jurisdiction to determine what additional areas, if any, should be termed as "wilderness areas."

Second, we endorse the provision making it possible for a Governor to present his views concerning land in his State being considered for classification as "wilderness." This recognizes the vital stake a State has in the disposition of the Federal lands within her boundary.

Review of areas involved: To indicate the areas involved in New Mexico we have attached a map which shows wild, wilderness, and primitive areas in New Mexico and Arizona. In New Mexico there is a total of 603,360 acres classified as "wilderness," 75,301 acres classified as "wild," and 335,424 acres still classified as "primitive," for a total of 1,014,085 acres. These areas are broken down as follows:

Name and date of establishment	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross area (acres)	Net area (acres)
Black Range: Primitive area, 1933	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,196
Blue Range: Primitive area, 1933	Apache	Springerville, Ariz	36,598	36,598
Gila:				
Primitive area, 1933	Gila	Silver City	132,788	129,630
Wilderness area, 1933, 1953	do	do	438,626	438,360
Pecos: Wilderness area, 1933, 1955	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	140,000	140,000
	Carson	Taos	25,000	25,000
Total			165,000	165,000
San Pedro parks: Wild area, 1931-1940	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak: Wild area, 1933-1957	Carson	Taos	6,051	6,051
White Mountain: Wild area, 1933-1957	Lincoln	Alamogordo	28,230	28,118

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Conclusion: Wild, wilderness, and primitive areas make up over 10 percent of the total land administered by the Forest Service in New Mexico—a considerable portion. Even though these lands are owned by the Federal Government, we feel that they should contribute as much as possible to the economy of our State, which is, in turn, a contribution to the Federal economy.

Commercial uses on public lands, though much maligned, have definite measurable value. Recreational or esthetic uses, which are generally considered as primary for wilderness areas, are difficult to measure. This does not diminish their importance, it merely makes it more incumbent upon those making decisions relative to the status of the areas to proceed with caution, making sure that in order to obtain a barely definable goal they don't create new and serious problems.

We wish to compliment this subcommittee and its chairman, as well as the chairman of the overall committee for making it possible for those of us in the West to express our views on this important matter. Looking back over the development of wilderness legislation, it may appear to some that Congress has proceeded at a slow pace. We feel that this is as it should be, since in matters of such great importance to so many people it is imperative that all sides be heard.

If wilderness legislation is finally passed, we feel Congress will have sufficient information to work out a bill that will accomplish the ends desired by the proponents without seriously affecting the economy of the areas involved. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Without objection, the map submitted by Mr. Orndorff of the national forest, southwestern region, will be made a part of the committee files.

Now Mr. Stockton.

STATEMENT OF ALVIN STOCKTON, CHAIRMAN, NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, NEW MEXICO FARM & LIVESTOCK BUREAU

Mr. STOCKTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the New Mexico Farm & Livestock Bureau appreciates this opportunity to appear before this committee to present its views on proposed wilderness legislation—S. 4, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9162, and other related bills.

Our policy is in favor of multiple use of Federal lands, and we favor legislation to designate as "wilderness areas" the approximately 8 million acres now classified by administering agencies as "wilderness," "wild," and "roadless areas." We do not favor the designation of extensive areas of Federal land as "wilderness areas," in which normal development for other purposes would be precluded, because it is not in the public interest. For this reason, we feel that any further designation of wilderness areas should require specific acts of Congress.

Livestock grazing is of great economic importance to our State, and the continued use of these Federal lands is essential. The sponsors of this legislation are to be commended for recognizing the need and providing for the continuation of grazing of livestock where established prior to the effective date of these acts with reasonable

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regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture. The regulation on the grazing of livestock, however, requires closer scrutiny. We have become apprehensive over the continued reductions in grazing on Federal lands, as they are being effected by the administering agencies, especially the U.S. Forest Service. In some areas that agency is effecting reductions on a theory which studies on proper range management have found to be unjustifiable. The Forest Service is following the theory of continued reduction in grazing as a way to protect the ranges. Recently completed studies of the Jornada Experimental Range, located in south central New Mexico, as cited in U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 1270, substantiate our feeling that reductions are in excess of what might be necessary to protect the ranges. We can only conclude that these reductions are designed for the eventual nongrazing of lands rather than proper management.

In conclusion, we believe that the "permanent good of the whole people" can best be achieved by the Congress retaining its constitutional role in the handling of the public domain; therefore, we strongly urge specific congressional action in any further designation of wilderness areas.

I wish to thank the committee for allowing me the opportunity to express our views regarding the proposed legislation.

Mr. BARING. Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. WESTLAND. Just one question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Orndorff, I gather that your association had opposed S. 4 and S. 174 and that type of legislation, but that you now feel that if wilderness legislation is going to be passed you can probably go along with H.R. 9162; is that correct?

Mr. ORNDORFF. We probably could if the right things are incorporated in the legislation.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have not seen any recommendations for amendment you have made in your statement.

Mr. ORNDORFF. We have no specific recommendations. We just want to be sure what some of the things you have already put in say.

Mr. WESTLAND. OK; that is what I am getting at. You prefer no legislation, but if you are going to have it, H.R. 9162 is the one you prefer; is that correct?

Mr. ORNDORFF. Yes, sir, if we have to have the legislation.

Mr. WESTLAND. That is all.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Let me ask you a question—in the paragraph following your introduction you say a national wilderness system is not needed. Has your organization, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, Inc., ever sent a resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Interior opposing having set aside any primitive, wild, wilderness or canoe areas?

Mr. ORNDORFF. No, sir, not that I know of.

Mr. SAYLOR. You believe in constitutional government?

Mr. ORNDORFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. Then you are very much in favor of the provision of the Constitution which says the Congress of the United States shall handle the public domain?

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Mr. ORNDORFF. With the help of the people who elect those people.

Mr. SAYLOR. The Congress is elected by the people, but one of the specific responsibilities placed on Congress by the Constitution is to handle the public lands.

Mr. ORNDORFF. Right.

Mr. SAYLOR. We live in a representative republic and, if the people you elect do not do what a majority of you people like, every 2 years you remove them.

But I would like to bring to your attention, Mr. Orndorff, your senior Senator, Clinton Anderson, has been one of the leading advocates of the wilderness bill, and apparently the people in New Mexico, at least 51 percent of them, and in the last vote returns I saw a great many more than that, seem to like what he is doing.

Mr. ORNDORFF. We are aware of his views, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Orndorff.

Mr. BARING. There was a statement read into the record before on behalf of the Aspen Institute. Does Robert Craig wish to make another statement?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mrs. Ruth H. Newlon, chairman of the Legislative Council of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs. We welcome you and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RUTH H. NEWLON, CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE COLORADO FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. NEWLON. Mr. Chairman and committee members, I am Mrs. Ruth H. Newlon, chairman of the Legislative Council of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, which is a multiple interest federation. We endorsed the wilderness bills 2 years ago and we now prefer the Saylor bill.

Our reasons for asking a wilderness measure are:

(1) The press of visitors to the national parks and forests within Colorado's boundaries.

(2) The value of these areas to visitors and to the people who live here, and

(3) The urgency of conserving the forests at the headwaters of the rivers which rise in Colorado.

Citizens of States east and west of us watch the snowfall in our mountains because their rainfall may come from moisture evaporated in our forests and because water flows to them down the Colorado, the North Platte, and the Arkansas Rivers. If too many trees were to be destroyed here, we and they would have to expect flooding and then drought.

The wilderness bill will add force to the excellent conservation work national parks and national forests are already doing.

We appreciate the committee consideration of the new compromise measures which have been presented by Congressman Saylor in H.R. 9070, and also Congressman Quie and Cohelan. We point out these features in these bills which we consider good. They provide for continuing U.S. Geological and Bureau of Mines' surveys to determine

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mineral values. The results of such surveys would be available to the public. Prospecting for water resources could be continued if authorized by the President.

According to the Saylor bill, primitive areas not yet classified would remain as they are until Congress could determine their proper use. This is better than to allow mining claims or resort building in advance of classification.

If we are to have the water we need, the lumber for homes, the grazing for cattle and the necessary minerals, we must give extra protection to the areas from which they come, and we must save a part of our forest and wildlife.

Putting a wilderness conservation measure into effect would stop commercial depredation and save our resources for a time when we might need them desperately.

We thank you for the opportunity to make this statement.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mrs. NEWLON. I would like to submit a statement by Mrs. Preiss, president of the Colorado Coordinating Council of Women's Organizations.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. J. F. PREISS, PRESIDENT, COLORADO COORDINATING COUNCIL OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Mrs. J. F. Preiss of Denver, a native Coloradan long interested in conservation through following the program of the Colorado and General Federations of Women's Clubs; a past president of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs and presently serving as president of the Colorado Coordinating Council of Women's Organizations, composed of 20 State groups and representing a total of 50,000 women over the State. Many of these organizations have broad conservation programs and the members have endorsed this legislation.

I therefore feel that I speak the sentiments of thousands of Colorado women when I say we recognize the necessity for careful preservation of our natural resource areas in our State and in our Nation.

I am aware of the economic implications put forward by those who depend upon these resources for their livelihood. But, I think an important facet of the value of natural areas has been perhaps neglected; that is the area of citizenship education and rehabilitation. Many agencies are aware of the tremendous impact outdoor living experiences in our rugged areas have upon emotionally disturbed individuals and especially upon children and youth. Philosophies of life are constructively changed by comparatively brief experiences in these areas.

Since we are concerned with the alarming rise in the rate of juvenile problems in our country it becomes imperative that we use all means at our command to combat these tendencies. This may all sound very sentimental and emotional, but a study of the programs of States, such as Michigan, making this constructive approach to the problem should convince the most skeptical of observers of the extreme value of such educational methods.

Continued commercialization of recreational areas withdraws more and more natural areas from the use and enjoyment of those who need such resources most.

We therefore state our support of this proposed legislation and express our preference for the bill known as the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070. However, any compromise of this bill which provides for reasonably adequate protection of the areas during the necessary transitional period would seem indicated.

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Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. You say you are in favor of the Saylor version of the wilderness legislation before us?

Mrs. NEWLON. Yes.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is J. Michael McCloskey on behalf of the Western Federation of Outdoor Clubs.

STATEMENT OF J. MICHAEL McCLOSKEY, EUGENE, OREG., ON BEHALF OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is J. Michael McCloskey, and I reside at 1495 East 27th Avenue in Eugene, Oreg. I am appearing here today on behalf of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, a federation of 38 hiking, mountaineering, and conservation organizations with members in all Western States. Over 35,000 persons are affiliated with our member organizations.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has been asking Congress for legislation to establish a national policy to preserve wilderness since 1953. Our resolutions in support of the concept of a wilderness bill, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, extend from 1956 to the present time.

We have supported all of the strongest wilderness bills: S. 4013 in the 84th Congress (2d sess.), S. 4028 in the 85th Congress (2d sess.), S. 1123 in the 86th Congress (1st sess.), S. 174 in the 87th Congress (1st sess.); and S. 4 in the 88th Congress (1st sess.). Eight years have passed since the first bill was introduced, and over 10 years have passed since we first asked for wilderness legislation.

Wilderness is vital to our clubs. They direct most of their use into wilderness areas. The quality of these areas provides much of the incentive for our outings into them and much of the satisfactions gained from them. It is our long-held conviction that wilderness areas can survive in the long years ahead only if given statutory protection. They must be protected against incursions by commercial interests and piecemeal dismemberment under the pressures of the years to come. We regard legislation to close these areas to mining disturbance as particularly essential.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs desires the strongest statutory protection for wilderness that the Congress will provide. If legislation, specifying that only certain units will go into a wilderness system immediately and others must be added later by affirmative congressional action, is the strongest Congress will provide, then we are for that too.

However, we want to make it quite clear that this approach is acceptable to us only if units proposed for addition to the system by the executive branch of the Government are kept in status quo until Congress acts affirmatively or directs that other action be taken. This H.R. 9070 provides for, and we can support this bill, and improved ones like it such as H.R. 9520, as being closer to S. 4—which we really prefer—than other bills such as H.R. 9162. H.R. 9162 provides for maintenance of the status quo for only certain units, the primitive areas but not parks, ranges, and refuges. In this respect, it is deficient.

Another advantage of H.R. 9070 over H.R. 9162 which seems important to us is that it provides that the review of units to be added to the system at a later time shall be completed within 5 years rather than 10 years. The sooner the review is completed, the sooner the likelihood that these units will be added to the wilderness system and given improved protection.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, in conclusion, urges this committee to validate the faith which the American public has in democratic government by bringing this matter to the floor for debate under normal rules without further delay. This matter should be allowed to be brought to a fair vote in this session. The public is entitled to this treatment.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to ask, Mr. McCloskey, if you feel there would be a change in parks, refuges, if legislation was not passed that you are asking to be passed?

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. I think it would be more helpful if you made it clear to the Park Service what the desire of Congress was.

Mr. WHITE. You believe there might be a change then?

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. There could be.

Mr. WHITE. There could be. Granted it is possible, but highly improbable.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. That I would not know.

Mr. BARING. Are there further questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. McCloskey.

The next witness is Mr. John Gordon Haszier of Denver. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN GORDON HASZIER, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. HASZIER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as a citizen who has a keen personal interest in the preservation of certain public lands in their natural state and as presently set aside and administered, I wish to declare my approval of the principle of further legislation to provide for the setting aside of the so-called wilderness areas as such, if such legislation is necessary. The spirit and the letter of such legislation should be such as to prevent the development of such areas for any purpose rather than just to provide administrative machinery for management under present or future administrators.

Considering the great wealth of public land in existence and the many and valuable uses to which a great share of it is presently put by many and diversified interests, it is entirely fitting that certain portions of this land should be used for recreation purposes, and further, that some portions should be set aside and excluded from any kind of use or management, to be preserved in a truly wild state. Therefore, any legislation on the subject of the wilderness areas should be aimed simply at defining and so excluding such areas, not at providing and furthering access to and use of the areas by a greater and greater number of people. People who are interested in visiting such areas will do so, and for those who are interested in areas where campgrounds and other facilities are available, such areas already exist or are provided for.

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Although wilderness areas may be relatively inaccessible to a great number of people, only a small number of those who presently do make use of public lands for recreation purposes wish to take the trouble to visit the wilderness areas. Therefore, any construction of facilities or promotion of access to wilderness areas, to a certain extent, defeat the purpose of those who do wish to visit them.

In regard to the notion that preservation of wilderness areas restricts their use to those who can afford expensive pack trips, it should be pointed out that it need not necessarily be expensive to visit the areas since such expense usually arises out of elaborateness of equipment used and the duration of the trip. Further, as standards of living improve, as they are bound to do, an even greater number of people will be able to afford the minimum expense involved in getting to remote areas. Nevertheless, if definite legislation is necessary in order to establish and define and preserve wilderness areas, in addition to laws now in effect, such provisions should be made.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Bentley M. McMullin.

STATEMENT OF BENTLEY M. McMULLIN, AURORA, COLO.

Mr. McMULLIN. I am opposed to the wilderness bill for the following reasons:

1. We already have enough wilderness. One-third of this State, or approximately 14 million acres, is already in national forests. Of the remaining acreage, that part which is in the western section of the State is still largely a wilderness in which, if anyone strays away from the roads, he can easily become lost. The forests and these remaining areas are well stocked with wildlife, and their possibilities for recreational purposes have scarcely been touched. We should use what we have before asking for more.

2. If anyone needs still more wilderness, there remains Alaska and, between Alaska and the rest of the United States, are the vast areas of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, parts of which to this day have never been so much as traversed by anyone but the Indians.

3. It is extremely doubtful if the advocates of the wilderness bill ever put the wilderness areas to any use whatever. The cost of establishing and maintaining these areas will be largely wasted, and will in all probability become burdensome as time runs on.

4. I do not base my argument upon any economic considerations because it is now widely believed that all land in Colorado, which is not privately owned must be withheld from local commercial exploitation, and must be devoted to federally sponsored recreational exploitation. That is, the people who want to make money out of land must yield to the people who want to make money out of travel and out of providing equipment, food, and services to those who wish to become modern Daniel Boones.

5. There are many other far more important things with which the U.S. Government should be concerned.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Dr. Herbert R. Brettell.

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STATEMENT OF DR. HERBERT R. BRETTELL, DENVER, COLO.

Dr. BRETTELL. I favor a strong wilderness bill which will preserve in their natural primitive state our remaining wilderness areas. As various special interest groups obtain rights to alter these wilderness areas for secondary gain to themselves, the probability of ever reversing this and putting them back in a primitive state becomes highly improbable if not impossible.

I recognize, however, that an extreme purist viewpoint on wilderness management is not acceptable to many responsible and well-informed people in this field, and therefore I would accept certain modifications on a temporary, well-controlled basis as outlined in the Saylor bill.

I represent no group and I am appearing at these hearings merely as an individual concerned with doing all I can to help preserve our wilderness in its wild, natural state.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mrs. Richard E. Boyle.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RICHARD E. BOYLE, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. BOYLE. I wish to give my support to the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan wilderness bill as it modifies the Dingell bill.

As natives of Colorado, owners of a cabin on land surrounded by national forest, with children active members of the Junior Colorado Mountain Club, our family knows the beauty and value of our wilderness areas. We are increasingly and acutely aware of the rapid influx of people into the mountains, pushed by our exploding metropolitan population; and we believe, therefore, that it is urgent that this action be taken now to preserve wilderness areas for the enjoyment and enrichment of generations to come.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mrs. Thomas H. Cooper.

STATEMENT OF MRS. THOMAS H. COOPER, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. COOPER. My husband and I have three children whom we have raised to benefit from the out-of-doors areas in many ways. They have all taken a canoe trip down the canyons of the Yampa and Green River in Dinosaur National Monument, have camped, hiked, and fished many times in the Gore Range-Eagle Nest Primitive Area, and have learned invaluable history lessons at Mesa Verde National Park. We have enjoyed, in all, six of the proposed wilderness areas, and hope to see the rest of them within the next few years. We feel that there is great danger that their children will not have the same privileges, and the wilderness bill is of the utmost importance.

We believe the Dingell bill needs the changes provided in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill to assure the preservation of these areas so that our grandchildren may enjoy them, too.

Perhaps I have used the word "enjoyment" incorrectly. The American frontier and its natural wilderness areas have molded whatever

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has been good and unique in the thoughts and behavior of my father, his father, and many fathers before them.

I want my children—and all American children—to continue to survive as true Americans in the best tradition. Without true wilderness areas, this will be impossible. We are not then talking about enjoyment, but rather the kind of enrichment which perpetuates the American ways of life.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Carl M. Boyd.

STATEMENT OF CARL M. BOYD, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Mr. BOYD. We wish to speak in favor of the Saylor wilderness bill. This bill we consider more complete and to the point than other bills being considered. We consider legislation to establish a definite wilderness policy urgent, before it is too late, before the bulldozers, jeeps, and other machines relentlessly grind up the last of our primitive heritage.

We do not consider that the provisions of the Saylor bill will injure our cattle, mining, or lumbering industries but will greatly benefit our tourist industry in the near future.

We know what wilderness can do for a family. Three summers ago we spent 2 weeks in the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness with our two children, ages 9 and 12, and our two horses. It was an unforgettable experience, soon to be repeated. The children often talk of the moose, the squirrels, the elk, the salt lick at the natural hot springs, and all the tiny creatures of the wild. We camped by a lovely mountain lake for a week and only saw two other people. Fishing was superb. The peace, closeness to nature, and all of God's creation soaked into our souls. Now after a hectic day all we have to do is let our minds wander back to the wilderness lake and peace and strength again enter our souls. Incidentally, the cost of the trip was very little above that of living at home.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of preserving our remaining wilderness areas for posterity's enjoyment and benefit, for historical monuments, and for scientific study. Who can tell what biological truth or wonder may be discovered in a wilderness area untrammeled by man?

Again we say that we wish the Saylor wilderness bill passed as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Miss Johann Cohn.

STATEMENT OF MISS JOHANN COHN, DENVER, COLO.

Miss COHN. Mr. Chairman, honorable gentlemen, as a professional social worker I am daily made aware of the lack of spiritual resources in our population. It is all too evident in the disillusion and disenchantment with which so many people approach me for help and counseling. As one who boasts some appreciation for literature and art I am made keenly aware that, whatever genius might exist in our midst, we are basically not an artistic nation anymore than we are a

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poetic people. As one who loves the pristine beauty of nature, I am painfully aware of how it has been diminishing before my eyes even here in the West and how often it is interrupted by some harsh aspect of civilization.

Our Nation has grown great by the abundant use of its resources both those produced by its land and by its people. We have employed knowledge and material expertly and ingeniously to produce comforts unknown to any age before us. In our success in attaining a better life we have earned rightfully the title of a great people. However, there is another side to our heritage that is also essential to our greatness.

The asphalt road, the houseroof, the factory chimney, and a variety of structures that bring speed and comfort to our living also take something from it. It is imperative that we recognize that natural beauty is just as necessary to our lives as the many structures of civilization that have displaced it. Unviolated nature contains one of the basic founts of our spiritual rejuvenation. It contains the raw material of imaginative expression in art and poetry.

Gentlemen, I am dismayed at how difficult it has become to find that unviolated nature that once was so available to virtually all our people. Inasmuch as there are still such areas left I urge that they be preserved not as a luxury or curiosity but as a necessity to our civilization. The Saylor bill concerning wilderness areas serves to protect remaining wilderness areas while still permitting some withdrawal of more material resources. I urge you, gentlemen, to protect the remaining wilderness areas and thus preserve the soul of this Nation as well as its strength.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. David Loomis.

STATEMENT OF DAVID LOOMIS, WHEAT RIDGE, COLO.

Mr. LOOMIS. I am 17 years old. Since I was about 10 years old my father and mother have been taking me on hiking, camping, and fishing trips in the wilderness areas of the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Pacific Northwest. These experiences have had a profound effect on my life, and I will always love the mountains and wild areas.

I recognize the necessity of some kind of law to preserve and protect the wild and wilderness areas of my country so that they will be intact for future young people to enjoy as I have. I ask that a meaningful wilderness bill be passed by Congress.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mrs. Elizabeth M. Loomis.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH M. LOOMIS, WHEAT RIDGE, COLO.

Mrs. LOOMIS. I desire to register my earnest desire to preserve and protect the really few remaining areas of wild and wilderness country in the United States, particularly in the West. My husband years ago introduced me to the physical and inspirational values to be found in the out of doors. Please make it possible for my children

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and their children to have the same experiences which build character and sound bodies.

I recommend passage of the compromise wilderness bill H.R. 9070 as necessary to start the preservation and protection of the outdoor resources of the United States.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Frederic B. Loomis.

STATEMENT OF FREDERIC B. LOOMIS, WHEAT RIDGE, COLO.

Mr. LOOMIS. I strongly urge the immediate adoption of a strong and meaningful wilderness bill by Congress. The compromise wilderness bill, H.R. 9070, while lacking in strength and failing adequately to protect all wilderness values from private exploitation, should nevertheless be passed in order to provide a base for the intelligent preservation of our outdoor resources.

All my life I have found physical and spiritual values in the mountains, plains, and forests of the United States. I have climbed and camped in the mountains and deserts of this land from New England to California and the Northwest, alone and with my family and friends. I want this experience to be possible for my children and their children.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Herbert E. Schwan.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT E. SCHWAN, INDIAN HILLS, COLO.

Mr. SCHWAN. I have been a member of the U.S. Forest Service for more than 30 years beginning in 1922 as a forest guard. During this time I have served throughout the Rocky Mountain States, have traveled on foot and horseback through parts of many wilderness and primitive areas, and I think I understand many of the problems affecting them. I am now retired. I wish to register my support for H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520.

Following are some comments I wish to make on the proposed legislation now under consideration. My remarks apply equally to the phrasing of the bills introduced by Representatives Dingell (H.R. 9162), Reuss (H.R. 9163), O'Hara (H.R. 9164), and Bennett (H.R. 9165), as well as the following bills which I favor over the preceding ones: Saylor (H.R. 9070), Quie (H.R. 9101), and Cohelan (H.R. 9520) wherever appropriate.

I believe the several corrections and clarifications in H.R. 9520 are well considered and should cause no controversy. I also favor Representative Cohelan's provision regarding mining and water storage and diversion. There is no reason why either of these activities should not be conducted in a manner consistent with the preservation of wilderness values, and with due consideration of sound economics. The creation of a fluctuating water level for damming mountain lakes or tunneling to drain them completely as has been done on some lakes, certainly destroys these lakes as one of the principal attractions of the high country.

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The summer runoff from the alpine areas in the Rocky Mountain States is, of course, the main source of streamflow and there should be no question as to the necessity for protecting these critical watersheds. But water storage is often uneconomical in the wilderness areas where topography is steep and rugged, and is therefore not in the same category as storage on a much larger scale at lower elevations.

Mining and particularly the methods used in prospecting have, in many cases, been unnecessarily destructive to the scenic, wildlife, recreational, and watershed values. I believe that H.R. 9070 and 9520, as now worded, will more adequately protect these values than will the Dingell bill or other similarly worded bills.

I object to the bald statement that the grazing of livestock, where established prior to this act, will be allowed to continue. This appears to guarantee this privilege to perpetuity. No other national forest permittees enjoy such a guarantee. Furthermore, this appears to be in conflict with the mandate given the Secretary of Agriculture to practice multiple use on the national forests. Effective multiple use many times requires restricting or eliminating certain uses in favor of a dominant use. As a minimum, I urge that the statement concerning the continuation of grazing (end of 3 under "Special Provisions", H.R. 9520) should be clarified so that these permittees are not granted special privileges, by virtue of wilderness legislation not enjoyed by other grazing permittees on the national forests. I know of range allotments within areas, eligible to be included in the wilderness system, where grazing is destructive and should be reduced. My impression is that the guarantee of continued grazing might prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from taking action.

It is of interest that in 1960—the latest information I could obtain—there were 61 permittees grazing 6,669 cattle in the wilderness and primitive areas east of the divide in Wyoming. In the same areas 72 permittees grazed 1,180 pack and saddle animals for recreation use. In Colorado there were 45 permittees grazing 5,572 cattle and 31 permittees grazing 494 pack and saddle animals. This suggests to me that wilderness recreation is an important item in these States, and that only in a very small number of national forests cattle permittees may have special benefits extended to them.

This entire proposed legislation has become so distorted in the course of time that I fear that the effect now is to guarantee increased exploitation by private interests, rather than the protection of these superlative and irreplaceable wilderness areas.

It is urgent that the same protection afforded to wilderness should be extended to existing primitive and wild areas until such time as they may come up for inclusion in the wilderness system or are declassified. It is my opinion that the provisions in the Cohelan bill (H.R. 9520) are suitable and should be included in any legislation.

It should be noted that there is now not a single acre classified as wilderness in this State of Colorado. However, some half million acres are included in primitive areas and about one-fourth million acres in wild areas. These should be afforded protection as provided for in H.R. 9520 until such time as they are reclassified.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

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The next witness is Mrs. Vivian Christensen of the Colorado Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. LOFQUIST. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read Mrs. Christensen's statement and then give my own as the central district director of the Colorado Federation of Garden Clubs.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. VIVIAN CHRISTENSEN, COLORADO FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS, INC., DENVER, COLO., AS READ BY MRS. BENJAMIN LOFQUIST, JR.

Mrs. LOFQUIST (reading). My name is Mrs. Vivian Christensen. I am representing the Colorado Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., comprised of 3,400 members.

Our organization believes that conservation is of primary importance.

We are fortunate to live in a vast land, richly endowed with nature's resources. We have developed and used these resources to enhance the comforts, pleasures, and economy of our time. We are becoming more aware constantly that these resources are not inexhaustible, however, and are in many instances attempting to restore for future generations what has and is being depleted today. But, how do you restore a true wilderness after it has ceased to be a wilderness? Not in a hundred, five hundred, or a thousand years could you replace what has been here since the beginning of this country.

We believe that the wilderness areas are one of our most cherished heritages, belonging not only to the 190 million people in this country today, but to the hundreds of millions yet to be born who will be the citizens of this country in future generations.

We believe that this small percentage of land, already under governmental supervision for use and enjoyment by the whole of the American public, should be safeguarded by legislative act against the use by small percentage special interest groups to increase their economy to the detriment of the whole of the people.

In our opinion S. 4 would best protect and preserve our natural wilderness areas during our lifetime and for future generations. However, if it is not possible to enact this bill, then we favor the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070.

If serious legislative consideration is given to H.R. 9162, the Dingell bill, we strongly recommend that the liberal concessions of section 4(d)(2) be omitted.

Someone asked if we had done anything to replant the forest acreage. Our two federations have planted 800,000 trees in the San Juan area.

Mr. BARING. Thank you for that information.

Are there questions?

Thank you very much.

Mrs. LOFQUIST. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, the statement I read was that of Mrs. Christensen. With your permission, I would now like to read my own statement.

Mr. BARING. Excuse me. Go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BENJAMIN LOFQUIST, JR., CENTRAL DISTRICT DIRECTOR, COLORADO FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. LOFQUIST. I am Mrs. Benjamin Lofquist, Jr., central district director, Colorado Federation of Garden Clubs. Our district consists of 25 clubs in the Denver area. I am also past president of the Civic Garden Club, Inc., Denver, Colo., and communications chairman for the central district of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs. As a member of these two federations, I am one of the representatives of approximately 80,000 women.

It is no exaggeration to state that all of us are interested in the many aspects of conservation. We are alert to articles along this line in all communications media, newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets, radio, and television. We keep in touch with those whose duty it is to preserve, protect, and defend our wilderness areas. We follow legislation in reference to such areas and help to secure passage of constructive bills.

The price of legislation empowered to preserve, protect, and defend our wilderness areas is eternal vigilance and education of the public to the necessity for conserving our natural resources. This wilderness, created by God, molded by nature, is the province of wild creatures and the far retreat of man. National forest wilderness is for all Americans. They are lands of grandeur and expanse, spreading free and wild and rising to the heavens. Here are lands of awe-inspiring spectacle and of solitude, unlike any other. Here is a world in which we may find tranquillity, spiritual uplift, and the rejuvenation of mind and body. Here are the pristine lands of our Nation's lands we can use and enjoy even as we prepare to pass them on to future generations, as a cherished and enduring part of our American heritage.

Special interests, who oppose this legislation, should be shown that the interests of the conservation minded are the same as those of every thoughtful citizen and that these special interests can be served as well outside the wilderness areas or, if permitted within the area, under a policy which requires use of these areas in a manner which prohibits destruction or disfiguration of our beautiful land, its flora and fauna, its waters and soil.

Anyone going up Clear Creek or driving along the road near Fairplay or Breckenridge, to name a few out of many such areas, would have to admit the total disregard of these interests for preservation of our scenic areas. Many years must pass before the scars are healed and the waters run free again.

Personally I should like to see Senate bill 4 enacted, amended to require congressional action, into law. If this seems impossible, then Mr. John Saylor's bill, 9070, most nearly protects the interests of the American public. Other bills such as H.R. 9162, by Mr. Dingell, of Michigan, and similar bills do not provide enough protection to these primitive areas during the 10-year evaluation period and this period is too long.

Again, I prefer Mr. Saylor's bill, 9070, which provides for half the designated areas to be under the protection of this wilderness bill during the first 3 years and the remainder during an additional 2

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years. Great harm could be done if unrestricted mining were allowed in these areas for such a length of time. Keeping in mind such areas as Clear Creek, we shudder to think of the destruction that could result. These concessions would destroy the very values we wish to protect and preserve.

If Mr. Dingell's bill, H.R. 9162, wins consideration, then we strongly suggest that under "Special Provisions," page 10, section 2(d), beginning on line 14 and continuing to page 12, line 17, be stricken in its entirety. This bill, H.R. 9162, could be amended by inserting section (d) to decrease the period of evaluation to the 3- and 5-year period in Mr. Saylor's bill, 9070. We believe this is desirable.

Our Nation's wild, wilderness, and primitive areas are the only large remaining land parcels in the United States where both the present and future generations may rest their souls in peace with nature. We must preserve these lands intact. We must act with strength now and not be pressured by special interests from any section of the economy. We must enact legislation that will provide immediate protection from the encroachment of those who are blind to the needs of the future.

A nation which loses its liberty may regain it, it may recover lost freedoms, but the nation which loses its natural resources will go down to ruin, degradation and decay, and the nation which changes its mountain and other scenic areas into wastelands will be morally and spiritually bankrupt.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Marvin H. Wilkening, president, New Mexico Wildlife Conservation Association.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Wilkening could not make it today, an absentminded professor, and asked me to come in his place.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF R. C. MOORE, REPRESENTING THE NEW MEXICO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. MOORE. We are associated with the National Wildlife Federation. That is our governing body.

It is my pleasure to testify on behalf of the New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation Association and the members of its affiliated chapters.

We speak firmly in support of wilderness preservation legislation. We supported S. 1123 when it was introduced in 1959 and urged its passage. In our 1962 annual convention held at Carlsbad, N. Mex., we reaffirmed our previous commitments to support wilderness legislation as provided in the then pending S. 174. Our executive secretary made a strong appeal in favor of wilderness legislation at the Montrose, Colo., hearings at that time. At our annual convention in June of 1963 at Albuquerque, N. Mex., a resolution backing S. 4 was passed unanimously. We now urge passage of H.R. 9070 or similarly effective wilderness legislation. H.R. 9162 would be acceptable only if certain amendments were made. We do not feel that the provision for mining activities in this bill is consistent with the wilderness concept.

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New Mexico has a big stake in wilderness legislation; 603,626 acres are included in the Gila and Pecos wilderness areas. The Gila wilderness was so designated in 1924 largely through the efforts of one of America's great conservationists, Aldo Leopold. Over 75,000 acres of New Mexico land have been designated as wild areas; 339,370 acres as primitive and another 146,535 acres are included in the White Sands National Monument. These areas play a dominant role in our State's position as a leader in outdoor recreation and enjoyment. They will continue to play an increasingly prominent role in the economy of the State. Important and extensive as wilderness and primitive areas are they still comprise only 1½ percent of the total land area of New Mexico.

We recognize the importance of the mining, lumbering, and livestock industries in our State. We respect the rights of our friends from these industries to defend their interests. But we do feel, however, that the time is overdue when limited designated sections of our great land shall be set aside by law as wilderness areas.

The rush of our civilization prompted the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in its report (January 1962) to recommend that "Congress should enact legislation providing areas as wilderness areas." Prompt and effective action to preserve their unique inspirational, scientific, and cultural values on an adequate scale is essential, since once destroyed they can never be restored.

The New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation Association endorses this recommendation and respectfully requests passage of H.R. 9070 or similar legislation at the earliest possible date.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit a statement on behalf of Mr. J. H. Hannah, president of the Las Vegas Rifle and Revolver Club, Inc., New Mexico; a letter from the San Miguel County Game Protective Association; a letter from the Foundation Reserve Insurance Co., Inc., of Las Vegas, N. Mex, and a letter from the San Miguel County Area Development Committee of Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The letters follow:)

STATEMENT OF J. H. HANNAH, PRESIDENT, LAS VEGAS RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, INC.

It is my pleasure to submit a statement for the record on behalf of the Las Vegas Rifle and Revolver Club, and the Las Vegas Junior Rifle Club members.

We, both junior and senior club members, numbering 40 senior members and 16 junior members, have discussed at our regular club meetings the proposed wilderness preservation legislation. We wholeheartedly endorse and urge passage of H.R. 9070, or equally effective wilderness legislation that will preserve for our future generations enjoyment of unspoiled areas in their primitive state. We are of the opinion that it is our heritage, and the heritage of our future generations, to have and enjoy these areas as they were and have remained since before our forefathers settled the North American Continent. H.R. 9162 would be acceptable only if certain portions were amended. We do not believe that the mining activities provisions are in concurrence with the concept of wilderness areas.

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We recognize the importance to our Nation's economy and that of the individual States of the lumbering, livestock, and mining industries. We also respect the rights of those engaged in these industries to defend their interests. We feel with great concern that unless something is done in the immediate future by our legislature to permanently preserve these wilderness and primitive areas that they will become forever lost to us and our future offspring.

The rapid growth and expansion in all fields within our Nation prompted the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to point out in its January 1962 report and recommend that "Congress should enact legislation providing for the establishment and management of certain primitive areas as wilderness areas."

It is essential that prompt and effective action be taken to preserve them for their cultural, scientific, recreational and inspirational values. Once destroyed, restoration can never be made to their original state.

We of the Las Vegas Rifle and Revolver Club wholeheartedly endorse and respectfully request passage of H.R. 9070 or similarly purposeful and effective wilderness preservation legislation at the earliest possible date.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
January 8, 1964.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives,
Wilderness bill hearings, January 10 and 11, 1964,
Denver, Colo.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: For the record evolving before this committee the San Miguel County Game Protective Association of Las Vegas, N. Mex., expresses the desire that your committee report favorably on H.R. 9070, H.R. 9520, or H.R. 9162 if amended consistent with the wilderness concept.

Our position is rather simple in that we feel the public interest will be better served by preservation of a nonrenewable natural resource than by acquiescence in its desecration by commercial exploitation on a onetime basis.

Our local organization is 190 strong and all of us urge that you please assist in the enactment of such legislation as will preserve wilderness areas in their natural state.

Sincerely,

R. C. MOORE, *Secretary.*

FOUNDATION RESERVE INSURANCE CO., INC.,
Las Vegas, N. Mex., January 8, 1964.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: For the record being made here today, I appeal to you to prepare for the Congress such legislation as will preserve a nonrenewable, natural national resource, our wilderness areas.

It is difficult to discern the logic of the disputant group or groups to the conservation principle under discussion. In fact, aside from pure materialism, there seems no credible reason for controversy.

The public can and will enjoy the esthetic and recreative values of the wilderness for years on end. If at any time during the years it becomes a necessity for national emergency or defense to use the wilderness products, they will still be intact. We all use forest and mineral products every day; however, to take them from wilderness areas is to spoil those areas without hope of restoration. The products to be taken are presently available elsewhere than in the 1 or 2 percent of our land area under discussion and can be taken with minimal spoilage of one of our natural resources.

For emphasis, I repeat the request that you gentlemen prepare legislation for the vote of Congress that will preserve our wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

R. C. MOORE, *First Vice President.*

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SAN MIGUEL COUNTY AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE,
Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Re wilderness preservation legislation.

To Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. House of Representatives:

The San Miguel County Area Development Committee passed a resolution at a meeting on January 2, 1964, urging passage of legislation now before Congress to preserve wilderness areas in the United States. The committee specifically approved the provisions of H.R. 9070, or similar legislation that will protect wilderness areas from depredation by the exploitation of natural resources in these areas.

This committee has been in existence since adoption of the ARA legislation in 1960. One of our primary interests has been the orderly development of recreational opportunities in northern New Mexico in an effort to improve the economy of this area. We believe the wilderness areas now in existence are valuable assets to this area, as they offer unique opportunities for people to enjoy the forests and unspoiled scenery which are the only remaining evidence of the natural state of the land our forefathers settled. These wilderness areas cannot be restored once they are destroyed. These are irreplaceable parts of our heritage, and we urge Congress to adopt legislation at this time to preserve permanently the few remaining wilderness areas.

Respectfully submitted.

CAP PARKINSON, *President.*

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Ted Schaffer, Rocky Mountain Trails Association, Laramie, Wyo.

STATEMENT OF TED SCHAFFER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRAILS ASSOCIATION, LARAMIE, WYO.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Chairman, I am a rancher for 50 years, living close by the wilderness area and within the Roosevelt National Forest. We have made our livelihood in the operation of livestock, in later years in the caring for guests who visited these recreational areas, and in the primitive areas.

In the performance of our livelihood, we have found it necessary to initiate a program of making better use of the forests, and also of the wilderness area with regard to recreational advantages.

The Rocky Mountain Trail Association was formed quite similarly to that you have in the East called the Appalachian Trail Association. While we do not have a great many members, we do a great deal of work. In the past year we have maintained the operation of getting a trail established through the Rocky Mountains. Our ultimate objective is to get one beginning in Canada and ending in Mexico. We have made a great advance in that direction. However, this is for foot and horseback travel in the high country which takes in most of the wilderness area.

Mr. WHITE. I might say that I have hiked a small portion of the Appalachian trail and find it a very interesting and beneficial addition to the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Thank you, sir. We have taken stock of the trials and tribulations these people had in establishing the Appalachian Trail and we have done much to get away from the problems that they had.

Mr. BARING. Are there other questions?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Walter Swanson. Is Mr. Swanson here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Dr. E. H. Brunquist, representing the Denver Museum of National History. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF E. H. BRUNQUIST, REPRESENTING THE DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BRUNQUIST. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I was trained for teaching and research in a branch of science, and joined the staff of the Denver Museum of Natural History after retirement from four decades of college and university teaching.

It is evident that one of the arguments for a wilderness system has not been sufficiently emphasized and publicized. It is the point of view of many ecologists, entomologists, botanists, and the like. I am doing my best to give you the essence of what I have read or heard them say.

They are convinced that it is of paramount importance for this Nation to have wilderness areas completely protected from the effects of anything as drastic as mining, lumbering, or livestock grazing. They assert that it is a priceless natural resource which it is our duty to preserve for posterity, and that wilderness which has been only partly despoiled could not be restored for hundreds of years.

Wilderness, by common definition, is a system of sizable areas of land where "the earth and its community of life"—both plant and animal—have not been obviously disturbed by man.

The major values of true wilderness are scientific and educational in nature. Such an area is a reservoir of significant and useful information for mankind, some of it obtainable from no other source. The fact that fortunate people may go there simply for recreation is definitely of secondary importance, as compared to the scientific and educational values.

Wilderness is scientifically valuable because it provides what scientists call a control; that is, a standard of reference or comparison: comparison with areas occupied by man, for example. A region of this kind is one in which natural balances and controls are likely to be in relative equilibrium in respect to micro-organisms, plants, and animals, and in respect to the interrelationships of life to the physical environment. Wilderness is valuable for comparison with areas occupied by man where natural controls may be out of balance. Out of balance, for example, in places where farm products are being excessively consumed by insects or rodents, or where plant diseases are out of hand.

One of the educational values of wilderness derives from the fact that it serves as a continuing and changing storehouse of information for a wide spectrum of scientists. In a very real sense it serves as a classroom and laboratory for many entomologists, ecologists, and others, to enable them not only to add to their store of information, but to discover new facts of value for mankind in general. Wilderness is, in effect, an educational establishment already set up, calling for no additional financing, but ready to be put to many uses, some of them related to the current economic welfare of the Nation.

Scientists and others realize that it is unfortunate that a private enterprise of any kind must sometimes be curtailed because of overall public interest, but recognize it as a fact of life. It is unfortunate, for example, that the tremendous total acreage of land occupied by cities and towns represents that much land necessarily withdrawn from the field of activity of mining, lumbering, and grazing; unfor-

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tunate that a large proportion of the Nation's gold buried at Fort Knox could be profitably used if it was put into circulation.

I am informed that we actually have little, if anything, better than token or quasi-wilderness today, because Congress, decades ago, decided that mining, lumbering, and livestock people should have the privilege of using Federal land to some extent for private interest purposes. Scientific and educational values were not well understood at that time. Scientists of the kind I have mentioned deplore the extent to which wilderness is less than genuine wilderness, and plead for a curtailment instead of an extension of privileges which disturb the land.

Finally, I call attention to an opinion which many people feel is widely prevalent and too much ignored, even if it merely indicates faulty congressional public relations. Many citizens are frustrated and cynical because according to their information, a House wilderness bill of last year, which would probably have been adopted, was by "political maneuvering" prevented from reaching the floor by a committee or its chairman. They had always supposed, they say, that the Congress is committed to democratic procedures. Personally, I would like nothing better than to have data to show that these people are mistaken.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Dr. Brunquist, you are now connected with the Denver Museum of Natural History. How long have you been connected with that museum?

Mr. BRUNQUIST. Ever since my retirement about 4 years ago.

Mr. SAYLOR. Before you retired were you a teacher?

Mr. BRUNQUIST. Yes. As I say, I was trained for teaching in research in one of the sciences, and retired after about 40 years of teaching in colleges and universities.

Mr. SAYLOR. Do you have a list of the colleges and universities at which you were a professor?

Mr. BRUNQUIST. Yes. But do you want those?

Mr. SAYLOR. I think anybody that has taught for 40 years, has retired, and now has a job that is just as important as when he was teaching ought to have all the accolades it is possible to give him.

Mr. BRUNQUIST. I will settle for merely mentioning I taught most recently in the Colorado University.

Mr. SAYLOR. Apparently you have had a very dedicated life in this field, and I am very happy to have your statement.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Lois E. Strong of Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LOIS E. STRONG, DENVER, COLO., MEMBER, COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB

Miss STRONG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with the growth of population in the United States, the increase in mechanization and commercialization, there are few places today where people can go

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to see the wonders of nature unimpaired by commercial enterprise. In fact, less than 2 percent of the present land and water area of the United States is now in what is termed a "wilderness" state. If Government restrictions are not made calling for the preservation of this 2 percent, future generations will not know what our forest, mountain, and water regions, as we see them today, are like. Descriptions of these regions will be as foreign to future generations as stories of the dinosaurs are to us.

H.R. 9070 should be more acceptable to those who have opposed former "wilderness" bills because it allows some exceptions to the regular rules if request is made and approved through Federal Government agencies. I am listing some of these points which are not in the former bills:

1. H.R. 9070 protects the designated wilderness or primitive areas from the time of the passage of the bill until it can be put into effect in each wilderness area—against exploitation in anticipation of possible restrictions on commercial enterprise (3(2)(b)).

2. It makes it possible to have prospecting done for minerals, oil or gas, or actual mining, or for the construction of water reservoirs and related water channels in wilderness areas, provided special request is made through Government agencies, and the President of the United States decides that it will serve the interests of the people of the United States and the local area to have this rather than to have it denied (4(d),3).

3. Any such work which is allowed, such as prospecting or mining, or reservoir construction, must be carried on "in a manner compatible with preservation of the wilderness environment" (4(c)).

Surely our commercial interests are big enough already that they can afford to sacrifice 2 percent of the Nation's land and water areas so that 100 years or more from now there will still be the beauties of nature in our mountains, lake and shore regions, and game preserves, where future generations may get away from the din of the city to stroll and see the elk and the deer, the columbine and thousands of other wild flowers, hear the mountain warbler, see rocks covered with moss of the ages, and see trees grown high toward the sky.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Without objection, the statement of Mrs. Velma N. Churchill and the statements from David Campbell and Charles Phelps will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENTS OF DAVID M. CAMPBELL AND CHARLES PHELPS, LITTLETON, COLO.

We are in favor of the wilderness bill, because we think some part of this country should be left in its original state for future generations to see and appreciate. Surely 2 percent of the Nation's area for this purpose is not asking too much.

STATEMENT OF MRS. VELMA N. CHURCHILL, GOLDEN, COLO.

Nothing equals the joy of getting into unspoiled areas. Getting above the everyday problems, picture taking, learning about the flowers and the wild creatures add interest and balance to our lives so I therefore heartily support a wilderness bill.

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I am listing below the provisions of H.R. 9520 which I particularly like, rather than take more time at this hearing.

Section 2.

Section 4(a), especially the supplemental, I do not want to give up our national parks or the facilities. I think Mesa Verde is perfect and while I don't mind setting aside some for a wilderness for those who wish to hike, etc., I like the main part as is.

Section 4(3).

Section 4(c).

Special provisions: (3) on page 8 regarding grazing; State and private lands: section 5 page 9.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is J. S. Whitney on behalf of the Kaibab Lumber Co., Littleton, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF J. S. WHITNEY, ON BEHALF OF THE KAIBAB LUMBER CO. OF COLORADO, LITTLETON, COLO.

Mr. WHITNEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am J. S. Whitney, manager of Kaibab Lumber Co. of Colorado. Our company operates in Routt, Custer, Eagle, and Arapahoe Counties in Colorado. We are completely dependent upon national forest timber. As such, we have a legitimate interest in wilderness legislation.

We, as do others in the lumber industry, endorse wilderness preservation, and we endorse the House approach to this problem.

We endorse the proposal for positive action by Congress prior to the withdrawal of Federal lands. Withdrawals should be closely analyzed by Congress in the light of potential, and unnecessary, economic damage; for timber harvesting through the multiple-use principle creates, not destroys, recreational facilities. We trust this concept will be applied in a review of areas already established.

We endorse this principle of multiple use for Federal forest lands feeling that it has served our Nation well. The inclusion of commercial forest lands in a wilderness system may very well be a disservice to our Nation. Timber is a perishable resource and if not harvested can well become a liability rather than an asset.

We will welcome legislation that is reasonable, farsighted, and does not thoughtlessly penalize the lumber industry, and the people and communities who are dependent on Federal timber.

We endorse H.R. 9162.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Whitney, were you recently in Washington?

Mr. WHITNEY. No; I was not.

Mr. WHITE. Your company was represented recently in Washington?

Mr. WHITNEY. Mr. Whiting represents our company in Washington.

Mr. WHITE. As I recall, you were interested in getting a piece of public land.

Mr. WHITNEY. In Arizona, that is correct.

Mr. WHITE. And you have had a great deal of difficulty, and it is not as easy to get as many people suppose.

Mr. WHITNEY. That is very, very true.

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Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I would like to compliment Mr. Whitney on probably the most concise statement of position we have had so far.

Mr. WHITNEY. Thank you, Mr. Westland.

Mr. WHITE. I believe the piece of land you are trying to get is about as big as this room or a little bigger.

Mr. WHITNEY. A little larger than that, but not a large piece of land.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Whitney.

Mr. WHITNEY. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Walter W. Black, manager of Custer Lumber Co., Custer, S. Dak. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WALTER W. BLACK, MANAGER, CUSTER LUMBER CO., CUSTER, N. DAK.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Walter W. Black, manager of Custer Lumber Co., Custer, S. Dak., a small company founded in 1928, which is wholly dependent on timber from the Black Hills National Forest.

While the company is small, producing only about 10 million board feet per year, its contribution, with those of other small companies, to the economy of our home community of 2,000 is relatively important. Custer Lumber Co.'s weekly payrolls of $8,000 to $9,000 are largely spent in the community. Since we are totally dependent on national forest timber for our raw material, Government land policies are highly important to our industry and the communities dependent on lumber companies.

To date, no parts of the Black Hills National Forest have been designated as wilderness areas, but this does not preclude the possibility in the future. Any withdrawal of land in the forest in which we operate would seriously affect the growth base on which our allowable cut is calculated. A constant source of raw material is the lifeblood of our industry.

In the national forest of the western pine region, nearly 13 million acres are involved in or will be affected by wilderness legislation now before Congress. Of these 13 million acres, over 4 million acres are classed as commercial forest land by the U.S. Forest Service. It is questionable whether so much timber cropland is needed for, or is suitable for wilderness purposes. Withdrawal of so much commercial timber cropland is a serious threat to the lumber industry and the communities it supports.

The lumber industry fears that well meaning people in their anxiety to preserve wilderness will go too far and lock up large areas of commercial timberland to the permanent detriment of local communities and the jobs created by timber-using industries. The benefits of stable economics in many western communities can be assured only if forests are kept productive by multiple-use management.

The importance and benefits of preserving wilderness areas are recognized by the lumber industry. Some areas must be set aside to be kept in their primeval state, but it should be definitely established that these areas are suitable, and that only so much commercial forest land is set aside with them as to insure their preservation. True wilder-

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ness area will be used by the relatively few people who can afford this expensive pastime. The great need is for recreation areas for people of average means. This can best be met by multiple-use management of commercial forest land, and great advances have been made in meeting this need.

The lumber industry feels that no area should be set aside without positive action by Congress. This action should be retroactive, and all the already classified areas should be reviewed by Congress before being definitely set aside. This is a duty and prerogative of the Congress which has been usurped by other branches of our Government. The creation of a wilderness system would only lead to another Federal land management agency superimposed on the national forests and parks, with Congress losing more of its power and rights to an administrative agency.

Wilderness preservation is not in immediate danger. Congress has plenty of time to investigate the matter thoroughly and set aside only those areas it has deemed necessary after study and public hearings in the areas involved.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Dan Green, assistant manager of Reed's Planing Mill, Inc., Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAN GREEN, ASSISTANT MANAGER, REED'S PLANING MILL, INC., DENVER, COLO.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Dan A. Green, assistant manager, Reed's Planing Mill, Inc., 4505 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colo.

My interest in wilderness legislation is threefold: First, I represent a small lumber processing and manufacturing industry with 12 employees and an annual payroll of $65,000. We are primarily dependent on timber from Federal lands as our raw material and our purchases of rough forest products from timber producers and sawmills amounts to $350,000 annually. This is but a small segment of the timber industry in Colorado which provides the chain reaction in the turnover of money in our economy.

The basic source of our lumber economy is the ability of the soil to grow trees as a renewable resource. The climatic factors of our State dictate a long span of years before a timber crop is ready for harvest, therefore, we must have large acreages under management, whether it be Federal, State, or private land, in order to supply the need for timber products. On this premise, large areas should not be set aside and locked up as wilderness if they are suitable for timber production. This is particularly true since large acreages of our more productive timberland is deleted each year for highways, dams, powerlines, residential and commercial development, and defense installations. The same applies to the livestock industry with respect to grazing.

Secondly, I am a professional forester trained in the concept of multiple use in land use planning. While each area will have a dominant use factor, it is practical and feasible to manage all areas for

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more than one use. Many times these uses are complementary between all, or segments of, timber management, watershed management, range management, wildlife, and recreation. Our expanding population demands a more intensified use of all available land. A thorough survey and land use plan with projection into the future and provision for change should be accorded all areas proposed for wilderness preservation.

Thirdly, I am a sportsman and an individual with a deep sense of feeling for the bounties of nature. I believe certain areas should be set aside as wilderness after careful consideration as to their outstanding physical or natural features which should be preserved. This can be done with a review of facts and a meeting of minds such as would be afforded with a positive action by our Congress.

In summary, if we must have a wilderness preservation by law, then I support a full review of all lands proposed for wilderness and positive action by Congress before any land is set aside for wilderness preservation. H.R. 9162 embodies this principle and has my endorsement.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Edgar A. Johnson, Rocky Mountain chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects, Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF EDGAR A. JOHNSON, DENVER, COLO., AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the members and associates of the Colorado section of the Rocky Mountain chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects wish to express strong support of any legislation that will adequately preserve the few remaining wilderness areas.

We, as landscape architects, are trained in the principles of land use planning and we put these principles to use every day in our professional work, whether we are planning regions, cities, parks, or private property. In such planning we constantly see the economic benefits of good land use planning with designated areas set aside for the most beneficial use. Even more often we see the irreparable damage and economic losses created by the lack of adequate planning.

The principles of land use planning are the same whether the area is large or small. In small homesites logic will divide the site into areas for the parking of cars, service, living and recreation, and other uses. If an industry is to prosper, it must plan its site with certain areas designated for access, parking, service, storage, buildings, and other necessary activities. Parks, too, must be planned so that the parking of cars, active sports, and other uses of the park do not destroy the beauty of the park which provides enjoyment to many people.

In city and regional planning the zoning of land for specific uses to the greater benefit of the majority has long been an established and accepted economic necessity for the prosperous development of any community. Almost everyone is familiar with ordinances throughout the country.

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We believe that these same principles of land-use planning must be applied to the Nation's land resources in order to keep this Nation prosperous. There must be adequate and properly located land for industry, for agriculture, for cities, for recreation, and for all other needs of the country. Natural resources such as oil, minerals, soil, water, land, and people must not only be utilized, they must be conserved for the economic benefit of not only this generation, but of all future generations.

The days of exploiting natural resources in the belief that these are "unlimited" is past. It is now well known that none of our resources is unlimited, but are actually woefully limited. All our resources must be conserved and wisely used.

Therefore, we strongly urge that wilderness legislation be carefully drawn in the principles of land use planning and resource conservation. Specifically, we believe that for the economic good of our Nation, wilderness areas must be set aside and conserved as one of our most valuable natural resources. We agree with the concept that where the value of other resources is greater than that of the wilderness to the Nation as a whole, then the other use should prevail. However, such other use must be of greater value beyond any doubt, and not just the convenience of the moment or the profit of only a few.

Wilderness areas, like most natural resources, once destroyed cannot be economically restored. I would like to say, Mr. White, we realize that restoration might be possible, but from an economic standpoint, once an area is in private ownership or other form of development, it is almost impossible to go in and restore it to a wilderness type of area. Therefore, the few remaining wild areas where wilderness use is of the greatest value must have permanent protection by setting aside these areas for this use. As with zoning ordinances, there should also be means of review and reevaluation with proper controls as conditions may change.

In order to adequately conserve the few remaining wilderness areas, they must be protected from all possible encroachments of incompatible uses. Such uses include developments such as mining, grazing, lumbering, cities, housing, commercial recreation, and many other types of manmade developments. There is no objection to these developments in their proper places; this is a basic principle of land-use planning. For example, in zoning, the less esthetic necessities of a city's economic life are zoned out of the recreational and residential areas of the city, and delegated to the best location for the benefit of the majority. The same must be done with wilderness areas, improper uses must be prohibited and assigned other more beneficial locations. Also, as with zoning, the existing nonconforming uses must be recognized and allowed to continue for reasonable lengths of time.

There are now before your committee a number of bills relating to wilderness legislation. Our organization takes the following stand on these bills:

Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills (H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520): These are excellent bills. They recognize the value of wilderness areas and set aside these areas for wilderness use with the principles of land-use planning. There are adequate means of evaluation and review to assure that the best use is made of these areas, whether the use be that of wilderness preservation or other uses. There are also adequate protections for existing nonwilderness uses in these areas.

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These bills are also very similar to the Senate passed S. 4 which we also approve.

Therefore, we strongly urge the passage of a bill which will encompass the provisions of these bills.

Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara bills (H.R. 9162, H.R. 9163, and H.R. 9164): These bills, with some amending, can become excellent bills. They also recognize the value of wilderness areas and set aside these areas for wilderness use following the principles of land-use planning, with adequate means of evaluation and review to assure the best use of the areas.

However, these bills are much too liberal toward mining uses and do not afford status quo protection to existing areas.

Therefore, we strongly urge the passage of these bills with the following amendments:

(*a*) Replace the permission for mining to continue for 10 years with the more reasonable provisions of section 4(d) of the Saylor bill.

(*b*) Make additions to provide status quo protection of existing wilderness areas that will be awaiting review for inclusion.

(*c*) Include other items that are noncontroversial and are contained in the Saylor bill, but not included in these bills.

The foregoing recommendations were unanimously approved at the regular meeting of our organization on January 7, 1964.

In conclusion, we, as an organization of professionally practicing landscape architects, and individually as private citizens, strongly support legislation that will adequately preserve wilderness areas as unrenewable natural resources, according to accepted principles of land-use planning, to the best economic advantage of the Nation as a whole. We believe the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills or the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara bills, if amended as suggested, will accomplish this.

As the duly selected representative and chairman of the Colorado Section of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, I respectfully request that the foregoing statements and recommendations be included in the record of this hearing.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have letters from Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Hoisington, who are on your original list, which say they agree with the statement I have made. I would like to submit them for the record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The letters follow:)

DENVER, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

Mr. EDGAR JOHNSON,
Chairman, Denver Section, Rocky Mountain Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects, Department of Parks and Recreation, Municipal Building, Denver, Colo.

DEAR EDGAR: This will certify my full, personal agreement with the statement prepared by you on behalf of the Rocky Mountain Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects, for presentation at the hearing by the U.S. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; Subcommittee on Public Lands on the proposed Wilderness Preservation System.

Very truly yours,

SAM L. HUDDLESTON.

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HARMAN, O'DONNELL & HENNINGER, ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Denver, Colo., January 9, 1964.

Mr. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We hereby request the withdrawal of our name from the list of witnesses for the January 10 and 11, 1964, hearing on the proposed Wilderness Preservation System, but would like to be included as supporting the statement by the representative of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architecture.

Inasmuch as we are a part of this organization, their views coincide with ours as put forth in their statement.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

GABRIEL C. HARMAN,
By CECIL R. HOISINGTON.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. I just want to thank the gentleman for his comment. I was sitting here thinking about how long it takes to grow a tree and the amount of time that would be available for recreation in my area. Reforestation takes place in 25 years on the soft woods of the South, but in my area it takes 200 years to grow a new tree, and that area would be devoted to just that one purpose plus recreational purposes during that 200-year period.

Mr. JOHNSON. This time limit is one of the problems. There are others.

I am park planner for the city and county of Denver, and we are very familiar with the problem that so much land has passed to other use, it is extremely difficult to change that use, particularly private use or other uses. So this is where the economics problem of renewing the wilderness comes in.

Mr. WHITE. I agree that wilderness as such is not compatible with lumbering, but there is much benefit to be gained from restoration.

Mr. BARING. Are there other questions by the committee?

Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Julian H. Bucher, Jr., of Kremling, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Frank F. Cook, Eastside Lumber Co., Fort Collins, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Arthur Carhart of Denver. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Gabriel C. Harman of Denver. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is H. W. Eckert, Eckert Mineral Research, Inc., Florence, Colo. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF H. W. ECKERT, FLORENCE, COLO., ECKERT MINERAL RESEARCH, INC.

Mr. ECKERT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is perhaps the most controversial bill that has ever been presented in the name of conservation. We can readily see that it is supported by many honest conservationalists, and condemned by as many more. Some of the provisions are good, and some are bad.

So far as I can ascertain, this bill proposes to lock more than 60 million acres of public domain into wilderness areas where hopefully they remain in a primeval state. To administer such an area would increase the employment of the Department by 5,000 to 8,000 more people, and with the enormous taxes which we have to pay now through our "giveaway" program on foreign aid, and as we are in a state of reducing Government expenses, I cannot see the terrific increase for additional taxes for such a bill. An area of 60 million acres is approximately a combined territory from Trinidad, Colo., straight up to Billings, Mont., going west to Butte, Mont., and down again to the four corner district of Colorado. It is probably the biggest land grab in the history of the United States. It would deny access to these areas except on foot or horseback, and no power vehicles allowed. Some areas would be so large that only the well-heeled outdoor man could traverse, which means that probably a hike of 200 to 300 miles would not be unusual.

There are about 12 wilderness areas which are sponsored by the department of forestation which sponsors every year wilderness rides, and the average cost for a 10-day trip is $250. These areas are so remote for the average tourist that they conserve them by themselves, and therefore no particular bill is necessary to protect them. The bill also would eliminate prospecting and mineral collecting, and this would affect my firm personally very much, as with the new bill of the National Education Act, all elementary and high schools are urged to teach an earth science program, and this necessitates our looking for rocks and minerals in vast areas of the United States, and the wilderness bill would forbid us the access to some collecting areas, and the teaching program of earth science would be quite affected by such a decision. It would also eliminate logging and grazing. Also, it would close mining in the areas.

All of these privileges could be quietly given away, without public notice, bid, or hearing, if the Secretary of Agriculture or Interior decided it was "in the greater national interest." As it is now, we have a multiple-use land management, but under the new bill, all these rights—grazing, logging, and mineral deposits—could be under the control of one big company, instead of a fair distribution to parties interested.

It is a very big question—if the wilderness bill really makes this vast area available to more Americans. No roads may be built in these areas; one may enter them only if he walks or rides horseback. Does the average citizen have the time and money to pack into remote areas? And do you have the health and stamina required for such a trip? There are relatively few people in the country who have the time, money, health, and stamina to enjoy 60 million acres of wilderness.

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This bill would not make the area available to most people, it would effectively restrict them only to those who have the time and money to enjoy trips that take several days, or weeks, or months.

Having traveled all over the world and discussing this bill with many in the government of other nations, they were astounded at such an unfair Government move. Idealistically, the bill is magnificent—practically, it is disastrous and a political plum. For each State, five administrators would be appointed who probably have no idea about the bill, as they are political appointees.

There probably should be a few wilderness areas in Alaska, but not here in the West where we need the land for development and recreational areas for our growing population.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much opposed to the Saylor bill. I am opposed to it because the mining industry must be allowed to proceed in this area as we have so many demands for those minerals. We would not have any telephone, any convenience, if we did not have the mining industry in there. If we obliterate those things there would be quite some recess in the mining industry. We would have to get our minerals from other countries, which has been done in previous years.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. You are not in favor of any wilderness bill, but, if we have one, H.R. 9162's provisions would better suit the mining economy?

Mr. ECKERT. Correct; yes, indeed.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. I had a chance to talk to Dr. Eckert a minute ago. I believe the type of mineral exploration he is talking about is with respect to crystals for radio and similar uses.

Mr. ECKERT. Telestar.

Mr. WHITE. And so forth that are yet to be found in amount and numbers necessitated by present scientific advancement.

Mr. ECKERT. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. You feel going into these areas for the location of these particular minerals is very much needed yet?

Mr. ECKERT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Mr. ECKERT. It is very important.

Mr. BARING. Are there other questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Eckert.

Mr. ECKERT. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Stanley E. Anderson of Golden, Colo.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Anderson was unable to come but gave me written permission to use his time if you do not mind please.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed, Mrs. Thompson.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BETTY THOMPSON, GOLDEN, COLO.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Gentlemen, I am Mrs. Betty Thompson, of 4450 Holman Street, Golden, Colo. I have a prepared statement I wish to have read into the record.

First, I would like to thank you for coming and holding this hearing so that those of us who are interested may testify. It gives me added respect for our form of government.

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We, as Americans, tend to be extremely shortsighted. I cannot urge you too strongly to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the people of the United States, as soon as possible.

I support H.R. 9520, the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill. One reason I favor it is its special provision for the continuing administration of these lands as roadless until Congress has acted on a recommendation of the President regarding the area.

The provision for inventorying the resources of this land is far-sighted. The release clause, in the event of the greater need by the greater number of people, should satisfy those who fear the "locked up" aspect.

Surely, in a land of people whose ancestors matched and tamed the wilderness, a little can be set aside as a memorial to them and an inspiration to us.

The increasingly complex society of today fills us with tensions that can only lead to more tensions. We need the example of hope wilderness brings to civilization-weary man.

The wilderness teaches us lessons we need but seldom have time to see in our frantic society. Its values are enduring.

It is not only our privilege but our duty to provide this type of land management for the future.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Without objection, the other statements and letters submitted by Mrs. Thompson will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The material follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. ARLIN J. DEVORSS, LAKEWOOD, COLO.

We feel that the establishment and protection of wilderness areas is absolutely essential if we are to leave any of the untouched beauty of our State and our country for future generations.

An eloquent argument in favor of true wilderness areas is a trip to one of the national parks in midsummer. In Yellowstone and Grand Teton, facilities are so overcrowded that the beauty of these areas cannot possibly be enjoyed fully. Camp areas are assigned and one must camp in close proximity to many other groups of people. It is not possible to spend a few days camped alone beside a quiet stream. Of course, the accessibility of these areas is necessary and right but we must also preserve areas which will remain untouched and where people who really love nature, wilderness, and solitude can go and be undisturbed.

It has been our observation that when an area is easily accessible and heavily visited much of its original beauty is destroyed by careless and unthinking visitors. But when people have to make a real effort to visit an area that is undeveloped, they are far less likely to leave behind litter and destruction.

Our wilderness areas are God given—we do not have the right to use them up and leave nothing for those who follow us—it is our duty to preserve them.

GOLDEN, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SIRS: In regards to the two wilderness bills for which hearings are being held in Denver, Colo., on January 10 and 11.

I feel that the bill sponsored by Representative John Dingell should be enacted into law. While this bill falls short of what I would consider a completely effective wilderness bill it does have much merit, and is a great deal better than no action at all.

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Such action must be taken soon for the sake of future generations, while there are wilderness areas left to preserve.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY E. ANDERSON.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. AND NANCY C. GUSTAFSON, GOLDEN, COLO.

Gentlemen: As outdoor enthusiasts, my wife and I would like to state our reasons why a wilderness bill must be passed.

The outstanding fishing waters in Colorado for the native cutthroat trout are the so designated wild and primitive areas. The impact of increased accessibility to these areas would soon reduce the species to the status of the grayling in our State. Manmade lakes, with motorboats, and stocked fish can never replace the thrill of fishing a high mountain lake or stream.

Not too many years ago national parks and monuments were havens to which we escaped everyday civilization. Mission 66 changed all of this with new highways and expanded facilities. We abandoned the parks in favor of the national forests, now camping there is crowded and becoming complexly regulated. Backpacking is now our means of finding solitude and serenity. It is often interrupted by the noises of jeeps and tote-gotes. There must be a wilderness, we have nowhere to turn.

The revised bill introduced by Representatives John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, Albert H. Quie of Minnesota, and Jeffery Cohelan of California, would best meet our needs.

GOLDEN, COLO., *January 11, 1964.*

Re wilderness hearings.

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

DEAR SIRS: Last night after supper my children asked me to come out and play with them in the backyard in the fresh snow. One of them said "Daddy don't shovel the walks, the new snow is too beautiful." That's the way I feel about wilderness areas: they shouldn't be ruined by man's hand, interested only in themselves. No value can be placed on wilderness areas in their present state and no amount of precious minerals in these areas could ever be worth the untouched land that cover them.

It is frightening when you think that we Americans almost made the bison extinct, and the same thing could happen to our wilderness areas if we don't protect them to the fullest.

Thank you for listening.

MACK THOMPSON.

Mr. BARING. Next is Ralph E. Barcroft of Denver, Colo.

Is he here?

(No response)

Mr. BARING. Dr. Robert Bernard of Aspen, Colo. Is he here?

(No response)

Mr. BARING. Next is Robert D. Beard, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. BEARD, DENVER, COLO.

Reverend BEARD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Robert Beard. I am the pastor of a Lutheran Church in the unincorporated community of Northglenn, just to the north of Denver.

It is neither my desire nor my intention to place one more statement into the record filled with statistics, acreages, numbers, and classifications of areas, comparisons of the various bills, and so on. This has been done adequately in past hearings on wilderness preservation and probably will continue to be done in this present round of hearings. Nor do I think that any good can come out of a continuing polemic against "selfish interest groups," be these agricultural, re-

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source developmental, or conversational, and recreational. I would, rather, like my statement to confine itself to those things which happened to strike me in the proposals for wilderness preservation.

One of the things that was of interest as I read was the very first sentence, which reads, in part: "A bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people * * *." That is a noble thought, a very fine and high intention. It is also one that has been at the root of the controversy which has raged around the wilderness concept since its inception. Controversy which has expressed itself in terms of acres, area, wilderness, primitive, board feet, patent claims, waterpower, cattle, sheep, trails, camps, packbacks, but which, at the bottom of everything, really has been concerned with the implementation of this idea. For each of the contenders has "the permanent good" for "the whole people" at heart in the arguments, pro and con, that have been presented over the past 7 years. But what is "the permanent good?" And who are "the whole people?" The answer is not as obvious as it might seem at first glance. Otherwise we should already have had a wilderness bill. No contender is entirely free from the stigma of idealizing himself as the only clear thinker and as the only protector of the permanent good for the whole people.

The second thing that struck me was the language and the thought of section 2(a), where it reads in part: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure to the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness". Here the American people are declared to be the whole people. The American people—not just American lumbermen; not just American miners and managers; not just American cattlemen and water developers; not just American recreationists and conservationists; but the American people—miners, cattlemen, canoeists, dam builders, sawyers, and campers. The American people, entire, whole, complete, from every walk of life and from every conceivable state of income and social position.

And for all these American people the permanent good that is being sought is the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. As a pastor, whose business is that of serving and helping people in various ways, but especially in the day-to-day business of living in peace with themselves, with each other, and with God, I, too, believe that we need this enduring resource. I believe that we need it because I believe that we all need some retreat to which we can go to escape from the almost unbearable tensions of the atomic age in which we live. Some place where we can get away from the smog, the indifference which we have toward one another; where we can sit and enjoy the beauty of God's creation; where we can renew our spiritual and physical needs; and from which we can return to the battle of life with increased vision, courage, and strength. The securing of this wilderness resource is the real bone of contention amongst us. How shall this resource be used? How shall this resource be reserved to all the people and how much of it shall be put aside for our children's children to enjoy, see, draw strength from, and pass on to their children?

In spite of, and contradictory to the intent and desire of the first paragraph of my statement, I would like to make the following additional remarks:

(1) Much has been said in wilderness discussion concerning single versus multiple use. It would seem rather obvious that the wilderness systems envisioned by all of the proposed legislation is more on the side of single than that of multiple use. I say "more" because some multiple use continues under the proposals. But it should be equally obvious that recreation was and is one of the intended categories of the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960. Wilderness is one aspect of that recreation. The uses—water, mining, livestock production, and timber harvesting—can be said to be equally single-use management items in their particular places. What the proposed legislation is concerned with is wilderness—not multiple use—that subject was adequately covered in the above-mentioned act. At the same time, both groups of the proposed legislation before us—S. 4 excepted—do contain provisions that the 1960 Multiple-Use Act (as well as the National Park Act of 1916 and certain other acts) shall not be usurped.

(2) Much testimony has been offered to the effect that the hunting provisions of the proposals be strengthened so that no conflict of interest or intent can arise between the Federal branches charged with the administration of wilderness and the various State regulatory bodies. It seems to me that the language of section 4(d)(7)—here I am referring to H.R. 9070 but all the proposals are alike in this—is clear and unambiguous as to the continuance of hunting and fishing. No wilderness advocate, to my knowledge, would cause these activities to cease where they already occur. State regulations pertaining to hunting and fishing on national forest lands should continue in effect. The language of the proposals is sufficient for that purpose. But if substitutionary language is proposed which carries out the intent of the present section while mollifying the various objections of the State game and fish boards I should not object to that either.

(3) Much has been said concerning the amount of use, who will use the wilderness areas, and so on. We are concerned, I repeat, in this legislation with wilderness. It is not expected that everyone will avail themselves of the opportunity to go into wilderness areas and use them in an actual physical way. No more than everyone goes to carnivals, State fairs, basketball games, ice skating, motorboating, the theater, museums, livestock shows, and so on.

But we certainly do not advocate the elimination of those activities. Granted that it is usually easier to get to a State fair than it is to get to a wilderness area. But that does not mean that we should not patronize those activities that carry with them an ease of accessibility. "Mass," whatever that term might mean, should not alone determine the recreation we are to have in our country. We need more developed camp and picnic sites but we also need wilderness. We need total recreational development, of which wilderness is a part, in order to accommodate the present and future expansion of our population with its attendant recreational desires. The total human need for recreation should be utilized, and wilderness is one part of that.

(4) Because the Saylor group of proposals, H.R. 9070 and others, most effectively deals with the many problems and diverse viewpoints concerning wilderness preservation and use, I would urge the committee to report to the House favorably on this group of proposals.

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Thank you.

Reverend BEARD. We are concerned in this legislation with values, and we have talked about many values. In my profession I am concerned with values, too. I will say that man does not live by bread alone, but he lives by other values, and wilderness is one of these values. For this reason I am in favor of wilderness and especially H.R. 9070.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there questions on the part of the committee?

I thank you again.

Reverend BEARD. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BARING. Next is Amanda Brown and Penelope Brown.

Mrs. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I am their mother. They had to return to school, and I would like to read their statement.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ESTELLE BROWN, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. BROWN. This is their statement:

As a senior and junior on Carleton College campus we look at an America that is rich and beautiful. And we see the America that can afford her beauty.

We do not need to cut our timber to the last tree, extract the last ounce of minerals, graze our meadows and prairies to the last blade of grass. Our economy can better expand by increased efficiency and productivity than by destruction of our unreplaceable wilderness resource.

We Americans can well afford to withdraw and withhold and protect from exploitation the more beautiful of our national wildlands. We are a country rich enough to extend technological and material aid to the poorer peoples of the earth. And we are rich enough to hold unviolated our cherished wilderness.

As young adults of America we ask this committee to write a wilderness bill with the clarity and strength in it to keep for us and our children's children wilderness that is undespoiled.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mrs. Brown.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Do you feel any person in this room or any member of this committee would extract every last bit of minerals, cut every tree, allow every blade of grass to be eaten by livestock?

Mrs. BROWN. The gentleman who was two or three before me said there should be no wilderness set aside because we need to exploit all of our area. This remaining 2 percent is what we are talking about.

Mr. WHITE. Do you believe there has been no wilderness set aside up until now?

Mrs. BROWN. It is set aside administratively. We are here advocating legislative set-aside.

Mr. WHITE. Do you believe it will be changed in the future under administrative classification?

Mrs. BROWN. It has been in the past. Wilderness areas are moving in and out of classification, primitive areas are moving in and out of classification under administrative control.

Mr. WHITE. If you will look at the history, I think you will find the moves out have been almost nonexistent, and the moves have all been in rather than out.

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Mrs. BROWN. What of the Uncompahgre area in Colorado.

Mr. WHITE. Perhaps there have been some small areas.

Mrs. BROWN. And the area in the northern Cascades where the lumbermen want to lumber all of the valleys and leave the crests.

Mr. WHITE. I would say categorically that the trend in the United States today is for wilderness legislation, and I think many of your fears are unfounded. However, I am not saying I will not support certain good wilderness legislation as I see it. But I think many of the dangers are not as great as some people would like to make you believe they are.

Mrs. BROWN. I am pleased to know, Mr. White, you feel the trend is for wilderness preservation.

Mr. BARING. Mrs. Brown, as chairman, I have been very neutral all through this hearing for reasons you can well understand.

I do come from a mining State and a cattle-raising State myself, so I do believe in the principles of multiple use.

You mentioned this material aid to the poorer peoples of the earth. That aid has cost us about $120 billion, and there will not be many taxpayers to pay the tax for the aid if we do not leave something in the way of economy for these people.

Mrs. BROWN. It was the thinking of my daughters, who are in college, that we could afford to set aside that 2 percent that remains of our national area that is still unspoiled.

Mr. BARING. I just meant that in the testimony here there are some witnesses who have indicated we should not give mining a chance, or the cattle people a chance, or the timbering people a chance at all. They have been some of the biggest economies in our country as well as for our own protection.

Mrs. BROWN. Mr. Baring, I do not think the proposition is to wipe out the mining industry. It is merely fair to not permit them to use 2 percent of the nationally owned land—my minerals, your minerals which they want to extract and then sell back to us.

Mr. BARING. We had a case last week where they took our wheat and sold it to Russia, then put up the money to back the transaction.

Mrs. BROWN. We got a good price for the wheat.

Mr. WESTLAND. No, ma'am.

Mr. BARING. We sold it for much less than the market value in the United States.

Mrs. BROWN. What I meant was the farmer got his price.

Mr. BARING. Do you have a statement of your own?

Mrs. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BARING. Go ahead and read it.

Mrs. BROWN. Thank you.

We, who ask wilderness protection of our Government, ask for a new thing.

We ask that you have the courage and the vision to express in legislative action a philosophical concept new in man's history.

During his first million years on this earth, man the predator, has slashed and burned and consumed the earth. Its creatures; the beaver, the buffalo, the big cats, the swans, and cranes. Its forests; more burned than used. Its minerals; extracted as much to destroy ourselves as to profit. Its now lifeless streams; polluted with our waste and silted with topsoil washed from land that is overgrazed, overtimbered, overcultivated.

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Now, for the first time in a million years, we talk of conserving a small portion of wilderness, more uniquely beautiful, undespoiled, unruined, unreplaceable. We ask that a small part of the national lands, the more uniquely beautiful, remain as wild and primitive earth, for our own and future generations to experience. We ask that these sections of the Federal domain be protected from use and exploitation for private, individual gain, from our fellow citizens who would cut our trees, graze our meadows, mine our gold—to sell back to us for burial under Fort Knox—or our uranium—to explode our neighbors and our world.

We ask that you protect our wilderness and yours and that of all the generations to come after them. Not with the equivocal legislation so beloved of our exploiting predecessors, but with a wilderness bill with teeth in it, honestly and courageously designed.

We ask that you act with courage and pride that we, here in good old commercial, materialistic United States of America 1964, be first among mankind to treasure the unspoiled earth, to protect unreplaceable wilderness for ourselves and future mankind.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Are there any questions?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mrs. Brown, might I ask you, did you leave that area that has been refered to here as the Indiana Dunes, or the close proximity thereto, and come to Colorado about 6 months ago?

Mrs. BROWN. I see the resemblance. My house—I still own a house in the Indiana Dunes, and when I left the house the house would vibrate every morning to these giant bulldozers which were not laying a plant on the ground, as many of the new plants do, but which were leveling the dunes between the highway and the lake so, for the first time in 10,000 years, you could see Lake Michigan from the interior of Indiana.

Mr. SAYLOR. Personally, as a member of this committee, I have been very pleased to see your daughter, Cindy, and hear the statement from your other two daughters, Mandy and Penny, and hear your fine statement you just made.

Mrs. BROWN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to ask if the "predators," of which she happens to be a part—perhaps not by choice—if the benefits the "predators" have gained through the years and the capital that has been put up by the people who exploited these mineral deposits so they can sell them back to you do not have any value for your present state of life and the way you exist today in the United States?

Mrs. BROWN. It is not my place to criticize past history. We look at it and we see what it did and we did. We do not have to repeat all of our mistakes. We do not, for example, have to go on having war just because we have had war, and we do not have to use the total earth and exploit it and destroy it as we have.

People who travel into the wilderness—it is work to go into the wilderness. You have to dress for it, you have to prepare for it, you have to use energy. Not everyone wants to do this, but it has a value to those who go that is quite indescribable. It is like saying, "What is the value of art? What is the value of literature?" This is the value of the wilderness, an esthetic satisfaction.

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Mr. WHITE. Mrs. Brown, I agree with you in everything you are saying, but the question I asked you was, Would you prefer to go out today and exist in this wilderness without any of the benefits these "predators" have given you through several thousand years of development?

Mrs. BROWN. Well, I find it hard to project myself back into the cave age, but I cannot see it is germane to protecting 2 percent of it.

Mr. WHITE. I understand your point, but your statement is not predicated upon talking about 2 percent. You have put in one category that all of the developments since the beginning of mankind has been by "predators." You qualified it in no way. You said there has been no good at any time.

Mrs. BROWN. Predators do good, Mr. White.

Mr. WHITE. I know you want a strong argument, as strong as you can make. I probably would do the same thing. But I still think you are going to have to recognize, and not be critical of everything that has ever been done in the exploitation of the resources of the world—recognize it has not all been incorrect.

Mrs. BROWN. Perhaps what I am trying to say is that man has been a predator, but in the more recent part of history he has been a cultivator, and it is now time to go even beyond that—cherish without cultivation.

Mr. WHITE. I agree with you on that.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mrs. Brown.

The next witness is David M. Abbott, of Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAVID M. ABBOTT, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is David M. Abbott, 361 Ash Street, Denver, Colo., speaking both for the members of the former Colorado State Parks and Recreation Board (of which I was a member for over 6 years) and for myself as former director of parks for the city and county of Denver for 12 years.

We support the concept of wilderness and its benefits to Colorado and the Nation, and urge adoption of appropriate and effective legislation such as the Saylor bill to that end.

Having had statewide responsibility for our function (which included wilderness) it was our duty to measure its human values, which others have mentioned, and to measure the economic value to Colorado. Since, in large measure, the opponents of this proposed legislation are economically self-motivated; it seems essential to weigh the real economic interest of all Colorado in this matter.

The State of Colorado has not yet reached the maturity to have objectively measured itself as a geographic entity; evaluated the facts related thereto, and determined a logical future course of development. Pertinent data gathered indicates the following logical conclusions:

(1) The population, economic and social growth patterns of the United States are well known; with the concomitant increase in people, leisure time, and purchasing capacity, Colorado can capitalize as can other areas of similar nature.

(2) Competent economic forecasts indicate that certain traditional businesses such as mining and stockraising have shrunk, and will continue to shrink in their relative (and perhaps absolute) contributions

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to our State's economy. The industrial and tourist segments are now far larger, and constitute our major growth potential.

(3) This industrial and visitor growth potential is, to a great degree, dependent on people's desire to come to Colorado to participate in the great natural advantages that God gave us to use—not abuse. The type of industrial payroll which can be attracted to Colorado considers the natural attractiveness of the Colorado out of doors to its employees and management—one of the greatest motivating forces for locating here. Obviously, this same factor is vital to the business of tourism in all of its concepts.

(4) Were Colorado to intelligently develop a good land-use plan for its 103,000 square miles, it is axiomatic that a portion should be permanently set aside in its natural grandeur.

When the National Government properly proposes to provide, as part of the fundamental resource for all the people of the country, that which is vital to Colorado's interest, although perhaps beyond the financial ability of a sparsely settled State; the answer should obviously be "Yes."

(5) There are alternatives, and perhaps more economic sources from which other necessary natural resources can be drawn. It is naive to think that any truly vital resource will be "locked up" at any critical time unless there are adequate alternatives. The one truly irreplaceable resource is the natural character of the land. In managing the Denver Mountain Park system I have found there are three axioms regarding this:

(*a*) It is man's machines which do most of the damage.

(*b*) When man enters it, by the sweat of his own effort, he not only damages it relatively little, but his personal gain is far greater.

(*c*) Once an area is opened to roadways and exploitation, the possibility of recovering it in its natural character is almost totally lost.

The time for saving what we have is now.

In interest of all the people of this Nation, and of Colorado, the members of the former Colorado Parks and Recreation Board recommend wilderness legislation and urge the Congress of these United States to pass such legislation.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Richard W. Burrows, of Denver.

Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Next is Ronald C. Butz, of Denver. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF RONALD C. BUTZ, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BUTZ. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Ronald C. Butz, a law student at the University of Denver. I am making this statement on behalf of an unaffiliated group of fellow students who sincerely apprecate this opportunity to endorse enactment of a strong measure that will establish wilderness as a national policy.

Millions of words have been written and spoken on the issues involved during the more than 7-year evolution of legislation to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. It is doubtful that a single new argument will be raised in this latest round of hearings. It is our purpose, then, to merely add our voices to

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the large and steadily increasing number of citizens who urge prompt and favorable action by Congress on wilderness legislation which unquestionably is essential to the total conservation effort.

You might say that our group consists of what opponents of such legislation have designated as a "small but vociferous group of faddists who believe that wilderness is sacrosanct in itself." This description is apropos if a faddist is one whose desire it is to preserve a small vestige of primeval so that future generations of Americans may have the opportunity to know and appreciate to some small degree this particular expression of their heritage.

We concede that in order for the wilderness concept to be perpetuated and wilderness itself preserved, all who are concerned must reach some degree of unanimity in its establishment. In the words of Representative Saylor: "It is especially important that those whose enterprise might destroy the wilderness be among the supporters of its preservation." We feel that such a requirement is embodied most effectively in the revised bill (H.R. 9520) introduced by Representative Cohelan. Indeed, there are numerous arguments for a bill stronger than any of those presently before the committee, but H.R. 9520 would come closest to realizing the objectives advocated by those supporting wilderness legislation.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. BUTZ. Mr. Chairman, I would also like to enter into the record a letter from Don A. Belden, Jr., assistant professor of zoology at the University of Denver.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record at this point, and thank you very much.

(The letter follows:)

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER,
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
University Park, Denver, Colo., January 7, 1964.

HEARING FOR WILDERNESS LEGISLATION.

GENTLEMEN: I am strongly in favor of legislation that will protect more land from the encroachments by civilization. I favor further land being set aside in a wilderness status rather than in a multiple-use status for a number of reasons.

First, and foremost, as a biologist I recognize the need for preserving land in a primitive state for future generations of biologists. We have only begun to unravel the intricacies of the biological world and future biologists will need land in a primitive state to continue the advancement of knowledge.

Second, the land that we are talking about amounts to such a small percentage of the total land mass that it is difficult for me to understand the reason for all of the controversy.

Third, if a democracy is going to be at all effective it is inherent that minority interests as well as majority interests must be protected. For example, the majority of the population are not mentally retarded, but a minority are, and it is essential that we educate these individuals to the limit of their ability and not delegate them to the attics and "snake pits" of the past. It is just as essential that we preserve land in a pristine condition for those who wish to get away from the tote gotes and motorboats of the multiple-use areas. It seems to me that even a citizen who does not use the wilderness country would have a good feeling about it being there in this age of jet travel, electric can openers, etc.

Please record me in the report of the hearing as being very much in favor of a strong wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

DON A. BELDEN, Jr., Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of Zoology.

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Mr. BARING. The next witness is Alex G. Carson, of Denver, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Thomas E. Congdon, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. CONGDON, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. CONGDON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Thomas E. Congdon, a resident of Englewood, Colo., and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Colorado Mining Association. I am also a director of the State of Colorado Mining Industrial Development Board. I appear before this committee only as a representative of Congdon and Carey, a mining exploration partnership with three staff geologists based in Denver and active in the Western United States, and to a small degree in Canada.

We understand and appreciate the unselfish motives of those persons advocating the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System to protect the natural surface features of such areas. In fact, geologists and foresters are among a very privileged few who enjoy an exposure to these lands during the normal pursuit of their livelihood. We believe most methods of mineral exploration to be completely compatible with the wilderness concept. Therefore, we have previously expressed our objections to those provisions of S. 4 which would (1) place the initiative for wilderness system inclusions in the hands of the executive branch of the Federal Government and (2) terminate the rights of all citizens to explore for minerals in a practical manner and locate mining claims on their valid mineral discoveries in wilderness areas.

Most of the wilderness system bills now pending before your committee have overcome our first objection: H.R. 9162 alleviates the second by providing a 10-year term prior to the closing of wilderness areas to mineral entry. With the hope this term can be extended, I and my associates advocate the passage of H.R. 9162.

Many geologists of unquestioned integrity, and greater technical competence than I possess, have testified before your committee regarding the wilderness system. Rather than repeat their counsel and duplicate their maps, let me simply cite the testimony of James Boyd of the Copper Range Co., Ray E. Gilbert, R. H. W. Chadwick, and Thomas N. Walthier, of the Bear Creek Mining Co., and John A. Wolfe, of the Ideal Cement Co., in support of the following statements:

(*a*) While the wilderness areas to be withdrawn from mineral entry comprise a small portion of the area of the United States, these lands are a very significant portion of the mineral provinces of this country.

(*b*) In all probability, many mineral discoveries remain in the proposed wilderness areas; only difficult access has postponed their exploration to this date.

(*c*) Our country is engaged in an economic war with the Soviet Union and its satellites. Several nations from which we and our allies obtain strategic quantities of raw materials are teetering on the brink of political and economic chaos. The "locking up" of a part

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of our own resources potential at such a time can only be termed foolish.

(*d*) Mining exploration and development drilling programs can be compatible with the wilderness concept provided they are permitted the temporary landing of aircraft and use of power equipment on the exploration site.

(*e*) Operation of a mine entails destruction of the surface, but most mining operations, including all of the buildings, waste disposal areas, and mine workings, are limited to areas of less than 100 acres * * * a tiny scar on the enormous areas to be included in the wilderness system.

To answer Mr. Sweet's objections to this bill, I would point out that H.R. 9162 provides that the areas to be included in the wilderness system will remain open to mineral exploration and claim location until the end of 1973, provided that means of access to prospect sites will be controlled by the Forest Service. We hope the term allowed by this bill for continued exploration can be extended, for the job of developing a mining prospect to the point of patent requires many years. I can assure the committee that passage of H.R. 9162 will bring my firm's prompt attention to a mineral prospect we know to exist in one of the wilderness areas in the Rocky Mountain States.

Let me point out to the advocates of immediate closure of these areas that the Forest Service, under existing legislation, can be a very vigilant watchdog in preventing ill-considered exploration ventures in wilderness and primitive areas. My friends in the mining business might also take note of the following incident as it reflects the ability of the Forest Service to weigh the relative merits of the several multiple uses of public lands.

In 1960 my firm began surface mapping in Idaho in an area of anomalous mineral exposure which had been effectively withdrawn from mineral entry by the Forest Service in 1958 as a roadside zone. The chief forester of the Boise National Forest declined to reopen the area to mineral entry in 1961. However, following an examination of the property and our geologic mapping in 1962 by a Forest Service geologist, Mr. G. Richard Plumb, of the regional forester's office in Ogden, Utah, the area was restored to mineral entry and a diamond drilling program begun in 1963.

I have submitted two photographs of the mining equipment that would be used.

Several newspapers and many witnesses have expressed their support for H.R. 9070. However, section 4(d) subparagraph (2) permits only the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to use modern exploration tools in conducting possible surveys of the mineral resources in the wilderness system.

H.R. 9070 would require these agencies to make public any information they develop regarding areas of mineral interest. Assuming they develop regarding areas of mineral interest. Assuming the Congress and the President could then be persuaded to reopen a small portion of the wilderness to commercial exploration in the national interest, I presume a system of competitive bidding for these lands would be established. In this event, an organiza-

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tion such as mine would find itself at an impossible disadvantage in bidding against much larger and better financed competitors.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our support for H.R. 9162. We also wish to commend your committee for its patience in considering such a diversity of views on the wilderness system.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, the photographs submitted by Mr. Congdon will be made a part of the committee files.

Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Congdon.

Mr. CONGDON. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Arthur T. Corey, of Fort Collins, Colo.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR T. COREY, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. COREY. Mr. Chairman, I am Arthur T. Corey, professor of agricultural engineering, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo., and I am speaking as a private citizen.

I sincerely believe interest in wilderness and the desire to live in, or to visit, wilderness areas is a basic instinct of the human race, not only of Americans but of people all over the world, and not only of rich people, but poor people and all people. I think that is the basic reason I would be in favor of H.R. 9520.

In regard to the economic matter, as I say, people all over the world, Europe as well as America, like to take a look at a real wilderness. They are just like us. For generations we have been going to Africa, and where are these people going who want to visit in the future? They are going to want to visit some place where they can see a real wilderness. I believe that is an economic matter that needs to be considered as much as the minerals and the timber that may exist there.

(The prepared statement submitted by Mr. Corey follows:)

I believe sincerely that an overwhelming majority of American citizens are like myself in that we fear that our rapidly dwindling wilderness areas shall soon be lost forever.

Because of this fear, I am in favor of the Cohelan bill (H.R. 9520). I believe this proposed legislation will protect our remaining wilderness areas whereas other proposed legislation, e.g., the Dingell bill will permit exploitation of the wilderness areas before they are fully protected.

The process of exploitation is irreversible. We can always make real estate from a wilderness but we can never make a wilderness from real estate (at least in our lifetime). The timing of protection is important. We need it now.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Corey.

The next witness is Thomas L. Danielsen, of Boulder, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. DANIELSEN, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. DANIELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas L. Danielsen, of Boulder, Colo.

For 2½ days prior to the Denver hearings of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, my friends and I have been collecting signatures in favor of the Saylor-

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Quie-Cohelan type of bill. This was a last-minute effort to show that there are people who feel that H.R. 9070 and identical bills offer the needed wilderness protection. In this short length of time, and with a great lack of organization, we still managed to collect 506 signatures, including some members of the Boulder City Council.

A copy of the Congressional Record containing the speech of Representative Jeffrey Cohelan, of California, was attached to the petition. Compared in the Record were the Cohelan (H.R. 9520) and Dingell (H.R. 9162) bills.

The petitions were headed by the following statement:

We, the undersigned residents of Boulder County, Colo., express our support for effective protective wilderness legislation embodying the provisions contained in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills currently under consideration by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

At this time I would like the petition and signatures collected to go on record.

Governor Hansen, of Wyoming, yesterday mentioned that only 2 percent of the people utilize wilderness areas. I question the validity of the 2 percent. The U.S. Forest Service, to my knowledge, does not maintain regular check stations for wilderness areas. Thus, I wonder how any figure can be estimated.

Even if 2 percent is correct, there is only a maximum of 2 percent of the land involved. Two percent of the approximate population of the United States is still 3,800,000 people. I feel this number certainly justifies the saving of as much wilderness as we possibly can.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you, Mr. Danielsen.

Without objection, a statement from Mr. Palmer and a statement from Mr. Waldrop, submitted by Mr. Danielsen, will be made a part of the record at this place.

And the petition, with the signatures, will go into the committee files.

Mr. DANIELSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I have the petition put into the record?

Mr. BARING. Not into the record, into the file. That is the committee rule. Thank you very much.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF H. A. WALDROP, BOULDER, COLO.

I hope Members of the House of Representatives will support the compromise wilderness bill sponsored by Representative John Saylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania. This bill reconciles as effectively as any measure can the urgent need to protect wilderness areas and the rights of commercial interests already involved with development. This reasonable bill deserves passage.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL T. PALMER, LONGMONT, COLO.

The population of the United States is rapidly increasing and the unoccupied areas of this land are shrinking by leaps and bounds.. Therefore it is imperative that the Congress of the United States enact some legislation to preserve some of this land in its natural state for the people of present and future generations to use and enjoy.

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I speak in favor of the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070. This is a strong bill and will give adequate protection and programing for wilderness preservation. The power to administer this bill will rest in the hands of the Congress of the United States, which is as it should be, and therefore in future years could be amended or broadened to meet the needs of future conditions or national emergencies. This bill originates a policy of wilderness preservation which not only applies to existing land uses, but also incorporates a program for preservation of land areas that may be subsequently added to the wilderness areas. In the event that commercial and economic needs arise to conflict with wilderness preservation, this bill provides a basis for reasonable and special consideration of these needs. This bill allows mining and prospecting at present to continue and makes it also possible for governmental agencies to set up information records regarding natural resources, including minerals, within the wilderness areas.

I have spent considerable time in wilderness areas, enjoying the scenery, climate, natural resources and wildlife, and it is my sincere hope that some of these areas may be preserved, just as they are, so that my children and their children will have the opportunity to use and enjoy these wilderness areas. This can only be preserved by passing a wilderness bill, such as H.R. 9070.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Leo C. Davey of Denver, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Devorss of Lakewood, Colo. Are they here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Richard E. Doty, of Denver, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Drollinger, of Aurora, Colo. Are they here?

Mr. DROLLINGER. I am here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. DROLLINGER, AURORA, COLO.

Mr. DROLLINGER. Mr. Chairman, I live in Aurora, Colo., and teach social studies in junior high school.

In less than 200 years, the American people have conquered a continent. Little remains of that once vast wilderness which faced the pioneer.

Commercial interests are everywhere. One often wonders if many commercial interests have any conscience or pride in anything except the green-colored Treasury notes. They would, and have put a dollar-and-cent sign on everything from large cities and their surrounding areas to the barren desert. At present they are working on the last 2 percent of the public lands which are still unspoiled.

This untrampled land is needed and will be increasingly needed for public recreation of a type which cannot be enjoyed anywhere else in our country. Increased population pressures are rapidly increasing the use of this land.

We in the West should realize the uniqueness of the land and protect it now by a law which will set up a definite wilderness policy with adequate guidelines for its administration. If surveys are needed the land being surveyed should be protected during the time of survey. Mining, grazing, roadbuilding, powerlines, and other manmade facilities are not in accord with true wilderness and should not be allowed on this land. Thus I favor H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520.

The major value of this land cannot be measured in monetary return. It has soul-filling inspirational value that defies definition. One must experience it to understand it.

I will describe one such experience I had on this kind of land.

The summer in which I was studying for my comprehensive examination for a master's degree seemed to be full of great mental pressure. A friend and I decided to make the Fourth of July weekend a day longer and take a 3-day backpack trip in Snowmass Lake which is in the Maroon Bells Wild Area.

The weather was beautiful—blue sky and hot weather prevailed. We started from the overcrowded campground at Maroon Lake and hiked with our gear to Crater Lake. It looked like a green jewel tucked there under the three towering peaks of the Maroon Bells.

The trail climbed and switched back to the top of Buckskin Pass. By the time we had reached the snowy cornice that overhung it, we were sweaty and tired. Topping it we felt the cooling effects of a strong wind.

Walking through a lush meadow, we startled a four-point buck in the velvet from his drinking. He gave a lurch as if to run, and then turned and stood there watching us.

The trail wound through a spruce-fir woods and to Snowmass Lake. It was late when we reached it and we were hungry. Anything would have tasted good, but it seemed that the trout we caught were the best I'd ever eaten.

We sat around the campfire reading Robert Service poems until the fire was only glowing coals. Then, under a blanket of moonlight, we crawled into our sleeping bags.

The water lapped at the shoreline and somehow it and the other experiences of the day placed the mental strains of school in their proper prospective. They were no longer so important amid such peace and beauty.

The following day we climbed Snowmass Peak. It took us 4 hours to cross the huge snowfield at its base. Coming down we acted like little children as we glissaded it in 15 minutes.

The trip was relaxing and revitalizing. Back at school, I was able to study harder and passed the comprehensives on the first attempt.

Many commercial interests could be benefited from this wilderness. The surrounding dude ranches, sporting goods industries (from sleeping bags to photographic film), and the transportation industries are but a few of the most obvious.

Water interests are benefited in that the run off is controlled. Thus, domestic water, industrial water, hydroelectric power and agriculture also stand to gain from maintaining wilderness.

Wilderness is a part of our American heritage. It is the raw material out of which we have formed our civilization. Nontangible values such as a love of beauty, a respect for things natural, self-sufficiency, resourcefulness, and indirectly good citizenship are values that can be realized from wilderness. Some wilderness should be left for the yet unborn citizens to examine, handle, savor, and smell. Else, how can the appreciate the work of their Founding Fathers.

I would hope to be able to share the inspiration I have gotten from this resource with my children and that they would want and have the opportunity to share it with their own families.

Let us protect this wilderness so that these yet unborn generations can feel the thrill Isaiah felt when he wrote in Isaiah 56:12:

> * * * yet shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I just want to take this opportunity to say to a number of the witnesses that have appeared that I would have been delighted to sit here and ask them questions and try to develop more of a record. But, after all, in fairness to those whose names are still on the list and in view of the fact our time is limited, I have just not been able to do it.

I just want to ask, when you were studying for your master's degree, were you the son of a millionaire and that enabled you to take that trip into the wilderness?

Mr. DROLLINGER. My father is a carpenter, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. Since you have been a high school teacher, have you been able to take your wife and together go into these areas together?

Mr. DROLLINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. A very fine statement.

Mr. DROLLINGER. Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Without objection, three letters submitted by Mr. Drollinger will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The documents follow:)

DENVER, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

HON. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

SIR: As an avid outdoorsman, I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for a wilderness bill.

I have been a resident of Colorado for the greater part of my life and feel fortunate in being able to make this claim. I spent much of my childhood engaged in fishing and tramping in our national parks and forests. I have only recently taken advantage of the actual "wilderness," "wild," and "primitive" areas in Colorado but sincerely hope that I can continually make more use of them.

I, as an educator and outdoorsman, believe that contact with the remaining unspoiled wilderness areas is one of the most inspirational and beneficial of experiences. Most people will agree that nature and the outdoors are beneficial, but their reasoning is not always universal. I believe that being able to get away from our fast moving world and into a world of peace, quiet and tranquillity is probably one of my greatest joys. It is a pleasure which I hope is never denied to me nor to my children or grandchildren. I feel that the remaining wilderness areas must be preserved for future generations. I only hope that the question of preservation is not left to chance but rather to a responsible agency which will carefully consider their actions.

In the past 7 years, I have been very disappointed in many of our governmental leaders because of their failure to take a strong stand on this issue.

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It seems that a very few special interest groups have been very successful in preventing legislation which would be of great benefit to the entire Nation. I sincerely hope that this situation can soon be overcome.

We, in my opinion, strongly need a concrete policy for the protection of our remaining wilderness areas. We need a responsible system of administering these areas and we need a policy which will protect these areas which have not as yet been surveyed. I feel that these goals can be realized by the passage of the Saylor bill (H.R. 9070) or the Cohelan bill (H.R. 9520).

Sincerely,

JAMES M. NORTON.

AURORA, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

HON. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee Hearing on Wilderness Legislation,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR: I wish to register my support for wilderness legislation H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520. These bills represent to me the best protection for these vestiges of our primeval land heritage.

As one who owns horses and especially enjoys riding in the high country, I strongly urge preservation of this privilege for future generations.

Also, as a teacher I see great opportunity and adventure for young people in areas that are, for the most part, unmarked by man and machine.

Respectfully,

JULIA P. KIMBALL.

AURORA, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

WILDERNESS HEARING,
House of Representatives Subcommittee on Public Lands.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Several of our neighbors and friends feel, as we do, that H.R. 9520 will best establish a system for preserving our national wilderness areas.

As an outdoor family, that thoroughly enjoys hiking and packing into very remote areas away from the usual public park or campground, we feel very strongly on this issue. Unless legislative action is taken to preserve these natural areas there will continue to be useless destruction of our badly needed watersheds etc., through careless and wanton use of motor vehicles and mining equipment.

These wilderness areas are part of our heritage and we want them preserved in their natural state for our enjoyment and for the enjoyment of many generations to come.

Respectfully,

FLOYDE W. KOZACEK,
JOSEPHINE I. KOZACEK,
MR. AND MRS. F. W. KOZACEK.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Estella Leopold, of Denver, Colo., and with her is Pauline Dunton, of Denver. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ESTELLA LEOPOLD, DENVER, COLO.

Miss LEOPOLD. Hon. Walter Baring and members of the Public Lands Subcommittee, much has been said in criticism of a conservative, permanent wilderness system. Many are here to promote a weak wilderness bill that would permit almost any type of land use on our existing wild, primitive, wilderness, and refuge areas. However, I feel that the most important functions of these areas are best served by retaining them in their most primitive state. Therefore, I am speaking in favor of the Cohelan wilderness bill, and am opposed to the Dingell bill as it now stands.

I would like to remind the subcommittee that the wilderness areas best serve their several functions if they are protected from any type of heavy use, and even light use where motorized equipment is concerned:

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(1) Wilderness areas as biological models: For several reasons, biologists and water researchers will always need biological models of original unadulterated plant, animal, and soil communities. Research has shown that heavy foot traffic, application of poisons, or mechanized traffic, change native communities by altering the environment. These disturb and compact the soils, causing erosion. These alter runoff patterns. These disturbances eliminate certain tender species from natural communities. Research scientists now and in the future need to have available examples of unaltered, natural communities in order to study basic mechanisms in nature. For example, we are coming to realize that the second law of thermodynamics applies equally well to natural biotic communities as it does to electricity, but research has just begun to explore this. Measurements of energy exchange in native communities are delicate and easily changed if the habitat is artificially altered. In the interest of future and present science, we must preserve a few models of the natural communities of this Nation in different parts of the country. It is a simple matter of scientific foresight.

(2) Wilderness as good watersheds: Research has shown that unaltered wild areas have more consistent runoff and better quality of stream water than areas that have been mined or cut over. It follows that wildernesses serve an important function as water catchment areas. I disagree with the shortsighted concept that dam building is the only thing we need to insure our water supply. Obviously we also need good catchment areas that are not eroding and not contributing mud to the stream.

(3) Wilderness for recreation and (4) esthetic value of wilderness: The positive fact that wilderness areas still contain the scenery that represents the original environment of man in this Nation, provides the wilderness areas with a very special appeal to tourists. True, the tourists cannot drive a car through any wilderness or primitive area to see man's original environment, but this becomes impossible by definition. Roadbuilding already modifies the environment by cutting, compacting, and by the earthworks that accompany it. The tourist must enter the true wilderness on foot.

I am in full agreement with the concept which the Forest and Park Services had in mind when they first devised wilderness and primitive areas; namely, that these areas are not original after roads are built through them, after the timber has been cut, after mining operations, and after dams have been built.

In summary, these four basic functions are best served if the wilderness and primitive areas are protected from mining, cutting, grazing, and artificial flooding. For these reasons I favor the Cohelan bill H.R. 9520. In addition, I think a statement should be added to this bill prohibiting the artificial flooding of areas within the wilderness and primitive lands by dams built downstream.

I strongly urge the subcommittee to approve the Cohelan wilderness bill with the above-mentioned modification.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Now Miss Dunton.

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STATEMENT OF PAULINE J. DUNTON, DENVER, COLO.

Miss DUNTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish to testify in favor of the Cohelan bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System because I feel that the people of this Nation, both present and future generations, should not be deprived of the opportunity to experience the great spiritual and physical lift that can be found only by visiting a wilderness area.

I have long been concerned about the lack of protection given to the wilderness areas in this country. I strongly urge the members of this committee to do everything within its power to see that prompt action is taken in favor of sound wilderness legislation.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mrs. Russell Elias, of Denver, Colo. Is Mrs. Elias here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Next are Sheldon and Birdie Fillenworth, of Wheat Ridge, Colo. Are they here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Dr. B. L. Foster, of Littleton, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF B. L. FOSTER, MATHEMATICIAN, MARATHON OIL CO., LITTLETON, COLO.

Mr. FOSTER. I am B. L. Foster, mathematician at Marathon Oil Co., Littleton, Colo.

Thank you for an opportunity to give my views. The reconciliation of opposing interests is a difficult task; you are to be congratulated and commended for the diligence and fairness with which you have undertaken it.

I urge you to favorably report to the floor H.R. 9520, or H.R. 9162 amended to moderate its two most unfortunate features; namely, an absence of protection for possible wilderness areas under consideration by Congress, and allowing mining for 10 years in areas where it is now permitted. I am against these features of H.R. 9162 because they would allow ruining the wilderness of an area for the sake of marginal economic ventures.

Wilderness areas now seem to be in a category somewhat similar to that of national parks many years ago. Then creating parks seemed visionary but time has proved it wise. I beg you to have faith in the rightness of safeguarding for your sons and mine some of the wild beauty left us by our fathers.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there questions on the part of the committee?

Mr. SAYLOR. You have attached to your statement eight or nine other letters.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir; I would like for them to be included as part of the record, if I may. They are statements of my coworkers.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, the letters will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The documents follow:)

LITTLETON, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER S. BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully urge that you and the members of your subcommittee consider favorably a wilderness bill, and specifically H.R. 9070, for the conservation of some of the wild and unblemished areas of our country.

It seems to me that such areas represent an important part of the undergirding of our national life and must be preserved for us and for future generations. I view them as potential sources of renewal and strength for our increasingly urbanized population and as symbols of the debt we owe for the natural bounty we enjoy. It is doubtful if either man or nature could return them to us if they were once allowed to disappear through the encroachment of commercial interests, no matter how well intentioned and useful these interests might be.

I would appreciate it if this statement could be made a part of the record for the hearings to take place in Denver, Colo., on January 10 and 11, 1964.

Yours very truly,

DEXTER H. CRAIG, *Geologist.*

LITTLETON, COLO., *January 7, 1964.*

Re wilderness bills.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is written in support of the wilderness bills, as represented by the bill passed by the Senate in 1963 and as proposed in H.R. 930 (Saylor), or in support of any substitute bills that may be necessary as compromises which will more firmly establish the wilderness concept as a national policy.

The present legislation offers an opportunity for Congress to make a tremendous contribution in the sense of esthetic and spiritual values to not only the present generations that inhabit our country, but to those untold generations that will follow us. Few will deny the wisdom of the national leaders in setting aside areas of our national parks, and in dedicating these to perpetuity. Now is the time to clearly designate portions of our national lands for preservation in their natural state for those of our citizens, present and future, who will use these areas in a manner that will enrichen them in intangible ways, and leave no scars for those that follow.

Admittedly, the numbers of those citizens who will effectively use wilderness areas is but a small part of our total population. However, the numbers of those individuals who oppose this legislation are far smaller, and viewed from the perspective not of this generation but from the perspective of this present generation and those that will follow, numbers of the opposition become infinitesimal.

My personal interest in this legislation stems largely from three considerations. First, and of least significance, I want the personal satisfaction of having wilderness areas available for myself for the balance of my life. Second, and most significant, I have four sons and want them and their descendants to have the same personal satisfactions. Third, as a professional geologist who has divided his career among the three specialized aspects of mineral exploitation (mining), petroleum exploration, and teaching, I consider the claims of those who protest the more effective removal of national lands from private exploitation of natural resources to be both selfish and unwarranted. The national interests of our present and future population must be given precedence over the temporary interests of a few individuals and corporations. It must also be noted that the pending legislation does not work to the detriment of those with present vested interests in grazing rights, timber rights, or mineral exploitation rights. Quite correctly, it simply assists in preventing future incursions into the last remaining bits of national wilderness.

Action now in favor of the wilderness concept can be of lasting significance to this Nation.

Very truly yours,

LLOYD C. PRAY.

LITTLETON, COLO.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

GENTLEMEN: I am strongly in favor of the principle that a small percentage (2 percent or less) of the land area of the United States be permanently preserved in its natural state. It is a small thing that I ask and a negligible infringement of the liberty or rights of any American. Yet, in view of the rapid population increase, the reservation of such wilderness areas is essential for the spiritual well-being of millions of Americans, not only of our generation but of all generations to come. Such preservation is also essential if future generations are to appreciate the challenges to the early pioneers of our country posed by the rugged natural environments of the West.

I believe that adoption of S. 4, which provides for classification of lands into the National Wilderness Preservation System upon the President's recommendation, would be the best guarantee that wilderness areas would be forever preserved.

DAVID B. MACKENZIE,
Manager, Geology Department,
Marathon Oil Co.

LITTLETON, COLO., *January 8, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BARING: The purpose of this letter is to urge your committee to report favorably on one of the wilderness bills now up for consideration. While I favor H.R. 9070, I feel that any of the bills will be a step toward assuring the preservation of our wilderness areas.

My interest in these bills is primarily based on a desire to preserve our wilderness areas so that my three sons and their future sons can enjoy them and see how America was. With the fast growth in our population, there will be an ever-growing pressure to utilize these areas for more profitable purposes. I believe the only way to save these areas from encroachment of highway billboards and neon signs is by establishing a firmer legal framework for their protection.

I am sure that your committee will evaluate the pros and cons of these bills and come up with a decision which you feel is in the best interest of present and future Americans.

Yours truly,

JOE T. KELLY.

LITTLETON, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

A wilderness area by definition is not a place commonly visited by millions or economically exploited by a few. Its greatest value lies in neither.

Every citizen, whether he visits the place or not, should always be able to feel that some part of his country is the same as that vast wilderness which awed and inspired the bold and adventurous founders. If he should get disgruntled at a gaudy turn of our civilization he should be able to feel that the blemish is not universal, that today's mistakes and values have not been perpetrated on every square mile of our land, that there is a place where someone can dream and tell of what our country was, without soda fountains or gas stations around the corner.

A remnant of wilderness cannot be preserved as some unusual rock or other freak of nature with a road around it so all can easily view every crack and rub every bump. It must be both great and natural and have the mystery of

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the unattainable and unconquerable that was our whole country for our forefathers.

Whether we call a wilderness area a historical monument or a retreat, we may still feel best that it is a token of our respect for the art of nature and the gifts of God.

So I respectfully urge you to give favorable attention to H.R. 930 and H.R. 9070.

SHARON L. MASSEY,
ROBERT L. MASSEY, *Korean Veteran.*

JANUARY 10, 1964.

Representative WALTER S. BARING,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BARING: We should like to express our hope that your subcommittee will introduce during this session of Congress legislation which will protect the natural beauty of our country.

Too many areas have been ruined already; what has been done to the Cumberlands can never be undone.

Only the Federal Government, representing as it does all the people of the United States, can properly act to save for all of us some of our heritage.

Yours very sincerely,

LOIS KELSO HUNT,
LEON GIBSON HUNT,
DAVID READ MOFFETT.

LITTLETON, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER S. BARING.

DEAR SIR: I wish to take this opportunity to add my voice to those testifying in favor of the wilderness bill. I fervently hope that Congress will pass a wilderness bill which will be sufficiently strong to insure the preservation of natural wilderness areas for future generations. It is my conviction that such areas are necessary for our ever-growing recreational needs but also, and more urgently for their almost spiritual regenerative powers which are availabe to anyone who will take the trouble to visit them. Please act now while such areas are still available for preservation.

Sincerely,

ALAN H. PETERSON.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Bernard Frank of Fort Collins, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BERNARD FRANK, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Bernard Frank. I am a citizen of the State of Colorado residing at 629 South Washington Street in Fort Collins.

My present occupation is professor of watershed management in the College of Forestry and Range Management of Colorado State University. However, I am testifying on behalf of wilderness preservation as an individual.

Prior to associating with Colorado State University, I was associated with the Federal Government, mostly in the U.S. Forest Service, where, for 15 years I served as Assistant Director of the Washington office Division of Watershed Management Research. I also spent a year in India on an assignment with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to advise the Indian Government on watershed research problems and programs.

However, as I said before, I am testifying here in my individual capacity as a citizen of Colorado. I myself am personally acquainted

with about 60 wilderness areas in the United States and Canada. I have traveled over the years. However, I would like to confine my comments at this time to only one aspect of wilderness preservation, and that is the scientific aspect with respect to water.

Wilderness favors water quality: Wilderness areas are among our most precious sources of high-quality water. The retention of our existing wilderness, wild and primitive areas in their presently undeveloped conditions will go far to assure that their waters will continue to remain high in quality.

Protection of our future supplies will represent one of America's most difficult water problems. Supplies in greatest demand and least expensive to process are those of the highest quality. Readily evaluated monetary losses from this cause already amount to about $1 billion annually and may exceed $3 billion by 1980.

Today, in the Pacific Northwest, domestic water from little disturbed watersheds costs about $1 per million gallons to produce. Such water requires the minimum treatment. By contrast, the contaminated or turbid supplies from poorly controlled water sheds costs 40 times more to produce a product of less than superior quality.

The best available scientific evidence, from the research both of the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Public Health Service, is that such undeveloped areas basically produce water of the highest quality. The less disturbance such lands suffer, as by manmade erosion associated with improper or destructive logging, industrial operations or the construction of roads or other structural works, the higher the usability of the water flows, and the less the cost of treating these supplies to make them potable or otherwise fit for human, agricultural, or industrial use.

Wilderness meets need for high value water: Looking ahead a mere 25 years, when population pressures upon our limited water supplies will have greatly increased, it can readily be seen that watersheds which produce high quality flows will have values far in excess of those which prevail today. From that standpoint alone, the preservation of our still available wild, wilderness, and primitive portions of our national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges and ranges and national forests will represent a farsighted move of great strategic importance to the national welfare.

Water yield effects of protection are variable: A related factor is the effect of retaining such reservations in their essentially undisturbed condition upon the quantity and regularity of flow of streams, and the recharge of ground water reservoirs where geologic formations make such recharge possible. The intermixture of open and forest cover on the majority of these reservations commonly favors the optimum quantities and regularity of streamflow. Studies by the U.S. Forest Service and Agricultural Research Service of western highlands—where the great bulk of the wilderness and related lands are found—indicate that many natural processes operate to influence the yield of water, and that it definitely cannot be taken for granted that timber cutting, whether in strips, clear cuts or selectively, will automatically result in increased flows, or that, on the other hand, soil and water conservation practices which thicken the vegetation will automatically reduce water yields. More specific evidonce on this aspect appears in my paper before the National Water Research

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Symposium, "The Effect of Upstream Headwater Treatment on Water Conservation", published in S. Doc. No. 35, 87th Cong., 1st sess. USPGO, 1961.

Actually, most of the national forest wilderness, as in Colorado, for example, consist largely of nonforest or noncommercial timber stands, and where so-called commercial stands do occur, they are usually too small, or scattered, or occupy too steep, rocky, or shallow soils, and exist in too harsh climates and short growing seasons to be suited either for sustained-yield forestry or manipulation for the purpose of trying to increase water yield.

Wilderness environment serves scientific research purposes: One very valuable form of research on the factors which influence waterflow requires the use of essentially natural areas for systematic observation over a period of years. Wilderness and related wilderness-type lands represent just such situations very admirably. Here the effects of the many variations in climatic and geologic and physiographic factors, and in soil, vegetation, and animal life upon the nature, distribution, and quality of streamflow and ground water recharge can be determined. Such data can provide a basis for managing the 98 percent of our land area that still remains subject to development.

Mr. BARING. Are there questions on the part of the committee?

The gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. Would you be opposed, Mr. Frank, to the storage of water in wilderness areas?

Mr. FRANK. I would say this: I prefer not to see storage of water in wilderness areas because it would detract from the basic principles for which those of us who support wilderness stand and have in mind. However, after proper administrative and Executive determination, if in the view of the President, the situation was such that storage was felt necessary in wilderness areas, in contrast to other locations outside of wilderness areas, that would be another matter.

Mr. WESTLAND. You see, my hometown is about 50,000 people. We consume about 150 million gallons of water a day. Most of it is commercial. We need industry in the State of Washington. Our unemployment figures are 30 percent higher than they were a year ago. Water, I think, is probably our greatest resource.

If you are familiar with that area—you mentioned the Pacific Northwest, you perhaps have been up to Diablo.

Mr. FRANK. Yes, I have; on the Skagit.

Mr. WESTLAND. And have seen that dam up there, which is, as a matter of fact, a great tourist attraction, a great area from which to take off into the wilderness.

Mr. FRANK. Yes.

Mr. WESTLAND. With some of the greatest fishing, as good as any you have got in Colorado.

Mr. FRANK. Let's go.

Mr. WESTLAND. All right. I will take you up Thunder Creek area and you can catch trout until they stop you.

But, at any rate, I am of the view that there must be reservation in this legislation, if I am to represent my district, at least in the way I think properly, for the future development of those water resources in these areas.

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Mr. FRANK. I believe even S. 174 did have some provision in it.

Mr. WESTLAND. It had a provision that said you could build it, provided you did not build a road to get into it. I do not know how you could build a reservoir without some way of getting into the place.

Mr. FRANK. By the way, I can give you a tip on this. In southern California they are using helicopters and helitugs to haul cement and steel into some areas, instead of building something to hold erosion and building roads to defeat their purpose. There may be ways of construction, looking ahead in the future, a mere 25 years, to avoid roadbuilding.

Mr. WESTLAND. If they could build Diablo with helicopters, I am perfectly willing to have them do it that way. It would sure be exciting to watch.

Mr. FRANK. I am talking about logging with helicopters.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Without objection, a statement from Winifred H. Murdy and Henry P. Thode, Jr., will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF WINIFRED MURDY, FORESTRY LIBRARIAN, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Gentlemen, my name is Winifred Murdy. I am a citizen of Colorado residing at Fort Collins. I wish to speak as a private citizen in behalf of action on one or another of several bills that have been offered for wilderness preservation. Perhaps no one of them may be the perfect instrument to accomplish preservation of this very small proportion of our national lands as wilderness: but it is especially important, I believe, that after 7 years of consideration, the committee allow a vote on a representative measure, in the interest of the public good and as a result of the expression of public opinion.

As forestry librarian at Colorado State University, I consider it part of my responsibility to the students and faculty of the college of forestry and range management to be cognizant of the scope of the materials and the varieties of opinion on this very important subject as well as a good many others. Hence I feel that my opinion is a fairly well informed one, and it is my sincere hope that the subcommittee will see fit to approve for vote H.R. 9720, or a bill of closely similar intent.

STATEMENT OF HENRY P. THODE, JR., M.D., FORT COLLINS, COLO.

It is my belief that some type of legislation is necessary to maintain our present primitive areas as they are and to prevent commercialization of same.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mr. Lynn Wilcockson, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LYNN WILCOCKSON, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. WILCOCKSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we appreciate the opportunity of visiting with you about the importance of the wilderness legislation now before your subcommittee. You and the other subcommittee members are to be commended for taking the time and effort to conduct these hearings here in Denver and in Olympia, Wash., and Las Vegas, Nev.

It is of paramount importance that wilderness legislation be passed this year to establish and preserve areas of wilderness in national forests, parks, and refuges for future generations.

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To our 8-month-old daughter, wilderness legislation or even the term "wilderness" means nothing. But we are vitally concerned that through the works of our generation there will be areas of recreational, scenic, education, and historical use that she can visit and enjoy as she matures. And we are confident that if positive steps are taken now to preserve these areas she and her family will reflect upon our generation as one which did something affirmative to preserve wilderness areas for the future.

Many bills have been introduced to establish a wilderness preservation program on a national plan. Even though each differs from the other in exact wording, they all contain the same basic premise—that it is essential to enact wilderness preservation as a national policy and establish a wilderness system to include certain areas in national forests, national parks, and wildlife refuges and ranges. And they also act to take steps to provide a way for administrating these areas to preserve their wilderness characteristics. It is this concept that is so important to the preservation of the Nation's wilderness for future generations.

Of the bills before your subcommittee we prefer H.R. 9520, introduced by Representative Jeffery Cohelan, of California. This bill, while similar to the others, contains some very significant provisions that are absent in other bills.

One of the most important is that Representative Cohelan's bill provides protection for areas of wilderness in national forests, parks, and refuges while they are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the wilderness system. This is of the utmost importance so that we can preserve existing primitive areas until a decision can be reached about their future classification. If wilderness legislation, other than H.R. 9520, is adopted, we urge that this provision be included before final passage.

My wife and I have enjoyed the privilege of camping in the Pike and Arapahoe National Forests and near the Maroon Bells-Snowmass wilderness area here in Colorado. And it is hard to express the feeling of freedom and appreciation of our great outdoors that one has after spending even a short time in these areas. Close friends of ours have camped in Mesa Verde National Park and we have out-of-State friends who have camped in Rocky Mountain National Park. We all consider it a privilege to have areas available in which to camp, hike, or just admire the scenic beauty.

We, therefore, urge your subcommittee to take action on this legislation and move it to the floor of the House for full discussion, amendment, and enactment.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Raymond Obrecht, of the Colorado State Grange.

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND OBRECHT, OF THE COLORADO GRANGE

Mr. OBRECHT. My name is Raymond Obrecht, and I am testifying on behalf of the Colorado State Grange, representing members in all parts of Colorado. I am a rancher and a farmer. We appreciate this opportunity to express our views.

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Our position has been the same for several years, in favoring multiple use, and opposing new wilderness legislation, as we felt there was ample protection of these areas.

If legislation now seems necessary, although the net acreage in national forest wilderness has increased 9 million acres since 1957, and no violation of this wilderness area has been reported, then we strongly urge the final decision remain with the Congress, and the proposal for congressional action on all proposed additions or delegations, as found in H.R. 9162, is most to our thinking.

There is one change in all bills we feel should be made, and that is that periodic reviews should be included in the Dingell bill, to appraise the resources involved. We feel where cattle grazing is already established, it should be continued, and this is in most of the bills.

Again, and I would like to repeat, of all the bills, we feel that H.R. 9162 is the most compatible with our thinking.

We thank the committee for this opportunity to be heard.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is David G. Willard, of Denver, Colo.

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. WILLARD, OF DENVER, COLO.

Mr. WILLARD. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is David Willard, and I live here in Denver. I am appearing as a private citizen in support of the bills under consideration by this committee. My interest is not in any particular bill as much as it is in the concept of preserving areas for wilderness and recreation use.

The principal feature of the bills under consideration is the change in the method by which certain lands are set aside as wilderness areas. They would make it a matter of congressional act in place of administrative decision. This, I believe, would be a worthwhile change as it would more firmly establish the status of these areas. While the amount of land kept in a wilderness condition may not necessarily be large, to maintain it in that status will require rather firm controls.

I would like to dwell principally on one question that is often raised in regard to these bills. That question is whether we should take land out of productive use, or limit its productive use, to set it aside for recreational purposes. I do not believe that this is the most important question. The point has often been brought up, I am sure, that with our increasing population, and the increased desire and ability of that population to travel, the demand for recreational facilities is expanding very rapidly while the land available for such use is decreasing. This is a significant future problem. Therefore, it follows that recreation as a land use needs to given greater consideration than it has in the past.

Attempts have been made to develop an objective method for comparing recreation with other land uses. To the best of my knowledge, none of these have been too successful. More than economic considerations are involved. It becomes a matter of judgment which will have to be made individually in each case, as is provided in these bills. The greater value sometimes may be found in a nonproductive use.

Therefore, in regard to productive use, the more important question, I think, is whether the productive use of a given piece of land is essential to the local economy. I recognize that the setting aside of land

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for recreational use can adversely affect a local economy. However, I emphasize "essential" because almost any piece of land has a productive use and, if that were the only criterion, very little land could justifiably be set aside for recreation. The problem is great enough to require a broader viewpoint. Productive use, by itself, is not a sufficient measure.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Moss Travis, of 6130 East Fifth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

STATEMENT OF MOSS TRAVIS, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. TRAVIS. I have been fortunate in having the opportunity to visit with great frequency the unspoiled wilderness in the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Wyoming, since moving to Denver from the Midwest a few years ago. The beauty which I have seen has unfortunately been marred and scarred in some areas. I feel that they have been ravaged and blighted by what on the surface looks like either selfish commercial interests or perhaps lack of knowledge on their part.

When our wilderness areas are thus scarred, the balances of nature have been upset. As a result there is a further breakdown of the basic laws of nature which tends to make such land more weak and sterile.

It is my firm conviction that our country will someday deeply regret not having enough of our public lands set aside in a wilderness state. This does not restrict the use of such areas to the young and virile, for in truth one can drive or be driven to the edge of such an area, walk but a few feet, sit in tranquility, and observe and enjoy a true state of wilderness.

We hear this very day of the fallacies and frauds that have been committed in existing large public projects. I fear that a wilderness bill permitting commercial ventures to operate in these areas will not contain strong enough checks to truly safeguard these areas.

I sincerely feel that the basic balances of nature must be maintained for future generations, and even ours, so that not only can the people enjoy parts of our great land in the way that God meant them to be, but also to enable our urban areas to grow in a more orderly and desirable manner.

Gentlemen, we need a good, true, wilderness bill. None of our citizens will be denied the use and enjoyment of such designated areas if they sincerely want to use them. No commercial interests will suffer.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. David Waddington, 1809 East Tufts, Englewood, Colo.

STATEMENT OF DAVID WADDINGTON, ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

Mr. WADDINGTON. I support legislation to preserve wilderness areas in their natural state for the people of the United States.

I am a native of the State of Colorado. As a child I lived at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, less than a mile below the

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Forest Service boundary. My family and I frequently went into the mountains for pleasure. At this time, 30 years ago, this area was literally a wilderness area although not officially so designated by legislation. It was wilderness to the extent that what few trails there were were hard to find and we always had to carry an ax and saw in order to get a packhorse through. On these trips we used to see wildlife—beaver, deer, occasionally a bear or bighorn and carpets of wild flowers.

In recent years we have seen the once-obscured trails opened up to where they are navigated by motorcycles and tote-goats. The wildlife is no longer in evidence. The search for uranium and related ores has resulted in improvement of old wagon roads and the cutting of many new roads. These are frequented by jeeps and other four-wheel-drive vehicles. Experience indicates that the majority of this traffic is to prove that the vehicle will get there rather than to allow its occupants to get into the back country to enjoy it; certainly they seldom stop and camp. The attitude of people who bring vehicles into the mountains is different from those who walk or pack in. There is frequently less thought of preserving the beauty. Since there have been vehicles in the mountains, I have repeatedly found more campfires left burning, more tin cans thrown out and not buried—in general more destruction of national scenery. I have also seen area that used to be thick with wild flowers grazed down to bare ground and brush stubble by sheep and the valley bottoms tramped into mud or dry powder by their hoofs.

These are the reasons I feel it is essential that legislation be enacted to preserve some areas in their natural state, to limit roads and vehicles with their accompanying noise and to provide protection for the habitation and propagation of wildlife. I support the national parks and national forests in providing areas where people may go with their cars and jeeps, where there are rangers to insure that they put out their fires and where they are provided barrels within reach of their cars in which to deposit their empty cans and bottles. However, let us preserve areas that can only be reached by foot or horseback where nature remains as evolution had produced it.

I particularly support and request your aid in providing legislation that will maintain all areas now in wilderness, primitive, or game preserve categories, or considered for one of these categories, in a wilderness category until congressional action can be taken to confirm their position; that is, restrict new roads, construction of buildings, new mines, and excess grazing, until the area is confirmed or rejected as wilderness.

I further support provisions in a bill that will allow existing mining in a newly established wilderness area to continue for 10 years. However, I request the wording be such that completely new construction of roads or facilities be prohibited. I definitely subscribe to exploration, surveying, and mapping of minerals both in and out of wilderness areas so that a decision can be made in time of emergency as to whether mining in a wilderness area is in the best public interest.

I appreciate the committee's interest in this problem and give my wholehearted support toward preservation of wilderness areas.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

The next witness is Mrs. M. L. Waddington, Englewood, Calif.

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STATEMENT OF MRS. MAY L. WADDINGTON, ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

Mrs. WADDINGTON. I support legislation to preserve wilderness areas in their natural state for the people of the United States.

Though I was reared in one of the Eastern States, early in my childhood I was fortunate enough to be exposed to the wonders of the unspoiled out of doors in the mountains of Colorado during summer vacations spent here with my parents. Much of our enjoyment at that time, 20 years ago, was derived from the national forest and national park areas which, of course, were readily accessible by automobile. It wasn't until my college years at the University of Colorado that I was exposed to the added pleasures of areas unspoiled by vehicular traffic and the increased numbers of people that naturally result from the addition of roads. Many happy and memorable days have been spent with fellow members of the university hiking club in quiet, peaceful, beautiful surroundings with nothing to break the spell of nature except perhaps the chatter of squirrels or the rushing of a stream.

I remember specifically climbing on skis early one crisp wintry morning above Brainard Lake high enough to see the glory of a rosy alpine glow on the snow peaks. Two years ago we returned to the same spot only to find beer cans and rubbish strewn everywhere, the silence shattered by the annoying put-put of numerous tote-goats, many, many fishermen fishing in vain in waters that had long been fished out, and even campers and small trailers parked, apparently, for the summer. The spell cast by an alpine glow now would be short lived when broken by the roar of a motorcycle motor.

It is understood that with our increase in population it is desirable and even necessary to provide vacation areas readily accessible to large numbers of people. However, it seems advisable to me to maintain a careful balance between such patroled and maintained areas and true wilderness areas kept aside for the segment of our population who still appreciate the true unspoiled aspects of nature also. It has been my experience that those who are willing to take the effort to walk or pack into a remote region, are the ones who have learned to respect nature by taking proper precautions with campfires and burial of rubbish and by not molesting the balance of nature by thoughtless destruction of flora or fauna. Thus such areas kept as wilderness areas would require less policing and patroling by officials.

These are some of the reasons I feel it is essential that legislation be enacted to preserve some areas in their natural state, to limit roads and vehicles with their accompanying noise and to provide protection for the habitation and propagation of wildlife. I also support the national parks and national forests in providing recreation areas for persons able to enjoy the wonders of nature only if they are accessible by automobile.

I particularly support and request your aid in providing legislation that will maintain all areas now in a wilderness state or now used as a game preserve in their present unspoiled state until congressional action can be taken to confirm their position. In other words, restrict new roads, construction of buildings, new mines, and excessive grazing until such areas are confirmed or rejected as wilderness areas.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mary C. Frost of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY C. FROST, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. FROST. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am very happy to be allowed to come to this hearing. May I say that many, many years ago I packed into the Needle Mountains with a pack on my back, one of many places which I enjoyed just as Cindy Brown and her friends have done.

I wish to speak for the wilderness bill, the bill which will best meet objections to any wilderness bill and still preserve wilderness areas. It is the result of compromise, although 9162 seems to satisfy opposition best, the bill for which I speak best pleases those who hope to keep some part of our heritage in its natural state. It is the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070.

Among other things the Saylor bill provides for the preservation and maintenance of wilderness areas as they now are while the Congress studies the proposed program. This study will be carried on, aided by different agencies of the Government, for 3 years in some cases, 5 in others. It is not to be decided in haste. It allows opportunity for review by the Congress and modification by the President, should he feel that the national interest will be better served by a change.

To the question "Why should areas be preserved in their primeval state?" one might answer by saying that since the works of man are preserved in museums, it will be of interest to have living museums of the various faces of nature in their original strength and beauty. In this way we may be able to make up in slight degree for wrongs of the past; for example, sites of old placer boats. Neither conscience nor law prevented the devastation wrought in such places; the wrong was done in our own century. Let us keep in their present state some carefully selected areas which are still wilderness. I believe the Saylor bill will assure such a program.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mrs. Frost.

Are there any questions?

The next witness is Glenn W. Frum, Jr., and Glenn W. Frum, Sr. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GLENN W. FRUM, JR., COLORADO SPRINGS COLO.

Mr. FRUM. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to speak here today.

My name is Glenn W. Frum, Jr. I am 15 years old and I live in Colorado Springs, Colo. I represent the youth in high school and the youth of the Colorado Mountain Club. I am for Mr. Saylor's proposed wilderness bill and current similar measures.

The reason I feel the way I do is because I believe that we should save what little wilderness area we have now. Not only for ourselves, but for the influx of population to come.

In 1565 civilized settlers from Spain founded the city of St. Augustine, Fla. All of the United States was wilderness at that time.

Within a mere 400 years we have reduced that area. I do not have the exact nationwide figures of wilderness land, but I do know that here in the Mountain State of Colorado it has been reduced to a pitiful 2 percent of the total land area.

If we do not put aside this land now, within the next 100 years there won't be any wilderness land for future Americans.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Now Mr. Frum, Senior.

STATEMENT OF GLENN W. FRUM, SR., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Mr. FRUM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to testify at this hearing on the proposed legislation for a National Wilderness Preservation System. My son, who preceded me has stated quite simply but succinctly the reason why this Nation needs to preserve its present wilderness lands.

This State, this Nation needs to preserve its wilderness areas. The wilderness is a natural and valuable resource, and what little remains of it more valuable than ever. We must preserve it for the enjoyment of the present and all future generations of this great country.

We have all read of, or heard, or seen what can happen, and has happened, both in these United States and elsewhere in the world, when man proceeds to exploit rather than pereserve God's natural creations.

This Nation is now estimated to have a population of 190 million—this was reached on September 27 last. By February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, the Census Bureau estimates it will have reached the 191 million mark. One million persons more in just 4½ months, at this rate there will be a total estimated population of over 200 million within the next 3 years. Gentlemen, what will the population be by the year 2000? And what will these people 46 years from now have in the way of a wilderness if suitable legislation is not now enacted to preserve what we have remaining? Let's not deprive them.

The important question now is which wilderness bill of the several now before the House should be considered by the public lands subcommittee. The Senate passed S. 4 and House bills like it have provisions objectionable to many groups. It is important that these objections be met as far as possible and thus broaden the consensus supporting wilderness legislation. It is also important to realize the objectives which wilderness bill supporters have so long been advocating.

It is my firm belief that these requirements are best met by noting the features of the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal that should be added to the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett bill.

First, the Dingell bill (H.R. 9162 et al.) permission to let mining continue for 10 years in wilderness areas should be replaced by the more reasonable provisions of the Saylor bill (H.R. 9070 et al.); second, two additions should be made to secure status quo protection for areas to be reviewed for possible inclusion in a wilderness system; and, third, the additional and presumably noncontroversial provisions of the Saylor bill in various particulars, making it like the long-advocated program, should be added to the Dingell bill. With these recommended additions and the mining-section substitution, the

Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett bill (H.R. 9162 et al.) would be like the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal (H.R. 9070 et al.) and there could thus be general agreement.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Frum.

The next witness is Dave L. Gaskill of Golden, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAVE L. GASKILL, GOLDEN, COLO.

Mr. GASKILL. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I represent myself, an independent, nonaffiliated wayfarer in the wilderness. As a geologist, ex-sheepherder, and sometime cattlefeeder I vote for wilderness preservation, not only as a philosophical posture, but in a practical "here and now" sense.

My own observation in many of our wilderness uplands, leads me to suspect that loss of some mountain pasturage might be more than compensated for by a broader public gain in soil and water conservation, aside from conservation of natural beauty.

I would prefer to see grazing of domestic livestock in designated wilderness areas phased out with generous compensation to affected leaseholders. I would be interested to know the maximum number of grazing permits that might be affected by this wilderness legislation.

Timber harvesting is incompatible with wilderness, but I suspect that remaining wilderness areas are too small, as ecological units, to escape minimal timber and range management supervision. Mining should be rigidly restricted to developments that are overwhelmingly in the national interest.

I am surprised at the position taken by officers of the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts (Denver Post, Jan. 5, p. 21–A) against wilderness legislation. Our mountain uplands are, with few exceptions, first and foremost valuable as watersheds, and productive watersheds are controlled by the capacity of the ground to hold water. This capacity depends chiefly on the quality and depth of the soil (a good soil, so I'm told, can hold more than one-third of its bulk in water). Wilderness preservation is also plant, and therefore soil and water conservation. I believe these fragile mountain-forest soils are the West's most valuable natural resource. The industrial base and agricultural soils of the mountain West are directly dependent on these watersheds.

Mr. Saylor has been asking who uses wilderness? Every age group; every sex; every race; and most go on foot, Mr. White. As the public discovers established national park and Forest Service campgrounds, so they discover the trails that lead into wilderness. My four children, ages 4 to 14, experience wilderness, every season of the year. The older three, with only their mother's (less occasionally their father's) supervision and initiative have each climbed a number of trailless peaks above 12,000–13,000 feet in elevation in Colorado and California; have hiked more than a few score miles in isolated alpine, plateau, and canyonland areas; spent many a wilderness night with only a sleeping bag and poncho for shelter. Together they have run a half dozen wilderness rivers on 5- to 15-day float trips, often captain of their own rubber raft.

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Have you ever seen a 4-year-old catch a wilderness trout? Or a 7-year-old catch his limit? Or watch these young people find discovery on a wild, unfenced ocean beach—so different from our improved public beaches. These kids don't complain, no one has told them how tough they have it. Believe me, this family experience is not an isolated one, or need it be. A wilderness experience can be the least expensive of vacations (once you leave the roadhead) and among the most rewarding.

I sincerely hope that our elected representatives can find honest, effective compromises that will truly protect enough of our remaining wilds to give meaning to this idea of wilderness preservation. I think it speaks well for the American ethic, conscience, and vision, that we as a people recognize this value. Would it have been possible that each of our legislators, in his wild youth and exuberance, had experienced abundantly the elation, serenity, and adventure—the music of the wilderness—on some wild, untrodden strand or highland; for the sun never shines on a more beautiful or memorable world. These wilderness islands, almost awash by our expanding populations have come, in the maturity of our country's growth, to serve best as natures renewable fountains, to feed man's soul while watering his valleys.

Over the years since the first wilderness bill was sponsored by Senator Humphrey back in 1956 there has been ample time for discussion and compromise. Now in the fullness of time, I would hope to see proposed wilderness legislation released from committee and introduced on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. Grant us, lawmakers, legislation that will preserve these fragments of our natural heritage, undimmed by time, for the generations to come.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. I would just like to inform the gentleman that I have six children, ages 14 to 8, and 2 years ago they caught more fish than I did.

Mr. GASKILL. I was going to offer you my sympathy at first.

Mr. BARING. The newspaper clipping attached to your statement will be put into the committee files.

Mr. GASKILL. That is with reference to my statement.

Mr. BARING. Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. Gaskill.

The next witness is Andy Gibson of Denver, Colo. Is Mr. Gibson here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Robert P. Gilmore of Littleton, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT P. GILMORE, LITTLETON, COLO.

Mr. GILMORE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish to register my opinion in favor of wilderness legislation. I favor the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070.

I offer the following comments:

(1) In regard to the function of the Federal Government as a form of representative democracy, it is the responsibility of the Congress to preserve and conserve the vestiges of American wilderness.

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(2) Perhaps the central domestic crisis before Americans today is the enlarged population's need for space. In our economy based on an abundance of natural resources we are in danger of overlooking the pressure our populace and the necessary resulting industrial complex needed to serve the populace places upon our public lands.

(3) Those who can afford to pay most for the economic treasures inherent in our public lands are often the ones who care least, or they are the ones who are insensitive to the recreational, esthetic, scientific, and watershed values of those same lands.

(4) The 1960 Multiple Use Act, Public Law 86-517, has established many important principles for the public domain, but now our greatest enemy is time. We no longer have enough wilderness areas to justify speculation. We must act to preserve the less than 2 percent of our land which is still able to maintain the balance of nature.

(5) Man has two primary needs for the wilderness which cannot be measured directly in dollars and cents: (1) The experience of what Laurance Rockefeller has called the cathedral experience of nature; in order that man may test his powers against the natural elements without destroying them and in order that he may relate to nature emotionally, deriving a sense of rootage basic to emotional stability and (2) there is the scientific value of study and experience which cannot be simulated nor maintained by the multiple-use principle for future generations of natural scientists.

(6) The infrequent use of this small area of our land (2 percent) even by those so inclined to venture into it does not diminish the importance of its existence.

(7) The political pendulum of our time ought to be considered since it is swinging back toward the days of our forefathers when conditions were different and wilderness was prevalent and man's economic ruthlessness could do less damage. The rugged individualism of our day needs cultivation, but let us hope that there will be enough foresight to take the responsibility to provide the basis of our rugged individualism for future generations in our wilderness areas.

(8) It has been suggested in this hearing that some legal negotiation procedure for arbitration between the needs of those dependent on water and other resources within the wilderness area and those operating economic units on its fringes be established. There have been many instances in which compromises could have been worked out if there had been machinery to handle and protect the interests, both private and public. I would support such an amendment to H.R. 9070.

"The grass is rich and matted, you cannot see the soil. It holds the rain and the mist, and they seep into the ground, feeding the streams in every kloof. It it well tended, and not too many cattle feed upon it; not too many fires burn it, laying bare the soil. Stand unshod upon, for the ground is holy being even as it came from the Creator. Keep it, guard it, care for it, for it keeps men, guards men, cares for men. Destroy it and man is destroyed." This is from Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country."

I would like to say to Mr. Saylor, who has been making the point that those who are not millionaires use the wilderness, that very often those who approach being millionaires do use the wilderness for camping and hunting, and use it more efficiently than others.

Thank you.

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Mr. BARING. Are there any questions of Mr. Gilmore?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Darwin Golden, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DARWIN GOLDEN, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. GOLDEN. Sirs, certainly no one desires to eat food which is decayed, decomposed, or rotten. A preservative agent, such as sodium benzoate, added to food products may keep this from happening. If one wants to insure having fish in streams, game to hunt, or even pickling cucumbers, one must take positive action to preserve them. Without protective laws, no amount of sodium benzoate will insure my children's children having a pleasant hike through an unspoiled "forest primeval." The Saylor-Quie-Cohelan wilderness bill is striving toward this end. I strongly urge you to support this bill.

Thank you.

Mr. WHITE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Golden.

Mr. GOLDEN. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is William A. Graves, of Fort Collins, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. GRAVES, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Chairman, I am assistant professor of mechanical engineering, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.

Most of the areas of Federal land which now have some degree of wilderness protection are in the Western United States. These areas constitute about 1 percent of the total area of the States west of the Mississippi River. Statements that this 1 percent is vital to the development of the West implies a shocking depletion of natural resources on the other 99 percent.

Since western development is obviously progressing very rapidly the next few years are of prime concern because existing wilderness areas could easily be wiped out during this time. In the bills currently being considered there is a big difference in the near-future protection provided for existing or prospective wilderness areas. Some of these bills such as the Dingell bill (H.R. 9162) do not even provide interim protection for areas now administered by the Forest Service as wilderness, wild, and canoe areas.

Bills such as the Dingell bill provide protection for these existing and prospective areas only when specifically recommended by Congress. If such proposals never get to the floor of the House of Representatives for consideration, and it is well to remember that no wilderness bill has been on the floor of the House for the last 3 years, then these areas would never have any wilderness protection or perhaps no protection until the time when there is nothing left to protect.

What is needed now is a bill such as the Saylor bill (H.R. 9070) which will provide positive interim protection until Congress has the time to study each area and take specific action for that area.

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Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there any questions.

The next witness is Donal W. Halloran, Sunshine Canyon, Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DONAL W. HALLORAN, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. HALLORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am a resident of Boulder and a graduate student of the University of Colorado.

I intend to give my views in support of the wilderness bill, H.R. 9070, introduced by Representative John P. Saylor on November 7, 1963. I agree with the definition of "wilderness" as proposed by Mr. Saylor and the methods of carrying out the objectives of a wilderness system. The conflict over effective wilderness legislation is, in reality, a conflict of values. Here in the United States, where the dollar takes precedence, it is difficult to argue the intangible experiences of solitude, remoteness, and beauty against the materialistic gains of mining, lumbering, and other commercial enterprises. If we consider both sides in the case I feel that opposition to wilderness legislation is due to personal gain and lack of foresight.

The lands proposed to be included in the wilderness system represent less than 2 percent of the Nation and less than 8 percent of the land now administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. If our highly technical society cannot operate on 98 percent of the land I see little value in exploiting the remaining 2 percent in a vain attempt to squeeze the last dollar out of the land.

Private interests exert pressure on the Forest Service for expanded use of the forests for grazing and timber cutting. The Forest Service offers some opposition to wilderness legislation for fear of not being able to comply with private demands. However, I feel that the problems facing the Forest Service, in the management of Federal lands, is not one of need for more land development but rather one of trained manpower, more funds, additional research and less submission to outside commercial demands which, in the long run, defeat management programs. We have little to gain and much to lose in the development of wild and primitive areas under existing Government policies. These problems were evident to me while I was in the employment of the Forest Service.

Mineral resource exploration will continue as provided in the Saylor bill; however, development of these deposits will be contingent upon need for the material and on a vote by Congress. Perhaps this plan, if enacted, will halt some of the needless damage in already existing wilderness and wild areas. One example in case is the placer mining of Slide Creek in the Kalmiopsis wild area of Oregon, where the recovered gold from the stream bed was 35 cents per ton of gravel.

By placing some areas within national parks under wilderness protection I believe we can prevent the overdevelopment of national parks which introduces too many people and defeats the purpose of the park. We do not encourage the people to experience a closeness to nature by constructing, in national parks, superhighways (for example, the new Tioga Road, in Yosemite, through one of the few areas of glacial-polished granite), supermarkets, huge gasoline stations, and asphalt

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paving on the trails. I can see only benefit to the national parks by having part of their land designated as "wilderness" and thus retaining the natural character of the area.

The history of man's activities during the last century in this country has been one of increasing exploitation and shortsightedness with regard to natural resources. We are now at a time when we must think of the future. We have abused much of the 98 percent of the land; it is time for reevaluating our activities in connection with the resources on this huge segment of our country. It is also time for action on the remaining 2 percent so that some vestige of natural America remains for all time. The qualities of independence, self-reliance, and freedom, as well as the emotional experiences of beauty, tranquillity, and solitude, so often lacking in our daily lives, can be realized only in true wilderness areas.

It is for these reasons that I fully support the wilderness bill as proposed by Representative Saylor. Although he has had to make concessions to many pressure groups in connection with mining, grazing, and water, this bill is still the best proposal from the House at this time.

In conclusion a statement by David Brower of the Sierra Club seems pertinent:

> We shall plead that all Americans, here, now, determine that a wide, spacious, untrammeled freedom shall remain in the midst of the American earth as living testimony that this generation, our own, had love for the next.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions from the committee?

Thank you very much, Mr. Halloran.

Without objection, the statement of Mr. William Calder, and a statement signed by several people submitted by Mr. Halloran will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. CALDER

I am a registered voter in Washington State. Current pursuit of a doctoral program at Duke University prevents me from being present for the Denver hearings on the wilderness bill. I have asked Mr. Don Halloran to present this statement on my behalf.

Graduate studies in biology have given me a strong conviction that wilderness preservation is completely justified for scientific and educational purposes. Although the progress of science and technology seem impressive, we are only beginning. Much of our activity is perpetrated in ignorant expediency. Witness the falling water tables, floods resulting from watershed abuse, damaging results of improper insecticide use and overgrazing, and a host of other indications of sick land. It would be foolish to lose the small fragment of the natural "controls" that remain for comparative purposes, a means of insight into better methods. Centuries of evolution have resulted in tried and proven combinations of animals and plants for each set of soil, topographical, and climatic conditions. Obviously these must be modified to meet human needs, but the optimal method may resemble the natural system more closely than the results of empirical trial-and-error techniques.

From university study, and the summers between, which were spent in disease and fire control with the U.S. Forest Service, I was thus convinced of the need for the wilderness bill. But it was during the past two summers that the human values of wilderness became so apparent to me. My views do not necessarily reflect those of the National Park Service, but I would like to share some observations gained while employed as ranger-naturalist in 1962, and ranger in 1963, in a western national park.

The first is that there will never be too much park and forest lands for recreation. Just in two summers, annual attendance increased almost 50 percent over previous records. Campgrounds were inadequate. Considering present rates of increase of population, mobility, and leisure time, the expansion of campground facilities could not keep pace without exceeding the general carrying capacity of the park and impairing the very scenic resources in the process. Despite this obvious popularity of the parks, which were labeled as "bottled-up resources" when their establishment was proposed, present-day opposition to the wilderness bill also uses the phrase, "bottled-up resources."

The second observation concerns the contrast between visitors contacted at the roadside when I was a naturalist, and those back up on the trails when I was a patrol ranger. This difference between those traveling by auto and on foot was not one of age or financial condition, as wilderness opponents have contended. I have met too many college students working their way through school—policemen, teachers, and a variety of workers from other humble walks of life—to believe that the wilderness is for some "privileged few." They say that the wilderness is inaccessible to the elderly, and parents of small children. What about the family from California, whose 78-year-old grandmother carried bedroll and sketchbook for her first backpack trip? I met doctors who extolled the beneficial effects of hiking as exercise and relaxation, elderly couples who only recently discovered the pleasures of the back country and babies being packed by mamma and daddy until old enough to hike themselves. Finally, I have my own children, who put in 11 to 14 miles a day when 3½ and 6 years of age, on several off-duty excursions. Thus, the claims of age restrictions to wilderness use are perhaps only a myth used to disguise other motives of the vested interests.

The difference between motor tourists and wilderness hikers that I observed was the extent of enjoyment received, the amount of enthusiasm which they displayed. There has been a boom in auto camping in recent years as sales of equipment and campground statistics show. Why was this? Mostly because it offered a change, a refreshing contrast from monotonous routines at home. In the same way, numbers are beginning to discover that the next step, away from the automobile, the sedentary life, the frustrations of traffic, crowds, noise, and the shortage of accommodations, is even more conducive to enjoyment. Where will they go? To the wilderness, as much as it remains.

Are these human values of wilderness too much of a luxury? Must lumber, oil, mining, and livestock interests deny the use of 2 percent of the Nation for wilderness recreation? The wilderness bill will not grab up any land now utilized for nonwilderness ends, as it simply doesn't qualify. It just means that a fraction of the land now unavailable will be protected as such, enabling certain interests to develop better practices in what they already have.

When our land was first settled, the enemy seemed to be the wilderness, as it resisted the plow and sheltered the predator. Agricultural surpluses testify that the plow is not resisted, while ecology has shown the need for predators to control jackrabbits and big-game populations. The present day enemy is waste.

Lumber interests want to log the wilderness, when millions of acres of productive timberlands, burned over in the first three decades of the century, are still not reforested. Silviculturalists admit that most of the producing forest land is poorly managed, not yielding maximum returns.

Oil and mining, interests claim that minerals will be wasted. On the contrary, they aren't going anywhere, and the chipmunks won't eat them. We are wasting tons of minerals in our roadside scrap heaps and in excessive production of nonessentials, When national interests and not just corporation interests are at stake, are at stake, there is adequate provision for opening up wilderness areas for necessary exploitation.

The rangelands and pastureslands must be intensively managed through planting and control programs, rather than seeking the low yields of the small fraction of wilderness suitable for grazing, to increase meat and wool production.

Particularly for my own children, who must face an even more complex and crowded life in a world where more and more charms will be sacrificed to the exigencies of modern life, I request that the wilderness be given permanent protection through enactment of the wilderness bill.

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The Senate could not have been so far in the wrong as to pass twice, by overwhelming majority, something that was not at least worthy of consideration on the floor of the House of Representatives. The full membership of the U.S. Congress is capable of making the decision between waste and wilderness without further delay and obstruction by Representative Aspinall and committee.

STATEMENT OF BOULDER BIRD CLUB

The Boulder Bird Club supports the Saylor wilderness bill, H.R. 9070, as this bill most nearly contains the provisions for conservation which we think are desirable. The small amount of acreage involved in this important preservation of our heritage is infinitesimal compared to the ultimate value to our citizenry. We believe that with the population growth and normal increase in urban living, primitive areas will be an advantage to future generations.

Some areas must be preserved in their natural state so that there will be some place for freedom from stress.

Boulder Bird Club members supporting this statement are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Alsebrook.
Mr. Warren Austin.
Mrs. A. H. Bivans.
Mr. and Mrs. Earle E. Brown.
Miss Olive Cobb.
Mr. Adalbert Goertz.
Miss Louise Hering.
Mrs. Ethel Leighton.
Dr. and Mrs. A. H. MacAndrews.
Miss Grace Weigman.
Mrs. B. L. Wright.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is John D. Hart, of Grand Junction, Colo. We welcome you before the committee and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. HART, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Mr. HART. Mr. Chairman and members of the Public Lands Committee, first, my sincere thanks for the consideration and courtesy reflected in the Honorable Wayne Aspinall's office having furnished me with advance notice of the current series of public hearings relative to establishment of a wilderness preservation system as now being conducted by this, the Public Lands Subcommittee. In reality, my appreciation is overall in scope and sincerity.

Your decision to devote miles of travel and hours of time to this most important legislation is more commendable.

I need not engage in any oral résumé of past case history of wilderness act legislation introduced in previous congressional sessions, or use phraseology to present any of my past arguments in past years at hearings held not only here in Colorado but other States as well.

Please consider my status in presenting this paper either as a retired public official, a professional conservationist, or as an associate member of the National Wildlife Federation, whose offices, as you know, are in Washington, D.C. When I use the identification of "professional conservationist," such is based upon several years service with the U.S. Forest Service, but more especially as to some nearly four decades of service with the State of Colorado, Department of Game and Fish, now the department of game, fish, and parks. My tenure of service, Federal and State level, was from 1919 until retirement in July of 1959.

Let the record show that in my opinion, professional or private, and with confidence that my opinion is shared by many others, S. 4, as

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passed by the Senate on April 9, 1963, remains my first choice of the some 20 wilderness-preservation-type bills now before your committee.

Being vividly aware that wilderness-preservation type of legislation—like all natural-resource legislation—is certainly a many-splendored thing, resulting in arguments that conflicting interests mean direct injury to some when enactment accrues, I, like many thousands of others, must today admit to favorable recommendation of H.R. 9070 as introduced by Hon. Representative John P. Saylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and now before your committee for study and consideration.

Being fairly well acquainted with the phraseology of H.R. 9070, please allow me to state, without mental reservation or hesitation, that no miner or mining enterprise, no livestock operator or operation, no timberman or lumberman or operation; in fact, no private enterprise can be expected to file petitions in bankruptcy as a consequence of enactment of either S. 4 or H.R. 9070—more especially under the increased liberality, by comparison, of H.R. 9070.

Consider my contentions primarily applicable to Colorado—where I served as second in command of the department of game and fish for some 23 years:

(*a*) In the past 2 years while we debate wilderness-prevention legislation, mining claims (with existence of lead, zinc, gold, silver, copper, et cetera, mentioned by the claimant) have been filed in our national forest and/or primitive areas, particularly as to western Colorado, on the San Juan, Wilson Mountain, and Uncompahgre areas.

I do not imply that the claims are not valid. I argue that enactment of S. 4; or better yet, in the interest of more liberality, enactment of H.R. 9070 will not in either case "lock up" or remove the affected land areas from future exploration.

(*b*) Review and consider, if you will, those maps and description of all lands in Colorado potentially affected by future classification as "wilderness," "wild," or "primitive" areas as to the production of timber. Certainly we must never divorce ourselves from that thing called management. Here again, future production of literally millions and millions of board feet of lumber—especially as concerns accessibility and growing seasons, management by way of reforestation in areas already cut over will result in future production in an aggregate exceeding any production feasible or probable in these areas proposed for creation under a wilderness preservation system. No indeed; no termination of our timber harvest shall materialize by enactment of the legislation here under discussion.

(*c*) To the extent of inclusion of national forest or public domain acreage in any wilderness preservation system, we, the people of this State or Nation, will not see the livestock industry adversely affected. The very phraseology of the proposed legislation—much less the areas proposed for the system—purposely meets the criticism made against former proposals. Time does not permit detailed argument.

Please do not conclude that mining, timber, and livestock interests, by reason of specific mention thereto, have been chosen as targets for my remarks.

Bear in mind the fact that this legislation is a many-splendored thing and recreation in multiple forms, hunting and fishing, plain

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camping out by millions of people can surely be construed as contention that the American people can expect positive action on this legislation.

Finally, permit me to return to H.R. 9070, now available for consideration. At the same time, please give a fleeting thought to the Multiple Use Act passed in 1960.

Now, let all concerned agree that Congress is responsible for all lands affected by the legislation here to be considered, and surely all must agree, after detailed study of H.R. 9070, that it is the purpose of the same to recognize and meet this responsibility.

I say this in respect and out of fear. In respect to the sincerity of opposition as advanced by those opposing wilderness-preservation type of legislation. Out of fear, because while we argue and procrastinate over the years, so much of our national resources are becoming pauperized.

My sincere thanks to you and each of you, my earnest prayers that your course of action will be based on the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

Thank you, gentlemen.

I sincerely hope, now that you have reached, in my professional opinion, that stage called the "battle of the amendments"—I have seen it many times—out of this maze of recommendations shall come that type and kind of legislation strengthening the concept of wilderness preservation, and that you give priority to the type and kind of recommendations to you that will enhance that. And may He who knows even the fall of the sparrow guide you in your consideration, because you, like myself—I must plead guilty. Every paycheck in my life has either been signed by the Treasurer of the United States or of the State of Colorado.

I do not think we are leaving young America a mighty fine heritage.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Thank you again.

Mr. HART. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is John S. Holden, director, Colorado Rocky Mountain School, Inc., Carbondale, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. HOLDEN, DIRECTOR, COLORADO ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, INC., CARBONDALE, COLO.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, I am John S. Holden from Carbondale, Colo., director of the Colorado Rocky Mountain School and trustee of the Outward Bound School.

As a teacher of youth and lover of the outdoors myself, I would like to see a strong wilderness bill. We live next door to the Snowmass-Maroon Bells Wilderness Area and I'd like to dispel the idea that wilderness is only for the rich. Snowmass Lake is 10 miles within the borders of this area and this year the fish and game department had to close it off for a while because it was being fished out.

Our students go into the wilderness on foot or on skis or snowshoes, fall, winter, and spring. Outward Bound School sends 3 groups a year of 100 each through the wilderness every summer, and 50 percent

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of these young men (16 to 22) are on full scholarship. Our summer session of 50 students, many on scholarship, spends its weekends in the wilderness. There is a boys' camp in Ashcroft, for 11- to 14-year-olds that trains these lads in the wilderness. I've never been in the wilderness without finding other footpackers there.

And finally, when the Pilgrims landed this whole country was one vast wilderness. Thinking people want some of this vast wilderness left for their grandchildren. Let's not settle for a half-vast wilderness. Let's back the Saylor-Cohelan bills: H.R. 9070 and 9520.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Holden.

(The following statement was later submitted by Mr. Holden:)

I feel strongly that if Congress passes the Dingell bill it will not be an intelligent compromise but a complete defeat of the wilderness idea. I would like to illustrate that with a true account of what happened in the building of the Alfred Lindley memorial hut for the U.S. Ski Association in Star Basin above Ashcroft, Colo.

In 1953, Stuart Mace, the caretaker of the Target hut belonging to the ski association, and I (then chairman of the Hut and Mountaineering Committee of the USSA) knowing that funds would be made available for the Lindley memorial hut picked a site in Star Basin and made a request to the Forest Service for a permit to build this hut for winter use. It took 7 years for us to get this permit during which time I believe that the boundary of the Snowmass-Maroon Wilderness Area was changed, and when we were granted permission we were required (as is standard practice for any operation in the forest) to post a bond for $1,000 which would have been forfeited had we left a mess to clean up. The same year that we got our permit for the ski association, the Pitkin Iron Corp., built a road to a point well above our cabin site in order to haul out magnetite ore. They, too, were required to post $1,000 bond. They hired a bulldozer operator from Basalt who worked by eye and made a series of switchbacks and a road of sorts up to the face of the mountain of magnetite. Before the hut was finished that summer the executives of the Pitkin Mining Corp. fired the bulldozer operator and hired Morrison-Knudsen, the largest earthmoving outfit in the world to build them a decent road and to haul the iron ore out. As far as I know they have never been required to forfeit their bond, but, even if they had, $1,000 wouldn't begin to erase the scars that that first bulldozer made on the side of the mountain. It wouldn't begin to replant the grass, flowers, and trees that take years to develop in that high altitude. The road Morrison-Knudsen built is a masterpiece of roadbuilding worthy of State road classification if it were paved. But you can imagine what it does to wilderness.

And, ironically, after 4 years of hauling ore this operation has been abandoned because we understand they can find no market for the magnetite.

Probably Stuart Mace has told you this story and many others in his testimony. I have only been here 11 years, not a lifetime, but I think I have come to feel just as strongly as he does.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Sarah Howells of Denver, Colo. Is she here?

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Sam L. Huddleston of Denver, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Catherine Hurlbutt of Denver, Colo. You may proceed, Miss Hurlbutt.

STATEMENT OF CATHERINE HURLBUTT, DENVER, COLO.

Miss HURLBUTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of the Saylor-Cohelan, or amended Dingell wilderness bill, I wish to state that for as long as man has left a written record of his actions on

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this earth, he has felt a need for wilderness, where he could get a grip on himself or better hear the call to his destiny. Moses, King David, the writers of the psalms, the prophets, Christ himself, all made use of the wilderness areas of their day. The children of Israel are said to have wandered in the wilderness for 40 years; at the rate such areas are disappearing, the children of the future will wander for 40 years without ever even seeing a wilderness.

The principle has been propounded that land should serve a multitude of purposes. Actually, most of us spend our lives in surroundings that are devoted to one or two primary purposes. A church serves but one purpose, so does a hospital, a library, or a school. A racetrack or a golf course is as large as it needs to be to serve its single purpose. The fact that a wilderness area incorporates a considerably larger territory than a golf course is not inconsistent with the principle that anything, whether it be an institution or a territory, must be big enough to fulfill its purpose. Rare species of wildlife or a mountain lake in its natural setting cannot be confined to a small area.

When all of us have entered the obscurity of old age, it is very likely that those people who, looking at a scene of primitive splendor, can say, "I was instrumental in preserving this," will experience greater satisfaction in the results of their lifework than will those who say, "I was among those who led the fight to insure that every square mile of the United States yielded its maximum economic potential, like the pig in the slaughterhouse, of which every part is used except the squeal."

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. Miss Hurlbutt, did it not take a miracle to get the children of Moses out of the wilderness?

Miss HURLBUTT. I think it did. I think it will take another miracle to save it now.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is P. S. Johnston of Denver, Colo.

Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Cary Jones. You may proceed, Mr. Jones.

STATEMENT OF CARY JONES, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. JONES. I would like to make a short statement and hand in a statement for my family.

My name is Cary Jones. I am 8 years old and a cub scout. I have canoed into the back country of Yellowstone. I have hiked in the glacier country of Glacier National Park. I have hiked into the high country of Rocky Mountain Park. I have hiked into the Snowmass wilderness.

My little sister also has gone into those areas on my father's back. I have seen all kinds of wildlife—bear, deer, mountain sheep, hawks, elks, moose.

I have swum in ice-cold mountain streams. I have seen these areas and enjoyed hiking and camping in them.

I want to see more. I also want other kids in future years to have the chance to see and do what I have done.

I ask that you pass a strong wilderness bill, that will insure wilderness areas for the next 1,000 years.

Thank you, and I hope to again meet you men on the wilderness trails that I love so much. [Applause.]

Mr. BARING. One thing we do know—Johnny can read.

Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

Without objection, the statement of the Jones family, as submitted by Cary Jones, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF CAROL, CLYDE, CARY, WENDY, AND KAREN JONES, DENVER, COLO.

Gentlemen, our family has spent many vacations and weekends in various wilderness areas of national forests and national parks. We have hiked, canoed, and camped in these areas.

We hope to continue to spend our vacations in further enjoyment of these surroundings, and we hope you will allow our children and their children to enjoy this experience. We therefore urge you to act on Mr. Saylor's bill, H.R. 9070, and to not weaken the bill in any way. In fact, strengthen it by replacing into the bill the congressional veto method on primitive areas, etc., rather than the need for a specific act.

We feel that the special interest groups that oppose this bill have been given so much of the public domain for so long that they have come to expect and demand everything, and indeed have have frustrated the public as they have this bill.

We, as many of the 90 percent outdoorsmen of Colorado who are not hunters, wish also to thank the Park Service for having part of Colorado closed to hunting all year so that we may without apprehension go hiking and camping in all seasons.

We endorse gladly the ceasing of mine filing and patenting in primitive areas.

We foresee the wilderness areas becoming of rank with our national parks as tourist attractions in the very near future.

We request that you send to the House a wilderness bill which will do credit to the Congress of the United States, and please do so at once.

Mr. BARING. Next is Lois Jordan of Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LOIS JORDAN, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. JORDAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Lois Jordan. I live at 2435 South St. Paul, Denver. I represent no organization, but speak as an individual citizen on behalf of others like me who want to preserve some of this country's wilderness while there still remains wilderness to preserve. Once gone, it can never be re-created; it is eternally gone.

Nearly all my life has been spent in the Rocky Mountain States of Colorado and Montana. I began hiking over the foothills near Boulder as a small child, when my father would put a knapsack and canteen on his back, take my brother and me by the hand, and start up a mountain trail with us, pointing out to us the beauty of a tree, a flower, or an occasional deer. We took delight in finding beautiful, secluded areas, far from established roads, where there was little evidence of anyone's having been there before. I can remember standing awe-stricken in a massive grove of tall aspen trees in late autumn, their straight white trunks resembling columns in a cathedral, and their branches high above us, with quivering golden leaves, making a vaulted pattern against the vivid blue sky. My father said, "Let's

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always remember this place and call it 'Cathedral Aspens.'" That glorious spot was ours; it became part of our lives. It belonged to us as much as to anyone else because of this country's marvelous system of publicly owned lands—everyone's to enjoy, no one's to despoil or to destroy. Such is the magnificent concept of public land ownership in our great country, and you gentlemen, as members of this subcommittee on public lands, are, I'm sure, well aware of the grandeur of this tradition. Now it appears that we are in need of additional legislation to maintain and strengthen it.

With the pressures of a growing population, increasingly motorized and pushing for more highways, as well as with the demands of various special interests, our wilderness areas are being threatened on many fronts. From the unprincipled exploiter of national resources to the luxury-minded tourist who wants four-lane highways and heated swimming pools on remote mountaintops, the forces that would despoil are all around us. May I quote from "A Sand County Almanac" by Leopold:

> Mechanized recreation already has seized nine-tenths of the woods and mountains; a decent respect for minorities should dedicate the other tenth to wilderness.

Some areas must be left in the full beauty of their original creation, accessible only by inconspicuous (and, I might add, inexpensive) trails for the young, the courageous, the sturdy of our people to follow, where they can develop those brave and sensitive qualities that represent the best in America. If we fail to do this, we shall lose forever that magic spark which such untouched loveliness can kindle in our spirits. As the pace of living increases, there will be more, not less, need for the renewing power of contact with man's Creator and the works of His creation.

The extent to which this land has been desecrated in the less than 200 years since our country's beginning is appalling. I quote here from Justice William O. Douglas' book, "My Wilderness":

> East to Katahdin: We have reached the point where only a few precious islands of wilderness are left. If we behave in the future as we have in the past, they will be depleted or nibbled at until they too are gone. The demands for more sheep and cattle, for more mass recreation (now treated as an industry) will cause even high basins to be badly hurt. More and more roads, more and more hostels, more and more resorts will be built deeper and deeper in the sacred precincts of the mountains. Under those influences we will end up like Europe, with hardly any real wilderness left.

Give us legislation now, immediately, to guarantee that some of the beauty still remaining will be saved for the future. I want my grandchildren to stand in an aspen grove and see the blue sky through the leaves of gold, and feel that same lift of spirit which came to me in my childhood. I want future Americans throughout our country to thrill to their part in ownership and preservation of wilderness which has been here for centuries and will still be here, we trust, long after our generation has played its part and left the scene.

It is for you gentlemen to decide which wilderness bill will best accomplish this purpose. I am sure you share my deep concern. My feeling is that H.R. 9520 offers the soundest approach to the whole problem, and I hereby go on record as favoring it. But the important thing is to get legislation now before it is too late. My plea to you is that you recommend such legislation.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

Mrs. JORDAN. I have two letters that I would like to submit for the record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the letters will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letters follow:)

JANUARY 10, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee:

I am writing you in support of wilderness legislation H.R. 9520. I am a student at Colorado College in Colorado Springs and a mountain enthusiast. I have always regarded my family camping, Boy Scout trips, and stays in the wilderness as my most enjoyable experiences. The wilderness is to me as much inspiration as any sermon or musical composition I have heard. The spiritual benefit which people receive from a stay in the wilderness is not a tangible item, but it must be an important consideration in legislation if America is truly dedicated to a somewhat idealistic sense of values.

I am, as most of us, astonished, deeply disturbed, and resentful of man's appalling destruction of our natural resources and his encroachment on our mountain and wilderness areas which has already taken place. It is wise to be cautious when we know that destruction of the delicate balance of nature which has remained in this 2 percent of Colorado will be permanent.

We must set aside these last few areas of wilderness.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE R. JORDAN.

DENVER, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee:

I am writing in regard to the proposed wilderness preservation system. I am writing not as a college professor but as a private citizen. I am interested in the welfare of our people and our economy.

I am a conservative—I question many of the present-day practices of multiple use. Our best authorities, our scientists, our foresters, our industrialists, our engineers, our agriculturalists, our mining people disagree on what is wise use of the primitive land areas under discussion. We all agree, however, that in their undisturbed state these areas are a bank account for the future—a potential resource for our Nation.

We have progressed in our knowledge of land and resource management but we are still novices. Until we know more we must be conservative and nondestructive. Present practices of multiple use are causing damage in many cases. Once the balance of nature is disturbed the ecological balance of an area may take hundreds of years to be restored—if ever. We must not gamble with this valuable birthright. Fifty years from now we will be better informed—our knowledge of wise use will be greater. Immediate needs in stock raising, mining, and lumber do not justify risking a potential resource for future generations.

Since the wisdom of turning these primitive areas for immediate exploitation and multiple use is very questionable I urge the conservative position. I urge that we preserve these areas as storehouses for future generations to draw upon in case of great need or national emergency. In the meantime these areas provide us wonderful recreation for our youth at little cost—they also provide us with field regions for ecological research in their primeval state.

In order to follow the conservative approach we must take action to preserve these areas without multiple-use exploitation.

A. RAYMOND JORDAN.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Lesley T. Julian of Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF LESLEY T. JULIAN, BOULDER, COLO.

Miss JULIAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Lesley T. Julian. I live in Boulder, Colo. Formerly, most of my life was spent in the State of Pennsylvania. I have backpacked in many areas in Pennsylvania, but very few in the West.

After a careful study of the various proposed wilderness bills, I believe the best interest of all will be served by the enactment of legislation that coincides in essence to that proposed by Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan; or that proposed by Dingell, if and only if, the section permitting mining for 10 years be omitted or amended to prevent mining in wilderness areas until the areas are appropriately reviewed and declassified.

Wilderness. To what purpose? Many believe that part of the responsibility of man as topmost in the biological hierarchy (by man's own classification) is to not only use the earth (plants, animals, and minerals) for his own benefit but to take care that some of the present is preserved for his posterity. I include myself in those who believe this. The term "conservationist" is a term that covers most who believe this way. I also suspect that there are many who, in actuality, are conservationists, but who shy away from the term as its connotation of idealism seems incompatible with the image of a practical businessman, a hard-nosed miner, or successful lumberman. Conservation, interestingly enough, is a fairly recent (approximately 1907) word. The concept that it now encompasses, that of "making available to the people as a whole, the God-given resources of the earth" was extended into public thinking primarily by Gifford Pinchot. The above definition coincides strangely with "multiple use," a term piously extolled in opposition to effective wilderness legislation. Wilderness also has many uses without being destroyed. It would appear, then, that conservationists and multiple users are on the same side of the argument.

Of the uses prescribed for wilderness in the Saylor (or similar) bill, I should like to mention their unique scientific value, especially. They are ideal as bases for comparison in, for instance, an animal population study. One group of a species may be managed in a certain way and then compared to the unmanaged area. Without a control or comparison, conclusions may not be valid. As present wilderness is generally in the last stage of vegetation succession (or climax) it is also especially needed in ecological studies.

Some animals, from preliminary evidence, cannot maintain reproduction in or adjacent to civilization (some do much better such as cockroaches). Destroying the essential habitat of a species kills off the species just as surely, in fact more effectively, than shooting individual animals. I think the important thing here is what we do not know. And what we do not know of wildlife management, of natural insect controls, of climax forest and vegetation may possibly never be known if we go in and trample the still primeval places without anticipating the results of our trampling.

The provision for positive action by Congress regarding additional wilderness areas dissolves some other objections, also. Each primitive area will be reviewed on its own merit and if in a particular case its value for mineral resources, timber, or grazing exceeds its value

as wilderness it can be so reclassified by Congress. Essential to this part of the bill is that the wilderness status be maintained until designated otherwise by Congress.

Of all the resources of the national forests only three are either extremely difficult or impossible to renew—the minerals, a species become extinct through mismanagement (or ignorance), and wilderness. Therefore, the proposed 8 percent of the national forest to be kept as wilderness is not too much of this resource.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Clinton M. Kelley, of Englewood, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CLINTON M. KELLEY, ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am Clinton M. Kelley, of Englewood, Colo.

I wish to state my support for a bill, such as H.R. 9070, to establish a national wilderness preservation system. I have been a hiker, climber, outdoor enthusiast for over a quarter century. With the increase in population and the even more rapid increase in popularity of sports that lead people into the wilds, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find solitude in the out of doors. To satisfy this recreational, restoring need—we must have more, rather than less, wilderness available to the people of today and tomorrow.

The preservation of such country for the future cannot be accomplished under the present systems of operation in adequate amounts. We have hiked through and near the logged-off lands of the Cascades. We have seen road cuts and heard the blasting up Ruby Creek. We have seen that sustained-yield lumbering and multiple-use forest management do not provide or long protect a real wilderness where lumber is to be had. We have seen the stepped-up mining developments in the Sierras and have walked over the remnant mine dumps of the Rockies. Here too the hand of man is too much in evidence. Even the jeep tracks and the raucous noise of tote-gotes deny us the experiences to go so far to find. Apparently only a defined wilderness system can give the type of protection which affords man the chance to be alone with nature.

In supporting a bill such as Mr. Saylor's, I am not unaware of the excellent bills proposed by Mr. Dingell and others. I do hope that the bill chosen for passage will include two provisions which do not appear in all of the bills so far presented. To prevent the selfish destruction of wilderness values and thus prejudice to congressional action on proposed parts of the wilderness system, I hope that all areas designated for possible inclusion in the system will be given full protection, as if they were part of the system, until such time as Congress shall act upon them. After the initial establishment of the system similar protection should be given to any area later proposed by the appropriate agency of the administration. A time limit, for example, 2 years, adequate for study of the area might be set on this later protection to avoid the onus of negative action by the congressional committee involved.

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Thank you for the opportunity to be heard on this important matter.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. Are there any questions?

The next witness is George Kelly, of Littleton, Colo.; is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Bert Kempers, of Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BERT KEMPERS, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. KEMPERS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bert Kempers, from Boulder, Colo.

As a private citizen I would like to go on record as supporting strong wilderness legislation.

I fail to see how any economic interests can be hurt by the passage of any of the bills under consideration at this time, and I do not feel that the commercial development of the resources found within the regions to be included in the wilderness system is necessary for the continued prosperity of this country. Even under multiple use we quite often manage our public lands for a primary use, and I realize if we are to preserve areas as wilderness we must place a value on this use of land. I think we can put a monetary return value on the preservation of wildlands—outdoor recreation is already a $20 billion a year industry. Some day the administrative costs of our public lands will be paid through a Federal lands recreational use fee. But I think to talk of monetary returns on our wilderness is to lose sight of one very real value of these lands and places.

This Nation was forged out of the wilderness. Wilderness is a part of our history, our spirit and much of our thought. To me the real value of wilderness is a very human one. It is the experience that the individual man or woman gains from having existed for a while in the wilds. I think these experiences can teach us all much about ourselves and I think they put the world of machines in a proper perspective. Wilderness is a measure of the individual, and from its experience man grows in strength of mind and body, for largely, a man exists in the wilderness through his own ability. If I would never visit another wilderness area I think I would be content to know that some place in this great land there were wild places where my children and their children could experience themselves and the land as the Indians and our forefathers knew it.

I believe that the Senate-passed act S. 4 provides for the best wilderness system that we can hope to get. However, I realize that there is considerable opposition to this particular legislation and therefore would like to advocate the Saylor bill (H.R. 9070). I feel it is important that the House of Representatives, as a whole, is given a chance to debate and vote on wilderness legislation as soon as possible. I believe that only then will we realize the interest and the value Americans place on wilderness.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Kempers.

Mr. KEMPERS. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Maj. Charles Konigsberg, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. CHARLES KONIGSBERG, U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLORADO

Major KONIGSBERG. Mr. Chairman, my name is Charles Konigsberg, a major in the Air Force, a pilot and assistant professor of politics.

I conceive that the preservation of our remaining wilderness areas in their natural state should be a goal second to none for the American people in particular and for humanity at large. I do, therefore, respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take the necessary legislative steps in pursuit of this goal.

While the eventual achievement of this goal is inextricably related to the problem of population growth, it would seem that that fact alone should be sufficient to spur us all in the effort to set aside as quickly as possible as much of the existing wilderness as it is possible to do so. The assumed needs of an expanding population will inevitably encroach upon those areas unless protective steps are taken.

Were there no other reasons for urging the preservation of the wilderness areas, we would find one in the relationship between the lack of opportunity for man to withdraw from his fellow men (to a distant and uncrowded place) and that of social stress and political disorder. The more crowded that people become, with no places to get away to, the more likely is the prospect of destructive tensions arising, both locally and at large. This is a demonstrable fact of the human condition. For proper perspective on himself, his relationship with others and on the world in which he lives, he must be able to put some distance between them and himself. But with the increasing alteration and destruction of our natural environment this opportunity is rapidly vanishing—yes, even here in the magnificent mountains of Colorado.

What must be particularly understood, it seems to me, is that at the ever-accelerating pace at which man has altered and destroyed the natural environment—through his blind pursuit of the mammon of the short run—he has simultaneously altered or destroyed the very conditions which have nurtured him over the millennia of human existence. It seems clear that the human species has evolved in intimate, organic relationship with all other life in their inanimate environment—we are a part of nature, not separate from it (and most certainly not above it)—and it becomes increasingly clearer that in our so-called mastery of nature, we may be destroying our essential nature. Our very humanity is in danger.

And for those persons who may find this ecological perspective unconvincing or unacceptable, there is another dimension to the problem that should strike a more responsive chord: that is, there is no question that the most striking consequence of the technological essence of modern society is a sharpened threat to the freedom of man, to his role as an individual. There are those, of course, who choose to consider this tragic development as being related primarily to an increase in political centralization, arguing that all that is required to achieve a reduction in the threat to man's freedom is a lessening in the powers of government. More accurately perceived, in my view, the heightened role of political authority in human affairs today is to be seen as the induced response to the social and economic implications and consequences of the technological imperatives of specialization,

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organization, mechanization, automation, computation, bureaucratization, collectivization, centralization, and conformation. We have clearly, I believe, reached a point of diminishing returns in regard to the foregoing; and what suffers most, I submit, is the fragile need of man's freedom, his individuality, his very humanity. Moreover, not only do these forces increasingly narrow the boundaries of his liberty, but he is given no choice in regard to their construction or operation—not even in our society.

Where, then, is he to enjoy that freedom and humanity which yet remain, or, hopefully, regain that which has been lost to him? As I see it, only, today and henceforward, in wilderness—for "a prerequisite for the preservation of the canons of humanism is a reestabment of our organic roots with our natural environment."

That is where I can get away, to renew myself and my faith * * * where I can regain my essential perspective; where I am cut down to size and can truly appreciate that I am part of something greater and more meaningful—where I can feel that oneness with all life and all things.

Where my children can experience and learn the same perspectives—where they can learn that balanced gradualness that is nature's way—learn to appreciate her incredible diversity, while perceiving that fundamental interrelationshp and interdependence of all life and things; and so to learn that understanding and persuasion are more meaningful and creative than manipulation and compulsion—and where they can feel that uplife that it seems to me only nature can bestow, for it is there that the "fluid imponderables" and the seemingly abstract aspects of life reveal their greatest meaning and convey their deepest satisfactions.

Nature, the wilderness, teaches that what is important is not only the relation of man to man but to all life and things—else he is so much less the man. What then will he be as, more and more, the wilderness vanishes?

For all these reasons I am appalled at and fearful of the implicit argument that only minerals, timber, grazing lands, and so forth, are productive resources. Surely the persons and interests who promote this view are not to be permitted to further diminish the dwindling supply of our most valuable and irreplaceable resource: the wilderness.

I do, therefore, respectfully urge the Congress, again, to enact the wilderness legislation which will best insure the protection of those values referred to above. It appears at this time that the Saylor bill best serves this purpose.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions of the Major?

Mr. SAYLOR. You made a very good statement, Major. [Applause.]

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Major.

The next witness is Mrs. Florence Becker Lennon of Boulder, Colo., a member of the Wilderness Society. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF MRS. FLORENCE BECKER LENNON, A MEMBER OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, BOULDER, COLO.

Mrs. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. Florence Becker Lennon, a member of the Wilderness Society.

I wish to go on record for the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520, as the best of the choices we are offered at this time. I would have preferred S. 4.

What I wish to stress is the irreversible one-way structure of the problem. If we do nothing, or do the wrong things, part of our great natural resources is lost forever. It is hard to believe in the simple honesty of people who claim that wilderness will continue to be wilderness after roads have been blasted and mines have been dug. You can turn wilderness into money just as you can turn people into lampshades, but when you have done it there is no coming back.

Those who wish to mine the wilderness—are they all bachelors? Do they believe humanity will end with them? For whom do they wish to pile up all that money and what can they buy with it to equal what they have destroyed?

Open the wilderness to mining and you have plunged a dagger in its heart. A few concrete scars into the interior, a few jeep tracks into the hills, a few bulldozers at their dirty work, and where will our grandchildren go to see Audubon's America, Thoreau's America, Johnny Appleseed's America, the America that cramped and crowded Europeans dreamed of?

The wild is gone in Europe and most of Asia, and is fast disappearing in Africa, because the new governments have not sufficiently realized their need and duty to protect it, and the smart fellows after the fast buck exist in Africa also. We have not their excuse. In my lifetime we have seen the loss of the passenger pigeon, the heath hen, and the ivory-billed woodpecker. Will your money bring them back?

Two months ago I visited Grand Canyon, and found the new dam had cut the flow of the Colorado River. The river created the Grand Canyon millions of years ago, and has been working at it day and night ever since. We have interrupted a process that began before man appeared on earth. Can we restore it?

There is so little real wilderness left on this continent. Of that little, not all is in Government hands. We are dealing only with that which is already Federal land, and which we need only set aside as our national treasure, much more real and more valuable than the stuff in Fort Knox; close it off against destruction, so that our grandchildren's grandchildren will have somewhere to go and something to dream about.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

Mrs. LENNON. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Heydon Zane Lewis and Paul A. Erickson, of Englewood, Colo. Are they here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Blanche P. Walters, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

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STATEMENT OF BLANCHE P. WALTERS, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. WALTERS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would like to have this letter included in the record of the hearings in Denver on the wilderness bill January 10 and 11, 1964.

First of all, I wish to support the Saylor amendments, especially in regard to mining, with protection for these areas during the period of review and recommendation.

We have in just the last few generations of "development" used up far more than our share of the bounties of "the good earth," bounties which took millions of years in formation by natural processes. We have appropriated so much of our brother-animals food and habitat that unless we call a halt, man will be left alone with his machines on a desiccated and desecrated land.

Margaret Murie, in "Two in the Far North," has described so beautifully the call of the wild and the challenge, exhilaration, and peace of "reciprocal living in the wilderness," participation with other creatures in fitting onto the scheme of things in nature. She sums up what I think man needs to learn as she describes a caribou migration, in some of the Alaskan wilderness she and her husband, Olaus, explored—and through their efforts with the Wilderness Society brought about their preservation—as a privileged onlooker at a rare performance, in the setting of the ages, ages before man, they—caribou—traveled as though they had a goal and knew the way, with the wisdom of the ages, moving always, never depleting their food supply.

I have been lucky in my lifetime to have had the woods and rivers in Wisconsin to grow up in, and the mountains of Colorado in which to share in further growing up with my daughters, and as a Girl Scout leader and trainer, with other leaders of girls.

I hope there will remain enough wilderness for my unborn grandchildren and great grandchildren to learn from the glory of the earth a reverence and harmony in sharing with the total life environment, a joy and peace that will allow for the further upward evolution of man's spirit.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Next are Grant E. Oxley, Sid L. Klecker, and Leon F. Raber, of Monte Vista, Colo.

Mr. OXLEY. I will give the statement for the three of us, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF GRANT E. OXLEY, MONTE VISTA, COLO.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; we, the undersigned, are farmers and ranchers located in the San Luis Valley, Colo., and each of us owns an interest in transmountain water diversions located in the San Juan Wilderness Area, and from which water is diverted from the Colorado River Basin into the Rio Grande River Basin.

Each of us has spent many years in the San Luis Valley engaged in the business of farming and ranching, and we have spent a great deal of time, money, and effort in building up our respective businesses. Each of us has spent many enjoyable days in the area which is now designated as the San Juan Wilderness Area and we would like for this area to be preserved for future generations; however, we do not

want to see the San Luis Valley and other similar areas injured economically through passage of a wilderness preservation system.

We reside in an arid part of the United States, and do not have sufficient rainfall in order to produce our crops, and thus we must utilize irrigation water. Our irrigation water comes from the mountains, and in order to supplement the irrigation water which we derive from the Rio Grande River and its tributaries, we invested our own time and money in securing supplemental water from transmountain diversions. We did not seek any governmental funds to assist us in obtaining this supplemental water, but we initiated and completed the small reclamation projects ourselves as individuals.

In order to maintain and develop these transmountain diversions, it has been necessary for us to utilize mechanical equipment, and it will be necessary for us to utilize mechanized equipment in the future to maintain our transmountain diversions, since there is a great deal of annual maintenance work which must be done each year in order for us to continue to divert water from the San Juan Wilderness Area into the Rio Grande Basin. Our diversions are located at approximately 12,000 feet elevation and due to weather and storm conditions at this elevation, these diversions require a great deal of annual maintenance work.

Each of us have invested our life work into building up our farms and ranches and our transmountain diversions which provide us with supplemental irrigation water is absolutely necessary if we are to continue to operate our farms and ranches in an economical manner. We must have irrigation water and in order for us to obtain this water in an economical manner, we must be able to use mechanized equipment. Water is the lifeblood of the area and many other areas in the West which have wilderness areas in their vicinity. We believe that it would definitely jeopardize our livelihood and the livelihood of many other individuals, if a wilderness preservation bill is passed wthout adequate guarantees for development of the water resources located in such areas. In order for a transmountain ditch to be constructed to meet the engineering requirements of the Colorado State engineer and Rio Grande Compact Commission, it is necessary that mechanized equipment be utilized. In order to develop our water resources, it will be necessary in the future for mechanized equipment to be utilized to build and maintain transmountain diversions.

At the present time, the United States is fortunate, since it is producing a surplus of food for its people, however, since over 50 percent of the population of the world is now experiencing hunger due to food shortage, and due to the growth of the population of our own country, it is necessary that we continue to make plans to provide sufficient food and fiber for the support and sustenance of our people.

Thank you.

This is signed by myself, Sid L. Klecker, of Monte Vista, and Leon F. Raber, of Del Norte, Colo.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is T. S. Lovering, of Lakewood, Colo.

Without objection, the statement of T. S. Lovering will be made a part of the record at this point.

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(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF T. S. LOVERING, LAKEWOOD, COLO.

I shall not stress the inestimable value of wilderness areas maintained as such for the many, as contrasted to the monetary enrichment of a few that wish to turn these quick assets of our Nation into their private profit. These things have been well said by many. Instead, I wish to call your attention to a potential danger in the interpretation of the laws covering mining claims. The practice of taking up mining claims for the purpose of exploiting timber is still all too common and I urge that any compromise measure adopted be so worded that the sale or off-site use of timber from a mining claim be forbidden explicitly, with suitable penalties provided for violations.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Thompson G. Marsh of Denver, Colo.

STATEMENT OF THOMPSON G. MARSH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MARSH. Gentlemen of the committee, yesterday afternoon Mr. Duncan was warmly applauded when he expressed his eagerness to respond to the wishes of his constituents. I think the time has come when the 400 other Members of the Congress should be given a like opportunity to respond to the wishes of their constituents.

Preservation of our constitutional form of government is of more importance to all of us Americans than is the preservation of the wilderness, or the preservation of any group of industries. It is on this account that the legislative history of the wilderness bills has aroused such deep concern.

We are reminded of those days when one of our greatest Presidents proposed to misuse his constitutional power to appoint judges to the Supreme Court in order to affect the decisions of that Court. Even though the great majority of us were in favor of the President's objectives we were dismayed, and justifiably so, by his proposal to warp the Constitution by using a constitutional power for a purpose so different from that for which it was created. We recognized that this well-intentioned distortion of our Constitution was a more serious danger to our form of government than any posed by foreign enemies or by a sinister group of evil men within our country.

Today we recognize the same sort of threat to our constitutional form of government in what has been done to the wilderness bills. The Senate has passed two wilderness bills by overwhelming votes and they have been sent to the House and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs—a committee with power to study bills and to report them to the House with recommendations that they be passed or not passed.

It was never intended that any group of committeemen should have a power to veto legislation. The Constitution gives that power only to the President, and yet the committee, from motives that need not be questioned, has misused and is now misusing its acknowledged power so as to accomplish what is in effect, an unconstitutional veto.

This very hearing is an example of the misuse of the committee's power to study proposed legislation. Ever since that overwhelming Senate vote on the first wilderness bill ever to reach the floor of either House, there has been no real doubt as to the wishes of the American

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people. The favorable—I should say, enthusiastic, and even grateful—response of the public was practically unanimous, as it was reflected in the Nation's press, including the editorial columns of the New York Times and the Denver Post.

There can be no doubt that the wishes of the American people were well known to everyone long before this series of hearings was scheduled. Perhaps that is the very reason why the committee has chosen not to report out the bills, but instead has chosen to prolong its unconstitutional veto by a prolonged series of hearings.

Veto by committee makes the Government less responsive to the will of the American people; veto by committee is not envisioned by the Constitution; veto by committee has come to pose a threat to our constitutional form of government as serious as was that of Court packing by the President.

For the high purpose of preserving our constitutional form of government the committee should cease to misuse its power and should forthwith report out the wilderness bills. [Applause.]

Mr. BARING. The gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chairman, the time is so late that if I were to respond, as I think I or any other member of this committee could, we would deny those other people who are here to speak specifically on wilderness legislation an opportunity to be heard. I certainly do not want to let that statement go unchallenged.

Mr. MARSH. I did not expect you to.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Ned Mitchell. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is David Moles, Denver, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAVID W. MOLES, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MOLES. Mr. Chairman, rather than speak in terms we have heard so much of this morning, I would like to suggest the possibility of a multiple use of the wilderness within the ordinary terms of wilderness protection. Nearly every wilderness area is different, and some of them, certainly many of them perhaps, should be completely protected.

I strongly favor passage, during the current session of Congress, of effective legislation designed to protect and preserve wilderness areas that now exist within national parks and forests.

In particular, inclusion of sections 4(d)(2) and 4(d)(3) of H.R. 9520 into legislation now being considered seems essential to prevent potentially destructive and unnecessary exploitation within wilderness areas pending completion of the surveys recommended therein. These sections also include quite generous provision for mining or other development that might be necessary in the national interest.

The wilderness bill presents the Congress with a rare opportunity: The chance to introduce a significant and lasting Government policy that will require negligible expenditures. For the land to be protected is already the property of U.S. citizens. And the wilderness concept itself is to avoid altering its character through actions by the hand of man.

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There does appear, however, to be a slight contradiction involved. While a proper wilderness law will prohibit a large variety of uses—including the presence of roads and buildings—the wilderness is also expected to be available for public purposes such as recreational, scenic, and scientific uses. One can presume that reasonable means of access in the wilderness areas, such as foot trails and bridges, is permissible. Yet the remarkable scenic values of certain of the larger potential wilderness areas—the northern portion of Glacier National Park is an example—are accessible only to those able to carry their camp upon their shoulders. The wilderness bill should, where circumstances warrant, encourage the notion of allowing basic facilities to provide food and shelter for wilderness-area visitors in a manner nondestructive to the area as a whole.

With the additions outlined above made to legislation now being considered, the citizens of the United States will be assured that their priceless and irreplaceable wilderness lands will be preserved for both the present, and more significantly, future generations.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions of Mr. Moles?

Mr. WHITE. I would like to ask one question of Mr. Moles.

Do you suggest something different than the present use of Glacier National Park or other places you speak of?

Mr. MOLES. No. I would just like to see, perhaps in the future when the demand becomes a little greater—in prewar days, as you may know, they had regular pack trips and tent camps in the northern portion of Glacier Park. There is, I believe, the High Sierra Trail circuit in Yosemite Park. The person who is unable to carry his own provisions, especially the families with a number of small children, might feel unable to carry enough tenting and sleeping equipment for the smaller children, and those who also live in lower elevations and are not physically adapted to high altitudes could benefit by the mere fact they could easily walk from camp to camp.

Mr. WHITE. You mean more development and more facilities, or pack animals allowed in the areas where they are not allowed?

Mr. MOLES. They surely should be, and the legislation proposed in H.R. 9520 intimates this can be done. But there is no clear statement. I think a statement should indicate that in certain suitable areas such an opportunity could be made available when and if there seemed to be the desire and demand for it.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you. I just wanted to clarify your thought.

Mr. BARING. Are there any other questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Moles.

Without objection, a letter from Evaline A. Olson and a letter from John A. Streich will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The letters follow:)

WESTMINSTER, COLO.,
January 8, 1964.

Subject: Wilderness preservation policies.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

I wish to take this opportunity to speak in favor of the wilderness preservation bill, H.R. 9520. Of the several bills proposed to date, this one appears to be the most comprehensive and desirable. It is only through stringent restric-

tions, such as are proposed in this bill, that we may preserve for future generations that priceless and irreplaceable heritage called wilderness.

The wilderness bill has been stalled in committee far too long. We must take action now to protect these areas from the exploitation of a few. It is not proper that these few, vociferous as they may be, should profit from the property of the public.

Please stop the giveaway.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. STREICH.

DENVER, COLO., *January 7, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. BARING: I have been a resident of the State of Colorado for the past 15 years. At the time of my arrival in the State, it was among the most majestic and natural spots in the United States. Highways were adequate and located only through long-recognized tourist attractions. Since that time, necessary progress in our highway system has improved accessibility to many areas of the State and has, no doubt, increased economic conditions in some areas.

It appears that the time has come when "progress" is being used as a word to silence those who object to the exploitation of the natural wonders converted to private profit. We are now reaching a point where the average citizen is admonished not to step on, or pick wild flowers, nor to break limbs from trees in going through unspoiled areas; however, the following week, acres of valuable timber and watershed as well as fields of wild flowers and shelter for our wildlife comes under the bulldozer to provide sweeping trails for avid skiers. Many of the previously majestic beauty spots where one could find surcease from daily cares now stand as ugly, mutilated, scarred mountains where ski lifts stand in cold disdain and disuse throughout the summer months; or a superhighway has chiseled into a precipitous rock.

The need for establishing a wilderness bill which provides for the maintenance and respect of the Maker's works is sorely needed if our constantly expanding population is not to usurp every inch of land in our country, destroy all of our wildlife, and harmfully disrupt the balance of nature.

Very truly yours,

EVALINE A. OLSON.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mrs. Roger B. Morrison of Golden, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROGER B. MORRISON, GOLDEN, COLO.

Mrs. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, almost all of us who are gathered together here have enjoyed some of the pleasures and privileges that come with our magnificent natural heritage. My own sons grew up with a respect for rattlesnakes rather than for traffic.

We would be ungrateful not to plan actively that our rapidly diminishing wilderness areas are protected, and now, for others who will have only what we leave them. We need resources of water, minerals, and livestock—but even more in the future we need men whose independence and foresight has been sharpened, and whose vision has been refreshed, by at least some brief contacts with the rugged and challenging environment which shaped the Nation we know.

To achieve a substantial end, there are bound to be some difficult choices. However, I cannot believe that the resourceful and resilient ranchers and mining men whom I have known will not find added income and opportunities as some Americans turn each year to these wild areas. So far, our summer and winter visitors have not robbed

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the West. Future wilderness seekers must reach the edge of the wild areas, and often will wish experienced help in its exploration.

As we plan ahead, let us all have the satisfaction of providing for more men of courage and vision to continue to lead.

The Saylor-Quie-Cohelan measure contained important provisions which should be included in legislation which is to achieve these ends.

Thank you very much.

If I may add, Mr. Chairman, I feel strongly that all of our resources are important, but the human resources are the least replaceable and the most strategic when the chips are down. If we do not have bold men and men of vision at the head of our country, our other resources are apt to be taken from us.

I am an unemployed geologist—raising boys now—but I know from my geological background that, if we are to have a bill which will support single purpose wilderness areas, we must consider the fact that man can carve away a part of the hills and valleys in months or even days.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Winifred H. Murdy of Fort Collins, Colo. Is she here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mrs. Betty Newlon of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BETTY NEWLON, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. NEWLON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Betty Newlon and I am a mother of four children and an active Girl Scout adult.

I want to speak in favor of a wilderness protection bill, H.R. 9070, because I feel it my duty to represent the interest of the young people with whom it is my privilege to work. These people with whom it is my privilege to be associated are all busy today. They are in school, studying to be our citizens of tomorrow. I want their tomorrow to have wilderness areas where they may take their children to be renewed in spirit by the challenge of raw and restful nature.

What does the wilderness mean to a family who enjoys the great out-of-doors and a close acquaintance with nature? A few personal glimpses may give you a better understanding than lofty adjectives.

As each one of my four children has learned to walk they have been included in our yearly camping and fishing trips. They have had the rare opportunity of being exposed to wild and wilderness areas from Colorado to the Pacific coast, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Etched into my memory will always be the picture of my four walking along a trail in the wilderness of Glacier National Park. Four little hikers following in the great strides of their father. Up the mountainside they went, pausing every few yards to refresh themselves from ice-cold springs that trickled down the rocks. By midday we had reached a beautiful little stream where we could eat, but the children did not want to eat on the trailside. "Cross the stream and sit near the waterfall." This was a directive from them. And how well they were rewarded. Curious little alpine creatures enjoyed

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lunch with us. They were not afraid of man. Sandwiches were for eating, of course, and our friends stole bites when the children pretended to not be noticing. It was a happy day. We had walked 10 miles.

These children have also camped at the seashore against huge cliffs pounded out by the great Pacific. The ocean and beaches they know are not sandy, overcrowded beaches. They are the rugged beaches of the Northwest. Yes, they can read a tide table—it's a useful tool. When the tide is out, they want to dig for clams or walk way out in the bay to find crabs or oysters. Around the fishing rocks they can spot starfish, see sea urchins and sea anemone. In camp they are delighted by the huge snails that feed on nearby plants and enjoy the hummingbirds that dart in and out of the foxglove.

In a remote canyon of Wyoming, curious otters have followed us along the stream, enjoying our sport; rabbits abound; and we are more startled by the wild ducks we scare up around each turn than the ducks themselves. This is a stream full of fish. The children have learned to step out of the shallows to keep from squashing the thousands of fingerlings schooling there. They have seen the big fish dart ahead of them into the deep holes, and they have tested their luck with a dry fly. Again, they have all been rewarded.

Yes, we have all been rewarded by these rich experiences. We can return to our well regulated city dwelling life each fall with the feeling of renewal. Our experiences have given us the "togetherness" so striven for by everyone today—a self-confidence so needed by everyone—a piece of mind. We can discipline ourselves again for our work and always look forward to next summer's great new experience.

It is my sincere hope that the young people of the generations to come may have these experiences. A united effort by thoughtful citizens of today will protect this heritage. Let us work toward this goal with a clear-cut wilderness protection bill.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Are there questions?

Thank you very much, Mrs. Newlon.

Mrs. NEWLON. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mrs. N. T. Novitt, of Denver, Colo.

Mrs. BETTY THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read the statement of Mrs. Novitt in favor of H.R. 9520.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed

STATEMENT OF MRS. M. T. NOVITT, DENVER, COLO., AS READ BY MRS. BETTY THOMPSON

Mrs. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am happy to be able to speak here in favor of wilderness bill, H.R. 9520, introduced by the Honorable Jeffery Cohelan. I wish to go on record as expressing my strong feeling that we must have action on a good sound wilderness bill, and that we must have it soon. I speak as a lifelong resident of the State of Colorado, and as an individual who finds it a unique privilege to be able to visit freely the wild areas remaining in our country for spiritual renewal, and recreational and educational purposes.

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While the scenic, recreational, and educational qualities of these wild areas are probably of the most direct value to the people who visit them, there are other aspects which are of real material concern to our State and Nation.

Conservation of tourist resources: In my own experience there have been saddening changes in the Colorado mountains over the last 15 or 20 years. People come from all over the world to visit our national parks, forests, and monuments, requiring continual development of roads and facilities, and causing ever-increasing modifications of the features they have come to see. The unique arctic tundra areas of Rocky Mountain National Park are in serious danger due simply to the quantities of visitors walking over them and destroying the vegetation.

Simply as a matter of business, it is obvious that we must carefully protect our resources which bring so many tourist dollars into this State every year.

In future years, I am sure there will be greatly increased numbers of visitors to wilderness areas, due both to population increase, and extreme development of other scenic recreational areas, such as the national parks and forests.

Conservation of scientific resources: The scientific value of wilderness areas should be emphasized. In the future they probably will be the only place in the United States where scientists can study native plants, insects, and animals in their original habitats. Some of these future studies might have serious applications to the safety of our country. Recently in our magazines and educational television programs there have been descriptions and discussions of a new science called bionics, in which animals and insects are studied to find ways of increasing the safety of our country. Studies of the insect called praying mantis, and of bats, help to build better radar systems, through increased knowledge of their unusual and highly refined hunting and navigating techniques. Fish, seal, and other sea mammals are being studied to find out how to change the surface of a submarine so that it can dive deeper and travel faster. The gland secretions of a Central American toad are being studied to find out about heart medicines. Who knows how soon we will need to study a form of life which is able to live in our country only in a protected wilderness area?

Conservation of natural resources: I believe that all the areas to be studied for possible designation as wilderness should be protected from any further development during the time they are under study. Let us not modify them to the extent that they will no longer qualify after the several years required to complete the investigation. It has been said that to prevent development of the resources in these areas would be harmful to our economy. A more constructive approach would be to investigate their resources and conserve them until the future time when other areas are exhausted or a national emergency requires opening up these last supplies.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I also have a statement of Mrs. Allen Young and several letters I would like to submit for the record. They are to the same effect.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, they will be included in the record at this point.

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(The material submitted by Mrs. Thompson follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. ALLEN YOUNG, DENVER, COLO.

As a native of Colorado who has experienced the benefits of nature in many of our fine mountain parks, I believe that the wilderness areas should be protected and preserved in order to insure that future generations will benefit as well.

I feel that Mr. Cohelan's bill, H.R. 9520, is a fair and conscientious revision of earlier bills which allows for equitable use of the land for present and future needs, and the House of Representatives should be allowed to vote for it.

DENVER, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Land Subcommittee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to protest the possible passage of the Dingell bill, which does not give the excellent land-use planning already contained in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal.

It would be a tragic error to allow for even 5 years use of these areas without research as to needs for and availability of resources before indiscriminate exploitation is allowed.

I feel that the Dingell bill would be more acceptable if amended as proposed by the Wilderness Society.

Please make this letter part of the minutes of the Denver hearings.

Sincerely,

EVA W. SILVERSTEIN.

DENVER, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

Re wilderness hearings.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I would like you to add my protest to the possible passage of the Dingell bill which does not really give the excellent land-use planning already stated in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal.

It would be a tragic mistake to allow for even 5 years' use of these areas without research as to availability of and needs for resources before allowing indiscriminate exploitation.

If the Dingell bill could be amended as proposed by the Wilderness Society, then it would be more acceptable.

Sincerely,

JULIA JANE RIES.
Mrs. Henry F. Ries.

NOTE.—Please include this letter in the minutes of the Denver hearings. Thank you.

Denver, Colo., January 10, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Please include in the minutes of the Denver hearings my protest to the possible passage of the Dingell bill, which does not give adequate land-use planning already contained in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal.

It would be a drastic mistake to allow for 5 years' use of these areas without research as to the availability of and needs for resources before exploitation is allowed.

I feel that the Dingell bill should be amended as proposed by the Wilderness Society—then it would be more acceptable.

Sincerely,

JANE SILVERSTEIN RIES.

P.S.—Please include this letter in the minutes of the Denver hearings.

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DENVER, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I would like you to add my protest to those who oppose passage of the Dingell bill, which does not really give the excellent land use planning afforded by the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal.

It would certainly be erroneous to allow for even 5 years' use of these areas which have not been thoroughly researched. Before allowing indiscriminate exploitation, research should be done as to the availability of and needs for resources.

The Dingell bill, if amended as proposed by the Wilderness Society, would be more acceptable. Please include this letter in the minutes of the Denver hearings.

Yours very truly,

ALLEN KEESEN.

S. R. DEBOER & CO.,
Denver, Colo., January 8, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to comment on H.R. 9520 dealing with wilderness areas.

The preservation of wilderness areas in their primeval state is of great benefit to the people of the United States and Colorado especially. This is a tourist State and the areas set aside for preservation are needed to preserve the scenic values of the State.

These areas are not needed now for the development of grazing and mining. If they contain usable minerals, it would be well to preserve them for times of emergency. Their value as grazing land is negligible. A 10-year development plan as proposed will lead to a wild rush in mining which will destroy the native character of the land.

As a member of the American Institute of Planners, I am familiar with the importance of these areas for the people of our cities. They need the places reserved for quiet recreation. I wish to protest any violation of wilderness areas and favor laws to preserve them.

Respectfully,

S. R. DEBOER.

P.S.—Please include this in the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Doris Palmer, of Golden, Colo.

Mrs. POLLOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am representing Mrs. Palmer and Dr. Pollock and a party of 12.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CARL B. POLLOCK, GOLDEN, COLO.

Mrs. POLLOCK. Gentlemen, I urge that H.R. 9070, introduced by Representative John P. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, be reported out of committee without amendment. Similar legislation has already received approval of the Senate, first in 1961, as well as endorsement by the two executive agencies concerned: The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior.

The point of view that H.R. 9070 and S. 4 "do not encourage the exploration and development of mineral and water resources in the Western States" is quite true. H.R. 9070 does not encourage land exploitation for commercial motives. H.R. 9070 is not legislation for the benefit of the "few," but legislation for the benefit of the future.

I am not a member of any organization concerned with conservation, wildlife preservation, or wilderness areas. I am just a private citizen, concerned with preserving for my grandchildren the magnificence we

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now have. I feel it would be selfish and criminal not to favorably consider the Saylor bill on the floor of the House of Representatives. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Without objection, the statement of Doris Palmer and several other statements from people in the Golden area will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF DORIS PALMER, GOLDEN, COLO.

Gentlemen, I hope that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will report out H.R. 9520 for immediate consideration by the House of Representatives. As a teacher, I am especially concerned that our little remaining wilderness should be safely preserved. When one sees, as I do, the never ending and constantly increasing numbers of the younger generations, it becomes obvious that what is left of unspoiled nature in our country must be kept that way for them and for their children. The scientific, educational, and spiritual values preserved by the preservation of wilderness far outweigh the economic advantages that might be gained by the commercial exploitation of these areas.

STATEMENT OF KENYON R. RUNNER, PH. D.

Gentlemen, it has come to my attention that, despite repeated urging by private citizens like myself, no bill pertaining to the preservation of wilderness areas has yet been reported out of committee.

For the sake of the maintenance of democratic process as well as for the sake of the preservations of wilderness areas, I am writing now to urge that some form of wilderness bill be reported out immediately. I hope the bill will follow the outlines of H.R. 9070 (Saylor), but I am even more interested in doing what I can to get this crucially important question out of committee so that it can be considered by a broader cross section of the representatives of the people.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHARLES F. WEED, GOLDEN, COLO.

I would like to add my plea to those from others who are concerned about the matter of a wilderness bill.

It is my hope that the Saylor bill will be brought out for discusion and debate, so that some action on it may be forthcoming soon.

STATEMENT OF DOLORES A. BRYANT, GOLDEN, COLO.

I affirm my support for H.R. 9070, the Wilderness Act, introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania.

Although I favor S. 4, the wilderness bill as passed by the Senate, I believe that compromise is essential to getting things done under our form of government and that H.R. 9070 answers most of the serious objections to S. 4, and therefore I am in favor of H.R. 9070. The establishment of a formal policy regarding wilderness preservation approved by the people through Congress is the important goal to be attained through a wilderness bill. If we do this, we will be pioneering in making an increasingly more crowded future more pleasant for generations unborn, as we did when we established the national park system, which is copied by many countries around the world.

The esthetic, scientific, and practical values of the preservation of a small percentage of our originally virgin land have been reviewed many times by many people so that I feel no need to repeat them here. The fact that some areas of wilderness still remain in a state of preservation indicates that those areas lack obvious and easily obtainable material for exploitation. However, H.R.

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9070 provides for modification of the areas preserved or their boundaries if we should need the available materials or those found by exploration in the future. Congress has the final say about any such modifications and also on any additions that it might be deemed wise to make to the system. These features should answer the objections raised so that we can establish the farsighted policy of preserving some samples of our original heritage.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT H. MOENCH, GOLDEN, COLO.

I favor wilderness preservation legislation now for the benefit of future generations. In the past, when wilderness seemed unlimited, it was regarded as something to be conquered, and its values were in its economic resources. Now that the remaining areas of wilderness are few and small, its values are becoming recreational, educational, and scientific. With increasingly crowded living conditions for the majority of people, this transformation of values will soon be complete.

Yet without protection, wilderness will disappear. We rarely know the value of something until it is gone beyond recovery.

In my opinion it would be more in the national interest to make the uniquely wild aspects of wilderness available to all, than to make the few remaining stocks of wood, blades of grass, and ounces of gold available to a few; for after exploitation true wilderness is available to no one.

Therefore, I urge that the Cohelan bill (H.R. 9520) be favorably reported out of committee, to be debated on the floor of the House of Representatives and acted upon with all deliberate speed.

STATEMENT OF JANE R. POLLOCK, GOLDEN, COLO.

I wish to testify for the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070. I wish it to be reported out of committee without amendment. I feel strongly that we must establish wilderness areas now for future generations.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Elizabeth J. Asnicar, Denver, Colo. Is she here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Without objection, her statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH J. ASNICAR, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. Chairman and committee members, I urge your consideration and support of H.R. 9520 which would best protect the untouched beauty of our wilderness. Men of all times have sought inspiration in solitude. In wilderness, men may gain wisdom and humility, peace and dignity. Today we have many opportunities to contemplate the works of men but increasingly few opportunities to observe the grandeur and sweetness of nature—the ancient gnarled tree, the quiet doe, and fuzzy fawn. We still wish to feel in harmony with God's creation and his creatures, but this becomes more difficult as the roar of traffic and the odor of exhaust fumes increase.

Some say that wilderness must be developed so that all may see its splendor, but with this development wilderness would be lost. No adult would destroy a work of art because he himself could not come to see it. As children we picked a flower to possess its beauty. As adults we learned that possession lies in perception. Once plucked, the bluebell's beauty fades. Through greed we but destroy the loveliness we try to clutch. So it is with wilderness.

We do not need our wilderness for economic survival but we may well need it for our spiritual survival, for these areas of solitude are wellsprings of the soul. You gentlemen must choose for us. Choose well.

Mr. BARING. Richard and Phyllis Schultz, of Denver, Colo. Are they here?

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(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Without objection, their statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF RICHARD L. AND PHYLLIS W. SCHULTZ, DENVER, COLO.

Up to the present time, man has destroyed much of the natural resources available to him. If this continues, there will be few natural environments left intact for the future. It is important that all people have access to vast areas where the timber is virgin, the streams uncontaminated, and all animals and plants left to their own devices. This, education, and peace are the greatest legacies we can leave future generations.

Because man individually and voluntarily does not protect the wilderness, we favor a strong willderness bill.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mrs. Clarence B. Peregrine, of Palisade, Colo. You may proceed.

Miss PEREGRINE. Mr. Chairman, I am Patricia, appearing for my mother, Mrs. Clarence Peregrine, of Palisade.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CLARENCE B. PEREGRINE, PALISADE, COLO., AS READ BY PATRICIA PEREGRINE

Miss PEREGRINE. Gentlemen of the committee, the Honorable John P. Saylor has introduced H.R. 9070, a bill containing the minimum requirements for sound wilderness protection. I urge the passage of this bill, first, because it lists the most desirable of the areas deserving permanent preservation in their natural state and specifies that these areas shall be so held.

Second, but equal in importance, is the protection given to all of these areas during the period necessary for the President and the Congress to approve each area individually and to define and map all boundaries. All areas listed in Congressman Saylor's bill are presently being maintained in primitive, roadless, or canoe status. H.R. 9070 wisely provides that the Secretary of whatever department is now in charge of a given area shall continue to be responsible for maintaining each as wilderness.

Without this provision for interim care, no legislation is adequate. It is needed, not only for protection of the wilderness but to secure administering services in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture from constant harrassment in person and in the press.

To maintain primitive conditions in the face of enthusiastic owners of tote-gotes, jeeps, tractors, planes, and outboard motors in search of new areas to conquer requires firmness and fight.

Many vehicle drivers would feel no compunction about riding a tote-gote up the stair of heaven and would willingly picket St. Peter for forbidding cleated vehicles on the golden streets. What they feel privileged to say and do about public employees attempting to preserve a meadow filled with flowers or the nesting place of wild water fowl makes sensational press releases. For the interim period, the Saylor bill will give your administration the unmistakable right to say "here is where you stop." Nothing less will do.

These officials will be greatly helped by the requirement in the Saylor bill that all wilderness boundaries be established within a year

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after the bill has become law. The evaluation of the lands within the boundaries is to follow a good speed, half within 3 years, all by the end of 5. The values of these areas have been mulled over for decades. To complete the process and make decisions concerning their status should be possible within this time.

This also will give ample time for rounding out and filling in of areas with islands or fringes of privately owned lands which the Saylor bill provides may be added by gift or purchase by the Secretary of the responsible Department. This power is vital to the success of wilderness planning and administration.

H.R. 9070 is sensible in its mining provisions. It does not let just anybody tear up the wilderness and muddy our streams. It does recognize new needs may arise for minerals which may be hidden in these areas. If the American people need anything in the wilderness badly enough, they won't have to destroy the whole system to get out what is necessary.

Personally, I do not think the listed wilderness areas are too big or too many. I have been lucky enough to spend time in several of them and have taken the trouble to learn about others. They are rough areas nobody is going to tame. About all people can do to these places is to muss them up so they won't be fit for man or beast. If we leave them alone, they will more than pay their way as sources of health and inspiration, botanical and biological textbooks, water sources, and with properly handled fringe areas, as tourist attractions. I have heard people say the tourist and vacation potential is too small to consider. No doubt they are the same folks who thought nobody would ever go any place to find snow.

It is often claimed that wilderness advocates do not know the areas we seek to preserve. I believe the opposite is true. Much of the opposition comes from poorly and quickly informed people who are afraid to let go of something they know nothing or little about. People who know the wilderness areas are almost inevitable believers in preservation. I sincerely believe this applies in my own area.

The Peregrines live in Mesa County, Colo., the home of the House chairman on Interior and Insular Affairs. Our district is beautiful and has an unusually pleasant climate. We have exactly the kind of life desired by a diehard bunch of rugged individualists. Like all such areas, the opportunities afforded for making a living are limited, though there are areas of opportunity where rewards can be fabulous.

We folks do not agree on much of anything but we manage to get around to electing Wayne Aspinall regularly. He is honest, fair, and he works too hard. We think a lot of him.

This is one reason I hope this committee will give preference to the Saylor bill. It can be passed and implemented at this time with very little disruption of local economies and it promises more ultimate benefit to them than could any other use of the area. At the same time, it contains the minimum wilderness planning necessary to enable its advocates to relax. A 10-year interim with no certainty is certain to rouse us to greater action. I believe my Congressman has worked hard and has done his best to resolve many different points of view. He deserves an end to this controversy, not 10 years more.

Passing the Saylor bill or one that contains its more important provisions just might give him a bit of well-earned peace.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Miss PEREGRINE. My mother gives fair warning that those of us, including myself, who are interested in wilderness preservation are not going to settle for anything less than the Saylor bill.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Bruce Peterson, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE PETERSON, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Bruce Peterson, a graduate student in biology. I would like to see a certain part of the United States set aside in a permanent wilderness system. Wilderness areas would have scientific, economic, and esthetic values that far outweigh the values obtained from any other use the land could be put to.

There are two major bills being proposed to establish this system. They differ chiefly in their concept of what a wilderness is. A wilderness area has no plumbing, no electricity, and no roads. A wild and wooly area with roads is not a wilderness. The Saylor bill will provide America with a wilderness system. But because the Dingell bill provides for mining—and the roads and electricity that modern prospecting require, the Dingell bill cannot provide a wilderness system.

Therefore, I urge the committee to put the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070, promptly before the House of Representatives.

Thank you.

(Off the record, the witness discussed some drawings with the committee.)

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is John F. Peverley of Denver, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Next is Robert S. Powers of Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. POWERS, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Robert S. Powers of Boulder, Colo., and I wish to speak in favor of effective wilderness legislation to be enacted as soon as possible in the present session of Congress.

First, I would like to add my support to the idea of the existence of designated and protected wilderness areas. It has been stated many times, and I am sure it is clear to all of us, that there is very little true wilderness left in this country, and if we fail to officially protect it very soon, even that will disappear. I believe that these remaining wilderness areas have great value to the American public as a whole, having recreational, educational, scientific, and other uses.

Perhaps the most controversial of the reasons for having wilderness areas is that of recreation, in that some claim that only hardy athletes can make use of them. To quote part of the testimony given by a certain colorful gentleman, whose name I have forgotten, to a Senate committee, this claim is "unadulterated poppycock." No more than the ability to walk or to ride a horse is required to get far enough into the wilderness to see and enjoy a great deal of its beauty. A large number of housewives, grandmothers, and children seem to prove that every year. I, for one, cannot carry a pack more than a couple of miles; but I can ride a horse, and I can paddle a canoe and thus make use of these areas.

And even if only a small portion of our population actually goes into these areas personally, it is still quite consistent with our way of life to devote a small portion of our efforts and our public wealth to such things as monuments and museums. We have museums devoted to essentially every other phase of our lives, both past and present. If this were the only excuse for having a wilderness system, I believe we should agree that it would be worthwhile.

Once it is agreed that some wilderness areas should be preserved, I think it is clearly imperative that their preservation be given the status of Federal law. It speaks very well for the present and past administrators of the Forest Service and the Park Service and others that we do now have protected roadless areas; but I believe the public has the desire and the right to protect these areas by a much more ponderable force than administrative decree.

The question of what controls should be placed on wilderness areas is just as vital as the question of whether or not to have them at all. Indeed, insufficient regulation is tantamount to answering the question of existence in the negative. I want to state as strongly as I can that I believe the provisions of the bills H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520, introduced by Representatives Saylor and Cohelan, as opposed to the insufficient provisions of Representative Dingell's H.R. 9162, are absolutely essential to the preservation of these areas.

My feeling about this may be stated most quickly by saying that I favor wholeheartedly the acceptance of every one of the provisions discussed and favored by Mr. Cohelan in his speech before the House on December 19, 1963. I would like, however, to expand a little by mentioning the two items I consider to be more vital.

First, it is most important that the areas being considered be protected during the time they are under consideration. Thus, I urge most strongly the acceptance of the final part of section 3(c) of H.R. 9520, which provides that these areas shall remain "roadless until Congress has acted on a recommendation of the President regarding the area, or until Congress has determined otherwise."

Second, I would urge that mining operations should not be allowed to continue in these areas, but should cease immediately, as provided in H.R. 9520. To be sure, mines themselves are underground, but mine buildings are not, roads are not, and tailings are not. One need only explore Colorado's mountains very briefly and cursorily to discover that mine buildings and tailings abandoned for generations are still terrible scars on the land, and sometimes visible for many miles.

I would agree that some recompense might be made to provide for private interests having legitimate mining claims within these areas;

but mining is definitely not compatible with a wilderness use and should be stopped, except as provided in section 4(d) (2) and 4(d) (3) of H.R. 9520.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a comment about the multiple recreation use, to be more specific, that Mr. White mentioned, and the figures on Rocky Mountain National Park that came up yesterday, the question of 95 percent of the park being wilderness.

It is hard to reconcile those figures with the fact that one does not feel like one is in the wilderness in 95 percent of the park because of the presence of the road and that sort of thing, which is visible.

Also, on the other hand, the 5-percent figure which is not wilderness, developed, whatever they mean by developed—I do not know whether they mean asphalt or not—would be worthless without the 95 percent not developed.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I am submitting three letters for the record.

Mr. BARING. Without objection, the letter from Mrs. John Darby, the one from Paul Stettner, the one from Karl-Birger Persson will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letters follow:)

LONGMONT, COLO.

To the Committee:

I testify for the passage of a wilderness preservation system. I favor the Saylor bill because the mining concessions contained in the Dingell bill are much too broad. Permitting mining operations for 10 years could destroy much of what we seek to protect.

The existing and proposed wilderness areas of America belong to me and to all other Americans. I can think of no finer legacy to leave my children than a portion of this country as God and nature created it.

Grant that they shall know as I have known the beauty and the benediction of vast areas without fences, without exhaust fumes, without neon signs, where they can renew rapport with infinity and eternity and ponder the wonder of life.

Grant our children the right, in their lifetime, to determine whether or not they wish to maintain this wilderness policy. It is not within our power to judge what their decision will be. But let us now preserve a small part of our Nation to await that decision.

Already too much of our legacy to the future consists of eroded land, polluted streams, denuded forests, vanishing wildlife—smog, slag heaps, junkyards, and asphalt jungles.

Mine may be one small voice crying in the wilderness; I still have a wilderness in which to cry. May my children and yours be as fortunate.

LAUNA E. DARBY.

DENVER, COLO.

GENTLEMEN: Being a person who derives much of his pleasure from being outdoors, I would like to present my ideas to the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Honorable Wayne Aspinall.

The ideas mentioned concern a wilderness bill. There are two ways in which to view this bill. One view I would call temporary, the other is permanent.

The temporary view is taken by those who wish to get what they can and not worry about future generations. I maintain that once a parcel of land has been gone over by an industrial operation its natural state has been lost forever. This is true even in the case of a temporary-type operation. This is greatly in evidence in the State of Colorado where the remains of mining operations may be seen all over. In Canada, logging firms have left behind them the evidence of unprofitable ventures in the form of cut but unused timber.

To some people there is much satisfaction in exploring territory which bears few if any marks of civilization. To those who are interested only in the

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financial aspects of the land involved, the nonmonetary values which are lost mean little or nothing. Such is the case in the Indiana Sand Dunes where the steel corporations continue to encroach on land which once destroyed is unrecoverable.

There are areas of our Nation which will always remain accessible to only a few hardy people. These are wilderness areas with no legislation required. However, we must also provide for those who do not wish to climb a 12,000-foot peak before they are in a wilderness area.

I therefore, believe that a wilderness bill such as that proposed by Representative Cohelan, of California, is a measure which, if signed into law would greatly benefit our Nation. The additions which Representative Cohelan has made to the Dingell bill seem to enhance the effectiveness of the latter bill.

In closing, I would like to say that the bill H.R. 9520 is a favorable way in which to acquire the wilderness areas which I think are necessary.

Sincerely,

PAUL STETTNER,
Wright Water Engineers.

BOULDER, COLO.

GENTLEMEN: I, Karl-Birger Persson, naturalized citizen of the United States born in Sweden, wish to speak in favor of an effective wilderness legislation to be enacted by the present Congress.

The reasons why the areas of the United States that at the present time can be protected and should be protected as wilderness areas are many and overwhelming, relative to the arguments presented by those opposed to this move.

The areas that are included in this legislation consists of Federal lands that belong to the people as a Federal unit. They are of a nature that once they are spoiled they cannot be restored to their original state.

The total area is sufficiently small so that if it is withdrawn from private exploitation it will have no influence on the economy of the country as a whole.

Only private interest that as yet has no claim to this area can profit from its economical exploitation. The private individuals that may have some claims in these areas should be removed and given a fair compensation. The latter instances are very rare and should not influence the legislation as a whole.

We build museums and similar institutions to preserve to our children things from the past. Some of these things cannot be put into museums and must be preserved in nature. A law creating and protecting wilderness areas will be a monument showing our descendants that their forefathers had insight, foresight, and commonsense.

Thank you.

KARL-BIRGER PERSSON.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Amy Roosevelt, of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF AMY ROOSEVELT, DENVER, COLO.

Miss ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a pleasure to have an opportunity to appear before you and talk about something of deep concern, to you who are taking the responsibility of representing us in Congress, and to the rest of us. I appreciate your desire to know what the preservation of wilderness land means to the general public of the United States.

Oftentimes I find that I take for granted the natural wonders of our country, enjoying the knowledge that they are there when I seek them, not being very aware of how they come to be protected and available when I do enjoy them. I am complacent in the belief that others share my delight in the beauties of nature and do not want them disturbed.

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But I am confronted abruptly at times with the realization that this is not so. Man has many interests. At times his priority list does not place preservation of beauty, peacefulness, and the untrammeled love of nature above some of his more immediate worldly satisfactions. Some of these satisfactions are economic; others socially unconscious.

Notably in wild areas, the beauty of nature becomes disfigured by roads and mine excavations. Mechanization interrupts tranquility as a jeep or tote-gote's purr becomes a roaring intervention winding its way through the wilderness. A remarkable spectacle like the Rainbow Bridge of the Glen Canyon becomes inundated because of refusal of administrators to adhere to written law when it is deemed "too expensive."

The day man finds his basic natural enjoyments too costly, he condemns himself to a vacuum. The total of his own unwillingness to think about what really has meaning in his life, he loses the meaning of life.

For many years we have accepted the concept of setting aside wilderness areas. In the past 7 years, during which wilderness legislation has been considered, the gaps between interested parties have virtually disappeared. No one seems to deny the basic premise that a wilderness system must be established. It remains solely to make the control a legislative rather than an administrative function.

I, for one, prize nature in its original form. Its availability to me throughout my life has been a source of deep satisfaction and revitalization. We can pass on to succeeding generations the same natural heritage many of us are presently enjoying by enacting the Cohelan bill, which, I believe, best serves this goal.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Donald G. Schaffer, of Denver, Colo.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I will present that statement for him, if I may.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DONALD G. SCHAFFER, DENVER, COLO., AS READ BY CHARLES GROVER

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I will read Mr. Schaffer's statement.

Concerning our views toward the proposed wilderness system, we would like to say that we are for such a system but with reservations. We say this for we are in sympathy with mining, livestock, and lumber industries.

The need for the preservation of our few remaining acres of wilderness is great, particularly from commercial exploitation; i.e., ski areas, real estate developments, and so forth. Therefore, we propose that in the wilderness system no exploitation of the land be allowed which in any way will detract from or destroy the beauty or denying access to the area from hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and so forth, that existing property privately owned within the system and having streams running through this private land that access rights be made available to the people for fishing or boating. That the posting of the stream preventing fishing be forbidden. Absolutely forbidding dredging operations. The development of any large industrial complex, any new roads or major highway systems, the closing of any lake or stream to the public by private organizations or clubs, and the erection of any advertising signs lighted or unlighted, and only those signs for the maintenance of health and safety.

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That livestock be allowed to graze the land within the system, but be restricted insofar as to prevent overgrazing. That timber cutting be allowed only where good cutting timber is available and that upon completion of cutting, all slash and so forth be destroyed, and any buildings be removed and over the entire cut area be replanted.

In known mineral areas and where mining has been done previously, that this industry be allowed to continue.

That the surface rights of mining claims not be allowed to be used for anything except mining operations. That upon completion of mining activities the mine buildings be removed and the land reconstituted. That mining activities be so conducted to prevent pollution of streams or lakes and any timber cut for mine props be replaced with seedlings.

In the system where hiking and/or climbing is done that overnight shelters accommodating limited parties be allowed to be built by private organizations or clubs.

The prohibiting of wheeled- or crawler-type, mechanical-type vehicles be used for travel in this system.

That privately owned land within the system to be used for private dwellings be only allowed if the buildings meet a certain building code and be kept up by the owners.

The wilderness system in the State in which it is located be designated by a committee and governed by this committee in the State in which it is located and the committee make reports to the Federal authority. The policing of this system be done in such a way that unintentional violations by private individuals will not be treated as common criminals but flagrant violators be dealt with by harsher methods.

I would just like to say I have read these bills thoroughly. I think Mr. Saylor's bill is the best of the group. The only thing, I think it is not tough enough.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Grover.

The next witness is George W. Scipple, M.D., of Greeley, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE W. SCIPPLE, M.D., GREELEY, COLO.

Dr. SCIPPLE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in concurrence with the request transmitted to me via a letter by your Mr. Milton A. Pearl, I will limit my attachments to a short summary.

The central issue of our time is that of human population and degradation of the renewable resources necessary to maintain such population. I think I can say that we as humans are now in the position of controlling enormous physical forces and sources of energy.

As has been shown repeatedly by experimentation, when an optimal population level of animals on a range is exceeded, then the total capacity of that range for supporting animal life begins to decline. When the population pressure of the animals on their supporting life systems continues unabated, these systems are supplanted by lower systems with progressively less total capacity to support animals or human life.

Species best adapted to life under existing climatic and soil conditions are eliminated or exterminated, and their places taken by other species better adapated to resisting the animal pressure but at the same time less capable of nutritional support for the animal population. The eventual result, unless checks are applied, is an animal population crash and a permanently degraded range.

Natural limiting forces to human population increase have been increasingly less effective in the last 50 years, and apparently will be

still less in the next 50. In addition, the human subconsciously seems to be a "forest edge" or ecotonal creature. We tend to modify our immediate living environment in this direction. It is basically an unstable type of biological association, one that is easily upset. In other words, we as humans tend to be a dangerous species to our supporting environment. When one considers the energy sources now available to us to modify our environment, we become immensely more prejudicial to our environment.

These principles are difficult to understand, and, once understood, even more difficult to accept. We can be sure the lessons to be learned by us from them will be slow to be put into practice, slow to be accepted as a fountain for national policy, and slower yet to be implemented.

For these reasons, we need now the best feasible arrangements for reserving a portion of unmodified environment. We need to maintain this environment as a "genetic bank," a place where we can go in time of need to find, still living, prospering, and capable of rapid reproduction, the plants and animals best adapted to our climate and soils.

It is on this basis that I urge this subcommittee, the committee, and the Congress to pass H.R. 9070 or H.R. 9109 or H.R. 9520.

The provisions of these bills insure that affirmative action to establish the wilderness system will be taken more expeditiously and effectively than in the other proposed measures.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Doctor.

The next witness is Herrick S. Roth, president, Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HERRICK S. ROTH, PRESIDENT, COLORADO LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the position of the AFL-CIO nationally is well known to your committee through a statement made May 8, 1962, by the director of the Department of Legislation of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Andrew J. Biemiller. We append his remarks as a supplement to our remarks in this testimony.

We have not taken a statewide survey of our own members on the issue immediately before you. The greatest interest has been shown in the western slope areas, and particularly by our Grand Junction Trades and Labor Assembly, AFL-CIO, in the backyard of Congressman Aspinall. The reason for this interest, however, has been primarily provoked by officials of the U.S. Forest Service, who reportedly are supporting the bill wherever possible. These same officials, however, did not appear, following appropriate invitation, at a meeting of the Grand Junction Trades and Labor Assembly last fall and sent a substitute speaker who admitted that he was not in a position to make many valid comments, inasmuch as he was not familiar with any of the details of the proposals now before the House. Our Grand Junction central body, therefore, did not take any action contrary to the AFL-CIO position; but, at the moment, continue to support it even though our members there admit that they know little about the particulars of any of the bills.

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From those union leaders and members who have shown an interest, we find a general support in the metropolitan areas of our western slope for the establishment of a Wilderness Preservation System. We do have these comments to make, however:

1. We think it is essential that a Wilderness Preservation System be established inasmuch as the great surge of population growth demands the extensive preservation of certain wilderness areas in our country as a benefit to our greatest resource—human resource. We know that such areas may never really be utilized or seen by more than a small percentage of our total population, but there are insufficient overriding arguments on behalf of either agricultural, ranching groups or mineral exploration groups to warrant any other answer.

2. By this time your committee is aware also of the safeguards necessary, including the approval by Congress of specific areas once designated. There are unlimited natural resources neither explored, developed, nor producing in terms of mineral wealth in the State of Colorado alone in nonwilderness areas, and especially in nonforest and nonnational park areas. The mineral range, Colorado Plateau, and high country areas around and above timberline throughout the State are for the most part not even being considered as potential designees for a wilderness preservation reserve.

3. The importance of this kind of a system can best be underscored by the whole population movement and residential growth of the urban areas of our Nation. We are now completely mobile. Local city parks and recreation areas are vital, but even less important than those areas 50, 100, or even 1,000 miles away where the human spirit seeks to communicate with nature and to appreciate a value in our earthly life that supersedes any dollar value of any other interest which seeks to block passage of any wilderness legislation.

We now state here the position of the AFL-CIO, itself, referred to in the opening of our remarks:

The AFL-CIO strongly supports legislation to set up a National Wilderness Preservation System. And specifically we are backing S. 174, which the Senate passed last year by an overwhelming bipartisan majority. We believe the legislation passed by the Senate offers every reasonable concession to those who fear that economic development in some regions may be hindered by setting aside certain wilderness areas to be protected from commercial exploitation.

Labor strongly supports comprehensive, multiple-purpose development of our river basins, our energy resources, and our raw materials. We believe that S. 174 as amended will encourage such multiple-purpose development of our great natural resources for grazing, mining, water supply, and waterpower development. It will do so by releasing areas for general development that are not appropriate and not needed for protection of wilderness areas.

As you know, this legislation now includes provision for review and control by Congres over recommendations by the President for continuation of wilderness areas or return of wilderness areas to ordinary national forest status. The legislation also provides for action by Congress on recommendations that areas other than national forest, national park, or wildlife areas be included in the wilderness system. The same procedure is required when it is necessary to purchase land for wilderness purposes.

Establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System will protect certain fundamental resources—many of them intangible but still valuable, unique, and irreplaceable. Among these resources are the opportunities for watershed protection, for scientific investigation under natural wilderness conditions, for fish and wildlife to flourish, and for recreation, hunting, and fishing.

The precious, dwindling storehouse of unspoiled, untouched nature in wilderness areas can stimulate our esthetic sense, restoring the soul of those who feel trampled down by an urban society of machines and automation. There is

something primitive in man's nature that finds happiness in the knowledge that there are still great areas of wilderness which he can visit to find solitude and peace of mind.

We hope the Federal agencies involved in the National Wilderness Preservation System—the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior—will not weaken wilderness values by making it too easy to enter and travel through wilderness areas. We believe travelers in wilderness areas should accept the country as they find it—without easy access roads, without developed campsites. Otherwise, the whole purpose of this legislation would be defeated.

A recent report, "The Wilderness and Recreation," published by the Wildland Research Center, estimates about 7 million acres of unreserved national forest land are scheduled for uses which are not compatible with establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. Congress should act now to include this land—about one-third of the total estimated wilderness area— the National Wilderness Preservation System. There is a continuing danger that much of this land will be opened up to automobile travel and other purposes and thus lost as wilderness territory forever.

We believe procedures set up in S. 174 for the protection of wilderness areas include provisions which properly allow possible future release of parts of wilderness areas for essential economic needs which cannot now be foreseen. It may well be that increasing population pressure outstripping the water supply available in some region may make it necessary to build a reservoir within an established wilderness area. This can be done under this legislation, but only after the relative values of wilderness preservation and water supply adequacy have been fully weighed and explored in public hearings and after Congress has given its consent. Due process and review by Congress are essential protections for successful preservation of our wilderness system.

The National Wilderness Preservation System will not interfere with established uses of national forests and national parks, and S. 174 has been so amended as to meet almost all the objections of groups objecting to this legislation. Furthermore, this legislation will not require additional expenditure of Federal funds. It simply sets up the framework for a rational coherent system whereby existing Federal agencies can better protect and preserve wilderness areas already under the jurisdiction of these agencies.

This is the kind of legislation which can enlarge and uplift the human spirit. It can provide opportunities for the American people to find silence and solitude, to find the beauties of nature in our great wilderness areas. We must protect these wilderness areas not only for our own generation and for our children, but also for many generations yet unborn.

Therefore, the AFL-CIO urges your support for S. 174 as passed by the Senate to establish the basis for a sound, positive, and urgently needed National Wilderness Preservation System.

We urge the committee to look favorably upon a bill that will establish with adequate safeguards true wilderness areas wherever possible in as many sections of the Nation as available and especially in those areas of our great Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast West which will attract American citizens from all corners of the 50 States. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Don Shook of Colorado Springs, Colo. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Next is Paul L. Shiman, of Boulder, Colo.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF PAUL L. SHIMAN, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. SHIMAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Paul L. Shiman. I live in Boulder. I wish to make a brief statement in support of the group of wilderness bills which includes H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520, the Saylor and Cohelan bills. I am a member of no organization interested in this legislation, and it is rare that I even write to my Congressman.

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Furthermore, I have seldom visited wilderness areas; my camping has been mostly confined to roadside campsites. But I am very much concerned to see the prompt establishment of effective wilderness protection, for wilderness seems to me a basic and indispensable national resource of a special sort.

We no longer have a real frontier. But as long as there is wilderness in America, it will be possible for Americans to go to the edge of civilization, and to glimpse, at least—even if few choose to penetrate them very far—areas relatively untouched by man. The existence of wilderness in America has been part of the meaning of America, and especially of the American West, to people the world over. One need only visit countries of Europe in which even the forests seem manicured to appreciate this.

If our wilderness is allowed to disappear, something in us will die too. In a subtle but important way America will no longer be America. Wilderness preservation, it seems to me, is a common concern of all citizens.

I support the Saylor and Cohelan bills because they seem to promise the most effective wilderness protection, and protection of areas under review. With many others I am uneasy about the provision of the Dingell bill allowing mining exploitation of designated wilderness areas for 10 years. Won't the existence of a deadline encourage accelerated mining activity? What assurance have we that the areas will survive it substantially unchanged? If the provisions of the Saylor or Cohelan bills are adopted, the mineral resources will not be lost, only stored for possible future development. But if they are not adopted, irreplaceable wilderness may be irrevocably destroyed. Surely we owe it to our children and grandchildren as well as to ourselves not to let this happen.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

Augusta and Leonard C. Shoemaker of Denver. Are they here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Robert J. and Evelyn W. Sladkey of Littleton. Are they here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Andrew Nowell Smith of Golden, Colo. You may proceed. Mrs. Smith will follow you.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW NOWELL SMITH, GOLDEN, COLO.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I am Andrew Nowell Smith, of Golden, Colo. This is a Boulder County location in the mountains. I am an engineering physicist, working in the general field of low-frequency antenna design.

I should like to make a statement in favor of the Saylor, Quie, and Cohelan group of bills for the designation of wilderness areas. I have climbed, hiked, and camped in many more or less wild areas since before World War II. My wife and four children actively share this interest in the outdoors. We live by choice in a mountain location away from town. We have found that our enjoyment of the many national parks, monuments, forests, and wild areas we have

explored is less as the amount of artificial development in these areas increases. I will not argue the relative merits of these civilizing changes, because these discussions quickly get down to cases, and my professional specialty is such that it might seem presumptious for me to try judging the developments on grounds based in other sciences. I just want to tell you how I and my family feel about wilderness.

I have to point out, though, that our enjoyment of these areas in proportion to their relative wildness is not unique. We have many friends and acquaintances who feel the very same way. Not all these people are especially oriented toward wilderness preservation or conservation in general. This fact brings to my mind that all of us are descended of wilderness inhabitants, and on this basis I would risk a generalization. This is that appreciation of wilderness both for its own sake and for the soothing, uplifting, but somewhat humbling effects it has on us is a fundamental human characteristic. I do not think all of us are equally aware of this, and some would even scoff at the supposition. But I do not think it can be denied as a fact. I would go further and say that without a certain cultivation of awareness of wilderness benefits a person cannot begin to orient himself intelligently with regard to this place in nature's scheme. He is the poorer spiritually, the less he is able to do this.

What I am trying to lead up to is this: While most of us admit the need for, and approve the creation of, areas that are more or less artificially developed to facilitate recreational use as well as some commercial development of salable resources, we ought equally well to recognize a need for reserving land in a virginal state so as to provide a form of recreation as little as possible dependent on artificial aids, and as completely as possible divorced from considerations of dollar return on the land.

The need for recreational lands of both kinds is pressing now, and will become more so as our population expands.

Sometimes you hear an argument against wilderness that says in effect such use is wasteful in terms of the possible number of people that could get recreational benefit from it if facilities were developed in it. The limitation is said to exist for wilderness because persons so using an area must necessarily be in peak physical condition. I can think of two good replies. One, the person so arguing may in fact be expressing an attitude of envy based in a certain reluctance to exert himself. Two, my personal observations about who can and do enter and enjoy wilderness show that no particular physical robustness is required. Not even age is a factor, since I have seen all ages, from infants, including my own, up to octogenarians, miles away from roadheads. Most of us find we can do more than we might at first think, if only we try.

Right now we do have public lands that could be called wildnerness, but there are no provisions in use regulations to insure that they will so continue. Changes involving the ground cover that might take place because of other use requirements are irreversible, and we should remember that repairs through natural regrowth take a long time.

The insurance against precipitate, and perhaps untimely, starting of such changes to be provided for these lands by the favorable reporting, and subsequent passage of any of the Saylor, Quie, or Cohelan bills is too valuable to be bypassed. What we do not save now cannot

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be saved later, and these bills will do it with a minimum of disturbance of present land use.

I therefore urge the committee to act favorably on at least one of these bills.

Thank you.

(The following supplemental statement was later submitted by Mr. Smith:)

The following remarks I should like to have entered in the record of the wilderness bill hearings held in Denver, January 10–11, 1964. This is in addition to the statement I submitted there at the time.

Representative White seemed very much interested in whether it was felt in general that hunting in a wilderness area was consistent with its use as wilderness, and if not, why not, and how in the circumstance hunting is not permitted, adequate control could be had of deer and elk population. To my recollection no clear answers were ever made to these questions in the Denver hearing, and I should like to attempt a reply.

It seems obvious to me both under the definition of wilderness expressed in the various bills, S. 4, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9162, and H.R. 9520, and from my own feelings, that the permitting of hunting in a wilderness area is not consistent with such use. Hunting introduces a factor of human predation on wildlife that is hardly consistent with the concept that in a wilderness area man is a visitor and leaves no significant record of his visit there behind him.

As for control of ruminant populations without human predation, it seems equally obvious that the natural predators must be encouraged, and ultimately depended upon (by importation if necessary), to be in these areas the opposite pole of the natural dynamic balance. There will be no starving overpopulation to a significant degree if cougars and lynxes are present in proper numbers. The proper numbers will be established naturally over a period of years if some are present already or are introduced.

Representative Westland seemed to equate, in his thinking, forest ground cover with wilderness, regardless of the manner in which it came into being, either by replanting or as undisturbed original cover. Agreed, a timber stand resulting from reforestation is a wonderful thing and can be dense enough and of sufficiently wide extent that it has aspects of wilderness; it still represents an ecological complex differing significantly from that of the undisturbed cover. In this sense, a replanted area cannot be, or become within the lifetime of any human being, a true wilderness. Furthermore, there are many areas that can properly be regarded as true wilderness, but which by no stretch of the imagination are forested areas. Examples of these are the desert and the deep Arctic. In such areas the dynamic balance, ecologically, is if anything more delicate than in heavily forested areas, and even very small disturbances alter them from their primeval state, usually in the direction of supporting over a longtime average fewer organisms than before. This effect is a somewhat recondite example of the working of the second law of thermodynamics.

Finally, I should like to thank you for the opportunity to express my views at the hearing, however brief, and to reiterate my support of H.R. 9070.

Mr. BARING. Now, Mrs. Smith.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANDREW NOWELL SMITH, GOLDEN, COLO.

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, wilderness preservation is an urgent need of this Nation. I would like to point out the urgency by relating a few of my experiences during the 1963 season.

First, I desired to lead a group of Camp Fire Girls on a "wilderness threshold" trip in Rocky Mountain National Park. The "back country" within this park had been so overused that it was closed to all use and we were not permitted by the park administration to make our trip.

Second, our family hiked 16 miles into the Jim Bridger Wilderness Area. Even this far from the road, our camp was visited every day by other hikers and one day a party of about 50 passed through.

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Third, our family hiked to Rainbow Bridge National Monument, which is 13 miles from the road, and met other hikers on the trail. We also found the trail so much used that the water literally smelled of horses.

When wilderness is receiving this amount of use, it is being pushed to the very limit of what we call wilderness. It requires prompt, strenuous action to keep any part of our national wilderness for future generations. As a first step, I recommend speedy passage of H.R. 9070. Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Dayle R. Smith, Littleton, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAYLE R. SMITH, LITTLETON, COLO.

Mr. SMITH. Sir, I have recently seen pictures of hundreds of square miles of virgin lands in both Mexico and Canada. In these United States we have almost filled our borders. We are a rich and robust nation that has expended its resources at an alarming rate. Today less than 2 percent of the land area of Colorado is available for wilderness area. This 2 percent includes the present national parks and monuments. Colorado is fortunate, however, in possessing territory highly desirable as wilderness area.

I hope Congress will set aside those available areas in Colorado by appropriate legislation. That they will be maintained as wilderness areas until Congress has acted on the President's recommendation concerning each area. These areas ultimately should be free of all civilized reminders, except as needed for maintenance, and should be protected against all encroachments of private interest which would render them useless as a wilderness. These limitations should be changed only as determined by Congress to be in the best interest of the majority of the people.

In August 1963, Robert McCammon and I hiked lengthwise through the San Juan Wilderness Area, a distance of 70 miles, in 5 days. This was a truly rewarding experience. We plan another trip to the San Juans this next summer. I hope my children, when grown, are able to make this same tour and see it as it was this last August.

I appreciate the work you, the committee, are doing and hope that some legislation can be enacted soon to preserve these areas in the natural state as they now exist.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. BARING. Thank you.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to endorse the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill, and I believe in a commonsense approach to wilderness management, as I believe, in watching you people this morning, you do too.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. I certainly appreciate your remarks, and I think we will try to do our best to see that these things are made possible for you and your children.

Mr. SMITH. I believe it. Thank you.

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Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Miss Dorothy Jeanne Stauber, of Boulder, Colo. You may proceed, Miss Stauber.

STATEMENT OF MISS DOROTHY JEANNE STAUBER, BOULDER, COLO.

Miss STAUBER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish to record my support for effective preservation of wilderness through legislation as embodied in H.R. 9070.

Man's need for underdeveloped wilderness is a real one, the more pressing with each passing year. Wilderness is, in itself, a resource, for solitary reflection and spiritual growth, for physical and psychological relaxation from stresses caused by living in our current culture, for physical and mental stimulation, for a reawakening of one's creative abilities. Wilderness is an indispensable, irreplaceable resource to be protected for us and for future generations, not to be exploited, torn apart for its minerals, water, or timber. Once destroyed, wilderness cannot be legislated back into being, and without effective, protective legislation now, the continual drive for development of certain segments of our natural resources will destroy within my generation the few wilderness areas still available for preservation in this country.

Aside from the esthetic value of wilderness (which some opponents of wilderness legislation fail to appreciate or recognize), such areas act as reservoirs for some of our big game animals now bordering on extinction. For example, the grizzly bear cannot adapt well to a habitat invaded by man. The mountain goat and bighorn sheep live most successfully where man has not disturbed nature's balance. Such animals shun contact with man, and, with each passing year, have less and less area suitable for their needs available to them. Must such animals become extinct, as did the passenger pigeon, because of man's unwillingness to act decisively now?

Furthermore, wilderness furnishes man with a unique opportunity to discover and study biological interrelationships which may exist unmodified only where civilization has yet to intrude. Wilderness is not man made, it has evolved to such an ecological balance over a period of thousands of years. The biological relationships and processes involved are not all understood, nor, perhaps, even known. To destroy our few remaining wilderness areas is to destroy forever unique scientific laboratories, the knowledge from which may some day prove vastly more important, from an economic standpoint, than would recovery of minerals or development of water and mass recreational facilities. For example, intensive scientific studies of the flora and fauna of wilderness areas have not been made. Without a doubt species not yet known to science may be present in these areas. Physiological and ecological studies of insect species in these areas may give us new insights into the control of insect pests by natural means, without the use of dangerous and costly insecticides.

The many groups of so-called lower invertebrates should be studied for their association within the wilderness community. Molds and soil bacterial organisms which might be useful as antibiotics in the fight against disease may exist within wilderness areas. Plant studies may give us additional clues as to the mechanisms of cancerous growth.

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I have heard statements from opponents of H.R. 9070 to the effect that this bill permits Forest Service land to be designated as wilderness without prior review to determine whether or not it would be of more value, monetarily speaking, if used for some other purpose, i.e., mining, water development, or mass recreational facilities. Such persons apparently are willing to destroy an irreplaceable resource, wilderness, without recognizing or considering its value as wilderness per se and without considering the economic benefits which may be derived from knowledge obtained from the scientific study of these areas.

Mineral resources and areas for potential water development and mass recreation are not confined to wilderness areas. They are to be found in relative abundance throughout other portions of the United States. Wilderness areas, in comparison, are reduced now to nearly zero; therefore, arguments as to economic development of wilderness seem shortsighted to many supporters of H.R. 9070. Furthermore, in relation to water development, sufficient water for this country's need must eventually come from the desaltation of sea water. Methods of making this conversion economically attractive to the consumer are being developed. Therefore, insistence on long-range development of water resources within the wilderness areas designated by H.R. 9070 is not realistic.

Of special importance to an effective wilderness act are the provisions concerning administration of roadless portions of 5,000 or more contiguous acres of national parks, monuments, other units of the National Park System, and areas such as wildlife refuges and game ranges, between the time of enactment of wilderness legislation and congressional action on each area. Provision for continued administration of such areas as roadless is necessary for the preservation of true wilderness, for road construction destroys continuity of environment, the very thing which needs to be preserved. H.R. 9070 makes this provision. H.R. 9162 does not. To enact wilderness legislation without such protection for these areas is to give only token acknowledgment to the concept of wilderness preservation.

Organized opposition to H.R. 9070 apparently stems mainly from two provisions. The first has to do with administration of primitive areas between the time of enactment of wilderness legislation and the dispositional vote of Congress. H.R. 9162 provides for their continued administration as primitive areas for 10 years "after the enactment of this Act, or until such time as an Act of Congress with respect thereto has become effective." Opponents of effective wilderness legislation see this time-limit provision in H.R. 9162 as a possible mechanism for seeking release of primitive areas from such a classification by default on the part of Congress to act within the 10-year time limit Therefore, this language is not specific enough. H.R. 9070 provides for continuing administration of such areas as primitive until Congress makes specific disposition of them by vote. No time limit is specified, and correctly so, since such a time limit confuses the meaning of the provision.

The second major objection to H.R. 9070 comes from mining interests and their supporters. H.R. 9162 permits mining and its attendant constructional needs in all Forest Service land areas to be classified as wilderness areas in this act for 10 years after enactment of this act.

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Such provisions are incompatible with the preservation and concept of wilderness, and, indeed, if such activity should occur in areas set aside by law as wilderness, these areas shall have ceased to retain their wilderness character. Land surfaces disturbed by such activities cannot be restored by man to a state of wilderness.

Of the approximately 181 million acres of national forest land in the United States less than 8½ million acres would be designated as wilderness under H.R. 9070. In addition approximately 6 million acres now designated as primitive area would be considered by Congress, each area individually, for determination of its status in relation to the wilderness system. The remaining 166½ million acres of Forest Service lands are available for continued development of mass recreational facilities, mining, and water resources.

The provisions of the Saylor bill, H.R. 9070, most nearly meet the Forest Service philosophy of the "greatest good for the greatest number in the long run" by assuring effective protection for our few remaining wilderness areas. I urge you to bring H.R. 9070 to the floor of the House for congressional action in this session of Congress.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Clarence J. McCoy, Jr., of Boulder, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE J. McCOY, JR., BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. McCOY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as a citizen of Colorado and an advocate of wilderness preservation I am writing to solicit your support of effective wilderness legislation. The history of the United States has been one of rapid growth, expansion of the economy, and increasing prosperity for all Americans. These years of expansion have changed the face of the land, often drastically and sometimes wastefully. Development of farmlands, and water, timber, and mineral resources has been an essential part of the growth of prosperity in our country, and no wilderness advocate who is a responsible American would want a return to the untouched continent which challenged the first colonists.

Nevertheless, our country has reached a stage of maturity and the Federal Government assumed a quantity of responsibility that demands wilderness legislation of farsighted character and of widespread benefit to all Americans. In the enactment of wilderness legislation the Congress of the United States has an opportunity to assure the approbation of the future generations of Americans who will, perhaps, be aware of values which are not now apparent.

I urge you, then, to act in the interest of all Americans by preserving now, before it is forever too late, adequately protected and properly administered wilderness areas. In my opinion, this interest would best be served by your support of H.R. 9070.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Mrs. Dorothy S. Summer, of Colorado Spring, Colo. You may proceed, Mrs. Sumner.

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STATEMENT OF MRS. DOROTHY S. SUMNER, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Mrs. SUMNER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Dorothy Sumner, of 1525 North Weber Street, Colorado Springs. I am a housewife and volunteer youth leader.

I strongly favor legislation which will set up permanent wilderness reserves because of the national need for areas in which we can experience conditions similar to those on which our traditional culture was based. Youth needs to meet nature on its own terms to develop the resourcefulness and stamina with high moral standards which the Nation requires for its leaders.

The Congressmen and Senators who have responded to the public demand for wilderness preservation are to be thanked for their study and efforts to design practical and equitable legislation to achieve the needed permanent wilderness system. Among the many bills and proposals we may surely obtain a system of not more than 8 percent of the national forest lands plus park and game refuge areas for wilderness, which will leave ample other areas to serve the other legitimate needs of the Nation. We are not wanting single purpose for wilderness.

Wilderness conditions best protect the vital watersheds and furnish invaluable laboratory and reaching opportunities for study and preservation of wildlife, as well as superior hunting and fishing. Outdoor recreation of the highest type—hiking, riding, and pack trips, matchless photographic opportunities, the best kinds of comradeship—all are obtained best where man has hardly modified the environment.

In our culture of increasing tensions and pressures, mental health demands chances to get away from too much civilization for refreshment. The constantly increasing number of citizens who seek the wilderness make it necessary to reserve and protect adequate areas for this future particular use. Adults whose work involves unusually heavy responsibility and decisionmaking are especially in need of the refreshment wilderness offers.

I believe the Cohelan bill best meets the needs; however, the others, properly modified, could meet the principal needs: (1) 5-year period of review of unclassified lands; (2) survey of mineral resources by Bureau of Mines and/or Geological Survey; (3) good protection of unclassified areas under present concepts until review is completed and congressional action taken; (4) continuation of regulated grazing and use of motorboats and aircraft where already established if it has proved not destructive to wilderness values in the particular circumstances.

I feel confident that the Congress will provide the wilderness we want and need.

Thank you.

I am also a member of the Trail Riders of the Wilderness and I can assure you that we are not all millionaires, and we get great refreshment and health from the penetration of the wilderness. I would back up the major's statement on the mental health value of wilderness.

I think the Forest Service will always encourage a reasonable amount of facilities for us to use when we go into the wilderness without abusing it.

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Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mrs. Ruth Swett of Denver, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RUTH SWETT, DENVER, COLO.

Mrs. SWETT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, writing as a private individual, I would like to enumerate a few of my reasons for favoring the enactment of a strong legislative bill setting aside certain areas of this Nation as wilderness areas.

Preservation of these areas can be regarded as a substantial contribution to the future enhancement of the national economy through practical uses of the ecological and other scientific information that will be accumulated. Future conservation programs, aimed at supporting an increasing population, will derive much benefit from these studies. Also these areas now serve, and will continue to serve, as fine outdoor training laboratories for developing young scientists.

Any small, current tax loss would be amply made up in the very near future through more efficient utilization of both our natural and human resources.

Proper utilization of these wilderness areas will help meet the public need for healthful recreation and contribute to the development of both spiritual and physical fitness.

The Cohelan bill, H.R. 9520, is the most effective bill currently being considered. This bill correctly provides both immediate protection for the above-mentioned wilderness areas and contains a directive that a planned inventory of minerals be made by appropriate governmental agencies.

I specifically oppose the 10-year free mining period permitted, in wilderness areas, by the Dingell bill, as much needless destruction could occur during this time. In addition, I urge that an amendment be added to any wilderness bill which would prohibit the impounding of dammed waters in wilderness areas due to downstream construction of dams.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much.

The next witness is Dr. Oakleigh Thorne of Boulder, Colo.

Mr. MOSBURG. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read his statement.

Mr. BARING. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF OAKLEIGH THORNE II, BOULDER, COLO., AS READ BY MR. MOSBURG

Mr. MOSBURG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would like to raise a strong voice to compliment those who have made such excellent statements today, and in the past, in support of the wilderness philosophy—those who have the foresight and unselfishness to realize that our generation has a last chance obligation to recognize and protect this most valuable natural resource, now by congressional action.

Those of us here today from Colorado and Wyoming must understand that as the rest of the country becomes overpopulated and de-

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faced by man's activities, our wilderness areas, unspoiled, in their natural state, will become one of the most sought-after recreational resources by millions of urban-harassed citizens.

Let us hope that a dignified and worthy wilderness bill will be passed as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Stuart A. Mace of Ashcroft, Colo.

STATEMENT OF STUART A. MACE, ASHCROFT, COLO.

Mr. MACE. Mr. Chairman, my name is Stuart A. Mace. I live at Ashcroft, Colo., a ghost town of the 1881 Colorado silver boom. I am a botanist by training (Phi Beta Kappa, Grinnell College), a conservationist by reason, and an owner of several small business ventures by necessity of a large family.

I speak for myself, my wife, and five children; and for the thousands of people who each year pass through our valley on their way into the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area.

I am not against grazing, mining, logging, dam building or hunting if it is properly managed on multiple-use Federal lands.

I am for wilderness legislation that forbids and excludes all of these uses in wilderness areas. A wilderness area cannot survive if these erosive and destructive forces are present within its boundaries. Man's capability for destruction through these means has increased geometrically in just my short life. The miners that swarmed over our area in the silver rush left some scars. But, today, one TD-9 bulldozer can destroy more virgin land in 1 day than the whole population of Ashcroft's miners did between 1881 and 1890.

I invite this committee to adjourn to the Castle Valley at Ashcroft to check in person the facts I submit here.

The present laws and administration governing wilderness areas are not strong enough to protect. May I point an example: The wild, high mountain areas of Cathedral Lake, Montezuma, and Pearl Basins, and the State and Cooper Basins were all part of the Maroon Wilderness Area 16 years ago when I built my home at Ashcroft at the base of these glorious glacian basins. Some 8 years later a mining firm interested in an iron ore body known for 60 years and three times abandoned as an uneconomical, impractical, and not needed for the public good, asked to have this full section removed from the wilderness area. An independent panel of mining experts verified to us the negative aspects to this ore body. Our protests to the Forest Service concerning this wilderness removal were ignored.

Please note the results of this transfer of wilderness to multiple-use status. Four separate two-lane roads (only one was ever used by the mining company) were bulldozed through virgin lands to the unspoiled valley floor. The whole east end of this valley was torn up for loading dump exchanges, crushers, and truck ramps. Forty-ton trucks churned dust over the entire valley vegetation every 10 minutes during the last three summers. Now all activity has ceased and the scars remain. All of the ore hauled now sits unsold in a dump below Aspen, stark evidence of the soundness of the mining report. Besides the countless plant species that have been destroyed, the badger, bear,

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and mountain sheep have powered off along the intrusive roads. Add to this the overgrazing of sheep and cattle, and the damage from nonsporting hunting and you have none of the wilderness aspect left—all in a span of 9 years. It will take 175 years to restore part of the damage if the abuse stops tomorrow. How can anyone say our wilderness areas are adequately protected now?

Gentlemen, please pass on intact and unspoiled to future Americans the small remnants of our land. Don't compromise what little is left. It is not yours to give away.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Bert Tolbert. Is he here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Pvt. Leland J. Turner, Fort Carson, Colo.

STATEMENT OF PVT. LELAND J. TURNER, FORT CARSON, COLO.

Private TURNER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I will speak as one of the 2 percent. I think that was the number that has been given that use the wilderness area. I have had the good fortune to spend my entire life on a ranch in northern Wyoming, except for some time being in service at Fort Carson.

The question of a wilderness bill is a question that confronts us now; the decision is ours, the judgment goes to our children. Many of us will not see, or we will fail to notice any major changes, but for the future generations the need for a wilderness bill is critical if they are to ever know America much as it was for the Indian and the early settlers.

Today the commercial exploitation of the mountain and wild areas of America is threatening the last pathetic few acres of wilderness with commercialization. Certainly we do not believe that these areas can be protected forever but until that time when America's expanding population demands that all of our lands be put into production to insure our survival, let us reserve some little part of our great country for the future. This land when it remains unmolested is not wasted for it is a paradise for the hunters, the fishermen, the hiker, the cameramen, the mountain climbers, and the just plain people who know and enjoy nature at its purest.

This land of towering, unspoiled mountains, of virgin forests, is an asset beyond counting for the thousands that use it now, that enjoy and love it now, and for the hundreds of thousands that will use it in the future. I have lived on a ranch in northeastern Wyoming all of my life and have hiked and hunted in every mountain area of my State and in the 10 years that I have hunted I have seen many changes. I have seen some of the finest mule deer hunting in the State ruined by strip mining operations and many other examples where the march of progress and commercial development gradually closes in on the last of the wild areas of our country.

Many persons have spared no expense to preserve the art of the world for the future generations, but yet many of these same persons are willing to let the work of the greatest Artist of all be gradually destroyed. No one would let a present-day artist attempt to improve the Venus de Milo but many are willing to let commercial enterprises slash into what remains of the wilderness.

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This is part of our great American heritage, the wilderness must be preserved.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Ernest Oberbillig, Boise, Idaho. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST OBERBILLIG, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. OBERBILLIG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am here because the central Idaho wilderness area is important to the State of Idaho and to the entire United States as a prospective mineral province, and not for its doubtful recreation or wilderness potential. My knowledge of this area spans a lifetime—nearly 50 years. I have lived along the western border of this area for many years and have traveled in and around the entire so-called Idaho wilderness area. My official voting residence is the mountain hamlet of Yellow Pine, a small community located 10 miles west of the western border of the "area," as designated by the Forest Service. Since I have been making a long-term study of the mineral resources of the area itself and of the areas adjacent to that area over the past 30 years, my remarks will be confined to the mining potential of this huge tract of land.

Frequently, mines and mineral districts have been described and evaluated by prefacing their description as being near or adjacent to some large mine or big mining district. Apart from being a mining promoter's initial pitch, this type of description points to the possible favorable geological conditions for extension of the same mineral zones and mines from known mining areas into unknown, but prospective new territory. When evaluating the mineral potential of a vast piece of Idaho's real estate, such as the Idaho primitive area the first question to come to mind is: What big mines or mining districts lie near or adjacent to that tract?

To begin on the west, we find the Stibnite Mineral Belt which was this Nation's pandora's box during World War II. Three of the most critical war metals came from here; namely, tungsten, antimony, and mercury. Perhaps many people, even native Idahoans, have forgotten that the Nation's largest producer of tungsten and antimony was the Stibnite operations. Also, the Nation's second largest wartime mercury producer was in the same belt—the Hermes Mine—located about 3 miles northeast of Stibnite, and hardly further than a rifle shot away from the western edge of the Idaho wilderness area.

With the war-controlled price, the tungsten from Stibnite was valued at $21 million; at the nearly double that price in effect in 1950–56, the value would have been about $50 million. A total value of about $24 million in antimony has come from here in the years 1932–52—mainly in the decade 1942–52.

Next (just east of this wilderness area, the Blackbird cobalt copper zone represents this Nation's only cobalt resource. Here, in the decade 1949–59, nearly $50 million worth of cobalt and copper was produced. With Cuba (a major cobalt producer), now in Communist hands, this area may again assume its rightful position as a producer of cobalt.

It can now be said that we have bracketed the wilderness area by two major mining districts: Stibnite on the west and the Blackbird cobalt district on the east.

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To the south of this wilderness area, we find several important mining districts: Deadwood, Bear Valley, Seafoam, Loon Lake, and Yankee Fork. A bit further south and east the much larger Wood River with $60 million and Bay Horse-Clayton area with $50 million production, shows the adjoining areas as being mineral bearing. Apart from the fabulous billion-dollar Coeur de Alene mining district, three of Idaho's $50 million districts encircle the Idaho wilderness area.

Advocates of the Idaho wilderness area have said no mineral deposits exist in that area. Is it not strange that the heart of Idaho's mountainous central part would have all the mineral excluded from that section, and the surrounding areas, where development is not hampered by wilderness regulations, would hold the entire lot of mineral treasures? Many mineral deposits have been found in the wilderness area, but regulations have impeded their development.

I know, of my own knowledge, deposits of tungsten, gold, copper, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, silver, lead, zinc, and fluorspar, all within the Idaho wilderness area. Also, antimony and mercury are known to occur there.

Now, let us consider the geology of the area. The Idaho batholith is a large area covered by an irregular mass of granite rock. Dean Francis A. Thompson lucidly pointed out the occurrence of mineral deposits in the fringes of that granite mass (in the "Engineering and Mining Journal," Oct. 4, 1924). Also, Bulletin 7 of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology continued the subject. The contact and edges where the granite was intruded into older rocks becomes the most likely place for mineral deposits. Dean Thompson, Dean Finch, and many others, have all pointed this out.

Next, we find central Idaho crisscrossed with a network of faults and shear zones. These are the lines along which earthquake movements have taken place. One mass of rock will slip and drop (or raise) along a line and develop a fault which is really an opening down into the hot, molten interior of the earth, where the metals and minerals exist. Just west of the wilderness area the Johnson Creek and Meadow Creek faults have localized huge metal ore bodies. The same pattern of north and northeast trending faults carries across the entire wilderness areas. It has now been shown that this subject tract has the favorable geological conditions for ore bodies and mineral deposits, and we also know they are there.

For this reason, it is suggested that legislation be enacted to use the modern techniques of prospecting to pinpoint the likely mineral areas and subject them to further exploration to make an inventory of the metals and minerals in the area.

Before allowing the Forest Service—or any other Government agency—to snap the padlock on this area, it should be explored and inventoried.

Apart from seasonal hunting parties who range a few miles distant from the hunting lodges and ranches in the area, I have never seen a party traveling through the area trying to enjoy the doubtful wonders of nature in that area.

Along the larger streams, the rattlesnakes are thick as flies and this has kept most tenderfeet out. After climbing the hillsides into the timber, the trails have become completely "brushed in" with under-

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growth and fallen timber. Even a rabbit could not get through. The Forest Service prefers to drop smoke jumpers from a plane and keep the area closed.

Without trails and roads, it is natural that prospectors and miners can do nothing else but stay out and try elsewhere. In a State such as Idaho, with more than 75 percent of its area controlled by such regulations of the Federal Government, it is little wonder that we have unemployment and distress areas.

It is my belief that smaller areas reserved for specific natural beauty (such as the Sawtooth area) can serve the needs of the wilderness people and leave the bulk of our land open to multiple use, to be used and enjoyed by all rather than a few.

Please, Mr. Congressmen, consider carefully any legislation which would keep the Idaho wilderness area under lock and key and under the supreme control of an agency such as the Forest Service. Their function should be limited to the lumber and grazing features and not being an impediment to development of our mining industry.

Thank you for listening to my remarks.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Truman P. Young of Denver, Colo.

STATEMENT OF TRUMAN P. YOUNG, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the bills under consideration here today purport to set aside and preserve certain areas in the public domain as a wilderness system for the permanent enjoyment of those who find pleasure in the unexploited, uncommercialized outdoors.

This preservation and protection is particularly important because the public has, in effect, been locked out of thousands and thousands of acres of the public domain by local landowners who have blocked off access routes into the national forests, thus converting vast areas of the public domain into private hunting and fishing preserves. This lockout has, naturally, thrown an ever-increasing burden on those areas of the public domain still open to the public. And these areas need protection—from tourists' erosion if from nothing else.

But I do not believe the Dingell bill offers any real protection at all. In fact, I submit that the Dingell bill is in reality an open invitation to exploitation masquerading under the guise of a wilderness bill. The Dingell bill offers only weak and inadequate protection to the wilderness areas for a period of 10 years, after which they will be thrown open to any exploiters who can bend the ear of the right Congressman, and it will take only the inaction of one Congressman to put any area covered by the bill up for grabs.

To get down to specifics: The bill requires that a report and recommendation on each and every unit of the wilderness system be submitted to Congress for action, and that those areas on which Congress has taken no positive action at the end of 10 years will automatically lose their protected status. This would not be too bad if all those reports and recommendations went directly to the floor of the House of Representatives, there to be either accepted or rejected by a vote of the full House. But before it can reach the floor, each and every report and recommendation will have to clear the House Interior and

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Insular Affairs Committee, whose chairman can simply sit on any report he personally does not like. If he can sit on any report long enough, it will automatically die. Thus, which areas are considered for inclusion in the wilderness system and which are automatically thrown open for exploitation will depend, not on a majority vote in Congress, but on the whim of one man. If he so chooses, he can sit on all the reports and force Congress to blast them out of committee one by one. There are over a hundred areas to be considered, and it is obvious that not many reports would ever reach the floor under this procedure.

I contend that no area in the wilderness system should lose its protected status except by vote of Congress on the floor of Congress. This provision is clearly spelled out in both the Saylor and Cohelan bills.

Maybe the Flat Tops area of Colorado, for example, should be thrown open to the strip-and-run lumber operators—now busy on the rape of the redwoods in northern California and Oregon—but any such decision should be made by action of the entire membership of Congress, and not by the inaction of one man.

Another of the Dingell bill's most serious weaknesses—and it has many—is its insistence on the fiction that mining and wilderness are, or ever can be, compatible. Wherever you have mining you must allow the building of roads, and wherever you have roads—even old, abandoned roads—you have opened that area to jeeps and tote-gotes. There is no way you can keep them out, as the Forest Service can testify with regard to the Uncompahgre Primitive Area. Then you do not have a wilderness area, but a testing ground for jeeps and tote-gotes.

Also, mine dumps and silt-laden streams are necessary concomitants to mining operations.

The Saylor bill recognizes this basic incompatibility and leaves up to Congress the determination of which use—mining or wilderness—shall take precedence in any area covered by the bill at any time.

To sum up: The Saylor bill offers some real protection to the wilderness areas. It requires action by Congress before any area can be permanently included in the wilderness system, and it does not permit any one individual to determine which areas will be thrown open for exploitation.

The Dingell bill, on the other hand, is an eviscerated, emasculated version of the Saylor bill. It simply will not do what is claimed by its backers, and, therefore, it is unworthy of serious consideration by Congress—if Congress really means to preserve and protect the wilderness areas.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Walter W. Weid of La Sal, Utah. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WALTER W. WEID, LA SAL, UTAH

Mr. WEID. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to introduce myself as a user and lover of wilderness. For all that, I think I love my Nation more, and I do believe that the setting aside of large wilderness areas is not in the best interests of the Nation.

I consider testifying before this committee a wonderful privilege. It makes me appreciate living in America.

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My sentiments about the wilderness bill generally agree with the testimony of the American Mining Congress and the Natural Resources Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers given before the Senate subcommittee last year. They stressed the importance of multiple use of public land to the Nation's economy and gave due emphasis to the inadvisability of putting ourselves in the position of being ignorant of our own resources potential in case of a national emergency. However, unlike these organizations, I prefer to take a completely negative stand on the wilderness bill, and on setting aside wilderness areas by statute. I believe that existing wilderness areas should be dissolved and any unique features in them set aside as national monuments.

This position may sound disagreeable to some, but it is an honest opinion. I am very interested in wilderness personally—my favorite sports are skiing, skating, and mountain climbing—but I have tried to analyze the present controversy from the standpoint of the greatest good for the public and the Nation as a whole. My conclusion is that statutory wilderness areas are not in the best interests of the public. With this conclusion, it would be inconsistent to say that a few wilderness preservations are all right, but not many, or to say that statutory wilderness is fine if we can have multiple use in it—an ambiguous statement.

Some of the factors which led me to this conclusion are as follows:

All parties seem to agree, myself included, that available public land is decreasing. This is true whether you want to set it aside for wilderness, prospect on it, develop it for recreation, or whatever. This being so, it behooves us to make the wisest use of remaining public lands. If all uses were equal, then the wisest use would certainly be the widest use. I realize that wilderness preservationists consider wilderness a notch above other uses, and this leads into other facets of the controversy.

First, the economic standpoint. I am aware that economic facts are too crass to be considered as arguments by the preservationists. However, dollar value can be one of several valid expressions of true worth, and the facts are startling enough to be worth the telling.

The economic benefit derived from wilderness areas is not ascertained. Presumably wilderness users make longer visits than do national park visitors. However, the 3 million yearly visits to nearly 15 million acres of wilderness, primitive, wild, and canoe areas indicate the scant usage of 1 yearly visit for each 5 acres.

Taking a look at the total number of acres administered by the National Park Service—about 25 million acres (World Almanac, 1961), and the number of yearly visits recorded—about 69 million (World Almanac, 1961) a 3-visits-per-acre ratio, we can combine this with other pertinent date—1.42 days per visit times $7 per day per tourist (Edminster, Robert R., and Osmond L. Harline, "An Economic Study of the Proposed Canyonlands National Park and Related Recreation Resources," Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business, University of Utah), and arrive at a figure of about $30. This is the total income that can be expected yearly from each acre of land presently administered by the Park Service.

Mr. James Boyd, in his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, stated that all of the metal mining areas of the United States occupied

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an area under 1,000 square miles. Since the value of their production is about $1,570 million (in the work cited), we are deriving a benefit of nearly $2,500 per acre from them.

In addition to deriving 80 times the value from metal mining that we get from tourism for land area used, the metal mines are producing new wealth for the Nation, as opposed to redistributed money which the tourist spends. Similar statistics for the Big Indian mining district near my home are considerably more startling, but since high-grade underground mines are exceptional these days, I will not relate them here. However, I would like to include this picture with my testimony and discuss it.

This is an aerial photograph of the Big Indian district near Moab, Utah. Included in the picture are 10 operating mines and 1 abandoned mine. Only two of them are plainly visible to the casual observer. The preponderance of the area is still wilderness. Since this picture was taken, several oil wells have been drilled here to expand the Lisbon field, thousands of sheep are grazed in part of this area at certain times of the year, and this is also a prime hunting area—one of the better ones in Utah. For all of this usage, the district is still largely wilderness. If a person with little sense of direction got lost in this area, he would probably have had it. It is extremely difficult to search the area.

As I have said, wilderness advocates put small stock in economic arguments, so I want to go on to their own positions; namely, the recreational and esthetic values of wilderness areas.

There is certainly recreational value in wilderness, but it is reserved for the few—the elite, one might say. With the Nation's population expanding yearly, it is certainly valid to take a long hard look at the visit-per-acre-use of wilderness areas compared to developed recreation areas. Acreage administered by the National Park Service—much of which has been developed for recreation—is used at a 15-to-1 ratio over wilderness areas. These developed recreation areas are often surrounded by wilderness and detract very little from, or even enhance, the scenic value.

The esthetic reasons for having wilderness areas are dear to the preservationist's heart, and I include myself in this. A person really feels great in the wilderness enjoying the peace, beauty, and nobility of soul that wilderness brings. These esthetic values are valid, but they often lead preservationists into illogical statements when they present their point. I believe that the following paragraph accurately portrays some of the preservationist arguments about esthetic values. This is not a direct quote, but rather a summary of quotables:

> We cannot preserve our Nation's spiritual heritage unless we preserve at least a portion of our natural heritage—that is, our unspoiled wilderness. Therefore, we must provide areas where future generations may observe the land in its natural state, enjoy its beauty, and gain an appreciation of God's handiwork.

Since many of us do love the wilderness, this sounds like a pretty good statement. Yet, if we are going to withdraw millions of acres from commercial use on the basis of these esthetic feelings, and if preservationists insist on putting wilderness use a notch above all other uses, the burden of proof must rest upon the preservationists.

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Here is the pertinent question: Does our national heritage depend to any significant degree on wilderness?

If the answer is "Yes," then with all of the crowded conditions that exist and have existed over the face of the earth, surely we could find some instance in history where a nation regressed spiritually because they lacked wilderness in which to rejuvenate themselves.

Looking over the earth in our mind's eye, we can readily recall the nature of peoples who have access to wilderness areas. Not only the Americans, Canadians, and Russians, but also Eskimos, pygmies, and jungle-dwelling headhunters. Without elaboration, we can compare their spiritual heritage with people who live in crowded places—Belgians, Dutch, and English people, as well as lifelong city dwellers in New York or Hong Kong.

The only conclusion possible here, as I see it, is that a very poor case can be made for the physical and moral degeneration of a people simply because they do not have wide open spaces to enjoy.

Consequently, there is a poor case for putting wilderness use above all other uses of the land, and therefore a poor case for setting wilderness areas aside at all.

We need not be pessimistic about losing our wilderness even if we do not set it aside by law. Millions of acres over the face of the earth will remain wilderness because of being inhospitable to habitation or worthless from the standpoint of natural resources. Future wilderness is not only possible—a certain amount of it will always be with us.

When conflicts of use occur, wilderness should not be given automatic preference over all other use in any large area. Scenery can compete with commercial use, and where unique or superlative scenery exists, Congress has the means at its disposal to protect the superlative features, and the areas set aside for scenery need not be so very large. If the wilderness lover puts one small hill between himself and a mine, an oil well or even a bustling tourists' lodge, he is all alone in the world. This fact should lead us to recognize that commercial enterprise can exist side by side with wilderness.

This concludes my testimony. I thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mr. Weid.

Are there any questions?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Weid, I notice you have a photograph in your testimony. I made mention of such a photograph yesterday.

Mr. WEID. I was not here yesterday.

Mr. WHITE. Showing an area where the mining operation is taking place and how it actually looks from the air. Your inclusion of such a photograph indicates the alteration of the area is not as great as it might have been?

Mr. WEID. Correct.

Mr. WHITE. Had the idea of some of the proponents opposing mining been able to prevail. Is that correct?

Mr. WEID. That is correct.

Mr. BARING. The picture submitted will be made a part of the committee files.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to ask for the record, Mr. Weid, what your occupation is.

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Mr. WEID. I am a mining engineer.
Mr. SAYLOR. Are you employed by yourself or by a company?
Mr. WEID. By a company.
Mr. SAYLOR. What company?
Mr. WEID. Homestake Mining Co.
Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you.
Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.
Mr. BARING. Robert and Marie Working and Gary Strine, Littleton, Colo.
Mr. Working, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT WORKING, LITTLETON, COLO.

Mr. WORKING. Mr. Chairman, several factors are combining to increase the use of wilderness areas for recreational purposes. The rapid population growth, the trend toward more leisure time, and the concentration of the population in urban areas cause greater and greater demands for recreational activity associated with the outdoor. Some of these demands, such as hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, or mountaineering are compatible with or require wilderness areas. Other recreational needs, such as power boating, swimming, skiing, picknicking, or motoring are not compatible with wilderness preservation.

Unless legislation is passed soon to protect a few wilderness areas, these areas are in danger of being destroyed forever by commercial development. Every year the jeep trails, gravel roads, and paved highways are extended a little farther. Along with improved access to the back country came resorts, summer homes, ski areas and villages. Combined with this type of development, wilderness is subjected to continual destruction for exploitation of national resources by the mining and lumbering industries.

The gradual elimination of areas suitable for wilderness preservation, coupled with the increasing demands of these areas for recreational, scientific, and educational purposes make it imperative that some of these areas be protected immediately so that they will be available for public use by this and future generations. The Federal land involved belongs to all the people so that an individual from an eastern metropolis who wants an area preserved as wilderness should have an equal voice to the individual who lives near the area but wants to lease Forest Service land to construct a ski area.

There can be no doubt that establishment of a wilderness preservation system is in the national interest. Legislation to achieve this has been before Congress for more than 7 years and has been passed twice by the Senate by impressive majorities. These bills have received bipartisan support throughout the country and have been advocated by both the Kennedy and Eisenhower administrations.

They are also recommended by the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service, which administer most of the land which would be involved, and have received wide backing from the press.

Current bills before Congress, such as H.R. 9070, provide for adequate protection of wilderness while also providing for determination of the natural resources in these areas and for development of these resources if this is felt to be in the national interest. Thus the

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country's resources will not be "locked up" nor will these areas be available just for the use of a "privileged few." On the contrary, the wilderness areas will be for the use of everyone, not just for a few cabin owners or for development by commercial interests to benefit a few individuals.

There are many bills to establish a wilderness policy currently before the House of Representatives and one of these should be reported out of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for consideration, debate, amendment, and passage. Although the various bills are similar, preference should be given to one of the bills which:

1. Provides for immediate protection as wilderness to areas in parks, refuges, and national forests while these areas are being revised for permanent protection.

2. Does not allow mining to be continued for any arbitrary time interval, but instead allows the President to permit mining if he deems this to be more in the national interest than preserving the area. This decision to be based on an inventory of minerals in the affected areas by the Geologic Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

3. Clearly allow addition of wilderness areas to the system by Congress or the President.

As users of wilderness areas, the undersigned have observed firsthand the encroachment of man upon the areas of our country suitable for wilderness preservation and the simultaneous rise in the number of people using these areas.

We have lived in both southern California and Washington, and have appreciated the ocean strip of Olympic National Park in its unspoiled beauty as contrasted to the teeming beaches of California. We have seen the lines of traffic from the bay area of California as people head for the mountains and some weekend recreation away from the cities, and we have hiked along the John Muir Trail in Kings Canyon National Park and noted the large increase in the number of people visiting this beautiful area with only the locomotion from their own two feet.

We have climbed the heavily forested and glacier-clad peaks of the Northern Cascades and watched as the logging roads were extended up the valley floors and the trees stripped from solpes of the mountains while efforts to preserve a portion of the area as a national park were blocked by lumbering interests.

We have gone on a float trip down the spectacular gorge of the Colorado River, now lost forever under the waters backed up by Glen Canyon Dam.

We have seen once beautiful alpine meadows in the Colorado Rockies turned into mudholes by jeep traffic and have seen the Wilson Mountain and Uncompahgre Primitive Areas desclassified as a result of jeep trails and mining claims. We have ski-towed in the Snowmass-Maroon Bells Wild Area and watched it shrink as mines were built on its fringes.

We strongly urge that a wilderness bill be enacted promptly in order to preserve a small fraction of our once vast heritage of wilderness.

I would like to make an observation: During the hearings I heard only one or two people testify against the basic principle behind the establishing of wilderness to preserve these areas. The only question

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seems to be, "Can we act in time so that these areas can be preserved?"

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Now Mrs. Working.

STATEMENT OF MARIE WORKING, LITTLETON, COLO.

Mrs. WORKING. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I wish to testify today for the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system. I feel that just as a city has parks and zoning rules, so should a nation have recreational areas and areas where land use is restricted for the good of all the citizens. Here are a few subjective reasons for my feeling this way:

My husband and I really enjoy getting out into the mountains on weekends. We enjoy and need the complete change of pace from weekday to weekend life, hiking, climbing, and skiing have become an integral part of our lives. We enjoy our out of doors 52 weeks of the year.

The Pacific Northwest has unique Olympic National Park. One weekend we canoed across Lake Ozette and then hiked 3 miles out to the ocean beach. We experienced such tranquility on the deserted beach, listening to the waves. I thought back to a similar weekend spent on a beach in southern California. There was no peace and tranquillity there; just crowds of people and noise. Everything on the beach was trampled or defaced. I hope that not all of our beaches succumb to this treatment.

In Colorado, ski touring fills many winter weekends. Snow makes the mountains especially beautiful. In the Uncompaghre, snow covers all the scars made by man. All one sees is a white wilderness. The only sounds are the wind through the trees and the snap of a campfire. The air is clean and pure. Summertime can bring a complete change. One hears a laboring engine trying to push a vehicle into the wilderness where it usually does no good. The exhaust fumes remind one of a city, not wild country. The peace of the wild is broken.

The Crestone Needle area—we have admired the slopes immediately below Ellingwood Arete. The slopes are covered with columbine blossoms and sky pilot. Then one can break the spell woven by this beauty by looking down into the meadows. Deep ruts scar the grassy expanse. Time may rebuild the meadows and little erosion may occur. I hope this is the outcome.

Navajo Basin in the Wilson Mountain Primitive Area is surrounded by some beautiful peaks. The 5-mile hike up into the basin is through meadows and forests, and wildlife is plentiful. Opening a mine in the basin which would benefit one small group of individuals would probably drive away the wildlife and destroy the meadows and forests below the basin. I think the recreational value is higher to more people than the monetary value is to a few people.

Thus I would like to see H.R. 9162 acted upon. I would like to see it amended to protect areas being considered for permanent protection. It should be amended to allow geologic inventories if they do not destroy the natural condition of the area.

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I would like to see immediate protection for the Uncompaghre, the Wilsons, the North Cascade area, and the Selway-Bitterroot area. I hope that years from now when my children or grandchildren are old enough to enjoy the wilds as I am doing now, that there will be a wilds for them to enjoy.

We spent about a week last summer in Kings Canyon National Park. I had spent about the same amount of time in 1958 in the same area. At that time we saw two people coming through. This last year we saw over 20. I think the wilderness is being used and people need this type of recreation.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much, Mrs. Working.

Without objection, a statement from Fred Malone of Littleton, Colo., submitted by Mr. Working, will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF FRED MALONE, LITTLETON, COLO.

I would like to endorse the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan wilderness bill, H.R. 9070.

Some 8 years ago I moved to Colorado because of the availability and access of those things now under discussion: country where man must conform to a natural order and environment, country where a man can take his children and teach them zoology, geology, and regard for his Maker.

In that short time, hunting, fishing, hiking, have deteriorated because of roads and the intrusion of mechanical devices. Whereas a man can get close enough to observe wild life, very little observation is possible from jeeps or tote-gotes.

I would like to preserve our wilderness so that in the future others who visit or live in our Rocky Mountains or in any other area may have the opportunity for the rejuvenation of spirit that comes from treading the trails of any wilderness country; that they may get to know the beauty and wonderful sounds of nature's silence, that they may possibly get to know more about themselves.

To reject the establishment of a wilderness system as outlined in H.R. 9070 is to disregard the source of our people's strength and the heritage of our early settlers and naturalists.

Rejection of this heritage could lead to rejection of other fundamentals and ideals.

Mr. BARING. The next witness is Gary Strine, of Littleton, Colo. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GARY STRINE, LITTLETON, COLO.

Mr. STRINE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this Nation has risen from a colony to the greatest nation in the free world in the span of approximately 200 years. This rise has been made possible by the courage and enterprise of those who have gone before us. Our forefathers faced many challenges in building this land, not the least of which was the so-called taming of the wilderness. They are to be admired for the way that they met and overcame this challenge, for surely we would not be enjoying our present high standard of living without exploitation of some of the riches of the earth.

We of this generation are now faced with a challenge of another sort, which in many ways is even more difficult than the taming of the wilderness. This challenge is the preservation of some wilder-

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ness. With modern technology what it is, man can now move mountains, and create vast lakes. The problem is no longer, "Can we harness this piece of land?" but rather, "Which standard method shall we employ in harnessing this piece of land?" Thus, the challenge of our pioneering ancestors no longer exists in its pure form, and satisfaction can no longer come to the Nation as a whole through the complete alteration of its scenic treasures in the name of materialistic enterprise.

A growing proportion of the people of this land, from all walks of life and from every socioeconomic level, now see the dwindling wilderness not as an enemy to be completely subdued, but as a friend to be cherished and used as a haven from the routine existence of the soft living so laboriously earned for us by our predecessors. In our attempt to face the new challenge we appreciate the opportunity to voice our opinions at hearing such as this.

In partial fulfillment of my obligations to this movement I submit, in all good faith, the request that the Dingell bill—H.R. 9162—which has been passed by a large majority of the Senate, and which is currently being held by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, be released from committee to the House of Representatives.

I support the view that this bill should be released without restriction and that it be amended in the House in such a manner as to protect the proposed wilderness areas from exploitation until such time as their classification can be conformed or rejected according to the provisions stated in the bill.

In closing, I wish to state my special concern for four areas which I feel merit immediate and complete protection. These can be roughly classified as the North Cascade—Glacier Peak-Dome Peak—an area of Washington, the Sawtooth area of Idaho, the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, and the San Juan primitive area of Colorado. There are no doubt other areas equally worthy of attention and their case will probably be pleaded by others more familiar with their particular virtues. Although the profit to be gained from our wilderness areas cannot always be measured in dollars and cents, I believe a reasonable amount of area set aside for purely recreational and spiritual use would be one of America's greatest treasures.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mrs. Kenneth Wright. Is she here?

(No response.)

Mr. BARING. Without objection, a letter from Kurt F. Kircher and a letter from Roger Fueher will be made a part of the record at this point.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

(The letters follow:)

LITTLETON, COLO., *January 10, 1964.*

HON. WALTER BARING,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BARING: The controversy raging over the present proposals for a "wilderness bill" is of greatest importance to all out-of-doors lovers.

Since I realize that you, by now, must be flooded with letters from both the "pro" and "con" factions, I shall be very short. The feelings of myself and others in this area simply are that once the wilderness areas are gone, they will be a permanent loss for us and future generations. With the present popu-

lation explosion, it is already difficult to "get away from it all." Roads are built in national forests, mechanized equipment of various kinds is traveling through the forests, and civilization is encroaching from all sides. How will our children ever understand the joy of peaceful nature if the few remaining wilderness areas will be sacrificed to commercial interests? In Colorado, for instance, the present wilderness areas include only 1,313,634 acres; these 16 areas make up less than 2 percent of the State's area.

Having visited practically every one of them, I feel that the amount of timber to be cut or minerals to be exploited are negligible. There certainly are many other areas that could and should be exploited before the wilderness areas have to go.

Your consideration and favorable voice for maintaining the wilderness area system would be most appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

KURT F. KIRCHER.

DENVER, COLO.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIR: There exists very little which has not been said about the value of wilderness. I wish to emphasize those enduring qualities which wilderness and its concept have played since the birth of our great Nation.

The wild lands of America have seen many of its great men come to take part of its mystic qualities. Some of these men [Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. A. Starker Leopold, John Muir, William Douglas, only to mention a few] all indicated the strong influence that wilderness had on their lives. Eastern United States, the Alps, and many other portions of the world are a result of the lack of foresight among their developers to preserve the land in its original state. The Western United States contains much land in its original state and this has given a strong and positive added character to our great Nation and its men.

Colorado's greatest natural resource is its mountain areas. The plain fact that the mountains are here to see and enjoy have brought people, industry, and growth in the economy. Unnecessary overdevelopment of our mountains will lead to the destruction of outsiders to move to Colorado. As a result the highest priority should be given to the protection of some of Colorado's wild areas under a strong wilderness bill. Such a bill would provide that enduring need as mentioned above. The tourist, sightseer, adventurer, sportsman, and Sunday driver come into the mountains only to use that portion developed, but they come to partake really of that which is not developed. Without the 95 percent of Rocky Mountain National Park untouched by man there would be no need to develop the remaining 5 percent, as very few come to see that 5 percent.

The personal gain through the wilderness experience is one of the most rewarding times that a man can have. Youth is especially benefited by this experience. Communication in that natural experience rather than with the "asphalt jungle" easily portrays the individual in his true perspective. It is only natural that all generations have the opportunity which we now enjoy.

I favor a strong wilderness bill as in the Cohelan bill, H.R. 9520. I wish to emphasize a few of the provisions in that bill: During a review period the lands under review should be administered as roadless or in their present state until Congress or the President have acted. I further feel that no area placed under the wilderness bill should be used in any way not compatible with the wilderness concept, unless in a national emergency. Further, all future additions to the wilderness system should be included in the wilderness. I also urge inclusions into any wilderness bill passed other additions which might strengthen the wilderness concept.

Sincerely,

ROGER FUEHRER.

Mr. BARING. Is there anybody in the audience who would like to be heard at this time?

Mr. SCHWAN. If I may, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARING. Give your name for the record.

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STATEMENT OF HERBERT E. SCHWAN, INDIAN HILLS, COLO.

Mr. SCHWAN. My name is Herbert E. Schwan. I live in Indian Hills, Colo. I have been a member of the U.S. Forest Service for some 31 years. I am now retired. During this service most of my assignments have been in the field of range management. I have served in the Rocky Mountain States and have traveled on foot and horseback through parts of many wilderness areas and have studied problems affecting them. I wish to support H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9520.

Following are some observations on the wilderness situation:

1. Exploitive uses of wild lands are incompatible with the wilderness concept. To the extent that such exploitive uses as roadbuilding, mining, or water storage—to mention a few—are carried on, to this extent the wilderness is reduced or destroyed. Exploitive use is usually a process of attrition and the longer it is continued the more damage is done to wilderness. If we are to save the remaining few areas of wilderness the time is now. The decision we face today is the extent to which we wish to hold back exploitation in order to save a few remnants of unspoiled land.

2. Wilderness areas in the national forests have been and will be managed on the basis of multiple use of the renewable resources of wild lands—namely, as watersheds, for recreation, for wildlife, and for grazing where this is an established use. Only timber use would be denied.

3. Range use is questionably compatible with wilderness values, but it is probably the least objectionable use if conducted properly. The difficulty now is that some wilderness areas are overgrazed and grazing use should be reduced or restricted. The natural plant cover in the high alpine regions is especially slow in recovering from abuse or destruction.

4. Timber in the Rocky Mountain wilderness areas is predominantly nonoperable or nonmerchantable. There are exceptions to this but the volume of timber which would be withheld is not very great.

5. The production of maximum yields of water from these high areas has always been a deep concern to the Forest Service; in my opinion the undamaged watersheds of wilderness areas most ideally meet this objective, but not where eroded or where the plant cover has been damaged.

6. Recreation is a major use of wilderness. To some extent it is selective just as many things in life are selective. However, the trend toward establishing camps, temporary in nature, such as is being done in the Sierras, may be one answer toward making these areas available to more people. Trail rides are increasing and are within the means of average folks. Opening the wilderness to auto camping will not solve the problem of presently congested areas. It will merely spread congestion.

7. Wilderness areas are ideal habitat for certain animals such as mountain goats, highhorn, ptarmigan, and grizzlies. They are summer range for deer and elk and have a definite place in wildlife management.

8. I am well aware of the critical need for water and for water storage. I believe, however, that the damming of high basins and the tunneling of alpine lakes is undesirable. In most cases water can

best be stored at lower elevations where topography and conditions for larger impoundments are more favorable.

With regard to the wording of several of the bills, does the phrase "grazing, where established, will be continued" infer that it is a right that will be continued in perpetuity? Does it intend to confer benefits such as nonwilderness permittees do not enjoy? I would prefer the wording to read, "grazing, where established, and compatible with the objectives of this act, will be continued, subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture."

I favor H.R. 9520 because it extends protection to primitive and wild areas while they are being studied for reclassification. Colorado does not have 1 acre of wilderness area at the present time but it does have about a half million acres of land classified as "primitive" and about one-fourth million acres classified as "wild" areas. I think that it is imperative that these should have full protection while they are being studied.

I represent only myself in presenting these views, but I am speaking for my children and granchildren with the hope that they too may travel the high country, camp in the shadow of high peaks or beside alpine lakes and discover that their roots are in the earth.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Is there anyone else?

Mr. KRAUSE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. Give your name for the record.

STATEMENT OF BEN KRAUSE, BOULDER, COLO.

Mr. KRAUSE. I am Ben Krause, of Boulder, Colo. I would just like to make a brief point.

I will reiterate something said earlier. Wilderness is not a special use, it is simply one of the multiple uses.

Now some multiple uses are not compatible with others. I am sure Mr. Duncan's one room had an outhouse. Some uses are simply not compatible with others.

I would like to state strongly for the Saylor bill, because it does provide the interim protection we need while Congress is considering the primitive areas.

The Dingell bill, if passed as currently constituted without amendment, would be worse than nothing. We would have the cry that we already have a wilderness bill and we would never get an effective one through.

The mining provisions of the Dingell bill would exploit the areas probably worse than they are now. Because of the limit on it, the mining interests are going to get in there and get in there fast.

These wilderness areas have been particularly chosen by the Forest Service to be relatively useless to other operations. They are generally too rugged to take the timber out economically, et cetera. Certainly we can preserve this last 2 percent.

Thank you.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Is anybody else here who wishes to be heard?

Mr. CARS-KADEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARING. Identify yourself for the record.

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STATEMENT OF RICHARD CARS-KADEN, OF ASPEN, COLO.

Mr. CARS-KADEN. I am Richard Cars-Kaden, of Aspen.

There is one question I would like to ask you gentlemen, and I think we have to ask ourselves this to ourselves.

If we disassociate ourselves from our own personal interests, what would we say about the future? What are we going to leave to the next generation?

We have to analyze this problem outside of our own interest. We have to analyze it economically as well as emotionally. I think emotion is too much of the problem.

Obviously we all like to get out in the wilderness, but there are economic aspects that should be considered. I do not think this is a simple problem by any means; I think it is more complicated than shown.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much.

Before officially closing this hearing on the wilderness bills, before we move on to Nevada, I would like to call on the ranking member of the minority side, one of the coauthors of the bill, for any statement he might want to make.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, first I want to take this opportunity to thank you for having set up these hearings.

Secondly, I would like to compliment those who appeared to testify either for or against these bills. This is your country, this is your Republic in action.

I want to assure you folks that, while the time may have been somewhat limited, the statements each and every one of you have made will be analyzed and will contribute greatly toward your Congress being able to come up with a good bill for this country of ours.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr. BARING. I want to state that I have enjoyed this trip to Colorado. You are all fine people, you made fine witnesses, and I go along with the statement of my colleague from Pennsylvania.

I want to again thank you all for appearing. The record will be kept open for 2 weeks in case you want to submit a letter to the Interior Committee to be made a part of the record.

Mr. DAVID WADDINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and the committee for your interest in letting all of us make our statements to you. Thank you very much.

Mr. BARING. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

The subcommittee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, the subcommittee adjourned.)

(Committee note: Subsequently the following statements and communications were received for the record.)

STATEMENT OF JULIAN H. BUCHER, KREMMLING, COLO.

I would like to testify for H.R. 9162, 9163, 9164, and 9165 with certain reservations. I am a graduate forester and at the present time I am the manager of the Kremmling Timber Co., at Kremmling, Colo.

I am opposed to S. 4, which passed the Senate on April 9, 1963, and the 13 bills introduced by Members of the House of Representatives similar to or identical with S. 4. I am opposed to H.R. 9070 and H.R. 9101.

I believe that positive congressional approval be afforded for each land area to be withdrawn for wilderness. In Colorado the U.S. Forest Service has 799,000 acres of land classified as "wild, wilderness, or primitive areas." Of this area,

192,700 acres are classified as "commercial forest land." This timber should not be locked up in wilderness without a look at its true value to produce a tax base for our communities.

Wilderness is in no danger of disappearing. I believe the Forest Service has been doing a good job of managing these areas. No pressure has been brought to reduce or change these areas. The pressure has all been to create more areas.

In regard to H.R. 9162 and 9163, 9164, and 9165, these bills are not clear on primitive areas—whether they would remain primitive areas after 10 years or would revert to regular national forest land status. I want to thank the committee for this opportunity to testify before you.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. BURROWS, DENVER, COLO.

The present wilderness bills are a result of approximately 7 years of haggling, during which time many of the original proposed areas have lost their wilderness character. I think it is time we came to the rescue of the remaining areas and show by deeds that this generation is interested in more than what goes in the pocketbook.

My personal preference of the various wilderness bills of the past few years is S. 174 which was introduced by Senator Anderson in January of 1961. Of the present bills introduced by Representatives Saylor, Dingell, and others, it is my feeling that the Saylor bill offers the most protection for our wilderness areas. Mining should not be connected with the wilderness concept and I hope that whatever bill is passed closely resembles H.R. 9070.

At the same time no special amendments should be added to make exceptions for certain areas. I am thinking of the San Gorgonio Wild Area of California. This is a case of a recreational use, skiing, which would be out of keeping with the wilderness concept. I am an avid skier but I do not feel that mechanized recreation has a place in this type of preserve.

It is unfortunate that the State of Colorado which has the most to gain from these bills, has a nationwide image of being opposed to conservation, I hope this hearing helps to change that.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN F. CRABTREE, DENVER, COLO.

Although I have a degree in forestry and worked for some time with the U.S. Forest Service before coming on duty with the Air Force, I would like to speak as a private citizen in support of Representative Saylor's bill, H.R. 9070, and against Representative Dingell's bill, H.R. 9162.

I feel that when the projected gains to the mining industries are weighed against the permanent damage to the wilderness, there can be but one solution; the gain to the former is too small in terms of loss to the latter. The mining clause of the Dingell bill is, even though limited, much too damaging a clause. This is especially true in view of the total land area involved—mining will not gain that much by exploiting such a small portion of the country's resources, and wilderness can well be permanently damaged. True wilderness is not like a park or a forest which can often easily regenerate and cover its scars in a short period of time. Wilderness is a unit which has not been changed or drastically marked by man, it is a natural control area representing an invaluable basis for study of life and ecology. Even though the major flora on a wilderness area might be able to regenerate and cover the scars on the land, the unique character of this naturally evolved control would be permanently lost.

Grazing, even limited grazing, will also leave its mark on the areas in question. Certainly it will damage, but if administered judiciously, the damage could be no more than that done under normal conditions by the native fauna. However, unless better control is exercised than under present BLM policies in many areas, this enclosure of continued grazing rights could prove to be very damaging in the end result to wilderness areas. I feel that this provision for grazing in both bills be considered.

Finally, let us talk of transportation and the value of wilderness areas for recreation. Sufficient areas are now available to the "car camper" and there is little actual gain to this person when another area is opened up, but there is an irreplaceable loss to the wilderness when, again, the area is opened up to overuse.

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By being remote and not easily accessible to the "car camper," only those few who are really ardent can fully enjoy the wilderness, and thus their need for fulfillment is granted just as the "car camper's" need is met when he picnics beside the highway. And by naturally limiting use of the wilderness, the main uses of it as a control area and as a means of education will not be impaired.

I would thus again urge that H.R. 9070 be recommended as a good compromise bill and recommended for favorable action by the House. In the same vein, if H.R. 9162 is passed, there will be, in effect, no wilderness bill at all.

STATEMENT OF SHELDON F. FILLENWORTH, WHEAT RIDGE, COLO.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I support the enactment of a wilderness bill at the earliest possible date. Specifically, I believe bill 9520, introduced by the Honorable Jeffery Cohelan, is the most realistic and in the best interests of the Nation and people as a whole.

Areas to be designated as wilderness by this bill constitute a very small segment of the total land area of this Nation. It is a small legacy to be enjoyed and to leave to posterity. It will soon be the only area left for us to visualize and contemplate the marvels of nature and understand the attraction this Nation held for early explorers and the hardy families that struggled to populate and develop this great Nation.

Much of our commercial and economic development today is based on the contributions of nature and yet we seem bent on self-destruction by disregarding the laws of nature. We make little or no effort to restore, heal, and conserve the natural resources we use recklessly and without regard to the eventual effects.

I support the bill H.R. 9520 as our only hope of preserving a small portion of this wonderful wilderness that rightfully belongs to all the people of this Nation.

STATEMENT OF MRS. SHELDEN FILLENWORTH, WHEAT RIDGE, COLO.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my sincere contention, that, in this age of tension and fast tempo of life, it is necessary to the mental and physical health of the people of our country to be able to enjoy the wilderness areas that are left to them.

Getting back to nature in areas untrammeled by man and where man, himself, is only a temporary visitor, is a better therapy for nervous tension, and many of the disorders we suffer from our so-called civilization, than any other treatment.

The raucous, chaotic state that exists in every field of competition, today, has to be balanced by periods of rest in our great outdoor world of nature.

Americans must be educated on the wise use of our great natural heritage. How to enjoy it, how to keep it untarnished and to conserve it for future generations.

These dwindling areas of beauty and serenity must be protected from those who would exploit them for their own selfish interests.

The best legislation possible must be established to protect and preserve these few primeval areas that are left. And full protection should be given, while the reviews are being made.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. GUADAGNO, DENVER, COLO.

I would like to go on record as favoring wilderness legislation. In addition, I would like to express my opinions on one of the provisions of the proposed legislation. As I understand it, the Dingell bill would permit normal mining in primitive areas until these areas are reviewed for classification as wilderness, a process that could take up to 10 years.

The mining industry has spent considerable effort and money in opposing any and all forms of wilderness legislation. Therefore we could expect them to continue this fight by setting up mining operations inside the present primitive areas. These operations, which could be worked whether ore deposits exist or not, would effectively destroy the wilderness characteristic of such areas and would eliminate them as recreation areas for future generations, while yielding only a slim chance for profit by a few speculators. In order to prevent this, it will be imperative to include a provision such as that in the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bill to protect the primitive areas during the review period.

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STATEMENT OF SARAH HOWELLS, DENVER, COLO.

Because in my younger years I have received great joy and spiritual renewal from experiences in wilderness, the memory of which still gives me spiritual refreshment, and because I desire these revitalizing experiences for as many of our citizens now and in the future as possible, and further, because various enterprises are rapidly eating up what is left in continental United States, I favor the strongest possible protection of still existing wilderness areas, by Federal law.

When wilderness is gone it is gone for good, like certain birds and animals that have become extinct. It would be a tragedy if our shortsightedness in not protecting such areas while they are still in existence should cause them also to become extinct, since their value to society increases as the population grows.

My preference in national wilderness preservation bills is S. 4, H.R. 9070, H.R. 9101, and H.R. 9520, but since the committee apparently does not wish to consider these bills, my next choice would be H.R. 9558 (Representative Udall's bill), but amended to restrict mining in wilderness areas to those times and places found by the President to be in the national interest. Mining does great damage to wilderness and in 10 years could greatly devastate large areas.

The Dingell bill (H.R. 9162) seems similar to the Udall bill, but omits some noncontroversial sections which should be included, such as:

(1) Gifts to national wilderness areas should be allowable deductions in re Federal income, estate, and gift taxes;

(2) Authority to accept gifts to further the purposes of the act should be vested in the Secretaries of both Agriculture and Interior, either or both;

(3) Any areas added to the wilderness system in the future should be subject to the same provisions as the original areas, unless specifically exempted by Congress:

(4) Accommodations and installations within any part of the wilderness system should be incident to the conservation of the area in its natural conditions; and

(5) Except as otherwise provided in the act, wilderness areas should be devoted to public recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, and historical use consistent with the preservation of wilderness environment.

This bill should also be changed to restrict mining to those times and places found by the President to be necessary in the national interest.

Certainly, whatever bill the committee should decide to report out should contain provision for protecting present wilderness in all national forests, parks, refuges, etc., where it is now protected, during any transitional period, or review or reappraisal required in the new bill. And surely the bill should be offered in time for the 88th Congress to act on it before adjournment.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MARGARET ANN ISELY, GOLDEN, COLO.

Gentlemen, I cast my vote in favor of wilderness preservation legislation. I support H.R. 9520, introduced by Representative Cohelan, of California, and I hope there will be added legislation that will prohibit private property owners from blocking access to these wilderness areas.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP ISELY, GOLDEN, COLO.

Gentlemen, although it appears that the more advanced countries are perilously close to turning the entire world into one vast wilderness by nuclear warfare, yet on the chance that such a tragedy may be averted, we need legislation to protect some areas in the country from further encroachments or spoilage by an overmechanized civilization.

But it is difficult to argue the necessity for wilderness preservation simply on the grounds of some utilitarian reasons: Maybe we need these wilderness areas, and more of them, to help preserve man's sanity, escape areas from city-and-machine culture that turns everybody into a bundle of conditioned reflexes, not able ever to be still and listen or see or be sensitive except to TV. Maybe we

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need wilderness areas for the sake of the animals and trees and flowers. Maybe it is like something of beauty, needing no other excuse than itself: beauty its own excuse for being; and a wilderness area is its own excuse and justification to be kept a wilderness area.

For any and all of these reasons, and more, I believe we need strong and effective wilderness preservation and expansion legislation that eliminates nonconforming uses within the shortest possible time, such as 1 or 2 years, rather than 10; that puts every area now classified as wilderness or near wilderness into the permanent protection of wilderness legislation immediately; that will close the roads through wilderness areas now and let them get covered with grass and fallen trees; except for essential fire trails; that will immediately and forever ban any motor vehicle or motorboat or motor scooter, except for dire emergency, and even (I would hope) require airplanes to avoid going over; so that there will be someplace where we can walk in on our own two feet and hear the wind in the trees and the running streams without hearing the roar of motors always blasting through. Also we need legislation that prevents anyone, no matter how wealthy, from buying up lakes and streams in such areas, or adjacent to such areas, where they can put up signs and say "private property, you can't walk through here to get into the wilderness area, because we own this lake or stream or land on the boundary, and it's our lake back there 5 miles, too." And if there are any privately owned lakes, etc., they must be given up within 1 year or less. In other words, we need real wilderness legislation, not with a lot of loopholes by which it can be circumvented or compromised into a farce.

From the information I have, my support would be behind H.R. 9520, introduced by Representative Cohelan, of California, unless stronger measures are introduced. Let's have some action, before the motor scooter lobby gets too strong.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. JACKSON, PUEBLO, COLO.

Congressman Baring and members of committee, I would respectfully submit a viewpoint—only a personal one, admittedly—on the wilderness legislation.

Progress is sometimes unmindful of history, nature, and time. It is so hard to undo damage done in the mountains that it seems imperative to me that we must reserve great areas of this very beautiful part of our country to protect it. For example, in Colorado Springs—a few miles north of here—progress amounted to a need for aggregate. The whole face of a mountainside on the front range is now defaced, and a century won't erase the scar. Similar tracks of the bulldozer, the developer, the tree cutter, etc., are far too numerous already.

I can tell you from personal experience that the mountains are inconvenient, uncomfortable, and expensive insofar as living in them is concerned. But these factors are more than compensated for by the inner peace and satisfaction that comes from being in the raw beauty of wilderness space. In this era of the town house and apartment high rise where we are allocated a few square feet of open area for our very own, it would seem very important to preserve for all our citizens vast natural undisturbed wilderness areas for them to look at or use if they want.

My words don't do justice, but it honestly seems to me that preservation of the natural state of a little of our country, and the rewards that this gives to many who enjoy the wilderness far outweighs the few proceeds of mining, timber, or cattle.

STATEMENT OF MARGARET JOHNSON, GREELEY, COLO.

It has come to my attention that the wilderness bill, presently in committee, is under heavy fire from the opposition. I would therefore like to express my support of the wilderness bill and offer my reasons why I feel it should be passed.

First, I have enjoyed the wilderness myself, and know the beauty, the awe, and the mental relaxation it can offer.

The wilderness is an excellent place for recreation for many Americans. Hunting, fishing, photography, and camping serve many a city dweller with a change in environment for at least a short time. It is an excellent way for them to relax from the hustle-bustle problems of the city.

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Some people will say that there are other ways of relaxing besides the wilderness. This is true, but these other ways are for other people. I don't feel I would get much relaxation out of playing bridge or touring an art museum, but I do not deny the people who would the privilege of doing it.

People are made differently. Why can't those who love the wilderness be assured that they will be able to enjoy it?

This past fall I was very fortunate to be able to take part in a wilderness trail ride in the Pecos Wilderness Area of Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico. Sponsored by the American Forest Service, which was represented by the very interesting and informative Mr. Elliott Marker, the trail riders spent 10 days riding and enjoying the beauty of an untouched wilderness.

Our group was made up of people from New York, New Jersey, Florida, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Colorado, and New Mexico. All of us loved the wilderness. And all of us had come on the ride as a means of relaxation and recreation. Some had been on previous rides but for many this was a first. The enjoyment and pleasure we experienced, each in our own way, cannot be adequately expressed. The very feel of the wilderness is something which should not be denied to those who would wish to experience it.

The trail ride was a very rewarding and inspiring encounter with the natural beauty of this great America and I hope I will never see the day when there will be no more wilderness areas.

It is my sincere hope and fervent prayer that both Houses of Congress and whatever committees may be involved will see the need to preserve our last remaining strongholds of true wilderness, not only for the public to enjoy as places of recreation, but also as reserves for wildlife, water, and other natural resources that will otherwise become extinct or unusable.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRITZ L. KRAMER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, THE COLORADO COLLEGE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

My name is Fritz L. Kramer, I live in Colorado Springs, Colo. I am speaking for myself as a citizen, father, and teacher.

I am urging passage by the House of Representatives of the wilderness bill already passed by the Senate in 1963. I am convinced that this and similar bills, when passed, will be of benefit to the majority of the people of the United States, not only to those of the present but particularly of future generations.

The population of the United States will continue to increase. Population growth, urbanization, highways, the intensification of farming, of forestry, and of livestock husbandry is already putting severe strains and pressures on all the land, including the wild and wilderness areas. These areas are a great and valuable part of the American heritage. The danger of losing these areas becomes greater with each passing day. Anyone who has traveled in the United States during the past 15 years has had forced upon him notice of these pressures and of the losses already sustained. Our history already abounds with appalling losses of this kind due to lack of protection. The disappearance of the buffalo, of the passenger pigeon, of the forests of northern Michigan, of the prairies are but a few of the better known examples. Shall we continue to squander and exploit our heritage for the quick profit of a few? Or shall we now show signs of maturity as a nation by protecting our natural resources?

If we fail to enact this legislation now our children and grandchildren will hold us rightly responsible for neglecting our duty.

There are far greater stakes involved in this bill than the fate of 3 or 4 million acres: Continued consumption of space, like continued population growth, leaves less and less room for individual choice and freedom and means increased regimentation. Individual freedom is a basic tenet of the American system and one which needs constant protection. We have already become regimented to an alarming degree by such things as mass communications and mass recreation. Measures like the wilderness bill are urgently needed to preserve our freedom of choice. There will be no sputnik in this respect to shake us out of our apathy.

Specifically, the Western States stand to gain most by the enactment of the wilderness bill. We are proud of our scenery and try to entice folks from elsewhere to visit us and enjoy our land with us. Yet it is frightening to see how much of this attractive land we have already destroyed. From my window here in Colorado Springs I can see the gouges cut into the mountainsides for roads, railways, and gravel pits. In the vicinity of Fairplay, Colo., the hydraulic

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dredges have destroyed miles of once attractive park country. There are many more examples of this kind in Colorado as well as in all the other Western States. The quick profits gained by a few from these exploitations will long have been spent and forgotten before these ugly scars even begin to heal. Many more Americans will regret this destruction of the land than will ever have gained from it.

Responsible Government obviously means conservative handling of money as well as of other resources such as land and not squandering and exploitation of such values in the name of development.

The passage of the wilderness bill will protect of this and for future generations some of the valuable land we still have. These lands belong to all Americans.

Statement of Mrs. Aldo Leopold, Madison, Wis.

Hon. Walter Baring and members of the Public Lands Subcommittee, I should like to enter a plea for the Cohelan wilderness bill. I speak for myself and in behalf of my late husband, Aldo Leopold; and I speak in the spirit of all those "who cannot live without wild things."

In defense of protected wilderness, may I point out that its value for economic use is hardly as great as its esthetic values. Protected wild areas are infinitely valuable as natural museums and as relics of the original habitat on this continent. In permitting our wilderness and primitive areas to be mined, flooded, cut over, and defaced by roads, we are forever losing a part of scenic America that can never be recreated.

For 7 years we have waited for strong congressional legislation that primarily affects only 2 percent of our Nation's land. Let us not now, in our haste to pass a compromise wilderness bill, permit weak legislation such as the Dingell bill in its present form, to become installed as national policy. Instead, many of us urge the subcommittee to consider the Cohelan bill; we also urge that this bill be strengthened by adding a statement that prohibits dams in wilderness and primitive areas, and prohibits the flooding of these areas by the construction of dams downsteam.

Statement of H. Z. Lewis and P. A. Erickson

We would like to speak in favor of legislation setting aside definite tracts of land as wilderness areas and prohibiting any commercialization or mechanization of the areas. We feel that these wild areas are an important natural resource in their present form and should be preserved in that form. The use of such areas for mining and grazing can only serve to destroy the natural surroundings with return only to the few who run the operation. Logging operations conducted in the interest of efficient forestry management are probably desirable; however such operations open up the land with roads and will forever preclude such area being a wilderness again.

It has been said that designation of an area as wilderness prevents many from enjoying it. Our feeling is such that if protection for an area is not provided now, such areas will vanish in the foreseeable future with the result that there will be nothing to enjoy later. It has been our experience that it requires very little extra time and special equipment to enjoy many of these areas. It is certainly very little to ask of a tourist to walk 1 mile or about 30 minutes along a quiet, cool mountain trail to view a mountain peak or lake in peace and quiet rather than with bus exhaust fumes and honking horns. With the current national emphasis on improved physical fitness, such areas will be an inspiration to stay fit in order to enjoy the fullest benefits of them.

It has also been our observation that the amount of debris, i.e., candy wrappers, beer cans, etc., diminishes in direct proportion to the distance from the nearest parking lot. History has shown that people who must work harder for something are more inclined to take care of it. This will be true of wilderness areas.

In conclusion, we feel that the return from commercial use of the wilderness areas will never compensate either this or future generations for the disservice that such selfish operations will bring by destruction of the natural condition of the areas.

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STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. T. W. MARSHALL AND MR. AND MRS. R. A. INMAN, DENVER, COLO.

We wish to urge support for the strongest possible wilderness bill.

Those of us who live in Colorado have not only a special obligation but also a special awareness of the necessity for protecting our wilderness. As the population increases, we have seen in our lifetimes the wilderness decrease. Yet that is just the time when more, not less, need for wild areas exists. Once this land is lost, it can never be reclaimed.

Scientists of all kinds warn us that mankind all over the world has wasted his inheritance of the natural riches of the earth so that now his very existence may be threatened on the earth. Everywhere we have upset the balance of nature; we have overplowed, overgrazed, wasted and polluted our streams, decimated our forests and our wildlife. This didn't seem to matter, especially in America rich in resources, because there was always lots more.

Suddenly the wisest among us have noticed that there no longer is lots more. The rest of us haven't noticed it yet, but another generation will find many of the resources we've taken for granted seriously depleted.

A strong wilderness bill is a first step in attempting to save some of these resources. Man needs them not only for spiritual and esthetic fulfillment, but also for ecological reasons involving his very survival. It is our hope that this committee will consider the needs of all men, now and in time to come, and not the monetary appetites of those who would consume part of our national heritage for their personal and immediate gain.

STATEMENT OF C. SAMUEL MILLER, DENVER, COLO.

Gentlemen, I wish to thank the Subcommittee on Public Lands for its effort to hear arguments of all interested persons on the wilderness bill controversy.

I realize that for some months, legislation to preserve wilderness areas has been strongly supported or vigorously attacked by various organized groups. I am not a member of such a group, but as an individual, feel that a strong wilderness bill will best serve the vast majority of the American people. It is my belief that the lumber and mining industries represent but a small fraction of all Americans. Let us put them in the proper perspective, without regard for their powerful lobby.

As a metallurgical engineer, I am unaware of any acute shortage of metals in the United States. In fact, vast overstocks of metals for the national defense have turned up, somewhat embarrassingly, in the past several years. As for the lumber industry, the recent attempt to force legislation discriminatory to Canadian lumber should indicate to us that there is no shortage of domestic lumber.

On the other hand, the population increase, and its effects on public lands are indisputable. Unless the wilderness areas remaining are protected immediately, future generations of Americans will never see and know the wildness and beauty we presently enjoy.

In time of national emergency, such areas could be opened for exploitation, of course. However, once exploited, the wilderness as such is irretrievably lost. I cannot believe that our legislators would deliberately allow destruction of such an integral part of our national heritage except in event of gravest emergency.

STATEMENT OF AUGUSTA AND LEN SHOEMAKER, DENVER, COLO.

My wife and I, who live at 2148 South Downing Street, Denver, read Estelle Brown's letter concerning the public land hearings to be held here soon, which was printed in the January 1 issue of the Denver Post. In compliance with her request, we immediately sent in our names for registration. For, as Mrs. or Miss Brown expressed it, we wanted to stand up and be counted with those who are leading the wilderness areas movement in our country.

We have not seen the bills that have been before Congress and do not know what provisions they contain. But we do know that some bill—a bill which would preserve our present wild, wilderness, and primitive areas for all time—should be passed. And that bill, in our opinion, should preclude all commercial

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or private use and all manmade structures, except trails, from present or future wilderness areas.

The millions of acres in the national forests are, or should be, sufficient to satisfy the needs of those who want to legally use Government land, or the resources on it, for private profit. The comparatively small acreage desired for wilderness areas should be set aside and preserved for us who love that land just as nature made it.

In former years I worked for the Government Forest Service for 30 years, 25 of them on the national forests of Colorado. We lived out of doors much of the time and loved the peaceful serenity of the forest and the wilderness area which was a part of it. We knew the good that accrued to the citizens of the Nation when our great national forest system was started and developed. Much of the thievery and waste of our natural resources were abated and millions of acres of public land were saved from private exploitation.

We also know that the establishment of the National Park Service saved to posterity more millions of acres of public land, rich in beautiful resources of another kind, which would have been taken over by private exploiters if that Service had not been established.

It is therefore our beliefs that any bill passed should place the administration of present and future wilderness areas in the hands of the U.S. Forest Service or the National Park Service, much as it is today.

As much of the land proposed for future wilderness areas will undoubtedly be a part of some national forest or national park, we suggest that such proposals be initiated by one or the other of those bureaus. If the proposal agrees with the then existing law, the new area should be added to the wilderness system by Executive order of the President of the United States. If so handled, congressional action would be unnecessary.

In conclusion, we appreciate, and are grateful for, this opportunity to support this cause, which is so really worthwhile.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE K. THOMAS, DENVER, COLO.

As a citizen and an accredited attorney practicing in the U.S. Public Land Office (Land Management) since 1921, I thank you for this opportunity to file this statement with your subcommittee on the occasion of your Denver hearing of even date.

The constitutional rights of an American citizen are not debatable. Nor can they be circumscribed or nullified by either the Congress or the executive. As defined, administered, and enforced by the Supreme Court of the United States, they become the supreme law of the land.

Ex post facto laws, penalties, punishments, and retroactive legislation is and, I hope, always will be taboo. The property of an American citizen and every man, woman and child in the United States is their vested heritage and may not be taken from them nor devoted to public use except by due process of law. This is one of the four freedoms which now plagues the 88th Congress. I trust the Congress in it preoccupation will not overlook our heritage from those by whose blood, sweat, and toil the West was won.

Harvard graduates to the contrary, our finances are awry. To use the vernacular: They stink. Gold is on the same penal basis as bootleg whisky. What we once had of it has been frittered away. One good draft from a Swiss bank will reduce the American dollar to Confederate money. We have no domestic hard money and except for a pitifully small amount of silver coins and the fact that 90 percent of our currency is non-interest-paying I O U's is deliberately withheld from the public by the U.S. Treasury. We also have a national debt which puts $1,200 on the head of every man, woman and child in the country. Uncle Sam is busted and so is the taxpayer.

England met this problem with a program of austerity. This means long hours, hard work, lower pay, higher taxes, and no luxuries. Nero fiddled while Rome burned but our extended credit potential outfiddles Nero. The fact is this country can't afford a recreation center of any kind.

Finally, the bill is proprietary and in direct competition with private enterprise. Its proponents are sportsmen's clubs interested in profits from firearms, ammunition, fishing tackle, and other nonessentials; chambers of commerce ballyhooing the tourist trade; gas stations, motels, and drive-in restaurants all looking for a shot at the transient tourist.

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The Great White Throne of Zion looks serenely down upon a score of wayside shrines each with its complement of slot machines waiting to filch a dollar or so from the passing wayfarer before he reaches the Mecca—Las Vegas. Under the proposed wilderness bill, all these will be subsidized and maintained at the expense of the American taxpayer. Might not the same revenue be applied to the national debt?

For these reasons, I am unalterably opposed to the wilderness bill in any form.

STATEMENT OF BERT MILLS TOLBERT, BOULDER, COLO.

I am a westerner born and raised in Idaho and now a resident of Colorado. I am a ranch owner in Idaho and a property owner in Colorado and I am deeply interested in the financial progress of my States.

In my lifetime I have watched my States go from mining, farming, lumbering economies toward a new economic status of light industries and tourism combined with the old. I think this changeover must continue more intensively in future years.

Therefore I think a strong wilderness bill will help the present economy of my States as well as prepare them for the future. My States do not have huge fertile valleys with lots of water for large farming developments. The timber in the wilderness areas of my States are of quite limited commercial value. I know for I have been in them. The mineral rights are not worth as much as the tourism values.

In order to prepare for the future, in order to protect my States advantage in tourism, in order to preserve some of the unsullied outdoors for my children and to hike and fish in, I urge you to pass a strong wilderness bill such as the Saylor bill.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HAROLD V. VAN TONGEREN, GOLDEN, COLO.

I am for the strongest legislation possible for wilderness protection. Our wilderness cannot be re-created in its primal beauty once invaded, or re-created with money. It is a heritage of creation which must be preserved at all costs for generations to come.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS C. WIXSON, JR., WHEAT RIDGE, COLO.

Just as man needs community; i.e., cities, to carry on trade and permit flourishing of the arts, so one needs isolation; i.e., wilderness, to remove oneself temporarily from these activities. To gain perspective, to find solitude and silence, to come in contact with nature in its unspoiled state, to worship God, each has his own reasons.

We have a great resource in our hitherto unexploited areas, a unique resource one is keenly aware of upon, for example, viewing Germany's well-swept forests or Switzerland's highway-laced mountains. In our wild and unpillaged forests and mountains there is a beauty, which has not been swept and excavated away. Not to say that the mountains and forests of Europe are not beautiful for this would be attempting to establish fact where opinion should rightly dwell. The beauty in our mountains and forests (and seashore) is as wild and free as the country and people itself.

For the masses of people on 2-week holidays, coming thousands of miles, we have our Yellowstone and Yosemite (and many others). Well and good. Let them enjoy brief exposure at little expense of time or effort. But let us also have depth and purity for those who wish to return and explore more thoroughly. This, I submit, is the essence of wilderness legislation.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD ZAHNISER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

It is a privilege to be in Denver and Colorado once again and this time to be attending hearings on wilderness legislation in this city of Denver, where hearings on wilderness can be held within a great metropolitan center from which the wilderness itself can be seen on the horizon.

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Here in Denver, traveling from the East, as a representative of the Wilderness Society from Washington, D.C., headquarters, I always feel that I am entering the West, where the love of wilderness is characteristic and intense.

Americans in general have a regard for wilderness. Easterners long for it often for many months of the year. Where it still persists in the East, as in the Adirondacks, the Great Smoky Mountains, the Everglades, for example, those who live near it have a special regard for it. In fact, it has been my observation that in general those who know the wilderness best cherish it the most.

Those of us who do live in other regions are well aware of the special concern of those who live near these national areas of wilderness. We realize that the relationship is one involving livelihood as well as recreation. We respect this, and while we are confident that the national interest should be dominant within national areas, we believe that every consideration should be given to the special interests of those who live near them.

For this reason I am especially appreciative of the opportunity to attend this hearing and the others being held at this time in Olympia, Wash., and Las Vegas, Nev.—not that I might testify but that I may listen and learn more of the desires and views of those who live closest to these areas of wilderness with which we all are so deeply concerned.

The wilderness bill, which over so long a period has been so earnestly adjusted to meet as many as possible of the objections raised to its earlier proposals, will soon be enacted, I trust. It will then not be the end of the national concern with which it deals. Rather this wilderness legislation will be the basis of a program to be worked out over a period of years through the reviews which it establishes, and in the long future it can only provide the means whereby the American people can accomplish the purposes which we now visualize.

For such a program to succeed in our civilization, with its burgeoning populations, its constantly increasing mechanization, there must be an enduring determination on the part of the people of America. Those who live nearest the areas will have a special responsibility, a special influence, and we do well in making every effort to merit their cooperation.

It is my endeavor to cooperate to the end of seeing a sound and enduring policy and program established by Congress this year. As to specific recommendations in behalf of the Wilderness Society I shall anticipate testifying at hearings later in Washington, D.C., if these are held. It is a privilege to be here as a listener and thus to become better informed in preparation for the cooperation that lies ahead.

LONGMONT, COLO., *January 17, 1964.*

Mr. WALTER BARING,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I feel very strongly that this country needs legislation to provide for the preservation of wilderness areas for the use of this and future generations.

This summer, several friends and I made a very enjoyable trip into the Rahwah wilderness area of northern Colorado. We hope to be able to make many more trips of this sort to other wilderness areas in the future.

I wish to go on record as recommending the passage of H.R. 9070 to assure that we will always have areas where the beauties of nature are unspoiled by the works of man.

Very truly yours,

JAMES W. ALLEN.

AIKEN ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
Colorado Springs, Colo., January 25, 1964.

Mr. WALTER BARING,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BARING: We were not among the witnesses to testify at the hearings on the wilderness bill and would like to go on record in favor of it.

We would like to see a bill passed similar to the one which was passed by the Senate.

This society has a membership of 110 persons.

Sincerely,

Mrs. N. J. BETTY MILLER, *President.*

BOULDER, COLO., *January 23, 1964.*

Mr. WALTER BARING,
Chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is my testimony is suport of the wilderness bills, S. 4 and H.R. 9070 which your committee is presently considering.

Professionally, I am an engineering scientist deeply concerned with the scientific aspects of geology, geophysics, and oceanology. Besides my professional interests, I have for years, been very active in most aspects of nature and outdoors recreation such as hiking, camping, speleology, and mountaineering.

Many people have written to you concerning the necessity of maintaining the wilderness areas for recreational and heritage purposes; however, I intend to enumerate some prime scientific advantages to be gained by such natural areas. Of primary importance is the immediate protection for the wilderness areas offered by these bills. The Dingell H.R. 9162 bill cannot be tolerated principally due to the allowance of a 10-year speculation period. Such speculations cause irreversible alterations to an area thus defeating the creation of any wilderness area at all. In this sense, H.R. 9162 is fraudulent. One only has to drive in the hills west of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Boulder to see the ugly tailings left by miner's selfish interests. Mines that have not been worked for a half century are still quite noticeable. These areas may not regenerate into wilderness areas for centuries. Thus the wilderness areas must be protected from the beginning.

The second point is that protected wilderness areas will have a monotonically increasing value as time goes on and civilization spreads. I heard recently that if the human birth rate continues to increase at the present rate, that the world population will double in about 35 years. According to the laws of natural multiplication, this would lead to a quadrupling of the population in less than a century. Unprotected natural areas will fall to the encroachments of civilization until any natural areas that do remain will have inestimable value. Let us act now to preserve the wilderness areas while we still have them.

The third point I want to make is that a wilderness area, the ecology of which has not been altered by any human tampering, has a great scientific value. In a sense, it is a controlled area in that human intervention is controlled. Thus it provides a near ideal area for the scientist who is doing research studies in such disciplines as ecology, biology, botany, evolution, natural history, and even philosophy.

In order to promote such scientific efforts in a direction to provide the most return for an investment, several rather drastic measures may be necessary. The first is to prohibit hunting in the wilderness areas and encourage natural predation by actually introducing additional predatory animals and fowls. This of course would require alteration of the existing bounty laws and hunting regulations particularly in the regions surrounding the wilderness areas. Another requirement would be to prohibit any grazing by man-owned animals. A herd of cattle can do almost as much damage to an area as a herd of selfish miners. It must of course be realized that the transient effects resulting from such changes in the hunting and grazing regulations may take scores of years to settle down to a natural norm. However, as it was shown in the previous paragraphs, a small investment now will give invaluable returns in the far future.

To sum up, we must have wilderness areas which are uncompromised by any human intervention except for the possible introduction of predators in the early stages. The wilderness areas must be protected from the moment they are so designated, and they must be so designated while they still exist. We must realize the far-reaching values that wilderness areas will provide and have the fortitude to enact their protection now.

Most sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE BALL.

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COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE,
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY,
Fort Collins, Colo., December 27, 1963.

Representative WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As an individual who has opposed wilderness legislation, especially of the type promulgated by the Senate in S. 4, I find my position changing after a review of H.R. 9162 introduced by Representative Dingell.

My two major objections have been Congress' veto role and the inclusion of national forest areas classified as "primitive." H.R. 9162 eliminates my two major objections. Consequently, I am for enactment of legislation similar to H.R. 9162.

While I hope to be in attendance at the subcommittee hearings in Denver, January 10, I will not take the committee's time by testifying orally.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. BORDEN, *State Forester.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO, *January 17, 1964.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: I am strongly in favor to protect the wilderness because so little is left. At one time this country was all wilderness, but now less than 2 percent remains for all those who wish to enjoy it.

What would happen if wilderness was destroyed? If wilderness were destroyed there would be no place for the animals that had lived so long away from civilization to go, and they would be forced to leave and die out. If you destroyed wilderness you could never re-create it.

I have been in wilderness before, and nothing pleases me more than to drink the fresh water that trickles down the mountains, and has never been polluted as in the cities.

I never felt better in my life than when I was taking hikes with the wind blowing in my face and the beautiful scenery all about me.

Wilderness is a place to get away from the busy life of the city and enjoy the scenery, fishing, hiking, and swimming. It is in another sense a big recreational park. Another joy of wilderness is to see wild animals in their natural habitats.

Please do all you can to protect wilderness.

I would like to request that this letter be made a part of the hearings on wilderness.

Yours sincerely,

HELEN BRADLEY (age 12).

THOMAS H. BRAYDEN, JR., D.D.S.,
Wheat Ridge, Colo., January 9, 1964.

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIR: Please register my opinion in favor of the new wilderness bill as proposed by the Honorable John Saylor of Pennsylvania and supported by Mr. Wayne Aspinall of Colorado.

Sincerely,

DR. BRAYDEN.

WHEAT RIDGE, COLO., *January 9, 1964.*

Hon. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BARING: For the future enjoyment of the primitive areas of the United States, I am in favor of a strong wilderness bill to preserve these areas. I hope that your committee will exert its influence in the direction of preserving these areas from commercial exploitation. I and my family have enjoyed many days of camping and hiking in these areas in Colorado and Montana. We would like to see them preserved for future generations.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN L. BROCK.

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METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Wheat Ridge, Colo., January 8, 1964.

HON. WALTER BARING,
Public Lands Subcommittee, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As I am unable to attend the discussion on the wilderness bill, I'm writing this to give you my outlook. I have followed the progress of this proposed bill since its inception and outside of some very minor points, I most heartily am in favor of its passage. I do not say this with selfish motives in mind entirely because, as all thinking people know, we have to leave some untouched land for posterity to appreciate.

I'm sure that you'll only receive a small portion of the letters that you should in a case like this, but for what it's worth I speak for many of my outdoor friends.

Best wishes,

ROBERT J. HEID,
Metropolitan Insurance Consultant.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., *January 4, 1964.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE COMMITTEEMEN: It is requested that this letter which is in favor of a wilderness bill be made a part of the hearing record for the Denver, Colo., January 10–11, 1964, hearings on the wilderness bill.

Life is made up of a series of experiences. The hiking through and the camping in areas which have not been altered by man represent pleasurable and memorable experiences for most people.

The isolation afforded by a visit to an area in its natural state permits one to better appreciate the significance of life and to establish and to adhere to a code of conduct which is more compassionate of his fellow man.

The severing of communication between a person and his fellow man by the striking out into an unknown area with nothing as a guide except a person's confidence in himself represents a challenge to one's self-reliance which cannot be duplicated in any other fashion. If our youth were to accept these self-challenges instead of those between themselves and the authorities, there would be less juvenile delinquency.

The exploration of regions in their natural state is a challenge to the physical stamina of anyone. People would be more inclined to pay attention to their physical well-being if means existed whereby it could be put to the test.

I feel that the people of the United States should at this time set aside areas of this country so that our descendants will be able to enjoy these activities and to derive similar benefits. As a result, I am in favor of the strongest wilderness bill which can be passed by Congress.

Sincerely,

HERMAN J. KOLOSEUS,
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *January 20, 1964.*

HON. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: I wish you to know that I support the recent resolution of the executive committee of the Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club in favor of the new wilderness bill, in particular the Representative Saylor version, H.R. 9070.

I would appreciate this letter being made part of the record of the recent hearings conducted in Denver.

Yours respectfully,

ELIOT PORTER.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., *January 11, 1964.*

Re hearing on establishment of National Wilderness Preservation System, Denver.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

GENTLEMEN: The wilderness bill should be passed as our obligation to future generations. Some years ago when I went through northern Germany and Poland I saw forests which were in separate tracts, and each forest was of a uniform height like a field of grain. One forest had trees which were all 40 feet high, another had trees all 25 feet high, and still another had trees which were all 60 feet high. It gave one a strange feeling to realize these trees were planted by man. That these forests had been started by people who were no longer alive, and who when they planted the trees knew they would never see them harvested.

This wilderness bill is our obligation to future generations. It is an obligation that we should not avoid.

DON SHOOK.

JANUARY 6, 1964.

CHAIRMAN,
The Wilderness Bill Hearing,
Denver, Colo.:

It is with great concern I write you at this time about the wilderness bill proposals. I believe the Saylor bill gives the utmost protection and is fair to all concerned.

However, were the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett bill (H.R. 9162 et al.) in greatest favor, I should approve only on the grounds that it be amended—those additions (recommended by the Wilderness Society) and the mining section substitution.

I am hoping you will make this a part of your hearing.

Very truly yours,

MRS. RICHARD C. STEVENSON.

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