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LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY WILDERNESS AREA, MONTANA

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HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

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FIRST SESSION
ON

S. 412

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CLASSIFY AS WILDERNESS THE NATIONAL FOREST LANDS KNOWN AS THE LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY, AND PARTS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK AND LOLO NATIONAL FORESTS, IN MONTANA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MARCH 7, 1969



Printed for the use of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY WILDERNESS AREA, MONTANA

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1969

U.S. SENATE,
PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:05 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Lee Metcalf (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Metcalf, Anderson, Nelson, Jordan of Idaho, Hansen, and Hatfield.

Staff members present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; Porter Ward, professional staff member; and Charles Cook, minority counsel.

Senator METCALF. The hearing will be in order.

This is the time duly noted and set for a hearing on S. 412, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests in Montana, and for other purposes.

This bill is identical to S. 1121, which was introduced in the 90th Congress, and upon which field hearings were conducted in Great Falls, Mont., on September 23 of last year. More than 80 witnesses were heard. The field hearings were devoted to obtaining the views of local people, local industry, conservation and other organizations. This hearing is for the purpose of obtaining the governmental views on the proposed legislation.

The bill, S. 412, would classify as wilderness 240,500 acres of national forest land located southeast of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area in northwestern Montana.

Without objection, I direct that both the text of the bill and the governmental reports appear at this point in the record.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[S. 412, 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, in Montana, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to classify as wilderness those national forest lands containing approximately 240,500 acres in the Helena National Forest in Montana, known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests specifically described as bounded by a line on the southeast boundary of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area at Deadman Hill running south-

easterly to Bench Mark, then along the ridge of Wood Creek Hogback to the top of Crown Mountain and across Welcome Pass to the midpoint of Steamboat Mountain; thence running in a more southerly direction down the ridge between Milk and Pear Creeks, across the Dearborn River and up the Continental Divide to a point above Bighorn Lake; thence along the divide and down the ridge northwest of Falls Creek, across Landers Fork to the top of Lone Mountain; thence in a southwesterly direction to Heart Lake Trail, westward to the top of Red Mountain; thence southwesterly to Arrastra Peak; thence along Daly, Iron, and Echo Mountain Peaks, and across Windy Pass to Mineral Hill; thence across the North Fork of the Blackfoot River at the Big Slide to BM 8320, northwesterly across Canyon Creek (excluding the upper Conger Creek timber stand) to the top of Canyon Peak; thence more westerly to the top of Omar Mountain, and northward along the ridge to the southern boundary of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on a ridge west of Danaher Pass, and thence along the southern boundary of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area to the point of beginning. The Secretary of Agriculture shall promptly after such classification transmit to the Congress a map and legal description of the wilderness area and such description shall have the same force and effect as if set forth in this Act. Upon its classification, such wilderness area shall be subject to the same provisions and rules as those designated as wilderness areas by the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 6, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on S. 412, "To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, in Montana, and for other purposes."

S. 412 would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify certain National Forest lands as wilderness. The lands described in the bill, contain approximately 240,500 acres in the Helena, Lewis and Clark, and Lolo National Forests. They border and lie generally southeast of the existing Bob Marshall Wilderness in Montana. Upon classification by the Secretary, the new wilderness would be subject to the same provisions and rules as those areas designated as wilderness by the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890).

The area involved in S. 412 is part of an extensive area of undeveloped National Forest land straddling the Continental Divide in central western Montana. Known as the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country, this area has not been classified as a primitive Area, and has not been managed for wilderness purposes by the Forest Service.

Much of the area is high country—with long winters, sparse vegetation, and steep and rocky terrain. Its special features are scenic beauty, high water yield, and good summer and fall forage for wildlife. Portions of this area are ecologically and geologically interesting. There are localized areas of spectacular scenery. One of these is the 9200 foot high Scapegoat Mountain, with massive limestone cliffs that were created when mountain forming forces caused ancient rocks to ride up and over more recent deposits. Another is North Fork Falls, located in the canyon of North Fork Blackfoot River near its junction with Dry Fork. It consists of two falls, the uppermost approximately 20 feet high and the lower 50 feet high where the North Fork plunges down through a highly colorful vertical walled canyon.

The effect of S. 412 would be to combine the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country with the Bob Marshall Wilderness by extending the designated area of wilderness 20 miles southeastward along the Continental Divide, and thus adding the area to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The National Wilderness Preservation System was established by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890). The Act included immediately in the system 54 National Forest areas then classified as Wilderness, Wild, or Canoe Areas. It also set forth a procedure for review of the 34 National Forest Primitive Areas and other Federal areas as to suitability or nonsuitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System. As a part of review procedure set forth by the Wilderness Act, and as prescribed by the Conference Report on the Wilderness Act, (H. Rept. 1829, 88th

Congress, 2d Session), the mineral potential of Primitive Areas is studied by the Department of the Interior prior to submission of wilderness proposals to Congress. The purpose of these studies is to provide Congress with professional technical advice as to the indicated presence or absence of minerals in each area.

The Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country is not classified as a National Forest Primitive Area, and the area has not been subject to Wilderness Act review procedures. Some surveys of its mineral potential have been made by the Department of the Interior, and there has been some mineral exploration by private firms and individuals. These surveys have indicated mineral occurrences but they have not been nearly as thorough and intensive as the mineral studies which have been made of Primitive Areas which have been and are being reviewed for suitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Because public interest in the management of the area involved in S. 412 and in the entire Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country has been so great, this high mountain area has been carefully studied by the field offices of the Forest Service. The complete review process prescribed by the Congress has not been followed. However, our preliminary findings indicate that wilderness designation may not be the best allocation for these lands. We therefore recommend that the 240,500 acres covered by S. 412 not be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System at this time, and that S. 412 not be enacted.

In our studies of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country region we have found that a very large part of it has unusual potential for "back country" recreation use—including some activities and facilities for recreation use not permissible under the Wilderness Act, and also different from the use and facilities provided in the roaded and developed portions of the National Forests.

There are many types of recreation facilities related to "back country" recreation use which are not permitted within components of the Wilderness System. For example, the Wilderness Act does not permit construction of structures such as permanent fire grills, tables, or shelters. Intensive trail signing, high standard sanitary facilities, and water supply developments are not permitted within wilderness. As a result, designated wildernesses do not have the same capacity for public use as do areas outside of wilderness.

Our objective in recreation management on the National Forest System is to provide a full range of recreation opportunities. Through research and experience, we have found that many National Forest visitors seek experiences between those found in designated wilderness and those offered in heavily developed sites.

Most of the recreation use of the National Forests in this Region and throughout the country will continue to be at heavily developed sites such as family campgrounds and picnic sites.

There are abundant opportunities for wilderness experiences in the region in which the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country lies. Nearly 12 percent, or 2 million acres of the National Forest land in Montana is presently in Wilderness or Primitive Areas. The adjoining States of Idaho and Wyoming contain another 5 million acres. Additional roadless areas in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks are being studied for possible inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Yet many visitors prefer large areas of trailed, essentially unroaded country which offers natural beauty and a sense of remoteness, but where some structures and facilities for comfort or convenience are also available. It is this kind of use for which it is indicated the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country should be principally allocated. And it is the kind of land allocation we believe will nicely complement the experiences available in the nearby Bob Marshall Wilderness. At the same time the scenic beauty and outdoor recreation resources of this area can be adequately protected.

As a product of the studies and surveys made of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country, the Forest Service Regional people have considered an alternative plan which would provide for this kind of management and use. It is a long-term resource management alternative that covers the entire Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country region, of which the area covered by S. 412 is only a part.

We are not recommending that this alternative plan for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country be implemented now. The plan has had only limited public consideration. We would like the opportunity to give it more and careful review and also to have the advantage of more public review through discussions with the many groups and individuals who are or might be interested in it. Certainly there may be revisions of the plan after we have received public comments and reaction.

The plan tentatively developed for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country reflects a worthy alternative to wilderness designation in this area that still leaves

large National Forest back country areas in an undeveloped state. This alternative should be very seriously considered.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of January 27, 1969, requesting a report on S. 412, a bill "To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, in Montana, and for other purposes."

The Department of Agriculture, in a report it is submitting, recommends against enactment of the bill. For the reasons mentioned in that report, the Bureau of the Budget cannot recommend enactment of S. 412.

Sincerely yours,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 6, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested a report from this Department on S. 412, a bill "To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, in Montana, and for other purposes."

The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness approximately 240,500 acres in the Helena National Forest in Montana, known as the Lincoln Back Country, and certain parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forest as specifically described in the bill. When so classified, the area will be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964; after classification, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to promptly transmit a map and legal description to the Congress which will have the force of law.

Since this area is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, however, we defer to the views of that Department as to the need for, and desirability of, this legislation.

It should be pointed out, however, that in accordance with section 1(c) of the Endangered Species Preservation Act (P.L. 89-669) the Secretary published a list of native fish and wildlife threatened with extinction. The grizzly bear and the Montana westslope cutthroat trout, which inhabit the area covered by this bill, appear on the Secretary's list.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

Senator METCALF. We will now proceed to hear Mr. Edward Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

But before Mr. Cliff starts to testify, I wonder if my very able colleague from my neighboring State of Wyoming would have anything to say.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to say that the efforts you are making in Montana are much like those I am making in Wyoming. Last year I introduced a bill to create a wilderness in my State, and I will shortly be reintroducing a somewhat modified version of that bill.

I would commend you for the manner in which you have followed through by holding hearings, and the processes that have characterized the development of positions by people whose opinions must be considered. I am interested in what will be disclosed here today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator METCALF. I am delighted to hear that statement, Senator, and, of course, I will look forward to participating in the hearings on your bill, because, after all, it becomes more and more apparent that we westerners have to stick together.

Thank you very much.

Senator Jordan, did you have anything to add?

Senator JORDAN. Nothing.

Senator METCALF. Now, Mr. Cliff, there is a departmental report already in the record. You may proceed just in your own way, or with Mr. Rahm, who is with you, or however you wish. Please proceed

STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY NEAL RAHM, REGIONAL FORESTER, MISSOULA, MONT., AND ROBERT MILLER, MULTIPLE USE COORDINATOR, NORTHERN REGION

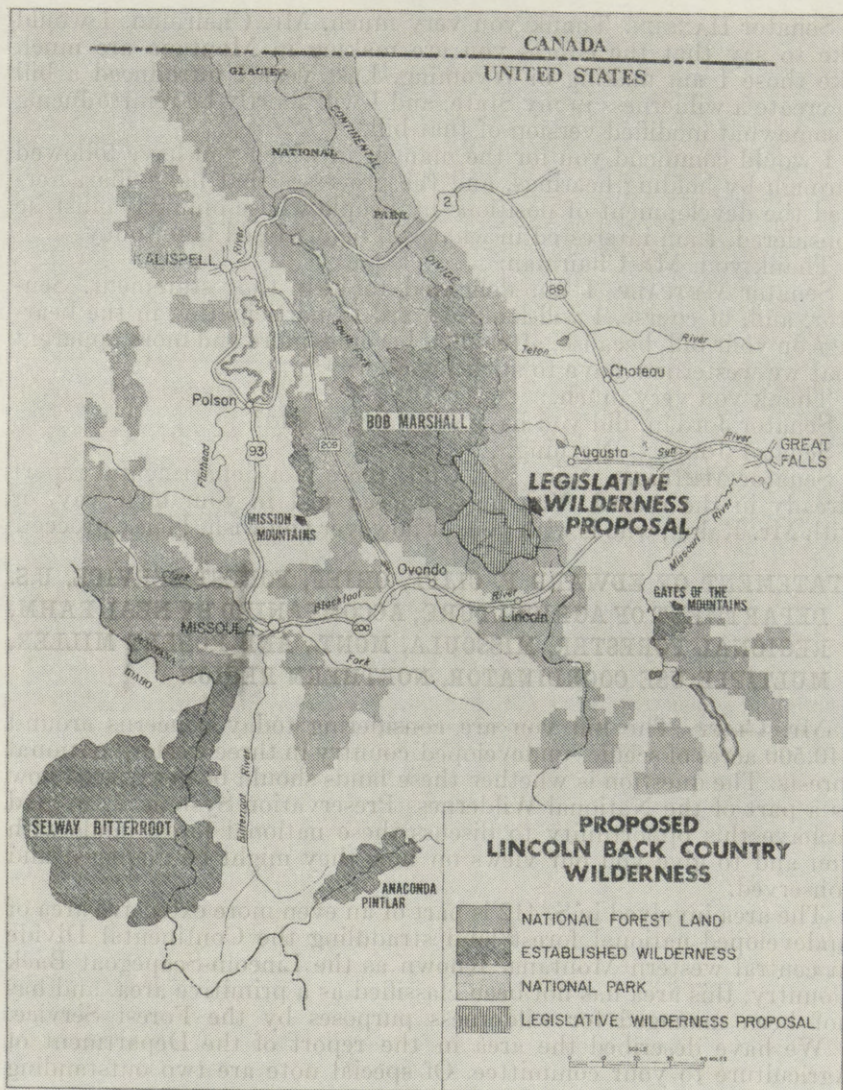
Mr. CLIFF. The bill you are considering today concerns around 240,500 acres of scenic, undeveloped country in three western national forests. The question is whether these lands should be designated now as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. I am glad to have this opportunity to discuss these national forest lands with you and to give you our views on how they might be managed and conserved.

The area involved in S. 412 is part of an even more extensive area of undeveloped national forest land straddling the Continental Divide in central western Montana. Known as the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country, this area has not been classified as a primitive area, and has not been managed for wilderness purposes by the Forest Service.

We have described the area in the report of the Department of Agriculture to your committee. Of special note are two outstanding features.

One of these is the spectacular Scapegoat Mountain area. This 9,200-foot high mountain is actually an extension of the famous Chinese Wall in the Bob Marshall Wilderness, lying just to the northwest. The 8-mile long Scapegoat formation is characterized by massive limestone cliffs that were created when mountain forming forces caused ancient rocks to ride up and over more recent deposits.

Another scenic feature is North Fork Falls, located in the canyon of the North Fork Blackfoot River near its junction with the Dry Fork. There are two falls here, the uppermost about 20 feet high and the lower more than 50 feet high, where the North Fork plunges down through a highly colorful, vertical walled canyon. These falls are on the only privately owned tract in the vicinity.



The effect of S. 412 would be to combine the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country with the 950,000-acre Bob Marshall Wilderness. By adding this area to the National Wilderness Preservation System, designated wilderness would be extended from the Bob Marshall 20 miles southeastward along the Continental Divide. This is shown on the vicinity map before you. The Bob Marshall Wilderness is shown in red. The area proposed by this bill for wilderness designation is shown in blue.

That map also shows other wilderness and primitive areas in this general part of Montana.

Senator METCALF. I wonder if you would have it oriented with Great Falls, Lincoln, and Missoula.

Mr. CLIFF. Would you point out on the map the location of Lincoln and Missoula?

Lincoln is located just south of this proposed wilderness. Missoula is to the west. South of Missoula is the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness. And to the east is the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness. The Gates of the Mountains Wilderness is nearby in the Helena Forest. The Mission Range Primitive Area, which is under study for possible wilderness classification, is to the west of the Bob Marshall Wilderness. The area shown in purple is Glacier National Park. Great Falls is to the east.

Senator METCALF. And Helena, Mont., is due south?

Mr. CLIFF. Would you point out Helena?

Mr. MILLER. It is approximately in this location.

Senator METCALF. To the southwest. All right.

Mr. CLIFF. The National Wilderness Preservation System was established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. That act included immediately in the system 54 National Forest areas then classified as wilderness, wild, or canoe areas. It also set forth a procedure for review of the 34 National Forest Primitive Areas and certain Interior administered areas as to suitability or unsuitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

As a part of the review procedure set forth by the Wilderness Act, the mineral potential of primitive areas is studied by the Department of the Interior prior to submission of wilderness proposals to Congress. The purpose of these studies is to provide Congress with professional technical advice as to the indicated presence or absence of minerals in each area.

The Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country is not classified as a National Forest Primitive Area, and the area has not been subject to Wilderness Act review procedures. Some surveys of its mineral potential have been made by the Department of the Interior, and there has been some mineral exploration by private firms and individuals. These surveys have indicated mineral occurrences, but they have not been nearly as thorough and as intensive as the mineral studies which have been made of the primitive areas which have been and are being reviewed as to suitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Because public interest in the management of the area involved in S. 412 and in the entire Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country has been so great, this high mountain area has been given special study by the field offices of the Forest Service. The complete review process prescribed by the Congress for wilderness has not been followed. However, the preliminary evaluation of the findings indicates that wilderness designation may not be the best allocation for these lands.

We therefore recommend that the 240,500 acres covered by S. 412 not be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System at this time and that S. 412 not be enacted.

In our studies of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country region we have found that a very large part of it has unusual potential for "back country" recreation use—including some activities and facilities for recreation use not permissible under the Wilderness Act, and yet different from the use and facilities provided in the intensively roaded and highly developed portions of the National Forests.

There are many types of recreation facilities related to "back country" recreation use which are not permitted within components of the Wilderness System. For example, the Wilderness Act does not permit construction of structures such as permanent fire grills, tables, or shelters. Intensive trail signing, high standard sanitary facilities, and water supply developments are also not permitted within wilderness. As a result, designated wilderness does not have the same capacity for public use as do areas outside of wilderness.

Our objective in recreation management on the National Forest System is to provide a wide range of recreation opportunities. Through research and experience, we have found that many National Forest visitors seek experiences between those found in designated wilderness and those offered in heavily developed sites.

Certainly as far as numbers go, the most popular recreation use of the National Forests will continue to be at heavily developed sites such as family campgrounds and picnic sites. This is true in western Montana as it is throughout the entire National Forest System. Demand for family oriented road access recreation has been outstripping the available sites in many areas for a number of years.

We recognize that demands for wilderness recreation are also growing nationwide. It should, however, be recognized that there are abundant opportunities for wilderness experiences in the region in which the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country lies. Nearly 12 percent, or 2 million acres, of the National Forest Land in Montana is presently in wilderness or primitive areas. The adjoining States of Idaho and Wyoming contain another 5 million acres. Additional roadless areas in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks are being studied by the Park Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Many visitors prefer large areas of essentially unroaded country, easily accessible on good trails, offering natural beauty and a sense of remoteness, but where some structures and facilities for comfort or convenience are also available. It is this kind of use for which our studies indicate the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country should be principally allocated. And it is this kind of land allocation that we believe will nicely complement the experiences available in the nearby Bob Marshall Wilderness. At the same time the scenic beauty and outdoor recreation resources of this area can be fully protected.

There are a number of possible management alternatives for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country. Our regional people have considered several. They have looked at the entire Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country region, of which the area covered by S. 412 is only a part.

One alternative plan they are considering would devote over 75 percent of the area to undeveloped back-country recreation use. This means that vast tracts of land would remain in a natural, unroaded condition. Travel through the tracts could be by trail. Simple rustic, recreation developments would be placed at appropriate locations.

A potential feature of this alternative is a 75-mile scenic highway system. Montana has only two highways that cross the State's spectacular high country. These are the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier National Park and the Beartooth Highway between Red Lodge and Cooke City. A possible over-the-divide scenic highway in the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country would provide excellent views of this area's striking peaks and ridges from vista points along the road.

This road could give better access to the large back-country tracts for many people not now able to use them. Parking spaces would be provided along the highway, and picnic tables, sanitary facilities, and drinking water would be provided for those who do not choose to remain overnight.

Outside those areas devoted to back-country recreation there would be some timber harvesting only on the more productive sites which have stable soils. Harvest areas would be rigidly controlled as to size, shape, location, and treatment.

I am not recommending any particular plan for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country at this time. The various possibilities have had only limited public consideration. We would like the opportunity to give the planning alternatives more and careful review, and also to have the advantage of more public review through discussions with the many groups and individuals who are or might be interested in them.

The soils, streams, and high mountain sites in parts of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country are especially fragile. We would treat them with a great deal of care and with the highest possible skill. All activities within the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country would be carried out only after we are certain that they would not result in any lasting, adverse impact on the area's scenic, wildlife and watershed resources.

The planning our field people are doing for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country is some of the most intensive planning we are doing anywhere in the national forest system. The resource studies and inventories are as complete and thorough as any the Forest Service has ever made for such a large planning area.

The approach is somewhat unique, for they are looking not just at a single national forest, a single primitive area, or a single drainage. They are viewing a half-million acre area of national forest lands with a variety of resources and a variety of potential uses.

When the planning and review process for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country is complete, we will have a long-range management guide that will represent and describe the full level of planned development for the area. The tracts that will be finally indicated for non-development will stay that way.

When approved, the plan will not be altered unless there is clear and especially strong public expression for change. Any plan, when approved, will in effect be a commitment to the people of Montana and to all the American people that the area will be managed as described unless the people want it managed differently.

The plan our field people have tentatively developed for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country reflects one worthy alternative to wilderness designation in this area that still leaves large national forest back-country areas in an undeveloped state. We urge that a full opportunity be allowed for very serious consideration of this alternative.

In the meantime we foresee no planned development or scheduled activity for the next several years which will alter the area included in S. 412 or those parts of Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country not already affected by development.

This concludes my prepared statement. I have with me Northern Regional Forester Neal Rahm, who is responsible for administration of the national forests in which the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country lies. If you have any questions, we will be glad to try to answer them.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much, Mr. Cliff. You have been very helpful with your statement. This is perhaps a somewhat different statement than has come in here, heretofore, on the Lincoln Back Country.

I don't want to be talking at two levels with you, and so I want to first find out whether or not it is the position of the Forest Service that passage and enactment of the Wilderness Act foreclosed any additional wildernesses until we had completed work on primitive areas?

Mr. CLIFF. Mr. Chairman, I recognize fully that Congress can do anything that it wants regarding establishment of wilderness areas and that Congress is not bound by any priorities. However, Congress did give us some priorities when it passed the Wilderness Act.

It seems to us that we have to give priorities to the study and reclassification of the 34 primitive areas that were in existence at the time of the passage of the act. Congress told us to study these areas. They outlined certain procedures, including mineral examinations, which should be made, told us to do this job within 10 years, and to have one-third of the job done within 3 years. We have been working diligently on that job.

The Interior Department has been working diligently on that job, too, and have made, their plans and used their manpower on the basis that review of these primitive areas would be as prescribed by Congress.

We have concentrated on primitive area reclassification because there are time limits set, and there are manpower limitations on doing this job.

Senator METCALF. That isn't what you say in your statement, Mr. Cliff. On page 6 you say that "the planning our field people are doing for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country is some of the most intensive planning we are doing anywhere in the National Forest System."

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. My statement with regard to manpower had to do with the skilled geologists and minerals people that are available to make these mineral surveys that Congress asked be made.

I do think that you realize, too, that we have limitations on our manpower, and the reason we have given this area intensive attention is that it has been getting intensive attention by others.

There is a limit to how many of these we can take on and still meet the obligations that Congress has placed on us in reviewing the primitive areas.

Senator METCALF. Of course, you will realize, as I think will Mr. Rahm, who was head of region 1 at the time this started, that it was your planned proposals for both the logging and recreation natural development of this area that started a local outcry against any development. Isn't that correct?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator METCALF. And so you triggered this whole revolt in that area, and you also had made some initial planning for its development without consideration of what your needs were in some of the other primitive areas.

I don't want to get into a discussion with the Forest Service. I know what this committee and I have been through—I was a Member of the House and Senator Humphrey was then a Member of the Senate when we introduced the first wilderness bill a long time ago.

I think those things moved faster when we voted for them and supported them.

So we have had an interest all the time but it is just as with some of these other things. I don't think we had any idea that by introducing and providing for a wilderness bill which would change the primitive areas, that we would foreclose ourselves for the period of 10 years from suggesting other places that were more useful for wilderness to be incorporated into the wilderness system. And I don't think that is your idea, either, is it?

Mr. CLIFF. No. I recognize that Congress has not tied its hands to do anything. I recognize Congress can even shortcut the procedures that were outlined in the Wilderness Act if it so desires, but I think these are good procedures. We are required to abide by them as far as we are concerned.

Senator METCALF. The second thing is that you suggested that the Department of the Interior hadn't had an opportunity to explore this for its mining and mineral potential, but this has been a known potential mining area for many years in Montana, and has been explored and reexplored many times; has it not?

Mr. CLIFF. There have been explorations of this area, of course. There is a publication published by the Interior Department on some of the reconnaissance studies that have been made.

It is my understanding, however, Mr. Chairman, that the intensity of the investigations that have been made by the Interior Department in this area do not begin to compare with the intensity of investigations made of the primitive areas.

Senator METCALF. That is largely because there has been a higher level of investigation by private mining operators and a failure to find any potential mineral zones and areas within the proposed wilderness.

Mr. CLIFF. I wouldn't be able to comment on that, but the report that I have seen indicates that there are areas that are worthy of further exploration.

Mr. Monte Klepper, of the U.S. Geological Survey, who has done some of the work related to this area, is here, and he can comment from a professional standpoint as to the adequacy of these surveys if you desire to have him do so.

Senator METCALF. We may want to go into that, especially some of my colleagues who are not as familiar with the area as I am.

The real mineral area in and around Lincoln, and where the old Jackway mine used to be, and where the Anaconda Co. is now exploring for additional development, is excluded from this bill; isn't that correct?

Mr. CLIFF. That is my understanding.

Senator METCALF. Mr. Rahm has that information. We have taken out the productive mineral area that we know about in there and Anaconda is working on new discoveries in that Jackway area.

Mr. RAHM. That is outside the national forest.

Senator METCALF. When the first proposals came through for a logging road up through this area to tap another stand of timber across and away from this special Lincoln Back Country, objections came in that, frankly, I couldn't understand, and couldn't justify, and when you sent in proposals for the development of a road and

picnic tables and weekend camping opportunities, I felt that those are in very great need, in addition to other needs of backpacking areas and pure wilderness where we don't have roads and trails.

But both Mr. Reinemer from my staff and I have since been over the area and we are concerned that there is a very close question as to the fragility of this to stand the kind of weekend picnicking and trails and those rustic access areas that you are talking about. And I believe that is what has caused the unrest and the outcry among the people out there, that this very thing will mean the destruction of not only a very important scenic area but a very fragile one.

Mr. CLIFF. We recognize that some of the soils in this area are fragile. Some are so fragile that we should not build trails on them, but there is a great variation of soils in an area this size. Some areas are rather stable.

If we did anything—and I want to make it clear I haven't approved any plan—if we did go ahead with the plan the region is considering, we would certainly avoid doing anything on the fragile areas which would disturb them or destroy them. We are certainly aware of that.

Senator METCALF. When you are talking about a 75-mile scenic highway system, it would seem to me that that in itself would be destructive and would open up the area to the kind of use that would destroy the wilderness values and the wilderness potential here.

In fact, with due deference to some of my Montana friends who are in the audience, I had thought about restricting even horses from this area because it would seem to me that it is that fragile and that dangerous in operation. It might be that we would just have a backpack wilderness and an access through there to the Marshall wilderness, behind which is a stronger area that could support these things.

We had testimony, with which you are familiar, at the other hearing from geologists that this is a very special type of soil and a very special type of watershed, and even trails are subject to serious erosion.

Mr. CLIFF. In some places; yes, we agree with that.

Senator METCALF. I have no more questions, Mr. Cliff.

You have said that the only private land in there is the North Fork Falls. For the record, will you tell us who is the owner of that?

Mr. CLIFF. I think it is owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Senator METCALF. Have you made any attempt to make some land exchange for that?

Mr. CLIFF. We have had negotiations and discussions with Northern Pacific over a long period of years. They own a lot of land within the national forest boundaries of this region, and this is one of the areas which we have included in our discussions.

There are a number of areas which we would like to acquire from the Northern Pacific Co. in exchange for lands that we would be willing to accept. This is one area which we would like to acquire, whether it becomes a part of the wilderness or not.

Senator METCALF. I want to commend you. I know how hard you are trying to make some land exchanges to coordinate some areas in the Spanish Peaks, and in other places in the State, and I only wish that the Northern Pacific would have a policy where there is acquiescence for the consolidation of the land.

I have no further questions.

Senator Anderson, you are a longtime advocate of the wilderness bill, and this is a slight departure from the concept that we have just put primitive areas in.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you distinguish the primitive areas from the wilderness areas?

Mr. CLIFF. I didn't distinguish between wilderness areas and primitive areas in my testimony, except to point out that the wilderness areas we had were blanketed into the wilderness system when the wilderness bill passed.

The primitive areas were not blanketed in. They had not received formal classification as "wilderness," or "wild" areas, pending further study. They were left out, with instructions to us from Congress to review and report on them within a 10-year period.

I made that distinction, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. How about the 10-year period? Are you current with it, or are you behind?

Mr. CLIFF. We are current with it. The first 3 years, we studied and submitted reports on 12 of the 34 primitive areas, which is just a little over the one-third that Congress required.

We are proceeding with studies on the other primitive areas as fast as we can, and we will be having additional field hearings on several of them this summer. We are striving very hard to keep current, and I can assure you we are current up to this time.

Senator METCALF. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In your response to Senator Anderson, you are reasonably current now with your studies of the 34 areas now designated "primitive." You are reasonably current in your studies now. Did I understand you to say that?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. All your skilled manpower is presently occupied in these studies?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir. They are keeping us very busy, with these studies and other proposals that are being made for wildernesses. This is not the only nonprimitive area that is being proposed for wilderness, and we are kept very busy.

Senator JORDAN. Any new proposals that we bring in, such as are embodied in this bill or others, would have the effect of requiring you to increase your technical manpower for this purpose, or postpone the completion date of your final studies?

Mr. CLIFF. It would have that effect, yes, Senator, especially during this period when we are under manpower ceilings, and actually reducing manpower rather than increasing it. There is a limit to just how many of these special areas we can cover with people who are technically qualified to make the studies.

I am sure the geological survey has the same problem.

Senator JORDAN. And if the Congress were to enact S. 412 and similar legislation, it would, in your mind, take priority over the regular assignment you got under the Wilderness Act of 1964?

Mr. CLIFF. I am not questioning the authority of Congress to do this, but we are faced with the directive from Congress to do the other job, and to get it done within a limited time period.

Senator JORDAN. That is what I am asking. I wonder what would come first.

Mr. CLIFF. We have been giving priority to the primitive areas, frankly, but when these proposals come along, we can't ignore them. We have to make some studies of them, too.

Senator JORDAN. I think you stated there are 2 million acres of wilderness presently in Montana.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir, wilderness and primitive areas.

The map on my right shows the location of those.

Senator JORDAN. Another 5 million acres in Wyoming and Idaho.

Mr. CLIFF. That map doesn't show all the wilderness and primitive areas in Montana, just the ones in this vicinity.

Senator JORDAN. What you are suggesting here is a new departure that seems to me to be about halfway between the wilderness designation and what you do in your management of the forest generally. Is that correct?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. The plan that the region is considering would keep about 75 percent of this area in a roadless condition, and would devote it to back-country type recreation, and it would be accessible only by trails. We have a map which illustrates that graphically. If I could show that to you, it might help.

Senator JORDAN. I would like to see it.

Senator METCALF. Please show your map.

Senator JORDAN. You say in your statement that one alternative plan would devote over 75 percent of the area to back-country recreation use. What I understand that to mean would be exactly the same as we presently use in the wilderness areas.

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct, Senator, except we would have a little more leeway to provide such things as shelters, modestly improved campground facilities in this area, which we couldn't do if it were designated wilderness.

On the map the area shown in green is the area in which the region would propose to keep in a roadless condition. The areas shaded in yellow show the areas which would be accessible by road.

Senator JORDAN. Show us where the 75-mile road would go across the map that you were talking about.

Mr. MILLER. Beginning on the North Fork, Blackfoot River, it would proceed up over the Canyon Lake divide, come down into the Dry Fork of the Blackfoot and tie in with the East Fork coming in from the Lincoln country. It would then cross the Continental Divide at this point, proceed down to the headwaters of the Dearborn River and go out over here. This would be the primary scenic road system.

Senator JORDAN. It would traverse the entire area from that point.

Mr. CLIFF. For purposes of the record, Mr. Chairman, the man who just spoke and pointed out this road location on the map is Bob Miller, who is a member of Mr. Rahm's staff.

Senator METCALF. Mr. Miller, will you again identify the originating point of the road for us?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

From the Missoula end, or from a take-off near Ovando, it would go in across Kleinschmidt Flat, and through the opening of the North Fork of the Blackfoot. From there it would traverse below Lake Creek, over the top of the pass at this point near Lake Otatsy, down into the Dry Fork of the Blackfoot. It would proceed along the Dry Fork until it reached the vicinity of North Fork Falls, and

then from there up over the top of the Continental Divide and down into the head of the Dearborn Country and out toward Augusta.

Then another leg would proceed from a point near North Fork Falls and pass out the East Fork drainage toward Lincoln.

Senator JORDAN. Would any highway construction traverse the extremely fragile areas of the area designated?

Mr. CLIFF. I am not well enough acquainted with the exact locale there to make a statement on that. Perhaps Mr. Rahm or Mr. Miller could characterize the soils in that general vicinity.

I would first like to point out that this is only one possibility.

If the people in Montana didn't want a scenic highway to go across from North Fork Falls to Great Falls, that could be eliminated as a feature of one alternative. There are other alternatives that I think could be considered. This proposal for a scenic highway is only one part of a suggested alternative. It is subject to further review. I have not expressed my final approval on such a plan yet myself.

Senator JORDAN. What I am trying to do here is to develop the concept in my own mind of what the alternative might include as far as the highway goes, and rustic camp grounds with sanitation facilities provided—at how frequent intervals would you place those in your tentative alternative plan?

Mr. CLIFF. I am going to ask Mr. Rahm to respond to that question, if you don't mind.

Senator JORDAN. Either one of you may.

Mr. RAHM. What we are considering here is providing back-country recreation in a way that people can get this kind of recreation experience in a relatively short time.

Under this concept, people could come up for a weekend, or for a 1-day trip. They could park, and then they can walk in to lakes for fishing. They can walk into different parts of the area. They can walk in to Scapegoat Mountain, if they wish to explore that area.

They could back pack in for a couple of days, or they could go in and stay for a week.

We are providing this opportunity in other places now, and our objective is to provide an opportunity for more people to get a back-country experience in a relatively short time.

I have discussed this with many different organizations—with Scoutmasters, with labor union leaders—and these organizations are particularly attracted to this. They like to hunt and fish, but they don't have the time to take extensive periods during the summer to do this. Nor do they have the money to afford to pack in.

We are trying this in different areas, and what we want to do is to bring roads up to these back-country opportunities and create hubs.

Senator JORDAN. Hubs?

Mr. RAHM. Yes. This is a term we have coined. We put in hitching racks and parking areas. Visitors can park their cars there, and pack-back from there.

We have areas with which I am sure you are familiar, Senator Metcalf. One is the Mallard-Larkins area in Idaho. We have three hubs there and individuals can walk in in an hour.

Although it is a large area, some 30,000 acres, they can walk into it in an hour.

We have another one, Senator Metcalf, at Jewel Basin. Here we have two hubs, and people can walk into this area in 45 minutes.

There is excellent fishing in these lakes. We envision that in the next 10 years there are going to be more and more of these pack trip opportunities provided.

Following the Vietnam war, we are quite sure we will be using copters and other new techniques the war has developed to haul out refuse and garbage and to build shelters in these areas. We will build sanitary facilities and provide pure water, because we are going to get heavy use, and we can't maintain quality of the areas unless we manage them, and under the restrictions of the Wilderness Act we will be unable to do this.

In many of these areas, the hubs come to the periphery of the area and then people walk into them for this back-country experience.

On some areas, the roads lead into the center of the area—you can envision the hub of a wheel—and the road dead ends in the hub. The trails are the spokes that tie into the hub. One trail system would go to a particular lake, another to a rock-climbing opportunity, and another to an area just for viewing.

Essentially what we are after is to allow people to walk to get what they want. They will walk a few miles to get to a lake. More and more people want this type of recreation. Our efforts to provide it are being well received through out the region.

Senator JORDAN. The wilderness areas in my State have limited use, because unless a man has 10 days or 2 weeks and money to hire a pack string to get into it, he can only, perhaps on a weekend, get a very short distance into the wilderness. I think you are saying here that you are trying to set up some kind of outdoor recreation that could be available to the weekenders, to the man who only has limited time to spend continuing into the wilderness tracts, but still could enjoy back-packing from a base camp for a shorter period of time.

I think the concept has a definite place, provided you don't intend to substitute it for the wilderness concept, and you don't, I am sure. You are talking now about a middle type of recreation proposal that will accommodate more people who have less time to spend in enjoying this great resource, without doing violence to it in any way.

Is that what you are saying?

Mr. RAHM. Yes, exactly. This is a type of area and experience between wilderness and mass recreation. It provides a back-country experience available in a relatively short time.

Senator JORDAN. I commend you for the novelty of the idea, and I think it has a place in our resource planning. Whether this is it or not, I don't know, but I think it does have real merit.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator Nelson?

Senator NELSON. Do the areas which the Wilderness Act requires the Forest Service to review for possible addition to the wilderness system include any areas east of the Mississippi River?

Mr. CLIFF. No. We have no primitive areas east of the Mississippi. We have some wilderness, as you know, east of the Mississippi. The biggest one is in Minnesota—the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. There are three others, one in New Hampshire and two in North Carolina, that are classified as wilderness.

Senator NELSON. Now classified as wilderness areas?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator NELSON. What I am getting at is that the wilderness law does not require you to review any of your lands east of the Mississippi for further inclusion in the wilderness system. It doesn't require you to do it, does it?

Mr. CLIFF. Not an absolute requirement. Of course, we are considering areas that are not in primitive areas, and we expect that there will be a number of these that will be considered. We will review them, and when we do review them and make recommendations, we will do it in accordance with the procedures set out in the Wilderness Act.

Senator NELSON. Which are?

Mr. CLIFF. One is a mineral examination, and an examination of alternative uses. That is part of the job of examining these lands.

Senator NELSON. You have a number of areas which are within the eastern national forests, which you administer as wilderness areas, don't you? I think you call them pioneer zones, crest zones, backwoods management areas, and so on. These are administratively handled in that fashion, are they not?

Mr. CLIFF. We have some areas that are administered along the lines that Mr. Rahm has been expressing here. We have one in West Virginia that we call a back-country area. We permit people to enter this area only on foot.

However, we do permit other forest uses in such an area which wouldn't be permitted under the Wilderness Act. We have a scenic area classification, under which we administer areas to protect their scenic and recreation values, but permitting some other types of uses.

The regulations for scenic areas are not as strict as wilderness areas, but we are managing the land for the preservation of outstanding scenic and recreational values, where that is justified.

Senator NELSON. Specifically, the 18,000-acre tract, Sylvania, which comes down to the borderline of the State of Wisconsin, is one.

A good part of the tract represents one of the choice wilderness areas east of the Mississippi, which has never been cut, or touched in any way. I understand you are preparing a development plan, and that there is considerable controversy over it.

Now, do you intend to review Sylvania for purposes of considering what part, or whether all 18,000 acres ought to be designated as part of the wilderness system?

Mr. CLIFF. We have made a very intensive study of the Sylvania tract and have developed a plan for it.

The Sylvania tract is, of course, as you know, Senator Nelson, bisected by roads in places. It has permanent buildings, rather substantial ones, on it. It isn't all, or couldn't all, qualify as wilderness.

Senator NELSON. Just a moment. What substantial buildings are you referring to, those old houses?

Mr. CLIFF. We have removed some of the old houses, but there is an old lodge there.

Senator NELSON. If you leave it alone, it will fall down.

Mr. CLIFF. It is quite substantial now, and we don't know what we will do with it. The point is that the area is substantially developed and has been for a long time.

Part of our management proposal for that area is to keep a substantial part of it completely undeveloped. We have already installed canoe access campsites on a number of the lakes which are in use.

People can get to them only by canoe or by boat. They consist only of a table, a cooking grill and a cleared-off space for setting up a tent.

It is a primitive type campsite, but we have a number of those in use already.

Senator NELSON. Can you permit a campsite developed with grills in the heart of that wilderness area without destroying its wilderness feature?

Mr. CLIFF. The Wilderness Act does not permit installation of permanent structures. There are places in Sylvania where we need permanent structures to take care of the heavy use that people are making and will make of these areas, in order to protect the areas themselves. Such structures will not impair the high quality of the area.

Senator NELSON. But I think you know the issue at stake there is a visitor center, campsites, and so forth. Sylvania is really just a tiny jewel of 18,000 acres surrounded by two national forests with a total well over a million acres.

Mr. CLIFF. The Ottawa National Forest contains about 900,000 acres of Federal land. There is considerable private land inside the forest boundaries, as you know.

Senator NELSON. There are a lot of holdings, but what is disturbing people concerned about that wilderness is that this 18,000 acres held in private hands from the very beginning and never cut—everything around it was a cutover, the whole works, and burned—and here in the heart of it is 18,000 acres, and you have the Ottawa National Forest, of 8 or 900,000 acres abutting Sylvania, and the Wisconsin side is the Nicolet National Forest with a half million acres.

You are sitting there with over a million acres on which you could build campsites or anything you please; why in heaven's name should we put anything in that very delicate wilderness area, of which we have almost none east of the Mississippi?

There isn't anything east of the Mississippi comparable to this tract. There are other wilderness areas, of course, but there is nothing in the North that I know of comparable to this particular wilderness area. This tract has delicate glacial lakes and unspoiled wilderness. When you have a million and a quarter acres to put anything you want on it, all of a sudden, bang, you are putting stuff in here. You are bringing roads up to lakes to make the lakes more accessible.

And I don't understand it.

Mr. CLIFF. I am familiar with the proposals and the concerns that you are describing, Senator.

When we acquired that area, we did it with public announcement of the kind of management that we would give to it. We are not changing signals on these people at all. There were certain commitments made to the local counties, who gave up the tax base, as to how Sylvania would be managed and we are going to manage the Sylvania tract to preserve its natural beauty. There is a substantial part of the area where there will be nothing done except to keep it in a pristine condition. There will still be a need to have some minimum facilities to take care of people.

I would welcome an opportunity to sit down with you and go over our detailed plans, and the reasoning for them, or to have our local people do this, so that you have a full understanding of our intentions. I think that you would approve of most of what we are proposing to do.

Senator NELSON. I have been up there, and I have canoed into the area, and I have looked at it. We don't have anything else in the Midwest that I know of, and I don't think anywhere else in the United States east of the Mississippi, that is comparable to this wilderness area that I know of, and I am concerned about the idea of intrusions that will damage and destroy it, and it would not take very much.

You could keep your commitment to build all these facilities and visitors' centers without endangering this wilderness. All you have to do is back off that 18,000 acres into any other part of that national forest and build your roads in there, and the people will come.

But I don't know why—what you ought to be doing is clearing out those old estates in the periphery, and moving that visitor center out of there, and not move roads closer in, and do your developing, it seems to me, on the adjacent forestry lands.

That is what bothers me about this whole thing. I have canoed it, and looked at it, and I can see how you could destroy it very easily.

Mr. CLIFF. We are certainly not going to destroy the beauty of the area, Senator. We realize our obligation. We have to take good care of it, and we certainly intend to do it.

Senator NELSON. I know what the pressure is. In my own State there are a whole bunch of resort people jumping on me and screaming for development, and what they would like to have is tens of thousands of people pouring in there, and popcorn stands, and everything else, and the pressure is harder on my side for the development of Sylvania than on the Michigan side, because there is not as much resort development on the Michigan side.

I don't think you should cotton to their ideas that we should sacrifice everything to economic development. All they will do is destroy it.

The sooner they are told they will have no tourist asset when they destroy the area, the better off they will be.

I am concerned about it, because you don't have anything else like that east of the Mississippi, and I don't think we have a right to overpressure it, and that is what we are doing.

I don't have much confidence in the plan that I have seen for the development of the Forest Service in the areas I have looked at personally.

I drove through the Chequamegon National Forest, came down past a beautiful jewel of a lake, which I had known for years, since I was a kid, looked across that lake 2 years ago, and there were trailers, clotheslines, parking sites, right on the shoreline of Black Lake.

It was the most disgusting sight I ever saw in my life. I went over to see the secretary at his office, and I said, "In heaven's name, what in the hell are you people doing? Don't you have a plan? Do you have to do the same ugly things in the national forests that every private developer has done in this country? Where is your plan?"

They did not have a plan.

I went around and looked at Forest Service campsites. They put in campsites on the shoreline and then put in a whole bunch of people, and then, when they scream there isn't enough place for all who want to camp, put more sites in there.

I said, "Where is your plan? Why don't you get in ecologists, some planners, biologists, Forest people, to sit down and draft a comprehensive plan for the utilization of the assets there? You have to make a decision that every asset can stand a certain amount of pressure, and no more, or you will destroy it.

"If you have campsites, put them half a mile away from the lake. Don't put blacktopped parking places on the shoreline of a beautiful lake in the heart of the Chequamegon National Forest. It is terrible."

The secretary thought it was terrible, too.

What has been done about putting together a team that involves a biologist and ecologist and planners to develop a plan for use?

Maybe you have done something since I discovered that mess 2 years ago, but I have not seen anything much of it.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes; we are doing such planning, Senator. We are employing landscape architects to help us with this planning, and we have the soils people that are helping us with this kind of planning.

We now employ more landscape architects that are doing landscape planning on a real broad scale than any other agency in the country.

Senator Nelson. When did that start?

Mr. CLIFF. We started several years ago and we gradually built up our force of these people. They are working right with our resource people, on road location, timber sale layout, and campground and recreation planning. We have soils people that are part of this team, and we are really doing what I think is a good, comprehensive job of multiple-discipline planning.

I am aware of the correspondence you had with the Secretary. We looked into it, and I agree that the condition you called to our attention existed, and that it was not the way I would like to see it. It was an older campground that was developed a number of years ago.

We are not building these campsites and parking areas right on lakeshores in our newest planning. You put us in touch with some people that you had a lot of confidence in, and we consulted with them, and personally, I appreciate your calling that to our attention.

Senator NELSON. What about the campsites, the older ones that have been planked right on the shoreline? I know a number, and they are ugly. They destroy the naturalness of the shoreline. They don't amount to much. They have no fireplaces and a bare spot to put up a tent, but they are right on the shoreline.

We have quite a few of them, as I looked around through the State.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator NELSON. It would not be a difficult matter to close them up and move them back half a mile.

Do you have any plan to restore some of those situations?

Mr. CLIFF. We are rehabilitating and rebuilding and restructuring some of our older campgrounds, as we can do it.

One of our problems is that the recreation use is growing so fast that we cannot keep up with the demand for facilities, and we cannot do all of these things quite as fast as we would like to do them.

Senator NELSON. Are you using for manpower the young men in the youth camps within the forest?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. On youth projects?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. One more question on Sylvania, so that I will know where we stand.

What is the status, do you have a plan, and do you plan to implement it as of now?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir; we do have a plan.

Senator NELSON. I am sure you are aware that a number of the more thoughtful of our conservationists in the Midwest, and in my State, and those who know this wilderness, are very concerned about intrusions into it.

Have you talked with them about it?

Mr. CLIFF. I haven't talked to them personally, Senator, but I have had correspondence with them.

Senator NELSON. What is the status now? Have you got a plan on paper, and nothing has been done to implement it?

Mr. CLIFF. We have a plan on paper, and we have implemented part of this plan over the last 3 years.

We have put in canoe access camping spots on a number of the lakes. We built a major road into the north end of the Sylvania tract to the picnic area. We built a picnic area there. This is an area where there was already a road. We replaced an old road with an improved road that is fully landscaped.

Senator NELSON. Are you talking about the replacement of that road that ran along the shore of Clark Lake, is it?

Mr. CLIFF. I don't remember the name. We have torn down most of the structures that were on the property. There are still some left.

We closed off some of the roads, and intend to keep them closed, and let them revert to hiking trails.

There were quite a number of low-standard roads through this property which disqualified it, in our opinion, for classification as wilderness.

The whole area certainly does not measure up to the definition of wilderness, as spelled out in the Wilderness Act. This is one of our differences of opinion with the people that you are mentioning.

Senator NELSON. The whole 18,000 acres would not qualify as wilderness, but all of it would qualify as something between the wilderness and whatever else, but the real heart of that area is wilderness. There just has never been a tree cut, as far as anybody knows, and my concern is that if you build campsites in it, you get too much accessibility to it, so that the pressure will simply destroy that wilderness which is there.

Mr. CLIFF. We don't intend to develop some of the lakes. We don't have any plan at all to do this. We plan to keep some of those lakes completely undeveloped and virgin, and not even put a fire grill on them. As I said, part of the area is classified, and planned to be managed as a pioneer area.

It will be available for research; or, if you want to hike through or carry a canoe to some of those lakes, you can do it. We are not providing facilities on them.

This is why I say I would like to have a chance to have some of our people sit down and show you our plan. It is a plan which is designed to protect the real superlative qualities of this area, and yet provide for people to use it.

Senator NELSON. I looked at your preliminary plans, but I have not seen the later ones. You had set some guidelines, and had material which I examined, but I would like to see the others.

Senator METCALF. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. I would like to talk about the development of the timber resource in this particular area.

Mr. Cliff, I have this publication, "Patterns for Management," and on page 11 is stated, in this report, under subsection 9:

Present forest products mill capacity in the Missoula area exceeds the present sustained yield of tributary forests under present levels of management.

I was wondering what the reasons are for this, or if it has to do with your inventory and cruising practices. What are the reasons?

Mr. CLIFF. No, it is not because of our cruising practices or inventory. It is just the fact that more mills have moved into the area than the timber is able to support. Private timber has been pretty well used up, except for that in the larger holdings of the Northern Pacific Co. and some of the other large land holding companies.

It is a fact that there is more mill capacity in the Missoula area than the national forests can support. The competition for timber is intense, and logs are being hauled for long distances in that territory.

Senator HATFIELD. Have there been any indications of differences of opinion as to your method of timber inventory, or timber cruising, to other groups or other individuals who have comparative timber cruises in the same area?

Mr. CLIFF. Not to my knowledge. I am not aware that this issue has come up in the Missoula area at all.

Mr. RAHM could comment on that. He lives with it every day.

Mr. RAHM. No, there are no differences. We have had no complaints about how we do our cruising. Now we do much of it through sampling, aerial photographic sampling, with a high degree of accuracy.

Senator HATFIELD. Are there any complaints or criticisms as to your method of inventory?

Mr. RAHM. No, we finished one management plan recently on the Flathead National Forest. The way we did this one was to bring industry in. Industry participated in the planning, had a complete understanding, and has given us complete support.

Senator METCALF. I wonder, Senator Hatfield, if you would be interested in a telegram from Delaney & Sons, which is the only operating sawmill in the Lincoln area?

The allegation is made, and I will put the whole telegram in the record, that they came into the area with the promise that there would be a continued supply of this kind of timber, and if they don't get the timber from the national forest, they will have to go out of business.

I will put this in the record at this point because I feel that this is one of the things that you are inquiring about.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes.

(The telegram referred to follows:)

MISSOULA, MONT., March 6, 1969.

Senator LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Regarding bill S. 412 establishment of Lincoln Back Country Wilderness, Delaney & Sons is the only operating sawmill in the Lincoln area. It has proved it can survive on trees of this quality. It has operated on a considerable amount of private timber which is becoming scarce. This mill was established with the knowledge that this Government-owned timber supply was available, and without it not only we but the welfare of the community would suffer. U.S. Forest Service working with the multiple-use concept and being knowledgeable about the conditions at this time should be allowed to continue administrating as they are not only mindful of the recreation aspects but also are doing a consistent job for more of the people most of the time.

MONTANA LUMBER SALES, INC.,
DELANEY & SONS DIVISION.

Senator HATFIELD. I have here a map of the Lincoln Back Country area superimposed over the general area that you propose in terms of a recreational area.

My question is, There is no timber management at the present time in the wilderness area?

Mr. RAHM. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. Would the establishment of the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness Area have an immediate effect upon the yield from adjacent areas, because as this map indicates, there is quite an area of timber adjacent to this proposed—

Mr. CLIFF. I would like to comment on that.

When we make a timber management plan for a national forest, we include the inventory of all the nondesignated or non-set-aside areas. It may be that we don't get to some of those areas for years, but they are calculated in the allowable cut calculations in the basic inventory.

If you designate a wilderness area, or any other kind of withdrawal which prohibits timber cutting, then you take that amount of timber out of the allowable cut base, and you have to reduce the allowable cut for the balance of the forest.

Otherwise, you would be overcutting the balance of the forest.

Senator HATFIELD. The point I am trying to make, here—I would agree with your response—is that you are going to have to shift the whole base upon which you now permit allowable cuts.

Is this not correct, because of the withdrawal of this amount for wilderness area?

Mr. CLIFF. If this were designated as a wilderness, this is true, Senator.

I think the record should show, though, and I want to be very candid about this, that this is not a highly productive timber area. There is some commercial timber in there, and I think it is shown—the location of most of that is shown in white on our map. The area in green has very little timber that could be considered of commercial or economic importance. So the timber that is really operable is somewhat limited. I should add that the timber is mostly lodgepole pine, which is not comparable to your west coast Douglas-fir. There is some Douglas-fir in here, too, but it is mostly lodgepole pine, as I understand it. There is about a third of a billion board feet of timber in this 240,500-acre tract, and the calculated allowable cut on that is

8½ million board feet a year, if it were all operable. In the half-million acre tract, the bigger area shown in that map on the left, there is about two-thirds of a billion board feet, plus some pole timber.

There are some pole sized stands in both of these areas. I don't remember the figures.

The annual allowable cut, if the area were operated for timber, would be about 17½ million board feet a year for the half-million-acre area.

What I am saying is that there is timber there in considerable quantity but on the entire half-million-acre area, the allowable cut would be 17½ million feet a year. This would keep one moderate size sawmill in business.

This puts it in perspective.

In the 240,500 acres, the allowable cut is about half that.

Senator HATFIELD. Then may I, just for clarification, restate this in this language: As I understand your response, the withdrawal of the 240,000 acres here would require you to recalculate your annual allowable cut.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. This is under your basic formula, and historic action.

But in recalculating your annual allowable cut on the area outside of this withdrawal of 240,000 acres, that would not have great impact, because of the quality of the timber and the quantity of the timber. Is this a correct restatement?

Mr. CLIFF. I think that is about what I was trying to say. It would have an impact amounting to about 7½ million board feet a year of timber that would go into the local economy.

Senator HATFIELD. The price—of timber prices today, you are aware of stumpage cost in Oregon of \$270, I believe.

Mr. CLIFF. I had not heard of a \$270 price.

Senator HATFIELD. That is Douglas-fir.

Mr. CLIFF. We have been selling lodgepole pine, which has been considered a low-value species, at a price as high as \$20 on the present market, and some has gone as high as \$40 a thousand. This indicates a real squeeze between the lumber market and the log supply situation.

It is critical right now, and it has resulted, in part, from projected increases in housing. We are hearing a lot about this from all over the United States.

Senator HATFIELD. I think we are going to be hearing some more in the hearing scheduled later this month under Senator Sparkman's finance committee, and I don't want to go into that at this time, but what have been the sales in this general area? Is that the \$40 you are referring to?

Mr. CLIFF. Mr. Rahm would be in a better position to answer that. Neal, have you sold any \$40 lodgepole pine?

Mr. RAHM. Let me answer that this way: In the last 6 months of 1968, our average selling price in the region was \$16.10, and this included lodgepole pine. This was the average selling price.

Our prices have jumped to \$60 a thousand on recent sales; on preferred species, \$80 a thousand. This is a tremendous escalation.

As to what the sales have been going through in this particular area, I don't know, because our operators in the region have an average of at least three years' timber supply under contract.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you feel this adjacent area will be able to supply over this 3-year period the kind of timber expectation that these mills have?

Mr. RAHM. The adjacent area?

Senator HATFIELD. Yes, assuming a withdrawal of 240,000 acres.

Mr. RAHM. The available timber in the Lincoln District adjacent to this area is dwindling. We don't have too many more places to go. We have to watch our cut very carefully in terms of producing a sustained yield of timber resources over a period of years.

Our hydrologists now are working in these areas, and they tell us, "You can expose a watershed in any one year only so much. Otherwise, you get into a problem of runoff."

So you get into problems of potential overcutting. The timber is there, and the extent to which it would be cut and what the spinoffs would be, we are not sure.

Senator HATFIELD. I don't think anyone on this committee would even imply that we want any overcutting at all. This is something that is certainly not in the minds of the members of the committee that I know. But I was trying to bring out what impact there would be on that area adjacent to the withdrawal area.

What about the private land and private timber supplies in this adjacent area, or surrounding?

Mr. RAHM. There are private supplies of timber. As Mr. Cliff pointed out, operators in Missoula have been buying to some extent from the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Senator HATFIELD. As I said before, this subject matter is going to be dealt with in great detail, but I did think this committee has an interest in the commitment of this country to provide housing units to meet the needs of our people for decent housing, and with the proposed housing legislation, various kinds of proposals, we are going to have to deal with the reality of the required amount of timber to meet the housing units that we want to construct.

And as I say, Mr. Chairman, I don't want to bring that subject into the discussion in detail at this point, but I do think it is something that does relate to any action this committee takes on withdrawal of potential timber supply.

Senator METCALF. Thank you, Senator Hatfield.

Mr. Cliff and Mr. Rahm, your responses to Senator Hatfield rather confuse me and bother me a bit.

As I read the departmental report and listened to your testimony, I felt that we were not going to be logging this area in any event for the next 2 or 3 years.

Mr. CLIFF. We are not.

Senator METCALF. Then for the next 3 years, as Senator Hatfield was talking about, it does not make any difference whether this bill passes or not. This area is not going to be logged, is it?

Mr. CLIFF. I testified that our development plans would not reach this area in the next few years, which gives us time to consider various alternatives.

Senator METCALF. I am glad to have that reaffirmed, because that at least—

Mr. CLIFF. What I said to Senator Hatfield is that until this area is withdrawn, the timber that is there is still in the allowable cut base calculation.

Senator METCALF. So, unless we withdraw, if at sometime in the future we are going to create a wilderness area, or a special area that is not open to cutting, we are holding out to the timber operators the false hope that this is going to be part of the sustained yield.

Mr. CLIFF. The timber is actually considered as part of the sustained yield base now. But I don't think that sustained yield calculations are such an exact science that 2 or 3 years of waiting here would make a great deal of difference in the large surrounding area.

Senator METCALF. At any rate, within the next few years, there is no intention on the part of the Forest Service, no matter what happens to this legislation, to open this up for timber development?

Mr. CLIFF. That is what I testified, and that is what we intend to do.

Senator METCALF. That was my understanding, and I am glad to have it reiterated and nailed down in that sense.

I have asked the staff to find for me the reconnaissance geology and geophysics and geochemistry experience of the southeastern part of the Lewis and Clark range, which is applicable to this, and while I think it is too lengthy to be put in the record, it will be referred to in the files.

But I would like to have the summary of the investigations, which tell about the mineralization of the area, incorporated in the record. (The summary referred to follows:)

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS

A narrow northwest-trending belt of weak lead-zinc mineralization, about 30 miles long, extends from Falls Creek northwest to Deer Creek (pl. 4). This belt is spatially related to the South Fork thrust zone. Within this zone the mineralization is stratigraphically controlled; it is confined to the most permeable and porous beds in the Empire and Spokane Formations, Helena Dolomite, Flathead Sandstone, and in the carbonate rocks of Devonian age. Most of the mineralization is in the carbonate bed or calcareous sandstone bed that is nearest to the westernmost thrust fault in the zone. The ratio of zinc to lead diminishes upward stratigraphically, as zinc is virtually absent in the Devonian rocks. Silver occurs in very minor quantities in the samples containing high lead and zinc values and was not detected at all in samples from rocks of Devonian age. Negligible amounts of copper locally occur as stains along shears in diorite sills. It is likely that the copper was derived by selective leaching from sparsely disseminated chalcopyrite in the sill rocks. The thrust zone and mineral belt are reflected in the aeromagnetic data as a narrow northwesterly trend.

The relationship of the geophysical anomalies to the lead and zinc mineralized belt can only be speculative. The magnetic and gravity anomaly southwest of the center of the lead and zinc belt may reflect a quartz monzonite mass at a calculated depth of about 10,500 feet beneath the surface (pl. 4). The projected westerly dip of the South Fork thrust places it at or just above the pluton. A magnetic positive anomaly southeast of the end of the belt may be a large mafic mass at a calculated depth of about 6,000 feet (pl. 4). Small gabbroic and quartz monzonite intrusions exposed near this anomaly may be directly related to the mass. Gravity and magnetic anomalies, at the northwest end of the belt, may reflect a quartz monzonite pluton buried at a computed depth of about 9,500 feet (pl. 4). Here also, the projected westerly dip of the northerly extension of the South Fork thrust would place it at or just above this anomalous mass. However, the rocks in the west-dipping thrust zone that crop out east of both the anomalies are not known to be mineralized.

The lead and zinc belt lies across the Scapegoat-Bannatyne trend (pl. 4). The magnetic anomaly, southwest of the belt, lies on the southwest projection of the trend, and a magnetic anomaly, beneath the plains to the northeast, lies on the trend. This structural trend was tectonically active in Precambrian and early Paleozoic time and was the locus of minor activity during Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary; it is presumably a zone of weakness that could have controlled the intrusion of igneous rocks. A similar structural setting is described at Pine

Point, Northwest Territories, Canada, by Campbell (1966, p. 953). He suggests that major Precambrian faults controlled emplacement of rich Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc deposits in the overlying Devonian carbonate rocks.

The areas in the lead and zinc belt that may warrant future exploration are:

1. The heavily forested Wood Canyon area where the basal sandstone unit of the Helena Dolomite contains pyrite, galena, and sphalerite, and where anomalously high lead and zinc content of soil and float samples suggest additional mineralization in stromatolite beds in the upper part of the Helena. Soil sampling may be useful for tracing this unit through the heavily forested area and for locating covered units higher in the Helena that may contain anomalous amounts of metals.

2. The Elk Creek area where mineralized Devonian rocks are intensely fractured in the center of a tight overturned anticline. Prospecting at depth in the anticline would encounter fractured Cambrian carbonate rocks, which should be an equally good host for mineralization.

Senator METCALF. I would like to read into the record at this point the testimony of two scientists given at the Great Falls hearings.

The first is the testimony of Dr. Arnold Silverman, who is associate professor of geology at the University of Montana, the consultant of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and a member of the Executive Committee on Coal Research Council.

He says, after his testimony:

In conclusion, the construction of an access road to the Lincoln Back Country would be relatively inexpensive inasmuch as most of the road would be cut through unconsolidated glacial drift.

That is on page 110 of the hearing of September 23, 1968.

I am reading from the beginning of the first paragraph:

However, a number of disadvantages and potential dangers come readily to mind. Such a road would be expensive to maintain, because it would be in need of constant grading, clearing, and indeed in many places actual reconstruction. It does not appear probable that such a road can be maintained without an abnormal financial investment. In addition, there will be an ever-present danger to travelers of sliding and slumping. Lastly, the increased erosion caused by road construction and timber harvest will have a very detrimental effect on the streams and lakes of the area.

For these reasons, I oppose a multiple-use plan for the area and support the proposal for the establishment of a Lincoln Scapegoat wilderness area.

Now, if the committee will bear with me a moment, I will skip over to the testimony on page 113 of Dr. Clarence C. Gordon, who was president of the Western Montana Scientists Committee for Public Information, and on page 113, after going down into the middle of the paragraph at the bottom of the page:

After reviewing the physical and biological aspects of the Lincoln Back Country, Scapegoat Mountain area, it is obvious that this country will be even more adversely affected than most mountainous areas if roading or logging be allowed. The hillsides are steep, much of the clay and fractured rock is presently held in place by plant roots to the depth of a foot or less. Even a slight disturbance of the soil will start an eroded gully. Whole mountain slopes slipped into valleys and streams during the flood of 1964.

Development of the Lincoln Back Country-Scapegoat Mountain area will be disastrous. Leaving it a wilderness will provide a unique and valuable recreational and study center for generations.

That is the end of the part that I wanted to include, but I want to include the whole testimony of these people, because these statements are not taken out of context.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF DR. ARNOLD SILVERMAN, MISSOULA, MONT.

Dr. SILVERMAN. Senator Burdick, Senator Metcalf, I am Arnold J. Silverman, associate professor of Geology at the University of Montana, a consultant for the U.S. Bureau of Mines, a member of the executive committee of the Montana Coal Resources Research Council, and hold membership in a number of national and international geological societies. This statement deals exclusively with geologically related problems in implementing a multiple-use plan for the Lincoln back country, the major part of which is included in the proposal for the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness.

The geologic setting of the Lincoln back country is generally well known. The lithified rocks consist of Precambrian Beltian strata of argillites, quartzites, and carbonates. These units have been intensely deformed primarily by faulting (thrusting) along the continuation of the Sawtooth Overthrust Belt. The Beltian rocks are badly shattered and, therefore, readily susceptible to mechanical weathering, which in this northern climate produces large talus deposits at the base of pronounced cliff faces.

The Beltian strata are mantled with Pleistocene glacial drift, which is especially thick and pronounced in the valley bottoms and lower to intermediate slopes of the mountains. The glacial drift is composed of unsorted and unstratified mud, sand, pebble, and bouldery material, all completely un lithified (uncemented). Much of the timber in the area is rooted in this material. Even on a modest slope this glacial drift can become very unstable, particularly during rapid snowmelt, after a moderate rainfall or after the harvesting of a timber crop. At such time the inhomogeneity of the draft can produce a pattern of subsurface water movement that promotes massive downslope sliding of the material. In addition, the soil cover in the area is very thin, averaging only a few inches, and is a very fragile resource.

The U.S. Forest Service multiple-use plan envisages the opening of one or more access roadways, through the Lincoln back country, for tourist, sportsman, and commercial use. Any proposed roadway will be cut primarily through the glacial drift mantling the valley bottoms and lower walls. Early in the summer of 1968 I had occasion to investigate the U.S. Forest Service access road along Lake Creek, on the western border of the proposed wilderness area. Geologically, the Lake Creek road cuts material identical to that in the proposed wilderness area. At the time of my investigation it had been raining for 24 hours and many of the features directly related to the immediate rainfall were superimposed on the normal erosion of the road banks in the 2 years since construction. A number of colored slides are included with this statement to illustrate the features discussed below.

The Lake Creek road was strewn with boulders eroded out of the glacial drift in the road cuts. These boulders are anywhere from a few inches to a few feet across and are a potential road hazard. Large sections of the glacial drift slope are undergoing sliding, both above and below the road level. In places large trees and soil are moving down over the road embankment, and in another place, where logging has occurred just above the Lake Creek road, the logged area has undergone massive slumpage. Undercutting this unconsolidated glacial drift during road construction produces a very unstable situation and sliding, slumpage and sloughing will continue to occur until the natural slope again develops by eliminating the road cuts.

In many places along the Lake Creek Road slumpage and sloughing from the road cuts have completely clogged the drainage ditch which should carry runoff water to the culverts. Under these circumstances, typical in areas of unconsolidated material, the runoff water carries over the road causing rapid erosion of the roadbed. This phenomenon cannot be prevented unless every road cut through the glacial debris is covered with a plaster or cementlike mask.

Where water does reach a culvert and is carried under the road bed to the valley side of the road, the unconsolidated debris around and below the culvert is rapidly eroded. The water falls onto the glacial drift slopes below with enough energy to cause deep and rapid gulying, as large quantities of glacial materials are carried to the stream below.

In conclusion, the construction of an access road in the Lincoln back country would be relatively inexpensive, inasmuch as most of the road would cut through unconsolidated glacial drift. However, a number of disadvantages and potential dangers come readily to mind. Such a road will be expensive to maintain for it will be in nearly constant need of grading, clearing, and indeed in many places, actual reconstruction. It does not appear probable that such a road can be main-

tained without an abnormal financial investment. In addition, there will be an ever-present danger to travelers from sliding and slumping, especially during and shortly after, wet weather. Lastly, the increased erosion caused by road construction and timber harvest will have a very detrimental effect on the streams and lakes of the area. For these reasons I oppose a multiple-use plan for the area and support the proposal for the establishment of the Lincoln-Sagegoat Wilderness Area.

I would like to add one more comment. I listened carefully to the testimony of my good friend and colleague, Willis Johns. He very accurately delineated some of the more important matter in the large study area of the U.S. Forest Service. I think it pertinent to point out that the area described by Dr. Rogers and associates in the Geological Survey as a potential mineral resource lies outside, east of the boundary of the proposed wilderness area. I also might point out that the other warranted area delineated by Mr. Johns as one of potential mineral resource is the Red Mountain area, the whole southern slope of which is outside the proposed wilderness area.

Thank you very much.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you, Doctor.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much for a very informative statement.

STATEMENT OF DR. CLARENCE C. GORDON, PRESIDENT, WESTERN MONTANA SCIENTISTS' COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

Dr. GORDON. Before proceeding with my own testimony, I have some testimony here from Mr. Otto Teller, who is on the board of directors of Trout Unlimited, in support of the Lincoln-Sagegoat area.

Senator BURDICK. It may be received and printed at the end of your remarks.

Dr. GORDON. The Western Montana Scientists' Committee for Public Information is a member group of the National Scientists' Institute for Public Information. The association is dedicated to providing scientific information relevant to social issues in the field of environmental contamination. The western Montana group is composed mostly of university faculty members and some local physicians. Some of its members have visited the Lincoln back country, and all of its members are familiar with the environment of western Montana.

As scientists, we are aware of the ability of our fellow human beings to alter the environment through technology. We are equally aware that these alterations can cause far-spreading and often destructive changes.

It is the considered opinion of the scientists' committee that the greatest long-range benefit for the people is to classify the Lincoln back country-Sagegoat Mountain area as a wilderness.

Our technology has outpaced our understanding of the best utilization of the land. Anyone familiar with construction projects in the mountainous portions of western Montana is aware of the deleterious and often irreversible changes that occur. After re-viewing the physical and biological aspects of the Lincoln back country-Sagegoat Mountain area, it is obvious that this country will be even more adversely affected than most mountainous areas if roading or logging be allowed. The hillsides are friable and steep. Much of the clay and fractured rock is presently held in place by plant roots to a depth of a foot or less. Even a slight disturbance of the soil will start an eroded gully. Whole mountain slopes slipped into valleys and streams during the floods of 1964.

Development of the Lincoln back country-Sagegoat Mountain area will be disastrous; leaving it a wilderness will provide a unique and invaluable recreational and study center for generations.

I would like to talk for just a moment about my own profession. I am a forest pathologist, and I believe I am the only forest pathologist doing research on forest fungi in Montana. As a teacher I have to dig through the literature to find out what other people have done in this area, and I am quite surprised to find what little has not been done on forest fungi.

For this reason I am amazed when people talk about the ravages of insects and diseases which occur in unmanaged areas, or managed areas, and people here, or some people have inferred that if an area is managed, there will be no diseases in the area, or less diseases in a managed area than in an unmanaged area. This is quite untrue. There is absolutely no literature that would support these statements.

There is also a statement—

Senator METCALF. Do you know when the Forest Service dropped all that DDT on the Yellowstone River and killed all the insects? At least they got rid

of all the insects down there. Of course, they got rid of all the trout, too. That little experience started us in getting some research on effective pesticides in forest management.

Dr. GORDON. Right.

Senator METCALF. Because, as you say—just a trifle facetiously—we didn't know a thing about what was happening, either in managed or unmanaged areas.

Dr. GORDON. Well, this is what I am trying to get at, mature versus immature stands. A mature stand is where the annual growth—all the growth within the stands equals the amount of decay lost each year. There is no literature whatsoever on when this occurs in the Rocky Mountains. We just don't know what a mature stand is in this instance. We know what an immature stand is, but even a mature stand grows very vigorously. Anyway, this idea when people say this is older and mature, they have to substantiate that with some studies. There are no studies, and especially I asked the personnel of the U.S. Forest Service for this disease survey of the Lincoln-Scapegoat country, and there has been no published survey whatsoever of that area on insects or diseases. Well, so much for that.

Now, someone said something about the fact we have introduced new diseases. As far as the record shows, there is only one new introduced disease of any consequence into the Rocky Mountains. This is the white pine blister rust. We should say we spend somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100 million over a long period of time trying to control this particular fungus, you Forest Service men, because it is not economically feasible for the lumber people to control anything, insects or fungi. Anyway, we were never able to control that particular fungus. We have never controlled the fungus in this area. So that if it's managed, it can be controlled, is ridiculous. We cannot control fungi. Fungi, really, even though I was trained to be the great killer of fungi, I decided that I will just enjoy it.

Senator METCALF. You talked about Jewel Basin. I was mentioning Jewel Basin, and already that much more stable area has suffered from the kind of recreational development that you are talking about. Isn't that correct, Neal?

Mr. RAHM. It is getting fairly heavy use. That is why we need to get in and manage it, because it is a small area, and in the next 10 years it is going to be an even more heavily used area.

We don't have any substantial development in there, and we would like to keep outfitters and pack strings out.

Senator METCALF. And snowmobiles.

Mr. RAHM. I am not sure about snowmobiles.

Senator METCALF. There is an area where we have had complaint about motorcycles and snowmobiles.

Mr. RAHM. The snowmobile just leaves a trace in the snow. That is about all you get from a snowmobile.

Senator METCALF. I want to make it very clear that I am in complete concurrence with Senator Jordan and some of the other members of the committee, and I know that both you and Neal, Ed, know that we have to develop recreational facilities for the weekend motorist, the man who takes his family out to have a picnic at a site reasonably adjacent to his home. We have to have something for overnight campers.

I want to make it plain that my objection to this area is the objection that, right after you have plans for opening, and after personal visitation, this is such a delicate area, not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of many of the scientists, and many of the people who are familiar with the area, that this is not the appropriate place for that kind of recreational development.

I don't want any opposition that I have demonstrated, or I know some of my other colleagues are demonstrating, to prevent the Forest Service from having roadside picnic sites, and if you will pardon, another area I mentioned, the Figure Eight area, that is out

of Helena, does not have much operation, but is very stable and very strong, and could stand a lot of that weekend picnicking.

I do hope to be able to reach some sort of an agreement whereby we will preserve a very delicate area for the best possible use and preserve it, as some of the scientists say, to keep it in its wilderness status, rather than using it for some of the other purposes, and I am certainly in sympathy with the need for use of all of our forests.

I hope you cut all of that lodgepole up in the Bitterroot.

I hope that we can satisfy the needs for our housing and the business community in this rapid development, without going into the very dangerous areas which, in my opinion, would endanger our watersheds and our lakes and our rivers, and a whole recreation program.

Now, if you have anything to add, this is the time to add it.

Mr. CLIFF. I have little more to add, Senator.

I think your last statement expressed our philosophy very well. We are trying to fit all these things together in the best way we can, and at the same time protect the fragile areas, and the outstanding scenic areas.

I appreciate that there are differences of opinion. I get lots of differences of opinion where I sit, and we are doing the very best job we can on planning and trying to meet all of the needs, and these needs are growing.

If the situation that we are experiencing on log supply today is tough, I can assure you in my estimation it is going to be a lot tougher when we are making 2 million new housing starts a year. The Federal Government projections say that we are going to need 3 million housing starts a year by 1985.

Unless we do something more than we are doing on intensive forest land management, we are going to fall short of meeting our Nation's need for this purpose, too. We are caught in a squeeze from all of these pressures, and we are trying our very best to put them all together in an orderly manner.

Senator METCALF. Then let me just say this, that this squeeze is going to be more difficult, and the pressures are going to be more difficult, both on you and on the Members of Congress. Let's look at it objectively right now and put some of these areas away so that when that squeeze does develop we will be able to withstand the pressure and preserve very important ecological and scenic and recreational areas in perpetuity, as we did in the Redwoods last year.

Do you have anything else?

Thank you very much.

The committee will be in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

I have a request for certain insertions in the record. Without objection, they will be put in, and the record will be kept open for 15 days for further material which will be appraised by both the majority and minority members of the committee, and they will determine whether or not it should go into the record or the file.

(The material referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF LOUIS S. CLAPPER ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE
FEDERATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Louis S. Clapper, Chief of the Division of Conservation Education for the National Wildlife Federation, which has its national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., here in Washington, D.C.

By way of identification, the Federation is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The Federation has affiliates in 49 States.

Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation was one of the original proponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System, finally authorized in 1964. And, we continued to have a deep and abiding interest in wilderness, believing it to be a proper public use of suitable lands. Not only are lands held in wilderness of great recreational and educational value, but they are also of benefit to the public through production of water and wilderness wildlife and the protection of watersheds. As a result, we hope that more areas can be added to the System as soon as their suitability is determined through the orderly process outlined in the Wilderness Act.

The situation involving S. 412, however, is different than those surrounding proposals to add other areas to the System. This Lincoln Back Country tract is not now under protection as a Forest Service primitive area. It has not undergone extensive field hearings in the same sense as other wilderness proposals. And, it has not been recommended by the Executive Branch for inclusion in the System. These are important differences.

A member of our Staff is familiar with the area, Mr. Chairman, and agrees that it can qualify as wilderness of a high quality. However, we are not satisfied that the boundaries proposed in S. 412 are correct. It may be desirable to add more acres to the area, or to get by with less. The question of "how much" remains undecided.

To us, these facts appear evident:

1. The Forest Service is reluctant to consider this area for addition to the System ahead of those already in primitive area status;

2. There is a hesitation on the part of many people to classify this tract as wilderness, on the grounds that the adjacent Bob Marshall Wilderness Area is enough in this location; and,

3. The interest of many proponents of this bill is predicated perhaps as much on fear of losing it to competitive uses as to an immediate need for wilderness classification. They fear that orderly review will be pre-empted by road construction or logging during the interim and, of course, either practice would ruin the area for use as wilderness within the lifetimes of those of us here today.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we ask that this area be protected from competitive uses which would ruin it as wilderness. If the Forest Service could give assurances that no logging or road building would be permitted in the area until a comprehensive review and local public hearings can be arranged, this would largely alleviate the need for immediate classification as wilderness. We say this in full realization and understanding of the position of the Forest Service. To agree automatically to stop management of an area whenever bills are introduced in the Congress would be to abrogate the responsibility and authority of the Executive Branch. In this particular case, however, this appears to be the best approach short of the enactment of S. 412.

Thank you again for the invitation to make these remarks.

STATEMENT OF LLOYD TUPLING, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SIERRA CLUB

I am Lloyd Tupling, Washington representative of the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club strongly supports S. 412 which would create a wilderness of approximately 241,000 acres in the famous Lincoln Back-country Scapegoat Mountain Area. We whole-heartedly support the efforts of the Montana conservationists who have worked so long and so hard to obtain adequate protection of this region from commercial intrusions.

It is our opinion that the factors which make Montana one of the most beautiful and remarkable states are not its saw mills, its mines, or other works of man. Rather, it is reflected best in the motto of the state "The Big Sky Country"; and it is in this sense of vast unbroken space, glittering mountains, deep forests, and innumerable lakes and streams which not only draw visitors from all over the country, but draw them as residents as well. In short, it is fortunate that Montana has what other states have long since lost—an unparalleled expanse of mountain wilderness. Montana is fortunate indeed to have set aside portions of its mountain country long ago. Glacier Park in the north through the Bob Marshall Wilderness, and south to Yellowstone. Now we have an opportunity to add to this great system an area which still remains intact and should have been added long ago.

The Lincoln Backcountry is not only a friendly wilderness, of easily accessible terrain, but is a popular area as well. It contains an environment essential to the survival of the grizzly bear population and other big game animals. Native cut-throat trout, an increasingly scarce game resource, is also found in substantial amounts here. The area has a long tradition of wilderness use, and has been so used for generations. It is accessible from at least nine major access points and many others of a minor nature. The values that are now there would be destroyed by any program of road building within its boundaries.

The contention has been raised that this area should not be classified as wilderness because the Forest Service plans a road system to give "access" to it. Indeed, the essence of Forest Service opposition to establishment of this area appears to be on the basis of an alleged "need" for mass recreation facilities and roads in the region.

Other persons have protested an alleged loss of recreational opportunities if the area becomes a wilderness, because the trails there now would become closed to motor vehicles.

Table #1 contains a summary of the results of telephone conversations with Forest Service officials in the three national forests concerned and shows total miles to road presently built and planned for their respective jurisdictions. (See also table 2.)

TABLE 1.—MILES OF ROAD BUILT OR PLANNED IN THE THREE NATIONAL FORESTS CONCERNED

	Road-miles existing	Road-miles planned
Helena.....	539	608
Lolo.....	2,500	2,650
Lewis and Clark.....	1,252	560
Total.....	4,291	3,818

TABLE 2.—MILES OF ROAD BUILT OR PLANNED IN THE THREE DISTRICTS

	Road-miles existing	Road-miles planned
Lincoln.....	155	121
Seeley Lake.....	360	270
Augusta.....	100	60
Total.....	615	451

Table 3 contains information from correspondence with the supervisor of these respective national forests:

TABLE 3.—MILES OF TRAILS THAT EXIST AND MILES OF TRAILS CLOSED TO MOTORIZED VEHICLES

	Miles of trails	Closed to trail vehicles
Lewis and Clark.....	1,842.3	338.6
Lolo.....	1,716.8	49.0
Helena.....	820.0	82.5
Total.....	3,638.1	430.1

These figures illustrate that there already exists an enormous amount of road and trail mileage in these national forests, and even more planned to be built. Only slightly over 10% of all of the existing thousands of miles of trail in the national forests are now closed; there are enough miles of roads and trails open presently and available for motor vehicle use to enable any motorbike rider to drive a distance equal to about three times the breadth of the United States from coast to coast, in just these three national forests. The amount that would be closed further by S. 412 is insignificant compared to what is already available elsewhere.

We wonder why there is such a great "stated need" for more roads and recreation facilities in view of the large mileage of roads already existing in the area. We

note also that testimony at the Great Falls hearing on the subject revealed that at least thirty-two more camp grounds could be constructed outside the proposed wilderness, but in the same general area, and in areas of the same quality.

We note also the testimony at the Great Falls hearings of Professor Arnold Silverman, of the Department of Geology at the University of Montana. His statement pointed out that the geological structure within the proposed wilderness where the proposed roads would have to be built, is primarily thick glacial drift. The hillsides are friable and steep, and the clay and rock of depths of a foot or more. All of this means that the disastrous erosion which has occurred in other areas immediately outside the wilderness boundary (such as at Lake Creek) would almost be certain to occur if roads were built.

It is for all these reasons that the Sierra Club supports S. 412 and urges its enactment.

STATEMENT OF ADOLPH STEBLER, PROFESSIONAL ECOLOGIST, WASHINGTON, D.C.

I am Adolph Stebler, a professional ecologist, formerly a resident of Missoula, Montana and now, for a while, of Washington, D.C.

This statement is in behalf of the *Blue Ribbon Rivers Committee*, for which I am recording secretary. Native to Montana, this Committee has for its fundamental aim the protection from degradation of Montana's natural waterways together with their watersheds.

Our attention has been called to a plan to open the Lincoln Back Country with a system of motor vehicle roads to increase recreational use of the area and for other purposes.

The economic history of America is a record of the despoliation of the natural environment which follows in the wake of development. George Perkins Marsh, a congressman and statesman, observed more than a century ago in his great conservation classic, *Man and Nature*, that "Wherever man sets his foot the harmonies of nature are set to discord." Development has equated itself with degradation.

Not only is the physical environment shocked by this degradation, but so is the entire biotic community—the interrelated plants and animals—dependent upon it. Dr. Joshua Lederberg, geneticist, National Academy of Science member, and Nobel laureate, recently opined in the *Washington Post* that "Most wild species are probably doomed, in the long run, in the face of the growth of human population. And we may not be far behind them. But this is hardly good reason to rush to that doom."

This pessimism is occasioned, of course, not alone by increasing numbers of mankind. It recognizes also the perverse effects of man upon the natural environment.

Slums, whether in the city, on the farmlands, or on wildlands, degrade man. In the urban slum, owing to crowding, impersonalness, and poverty, deviant behavior, much of it violent, is rampant. Technological sophistication and a gross national product exceeding 860 billions of dollars are current achievements about which we take much pride. But how much do these successes elevate the spirit of the slum dweller? How much love of country do they inspire? How much patriotism?

While most urban residents do not suffer the dejection of their neighbors in the slum, they are nevertheless not by any means entirely free of certain penalties that go with big city living. Anxiety, frustration, stress, and a too-impersonal attitude toward our fellows exemplify these penalties. Fortunately most persons today can seek some measure of relief from such distress to their well-being by taking periodic flight from the city.

Increased means and mobility are making this flight possible for a growing number of persons. They visit the seashores, the lake shores, and the mountains; the national and state parks, forests, and wildlife refuges. Here they absorb natural beauty, enjoy serenity, and refurbish their spirit. To the great mass of mankind, a beautiful natural landscape is incomparably more moving and soul satisfying than the displays of the highest artistic achievements of man. In the gallery we marvel at the work of man; in Nature, that of the Creator.

In the wilderness environment, Nature is supreme. Here there is refuge from the cacaphony of man and his industry, the offensive odors generated by his artifacts, and the depressing sight of his junk. A noted American admonished not long ago that "We must maintain the chance for contact with natural beauty. When that chance dies, a light dies in all of us. * * *" In an editorial commendation concerning the passage of the Wilderness Bill a little more than four years ago, the *Stillwater* (Okla.) *New-Press* closed with this powerful proclama-

tion: "It is more likely, however, that our children and our children's children will consider that we have bequeathed to them a resource more valuable than any other—a resource that nourishes not commerce or industry but the human soul."

Life cannot exist without habitat. And, moreover, the quality of that life is directly reflective of the quality of the habitat in which it is nourished.

It is for these reasons that the *Blue Ribbon Rivers Committee* heartily supports the bill, S. 412, to designate yet one more piece of God's unspoiled nature for the enrichment of man's spirit. No creative or innovative conservation is needed here, only the dedication. As a designated wilderness, the Lincoln Back Country will preserve in their natural state a system of streams and their watersheds. Together these will preserve habitat for a growing number of disappearing plants and animals.

Lastly it is requested that this statement be included in the printed record of the hearing Friday, March 7, 1969 concerning the designation of the Lincoln Back Country as a wilderness area—one more area in this great system as a legacy to those who come after we are gone.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH SMITH, WRITER AND EDITOR OF NATURAL-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION, BOZEMAN, MONT.

I am Elizabeth Hannum Smith of Bozeman, Montana. I am a speaker, writer, and editor in the field of natural-resource management and conservation. My concern with classification of the Lincoln-Scapegoat area is based on personal knowledge of that land and its resources and on the profound implications of management decisions with regard to it.

The classification of Lincoln-Scapegoat is, I believe, a test of our understanding of the concept of multiple use. Here we see a confrontation of the simplistic idea that multiple use is a green light for arbitrary exploitation and recognition of the term's true meaning, which has to do with use of area's specific resources to satisfy specific human needs over time.

The word *specific* is emphasized, because multiple use principles can be properly applied only within the framework of a particular set of biological and social conditions. If development of public land is undertaken without respect for these conditions, then public administration has failed to perform the public service to which ostensibly it is dedicated.

The particular biological conditions in the Lincoln-Scapegoat area are described in scientists' statements presented previously. To my knowledge, the consensus of informed opinion is that timber values are marginal and that the soil, water, fishery, and certain wildlife resources are fragile and can withstand only limited human impact. Scapegoat Mountain and its environs support an alpine ecology—a delicate system of high, thin-soiled basins, flowering meadows, glacial rivulets, and montane animals, all subject to degradation or destruction under road development or intensive use.

The particular social conditions relative to these 240,500 acres are perhaps more difficult to delineate in a few words, but are as clear as the biological factors if considered from the viewpoint of long-range human need and from the fact that value increases with scarcity. The need for additional sources of marginal-quality timber is questionable, and at best short-range. Lincoln-Scapegoat is contiguous to other attractive sections of the state that are already developed for mass use and can fill the need for road-access recreation. The need for scenic motoring can be satisfied on almost any of the existing routes in central and western Montana.

Meanwhile, the American people's need for surcease from a noisy, crowded, mechanized world is crucial: the necessity to "get away from it all" is well documented, persistently articulated, and growing stronger every day—and you can't get away from it all by taking it with you! As our untamed resources shrink, as developments of all sorts abound and proliferate, the value of a natural environment—of unobstructed space, unscarred scenery, unshattered quiet, and unmanipulated living organisms—rises proportionately. Lincoln-Scapegoat, which as wilderness contains all these features, represents the scarce commodity; as wilderness it satisfies a specific, long-range human need; as wilderness its value will increase.

This then is the situation; a sensitive stretch of public land, adjacent to many developed recreation areas, with timber of limited worth, and with other resources

unable to support heavy use or disruption but which have increasing social importance if maintained in their present condition.

Yet given this situation, the United States Forest Service proposes to develop Lincoln-Scapegoat for logging, motoring, and mass recreation!

Some questions are in order:

1. In view of the fragile biological conditions, how does the Forest Service plan equate with the Society of American Foresters' 1947 policy statement on multiple use, in which the Society urges consideration of " * * * the effects of utilizing one resource upon the stability, value, and appreciation of others"? Utilizing the one resource of available timber, what effects will logging and logging roads have upon the ecological value of the area? Is the visual blight of logging operations ever compatible with scenic beauty and quality recreation? If loggers, motorists, and mass recreationists destabilize the soil, water, and wildlife resources, what will be left to appreciate?

The Forest Service will probably assure us that its development practices will be undertaken with such extreme care that no ecological or aesthetic harm will result. Is this possible? Is there any local evidence to support such assurances, or only drastically ugly and disruptive examples such as the recent Lake Creek road and current logging and roading in the Monture area?

2. Have timber values in the proposed wilderness been precisely and objectively appraised and made available to the public by either the Forest Service or the local timber industry? Has the public need for this specific timber been detailed and recorded?

3. Has the public need for a scenic drive or road-access recreation in this specific area been widely expressed? How? By whom? Did such expression precede the agency plan or follow it?

4. Should intensity of need for logging, motoring, or mass recreation, even if established, take precedence over integrity of the resource?

5. Because development of Lincoln-Scapegoat for logging, motoring, and mass recreation would jeopardize that integrity, because development is not appropriate to the specific biological and social conditions of the area, it is inimical to a valid multiple use policy on public land. Just what policy, in this case, is the Forest Service pursuing?

I trust that questions such as mine will be considered, and that the facts and ideas presented to this hearing will lead toward the wilderness classification of Lincoln-Scapegoat that our Senators and Representative Battin recommend—toward preservation of the scarce, the genuinely needed, the lasting, the priceless commodity.

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., March 7, 1969.

Re S. 412, Designating the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness, Montana.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The nation is currently faced with a severe lumber and wood products supply and price situation. Domestic and foreign demands have increased dramatically over the past 18 months. As a result, softwood lumber prices to the consumer have increased 50 percent and softwood plywood prices have increased 100 percent during that period. The forest products industry, which normally responds to these price increases by going to longer shifts and multiple shifts, generally has not been able to respond this time due to a lack of available timber for manufacture. One indication of the serious nature of this situation is the announcement this week by Senator Sparkman that his Housing Subcommittee would conduct hearings beginning March 19 on "lumber and wood product price increases and the timber and wood product shortage."

The Public Lands Subcommittee is considering S. 412 which would designate as wilderness approximately 240,500 acres in the Helena, Lewis and Clark, and Lolo National Forests in Montana. This area is primarily of wilderness character, but does contain significant areas of commercially valuable timber which we believe should be managed under a plan which would permit timber and other resource values to be developed.

The Forest Service has developed a proposed "Coordinated Resources Development Plan for the Blackfoot-Sun River Divide Area" which includes the area proposed for wilderness under S. 412. We have reviewed the Forest Service

proposal and believe it is a reasonable approach, meeting the recreational and wilderness demands on the area and, at the same time, providing the necessary flow of timber for local and national needs.

The timber inventory on the one-fourth of the area which would be managed for timber production amounts to about 468 million board feet and would support an annual yield of 8.4 million board feet under modified practices recommended by the Forest Service to coordinate resources uses. The same area has a long term potential of approximately 15 million board feet annually.

The 8 million board feet available to the nation's economy under Forest Service management of the area may appear to be of little importance nationwide. However, it is only one in a series of literally hundreds of proposed local state and federal withdrawals of commercial forest land from timber production. Just one example of a similar area is that now under consideration in the Siskiyou Area in northern California in which preservation proponents are urging a 171,000 acre wilderness area involving 3 billion board feet of timber with an estimated current annual yield of 22 million board feet and a potential annual yield of 40 million board feet.

Our industry recognizes the value of single-use wilderness and recreational areas. However, we think it essential that each one be established only after thorough review of management alternatives and with an opportunity for affected persons and industries to be heard. The Wilderenss Act of 1964 established procedures for reclassification of national forest primitive areas which include local level hearings on management proposals developed by the administering agency and the completion of mineral studies prior to legislative action. We believe that this procedure should be followed as well for proposed wilderness areas created from other public lands.

We urge that the Public Lands Subcommittee thoroughly review the Forest Service proposed management for the Lincoln Back Country Area and that there be an opportunity for local level review of the agency's proposed management plan prior to action on S. 412.

We would appreciate it if this letter were made a part of the hearing record on S. 412.

Sincerely,

RALPH D. HODGES, Jr.,
Vice President, Government Relations.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington D.C., February 28, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is regretted that the Institute will not be able to be represented at the public hearings, Friday March 7, on S. 412, the bill to add the Lincoln Back Country in west-central Montana to the national wilderness system.

The Institute is pleased to join with the many agencies and conservation organizations that have voiced their support of the objectives of S. 412. The Lincoln-Scapegoat country will be an outstanding addition to the national wilderness system.

We would appreciate having this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

DANIEL A. POOLE,
Secretary.

FOREST PRODUCTS CO.,
Kalispell, Mont., February 14, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The news indicates that hearings regarding the proposed Lincoln Back County Wilderness Area will start March 7. While we are not directly involved financially we are worried about the impact of such a possible withdrawal from multiple use.

Due to the isolated nature of both Montana and Idaho, the states have been held in semi-colonial status for many years. Recently, the timber industry and

Forest Service have been working to increase gainful employment by better utilization, salvage of dead and dying timber, and encouragement of regeneration of the forests. More production is essential in producing the income necessary to provide taxes to improve educational facilities, state agencies and general welfare of the people. Any portion of this Lincoln Area which has outstanding qualities as a wilderness without being suitable for multiple use might well be placed in the wilderness system but the inclusion of the remaining land would only screw the clamps on our economy a bit tighter.

Thank you for carefully considering this matter.

Very truly yours,

L. E. O'NEIL.

LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
Lincoln, Mont., March 17, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: If it pleases the Committee I would like to have the following statement made a part of the Lincoln Scapegoat Wilderness hearing which was held on March 7, 1969 in Washington, D.C., of which I attended in person.

The statement of Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service USDA, while much mitigated in form over statements made previously both written and oral, states once again intention to build a road into the area known as the Lincoln Back Country.

This then is precisely what the controversy has been, is now and will continue to be all about. For if this road is ever built it will destroy the fragile lifeline, which is the high mountain valleys that the roads would traverse.

The Forest Service knows well that once a road penetrates this beautiful wilderness that the will of the people who have fought long and hard for this area will have been broken and from that point on it will not greatly matter as to what further destruction is done to the area. The Forest Service has not and can not give a reasonable plan for the protection of soil, water, wild life and scenic resources of the area. The Forest Service has shown no evidence that the area can be logged for its meager timber value at anything but a cost to the taxpayer.

Further, no valid evidence has been brought forth that the area is now needed for mass recreation or that the area would support mass recreation.

Therefore, let the record show that it is the judgment of the great majority of concerned people that nature has created this area and that the permanent intrusion of man can only destroy it.

The record would also best be served if it stated that the area of faith, understanding, confidence, and credibility between the United States Forest Service and the people it serves and must live with, is now at an all time low. Any intrusion with roads and extensive, intensive development within the Lincoln Scapegoat area will render hostility and suspicion beyond anything yet witnessed or imagined. Please witness the record made before the Subcommittee of Interior and Insular Affairs in Great Falls, Montana, September 23, 1968.

The Wilderness Law provides the protection needed for the Lincoln Scapegoat Area and it is desired by the great majority of the concerned people in Montana and the nation as a whole.

Gentlemen, the Congress in its wisdom may place this area into wilderness and at its discretion remove it for other purposes, but all the powers that be cannot restore it from the ravages of those other purposes.

Sincerely yours,

CECIL C. GARLAND, Jr., *President.*

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX., *March 2, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senator from the State of Washington,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to urge you and your committee to report favorably Senate Bill S. 412 and strive diligently for its enactment.

The natural resources and beauty of our country must be preserved for our generations to come, and I am convinced that our Congress is going to have to closely watch future actions concerning these areas.

I am quite concerned over the past record and reputation of our new Secretary of the Interior, and would hope that actions and department regulations be closely scrutinized.

The stream pollution that exists is a National Disgrace, and I would hope that positive action by our Congress will take place immediately to clean this situation up and prevent it happening in the future.

Yours sincerely,

JON F. EIKEL.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., March 4, 1969.

Re Senate Bill S. 412.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Approximately two years ago I had the opportunity of enjoying a pack trip through the Bob Marshall Wilderness in Montana with Tom and Helen Edwards of the White Tail Ranch, in Ovando, Montana.

Around a campfire one night, in discussion with the Rangers and the Edwards, I learned that there was a possibility of encroachment upon this beautiful territory by the construction of highways.

Shortly thereafter, I wrote to Senator Mike Mansfield and Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana, my horror at the thoughts of this development.

I am from the East and have no connections or business interest in the West. I therefore, felt that I could speak freely and without prejudice.

One only has to drive through the beautiful areas of New Hampshire and Vermont and see what unthinking and careless people have done to the streams and wayside areas. The ease of accessibility to these areas by highway has permitted pollution of the streams, practical extinction of our wild life, and spoilage of the general area by those who discard cigarette packages, beer cans, picnic wrappings, etc.

The Bob Marshall Wilderness area which includes the Lincoln-Scapegoat Preservation is one of the few remaining virgin territories of this country. It should be preserved un sullied for future generations. Those who have a true appreciation of this beautiful country will be able to find their way into these areas by the now existing pack trains and walking paths. If these areas are open to vehicular traffic, their primeval sanctity will be lost and the far West will degenerate.

It is of no criticism to the people in the East that New Hampshire and Vermont areas have been desecrated since they did not have the advantage of anticipating the extreme rapid growth of this country. However, we now stand on the brink of this threshold and with the knowledge and evidence of what has happened in the past because of inadequate planning, we should not permit our heritage to be lost forever.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. KUHN, Jr., M.D.

STANLEY EDGE ASSOCIATES,
Washington, D.C., February 27, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: May I add my support to the Senate Bill No. S 412 concerning the Lincoln-Scapegoat preservation. In the overall urbanization of this country it is our feeling that some part of this land should be preserved in this manner.

I have visited this part of the country and although I realize that civilization must be served in many ways, some one of those ways has got to be in the preservation of part of our land in its natural state.

Very sincerely,

STANLEY EDGE.

INTERMOUNTAIN LUMBER Co.,
Missoula, Mont., February 15, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in regard to the March 7th hearing on the 240,000 acre Lincoln back country. I'm familiar with the area having worked in Lincoln and have packed into the Heart Lake area.

In principal I do not approve of this rush legislation which puts everyone in an emotional state and forces those responsible for management to work under extreme pressure. This area should have been designated under provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and not by direct legislation.

I guess there isn't much can be done about that at this time. I think the Forest Service has done an excellent job of planning considering the time they have had. Their latest recommendations show a balanced plan, if anything, weighted towards the preservationists and yet not entirely forgetting the countrys natural resources.

I'm sure we should consider the people that have the time and the money to to hire a pack string, but at the same time we should not foregt the many more that get their recreation a short distance from the road and neither have the time nor money to hike or ride. Both the states of Montana and Idaho lack real opportunities for their younger people. I cannot see how making a wilderness area out of commercially valuable land can be classified as wise use. More people will be employed and more opportunities will present themselves by following an educated plan, than saying at this time we are going to let that area take care of itself.

The timber in this area could have a bearing on the growth of this company. It will have a great deal larger bearing on the growth of the state of Montana. The pattern being set should be of deep concern to everyone.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. STEVENSON,
Executive Vice President.

THE ANACONDA CO.
Butte, Mont., March 19, 1969.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Anaconda Company initiated exploration studies in the Lincoln Back Country in 1968. This work is part of a program to evaluate areas of favorable geologic environment adjacent to the Heddeleston Mining District where Anaconda is presently developing a large copper-molybdenum deposit. Because of the severe weather conditions and inaccessibility of the area, the time for exploration is very limited.

The Lincoln Back Country contains mineralogical, structural, and geophysical features which warrant further investigation. Copper occurrences are known to extend northwesterly from the Heddeleston District along the south margin of the wilderness area. Another large zone of geochemical zinc anomaly has been defined by the U.S. Geological Survey within and adjacent to the north east boundary. Additionally, impressive gravity and magnetic geophysical anomalies, some of which may relate to subsurface quartz monzonite intrusives similar to the Heddeleston host rocks, have also been delineated within the area by the USGS. These occurrences are located near the projected intersection of regional structural lineaments, including large northwest-trending faults correlative with those in the Heddeleston area which are believed to be important in localization of the Heddeleston mineralization.

Work accomplished in 1968 includes stream-sediment surveys designed to outline areas of significant metal concentrations. These studies are not completed. However, several locations have been shown to contain anomalous copper values. The extent and relationship of the anomalies have not been fully established and additional field investigation is planned, if permitted.

It is our understanding that Bear Creek Mining Company, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation, has been conducting extensive exploration studies in the area also and plans to continue with this work.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES C. GODDARD, Jr.,
Chief Geologist, Montana Division.

MONTANA POLE & TREATING PLANT,
Butte, Mont., March 4, 1969.

Subject: Classification of the Lincoln back country as wilderness.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Our Company would like to express its opinion concerning the proposed Lincoln Back Country Wilderness Area.

We agree that certain parts of this proposed area should be set aside as a Wilderness area designated by the Wilderness Act of 1964, but it should not include in its scope large areas of timber and other resources. These lands should be regulated under the Multiple Use Act of 1960 for the good of all.

We feel that tying up vast acreage of land that is suitable for many uses besides recreation would in the long run be detrimental to our economy and welfare by eliminating the needed raw materials for which our growing country needs, and by limiting the land use to a few people.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. DOCKINS.

LIBBY, MONT., March 6, 1969.

Senator LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely request that S.B. 142 Lincoln Back Country be amended to provide for multiple-use designation as per the intent of the Multiple Use Act and in the manner provided for in the Wilderness Acts. Multiple use as set forth in UWMS Forest Service plan for the area will satisfy all segments of our population. Please consider fact that Montana already has some 3,500,000 acres in reserved category. Timber needs must be considered if housing shortage is to be alleviated. Western Montana lumber industry supports large payrolls and tax base. The Forest Service plan is a reasonable compromise between all parties. Said plan incorporates within it the primary needs of proponents and opponents. I sincerely request that we must begin to consider the overall needs of all.

ROBERT N. HELDING,
Chairman, Montana Forest Industries Council.

CHOTEAU, MONT., March 6, 1969.

Hon. LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

The present proposal to enlarge the Bob Marshall Wilderness of 230,000-acre addition offers a most opportune time for the simultaneous withdrawal of a much more area of 55,000 acres—adjacent to the Lower Sun Butte Reservoir site. This would solve the present problem of having this reservoir intrude upon the wilderness area. I hope and strongly urge that steps be taken at this time to include this withdrawal simultaneously with the proposed enlargement of the wilderness area. The net result would be the twofold accomplishment of substantially enlarging the wilderness area and of greatly improving the prospects for the Sun River flood control and reclamation project. The adjustment of the wilderness boundaries would then be a balanced constructive proceeding. Advancing at the same time a need for the wilderness preservation for flood control and for irrigation.

DICK FABRICK.

HELENA, MONT., February 25, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please oppose the request of the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society to classify the 240,000 acre area of the Lincoln Back Country as Wilderness Area.

Setting up and administering Wilderness areas is the Forest Service's business. Most people do not realize that all resources are locked up in Wilderness areas and only a select few can afford to enjoy them on foot or horseback with a guide and no other mode of transportation is permitted.

I urge you to oppose this precedent setting legislation and leave the Lincoln Back Country in the hands of the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

IVAN W. MARTINSON.

HELENA, MONT., *February 25, 1969.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge you to reconsider the proposed boundaries of what is now proposed as the Little North Fork and Upper St Joe Wilderness area in Idaho.

Within this 160,000 acre area there are some very scenic lakes and rugged peaks, of approximately 30,000 acres. The rest of the land is excellent timber land and ready for immediate timber sale according to the Forest Service. I believe the management of this land should be left with the Forest Service so that diseased, insect infested and overmature timber can be removed and the forest made more beautiful.

Please oppose putting this land into the wilderness area for the exclusive use of only the few who can afford the time and services of guides and horses to pack or hike into it.

Sincerely yours,

IVAN W. MARTINSON.

SPokane, WASH., *March 5, 1969.*

Re Senators Mike Mansfield's and Lee Metcalf's bill on the Lincoln-Scapegoat preservation, Montana (S. 412).

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish I could accurately convey to you how I feel about the Lincoln-Scapegoat Area in Montana. but you would have to go there to know what it is like. I love that area; it's a gentle wilderness filled with beautiful, clean, wild country—clear streams, craggy canyons, forest-covered mountains, magnificent wildlife. Too little of this kind of untouched land is left. Every acre of it is worth saving.

I trust you will understand how so many of us feel about the Lincoln-Scapegoat Area and will help us preserve it intact. Thank you.

Sincerely,

SANDRA JEAN HOLLAR.

MISSOULA, MONT., *February 3, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you, because of your position as chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I am in the position of Director and president of the Falls Creek Environmental Education Foundation, I am not writing you as a representative of the Foundation, because we do not involve ourselves in political situations in regard to legislation. However, because my personal beliefs are dedicated to my professional ones which relate to our youth education programs here in Montana, I urge you to support the classification of the Lincoln Back Country and the Scapegoat Country into a Wilderness.

Along with the youth educational activities which has taken me into these areas, and will mean even more time in these areas in the future, I have worked on the range condition in these areas as a research biologist for the University of Montana. I know the over use problems that would develop even more on many of the popular camping sites. My data indicate that even with the present access that is provided, that in the Danaher Basin and in adjoining areas that would be greatly affected by the proposed road development, rather stringent proper use restrictions are going to have to be placed on popular camping areas and commercial outfitters, if the natural biotic communities are to be maintained in a

quality condition. These restrictions should be enforced with the present access unchanged. With increased access into the area, great damage could result. The wilderness experience enjoyed by more and more each year, would then be spoiled by camping in a series of heavily over used sites not representative of American Wilderness that should be maintained here. In order to maintain the wilderness in a natural and representative condition, we can not afford an increase in the access to this area which is already well accessible.

I urge you, Senator Jackson, to support the passage of S. 412.

Sincerely,

GEOFFREY G. FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *March 15, 1969.*

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: About a week ago there were hearings on the Hill for Bill S. 412 which I should very much like to have attended but could not. I hope they were convincing to you, as a member of the Committee, and that you will decide to support that Bill when it comes to a vote in the Senate.

The Wilderness Society has called the Lincoln-Scapegoat area "one of the finest examples of undedicated pristine wilderness in America". You would probably agree, as it compares with much of Idaho. Having seen something of that country myself, I can understand why anyone would rebel at the thought of cutting it up with roads or with any other appurtenances of a crowd-drawing recreation area. To do so would ruin it for those who now use it, and for others who could use it decades hence, to experience in small groups or individually the very finest kind of recreation.

Apart from recreation, logging seems to be the only real threat in the near future. There is a far higher-value use for this area than producing wood that is obtainable in areas that are already spoiled or do not have the priceless scenic assets of the Lincoln-Scapegoat country. There are not many areas as large as 240,000 acres left in this country which are both highly scenic and truly wilderness.

It is good news, therefore, that Senators Mansfield and Metcalf have introduced Bill S. 412 into the new Congress, so that progress toward Wilderness Preservation for this area can be piled upon the progress made in the 90th.

Respectfully yours,

R. W. VAN WAGENEN.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., *March 3, 1969.*

Re Bill No. S. 412 Lincoln-Scapegoat.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: If and when I make another rugged trip in the West, my questing being would hope not to find Lincoln-Scapegoat logged and developed as the Forest Service advocates.

I will be glad to hear that the updated Bill is out of committee and on the Senate floor.

Sincerely yours,

MARY E. PALMER.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like your support for bill S. 412 which would place the Lincoln-Scapegoat country in the wilderness preservation system.

It would be a loss for everyone if this magnificent country isn't preserved in its natural state. We have far to few of these unspoiled areas left.

Your support of this bill will be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

K. L. BLISS.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 19, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am unalterably opposed to the indiscriminate classification of wilderness areas as an answer to the outcry of so called conservationists who are, in many instances completely ignorant of local conditions.

If the Lincoln Back Country is to be classified as a wilderness area, it should be done only through Public Law 88-577, the Wilderness Act of 1964.

I would appreciate your consideration of my view.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD L. MCKINNON.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 12, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in regard to the proposed Lincoln Back Country wilderness area.

It is very distressing to a taxpayer to see productive land set aside as a wilderness area. It seems to me the taxpayers will have to make up any loss suffered by the national economy due to these set asides.

It is even more distressing that the aforementioned set aside might be achieved by direct legislation. This could set a precedent we all could regret for years to come. If more wilderness areas are desirable they should be so designated under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

As far as wilderness areas are concerned, I am beginning to think we have more now than even a tiny fraction of one per cent of our population will ever see. Maybe the wildlife will enjoy them. I hope so because they are going to be expensive.

Please give every consideration to this proposal and if it becomes absolutely necessary to set this valuable land aside let's at least not do it through direct legislation.

Very truly yours,

D. W. WEST.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 19, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is written about the hearings to be held March 7 on the proposed 240,000 acre Lincoln back country wilderness area.

It is my understanding that the above proposed wilderness area is to be created by direct legislation and not through the normal channels established by law. If the Wilderness Act of 1964 does not provide adequate means for establishing wilderness areas, we should change the law and not go around it by direct legislation. It is my impression that someone is trying to pull a fast one by this direct legislation bit and it should be stopped.

I hunt, fish and enjoy the outdoors as much as anyone but I do not have to be in a wilderness area to enjoy myself. The Sierra Club members etc. that are advocating all these wilderness areas have very little or no idea what they are proposing to do to our western states. It is not reasonable for the U.S. Government to hire thousands of professional foresters, economists etc. to work out management plans for our forest lands then ignore them for a few highly emotional, vocal groups that have their own selfish interest to satisfy. I do not believe these people from Nevada, New York, etc., that may or may not frequent these wilderness areas, recognize what our problems are in these sparsely populated states that rely to a great extent upon natural resources for existence and growth. The few people that would be attracted to our state from other areas by the establishment of the proposed wilderness area would not provide enough revenue to Montana to even scratch the surface of the lost potential resources it would lock up.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT K. FORD.

MISSOULA, MONT., *February 25, 1969.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: I have lived in Montana for twenty three years. For nearly twenty of those twenty three I have made my living working for one of the lumber companies here. I like this work very much and wish to continue.

Our company is comparatively new in the industry. The primary source of timber for all except perhaps two of the companies in the forest products industry in Montana is that owned by the Federal Government.

You people in the Congress can do me and those like me no service whatever by classifying large areas, such as the Lincoln Back Country as a single purpose area.

There are many such areas in the United States, but the problem is much the same to me. In the Lincoln Back Country proposed set aside there is included some 60,000 acres on which the allowable annual harvest estimated by the U.S. Forest Service is 8 million board feet. The harvest of this timber would provide in the neighborhood of 120 jobs for people in the immediate area. I daresay not many more than 120 people annually would make use of the area as a wilderness at practically no dollar return to the national or local economy.

I feel that the timber involved is a crop, a product of the soil. As such it cannot be preserved for very long after it reaches maturity, anymore than a field of wheat or corn or any other crop. It can and should be preserved throughout its life until ripe and then harvested. Timber access roads into these areas provide the backbone of any preservation system, be it fire control, insect control or whatever. Timber access roads also provide the taxpaying public access to this public land. I feel they are entitled to this.

At a time when our domestic mills are hard put to supply the need for lumber and plywood for the building of much needed housing, due to log exports and diminishing log supplies, it seems a waste to lock up any mature timber. Especially I feel this would be an unjustified waste if it was done in the interest of a selfish minority.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 should be sufficient unto the cause. The voters in my house are against designation of this or any other wilderness area by direct legislation.

JOHN W. TRICKEL.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *February 27, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The bill sponsored by Senators Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf to include the Lincoln Back Country-Scapegoat Mountain Area in Montana in the adjacent Bob Marshall Wilderness Area will come on for public hearing on March 7, 1969. I am writing to urge you as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to support the passage of this Bill. I am well acquainted with this area from a number of pack trips through it. It is ideally suitable for designation as a Wilderness Area in its present condition— which might not last very long without protection.

I am making a financial contribution towards paying the expenses of a Montana delegation of men familiar with the area who will attend the hearing and can answer any questions concerning the area.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. STEPHENSON.

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 28, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I respectfully urge you and your colleagues to act favorably on the above bill which will preserve for those who come after us the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness area which many of us have had the privilege of enjoying ourselves.

All of us here in the Chicago area and elsewhere who have visited this area are looking to you and your fellow members of Congress to take the necessary steps to preserve this unspoiled wilderness area for future generations of Americans.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. PITTS.

BOZEMAN, MONT., February 27, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Having a long-time and recreational interest in Wilderness areas, I would urge that S-412 be brought out of Committee and on to the Senate floor.

As a citizen that has long used the Bob Marshall Wilderness area and adjacent areas as it was intended to be used—and as hopefully we can leave it for a less favored posterity—I would hope that favorable action will be given to S-412.

I understand, too, that there are companion bills that should be looked upon favorably; and these would be HB3682 submitted by Representative Arnold Olsen and HB393 by Representative James Battin.

In short I personally favor anything that will place as much truly recreational area into the category that it properly belongs—so that those that come after us can have some degree of the enjoyment and benefits and happy days that we have had; and just might throw back as many fish as I have over the years.

Respectfully,

ROBIN B. MACNAB.

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1969.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Two years ago I had the privilege of taking my wife and two children on a pack trip into the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country which is the subject of your hearing on March 7, 1969.

I can assure you that this trip had a very profound effect on my son and daughter, and I believe they have a deeper conviction concerning our great country as a result. Their comments in the years that have passed have convinced me that for the sake of our young people we must preserve the few remaining true Wilderness area left in our country. Every father should have the opportunity to show his children part of our land that is unspoiled by the advance of our twentieth century way of life.

I sincerely urge the favorable report of Senate Bill S-412 out of your committee.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. LINDSEY.

MISSOULA, MONT., March 3, 1969.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We want to take this opportunity to urge you to "carry on" and to give you all the moral support we can in your fight to create the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area in the face of selfish and vested logging-mining interests and interest groups intent on roading it and chopping it up.

It is important to remember that this parcel of wilderness is many times more valuable to recreation than it could be to logging and mining. Studies have shown that timber is inferior and negligible, as are minerals, and that the area is highly unsuited for roads of any kind due to geologic structure. It simply amounts to a land-grab by selfish interests.

It is obvious that this potential wilderness area should immediately be put in trust for all Americans as one of the remaining truly wild tracts in continental U.S. The population of the U.S. is 200,000,000 right now. What will it be in another ten or twenty years? And where will this vast population go for recreation? Recreation is now recognized as a pretty important commodity. There can be but one ethical and honorable decision in this case—and that is, *push through Bill S-412 immediately.*

Sincerely yours,

DAVID R. GUELF.
JOHN D. COFFEY.
CHARLES F. MONROE.
BUS ANTONICK.

TROY, MICH., *March 3, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman of Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate of United States, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you today with reference to Senate Bill S-412. I have personally along with friends hunted in Montana on many occasions. Needless to say its a great State and beautiful country.

I urge you to support this bill so that we along with other Americans can enjoy a clean, unmolested area.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

J. J. KNIGHT.

WAYZATA, MINN., *March 3, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington,
D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Once again I'd like to send along my plea for preservation of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area and passage of Bill No. S-412.

The areas of solitude and grandeur are vanishing so rapidly and I beg the Congress of the United States to keep the few remaining ones and to cherish them.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. D. GALUSHA, Jr.

MISSOULA, MONT., *March 6, 1969.*

Senator H. M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SIR. I would like to see the bill S-412 passed by your committee and sent to Congress. Many of us here in the Northwest feel that it is our duty to protect this heritage of our wilderness for the future generations.

Sincerely,

K. D. JOHNSON.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., *March 5, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have stood knee-deep in beer cans, dazed by the intrinsic obscenities of billboards shuttering my own state's magnificent hills as I watched incredibly anachronistic gun duels and Indian raids among a labyrinth of Coca Cola red. Perhaps we here are beyond help.

But as one imbued with a love of this Nation's remaining roves of peace may I beseech that you assist in the passage of bill S. 412 which deals with the Lincoln-Scapegoat back country of Montana, an area in which I have stood alone and believed that there was really a place left where I could hear the cry of an osprey far beyond any grunting diesel. For those who love the pristine earth it is just a short trip in. But it is on foot or horse and it is just a little bit adventurous and a little bit of trouble. Which is why it is worth keeping clean. Help us, please!

Sincerely,

FRANK BORDEN HANES.

CARPINTERIA, CALIF., *March 6, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

SENATOR JACKSON: I urge your support of Bill No. S-412 that is now before your committee. I have hunted, fished and just camped in the Lincoln-Scapegoat area over the years and I would hate to see this area full of coke bottles beer cans etc—Let's keep it as a wilderness area.

Thank you for your support.

JAMES E. GRAY, D.D.S.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 6, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: In regard to Senate Bill S-412. As a recent visitor and trail rider on horseback and a guest of White Tail Ranch in the beautiful Lincoln-Scapegoat country of Montana, I implore you to preserve this country for wilderness horseback riding.

Roads with their traffic would be out of place in this majestic country. This is horseback riding territory, automobiles are misplacements.

Please help to get S-412 out of committee and on to the Senate floor for voting action.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. HOVANEC.

DRUMMOND, MONT., February 26, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to urge you to support Senate Bill S-412 a bill to add the Lincoln-Scapegoat area to the present wilderness system.

Our family has taken many enjoyable trips in this area, and would like to see it preserved as it is, for the future.

Times change—less than 100 years ago buffalo were being hunted for their hides in Montana. Wild areas had no value at all then. I believe that a few years from now these wilderness areas will be considered priceless. I hope we can save them.

Very truly yours,

WM. R. OHRMANN.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to cast my vote against making a wilderness area of the Lincoln Back Country by direct legislation.

I have been a resident of Montana for many years and have visited this country many times. If this area is put into a Wilderness Area this will be a thing of the past. This country needs roads and the only way I can see to get these roads is by the Multiple Use concept proposed by the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

N. B. LOWTHIAN.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 26, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am opposing the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness Area. I do not believe any area such as this should be made a Wilderness Area by Direct Legislation.

If this country is made into a wilderness area it can be used by so few, whereas now it can be enjoyed by many.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LUELLA JOHNS.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 26, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am not in favor of making any of the Lincoln Back Country into a Wilderness Area. It is enjoyed by so many now and would only be accessible to a very few if made into a wilderness area.

If there were more roads in this area it could be enjoyed by many more.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS JOHNS.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 25, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am not in favor of making any of the area around Lincoln, such as the Lincoln Back Country, into a Wilderness Area.

This area is beautiful, but wasted when put into a Wilderness. Under Multiple Use Management everyone is able to enjoy and use it.

I am not in favor of any Wilderness Area by direct legislation.

Sincerely,

BLANCHE LOWTHIAN.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 25, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is on the upcoming bill setting the Lincoln Back Country up as a wilderness area. I am strongly opposed to this piece of legislation.

Mr. and Mrs. America should be allowed to see and enjoy these vast regions of timber lands. If this Back Country becomes a wilderness area, Mr. and Mrs. America will be deprived of the beauty and total enjoyment that can be had from this area.

Therefor I would urge your consideration in favoring this area as a multiple use area. Your consideration will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

WILLARD JOHNS.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 12, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am opposing any wilderness areas by the means of direct legislation.

I am opposing the lock up of the Lincoln Back Country by direct legislation into a wilderness area.

We are one of the many families that enjoy the great outdoors. With these wilderness areas there are fewer and fewer places for us to enjoy.

Sincerely,

JOAN SMITH.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 22, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge you to oppose the proposed wilderness classification of the 240,000-acre Lincoln Back Country.

We cannot afford this type of precedent-setting legislation. Wilderness areas should be set up and administered by the Forest Service. It is their business—not by direct legislation due to pressure from special interest groups such as the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society.

Many people do not realize that in wilderness areas all resources become dormant and no one can cross the boundaries except on foot or horseback. Most wilderness areas are so inaccessible only a few will ever use them.

Twenty-one years ago I spent the week between Christmas 1947 and New Years 1948 camped in a tent while elk hunting on the fringe of this area. It was beautiful and we had a wonderful time but only because it was made accessible by a poor, but navigable, road of sorts. Let a few roads in so everybody can benefit.

It is from our natural resources that comes all our wealth. Let's not cripple or handicap our economy any more than it is.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD I. MARTINSON.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 12, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to oppose the lockup of the Lincoln Back Country by direct legislation.

I also oppose any Wilderness areas by direct legislation.

Sincerely,

LESLIE R. SMITH.

ARVADA, COLO., February 27, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that H.R. 3682 and S.B. 1121 (Lincoln Back Country, Montana) are being considered and suggest that the area may have significant mineral potential. Insufficient time has elapsed since the work was done by Kleinkopf and Mudge of the U.S.G.S. for industry to properly evaluate the area.

The area is presently protected by existing regulations and lack of roads for access. Therefore, this precipitous move to have the area automatically classed as Wilderness by H.R. 3682 without waiting for the full appraisal of public lands, is not in the best interest of the public.

Yours very truly,

ORA H. ROSTAD.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 17, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in regard to the Lincoln Back Country area being set aside as a wilderness area.

I would request your consideration in favoring this 240,000 acres as a multiple use area so that the greatest good for the greatest number of people can be gained by wise multiple use management.

Very few people ever get the chance to see an area that is locked up compared to the many who can visit the areas that have been opened through multiple use.

Yours very truly,

LARRY HOUTCHENS.

MISSOULA, MONT., March 2, 1969.

Hon. Senator JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Bill S-412. I am concerned to read that it may be in trouble. I would appreciate your continued effort in support of this bill.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. MURDAUGH, Jr.,

BROOKLINE, MASS., March 7, 1969.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SENATOR JACKSON: Our little family travels as much as we can to give our children, and our own souls, a touch of true nature. How hard it is to find!

We are always encouraged by the quality of spirit of the friends we make on trips to open country. We need as many of these people in this country as we can get.

One of our trips included 14 days in the Lincoln-Scapegoat country. Please help keep it the way it has always been, for ALL of us!

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY S. SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 5, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you in behalf of Bill No. S-412. As one who has been to the Lincoln-Sagegoat Preservation and who is interested in the preservation of the wild life and beauty in that area, I urge you and your committee to bring this bill to the Senate floor at an early date.

It is my understanding that a second hearing will be held in Washington, D.C. on March 7 before your entire Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I have written my Senators and Representatives urging them to vote wholeheartedly in favor of S-412.

Very truly yours,

W. ASHLEY GRAY, JR.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., March 4, 1968.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are interested in preserving the "Lincoln-Sagegoat Area" as a wilderness and hope you will do your utmost to help pass the bill.

Yours truly,

CLARK C. GUILÉ.
JEAN C. GUILÉ.

RACINE, WIS., March 6, 1969.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Interior Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Urge establishment now Lincoln Back Country Wilderness beautiful untouched area abounding in wildlife.

Mrs. ROBERT ERICKSON.

LIBBY, MONT., March 6, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:*

Sincerely request that S.B. 142 Lincoln Back Country be amended to provide for multiple use designation as per the intent of the Multiple Use Act and in the manner provided for in the Wilderness Act. Multiple use as set forth in U.S. Forest Service plan for the area will satisfy all segments of our population. Please consider fact that Montana already has some 3,500,000 acres in reserved category. Timber needs must be considered if housing shortage is to be alleviated. Western Montana lumber industry supports large payrolls and tax base. The Forest Service plan is a reasonable compromise between all parties. Said plan incorporates within it the primary needs of proponents and opponents. I sincerely request that we must begin to consider the overall needs of all.

ROBERT N. HELDING,
Chairman, Montana Forest Industries Council.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1969.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
*Chairman, Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In behalf of several of our members who have had the delightful experience of visiting the Lincoln-Sagegoat Mountain area in Montana, we should like to go on record as supporting S-412.

As you know, attempts are being made to place the Sagegoat Mountain area in the wilderness domain.

We are fully in accord with this view.

We feel it is one of the finest and most scenic areas in the west.

Very truly,

RAYMOND MOSTEK,
President, Illinois Audubon Society.

WEST HAVEN, CONN., March 9, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I understand that you are the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which has or is to hold a hearing on Bill No. S. 412 of Senators Mansfield and Metcalf in regard to the Lincoln-Seapegoat Preservation. I hope that you will do all in your power to get a favorable report on this bill. I had occasion a few years ago to enter this area, on a Wilderness Society pack trip. It is a wonderful wild area and deserves to be so kept that others who come after me and my generation may have the same wonderful experience. It is a comfort to us here in the industrialized and crowded eastern states to know that such areas still exist. We feel that it is important for them to be preserved.

Sincerely yours,

RUTH K. WILLIS.

KLUCKITAT, WASH., March 11, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please enter this brief statement in the hearings record on the Lincoln Back Country wilderness proposal.

This country is said to be short of adequate housing to the extent that former President Johnson called for increasing the current 1.7 million building program by 2.6 million per year for ten years.

Shortages of stumpage, logs and lumber have caused demand to exceed supply to the extent that prices have increased very substantially in the past two years—after along price slump which began in 1958.

Last year, Congress made set-asides for wilderness, parks and other recreational single use as though space were going out of style. The last Federal administration set aside another $\frac{3}{4}$ million acres in its last days in office.

Although I am in complete agreement that *appropriate* area, already in public ownership, be protected under the wilderness classification, I am also a professional forester who is deeply concerned that: (1) public forest lands are not being managed as intensively as the country's need for wood requires, (2) too much wood-producing land is being lost to urbanization and other development and (3) the public lands are not carrying their fair share of the burden of supplying wood.

For these reasons, I urge careful consideration of the Lincoln Back Country proposal and adoption of that proposal which puts only the most appropriate lands into wilderness—and that any forest-productive lands be left in multiple use status.

From long exposure, I firmly believe that well managed forest land is perfectly acceptable to 99% of the people who seek inspiring outdoor recreational experiences. Otherwise, people should shun managed industrial forest land—and quite the opposite is true.

Sincerely,

WARD SMITH.

CHURCH POINT, LA., March 5, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have been on a trip into the Lincoln-Seapegoat area, and I hope it can be preserved as it is for our grandchildren. Thank you.

JOHN S. BAILEY, M.D.

CHOTEAU, MONT.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of the Lincoln Back Country bill.

I am a proponent of this bill for the following reasons:

(1) true primitive areas are scarce—it is doubtful another opportunity will arise to establish this as a wilderness area.

(2) expert testimony in Great Falls, Mont., demonstrated the erosion problems and lack of suitable terrain for building roads.

(3) road invasion will push premium game animals out of the area. Logging, mining and wildlife are not compatible, as these industries propose.

(4) top fishing for those who are willing to put forth a little extra effort would be reduced by the sheer numbers of visitors to the area. There is better than average fishing throughout Montana easily accessible by car.

(5) tourism is increasing in Montana because we have something to offer. However, people are not going to want to visit our "back country" areas to see the mining and logging industries at work. They come to Montana to get away from polluted air and water.

DONALD E. BOSSHARDT, M.D.

PROSPECT PARK, PA., *March 2, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The climate in Washington may not be favorable for getting S. 412 out of Committee, but later may be worse. Heaven knows we Republicans who care about our natural resources need the saving of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country to restore our faith in the intelligence of Congress.

To lose this country in Montana to a devastating highway will be as tragic as for our future as anything I can imagine. I have been up Scapegoat Mountain.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH TROTTER.

DUTTON, MONT., *February 28, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand March 7 will be the last time we will be able to voice our feelings in regard to the Lincoln Back Country.

First I think everyone dealing with this could have visited this area, and if they have a understanding of the beauties of nature, they would see so little reason for destroying it.

Now, if I wanted to be selfish I could be all for it, because we travel to Missoula more than anywhere, and a road through there would possibly save us close to 50 miles.

Just to see a Bull Elk in his terrain perfectly relaxed will make anyone realize what he is missing. I think we all have more time than we have anything else. But few places to enjoy it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LEE REVEAR.

HARTLAND, WIS., *February 27 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a note to ask you to vote favorably for S. 412 when it comes up soon. (March 7). We do need this to preserve our wilderness areas.

DR. ALLEN A. OLSON.

BAYSHORE, N.Y., *March 1, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On March 7th a second hearing is scheduled on a bill introduced by both Senators Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf on the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country. Sir, I urge you if you are a true American to please help us pass this bill to preserve this land for future Americans, to see and observe the wonders of our Lords work for those who appreciate his gift to both men and women of this country. I'm sure that the next generation will most certainly appreciate the effort made to preserve this wonderful land for their use and their

children. Again, sir, I say, please help all of us who most love this country to remain free.

Yours very truly,

NICHOLAS A. PETRILLO.

BERKELEY, CALIF., March 7, 1969.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in full support of the establishment of the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness, S. 412, and do urge its passage during this current session of Congress.

This proposal embraces one of this Nation's outstanding remaining primitive areas; an area consisting of prime wilderness features and values, an area that must be preserved as a wilderness unit.

I suggest that the area proposed for wilderness inclusion be amended to include a larger area; to be increased from current proposal of 240,500 acres to 280,000 acres. This addition primarily to the southwest of the current proposed wilderness boundaries.

I further suggest that a buffer zone be established to provide a zone between the boundary of the wilderness and the multiple-use areas of the National Forest so concerned. Such a zone would increase protection of the wilderness unit.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. SWANSON.

ITHACA, N.Y., March 5, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Strongly urge your support Bill S. 412 for preservation of Lincoln-Scapegoat Back Country of Montana.

D. W. FLEMING.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 20, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The multitude of Americans that spend their vacations and leisure time in the mountains and wooded areas of the West do not go to Wilderness areas. They can't afford to take their families into such areas nor do they desire to do so. They would rather camp by some stream in an improved campground and enjoy scenery that is similar to the Wilderness areas. The only ones that use the Wilderness areas are those that can afford the fees of packers and are used to being waited upon by wranglers, cooks, and camp flunkies for their conveniences. The present Wilderness complexes are plenty ample for the very small percentage of our people that use them. Adding more area to these glorified country clubs with restricted membership is taking away from the American heritage instead of preserving it.

Moreover, the attempt to circumvent our present Wilderness laws by direct legislation is not in keeping with American ideals. Once again, the hand of the favored few is evident.

A multiple use program as put forth by the U.S. Forest Service for the Lincoln Back Country would enhance recreation for thousands of people that otherwise could not get into the area. It would preserve the tax basis of local government and would not disrupt the established local economy.

Yours very truly,

LEIF A. ANDERSON.

DARBY, MONT., February 13, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to you in an effort to express my objection to having the Lincoln Back Country, located in Western Montana, classified as a wilderness area. I strongly object to having this classification made by direct

legislation. If this is done it will set a precedent to lock up any roadless national forest by direct legislation. Wilderness areas should be designated under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and *not by direct legislation*.

The "Lincoln Back Country" covers an area of 240,000 acres and in my opinion should be managed under "Multiple Use" by the forest service, which would allow forestry and logging, mining, grazing and recreation. I feel that the wilderness people already have more than enough area locked up in our country for their own limited use.

It is estimated that if the "Lincoln Back Country" were classified a wilderness area, 120 jobs would be lost, the counties involved would lose \$60,000 annually in the 25 percent payments and the national economy would suffer an annual loss of \$4,500,000.

I ask that you give my views every consideration. This may not appear as a very serious problem to the members of your committee, but to myself and the thousands of other people in Western Montana working and making our living in the lumber industry, this matter is quite important.

Yours truly,

HAROLD J. HOPWOOD.

HAMILTON, Mont., February 14, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is my understanding that your Senate Committee will be conducting hearings shortly on the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness Proposal.

I grew up in Helena, Montana and spent many weekends hunting and fishing in the Lincoln area. Later, I worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Lincoln Back Country, but no longer am employed by the Forest Service. I'm thoroughly familiar with the land involved and the management plan of the Forest Service.

The Lincoln Back Country is unique in that it contains the only high alpine type land near Great Falls and Helena that is not already in a Wilderness System. In addition, it contains the closest West Side Type Forests, lakes and streams to these two cities. Surely locking up this last opportunity for developed weekend recreation in additional wilderness is short-sighted in the extreme. With the enormous Bob Marshall Wilderness so close, doesn't it seem worthwhile to follow the Forest Service Plan for the Lincoln area so that the average working man can have an opportunity to enjoy this type of country?

With proper protection for such scenic wonders as Scapegoat Mountain, there is no reason to prohibit orderly harvest of the commercial timber so badly needed for jobs and houses in our country.

The Western Montana and Idaho country has given up enough land to Wilderness classification! Instead of locking up more for the enjoyment of a relative few, let's develop the balance for the enjoyment and prosperity of the majority of the people.

Sincerely yours,

R. E. STERMITZ.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 17, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Senate Bill 412 on the Lincoln Back Country is a piece of unnecessary legislation. The Multiple Use Act of 1960 and the Wilderness Act of 1964 provided the machinery to classify federal lands by the agency charged with the management of that land. Direct legislation only circumvents laws already passed by the Congress.

The area known as the Lincoln Back Country should remain in Multiple use designation in order to best meet both the immediate and future needs of Montana and the nation.

Montana already has vast areas of designated wilderness and many areas that will remain wilderness, without specific designation, under the multiple use concept.

Montana needs productive forest acres not additional idle acres in wilderness.

Sincerely,

M. J. SULLIVAN.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 18, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in regard to the classification of the Lincoln Back Country as a wilderness area.

It seems natural that any action taken on this should be for the benefit of the greatest number of people. If the area in question is designated a Wilderness Area it will only benefit a small number of people.

There are two acts, Multiple Use Act of 1960 and the Wilderness Act of 1964 which were set up to take care of these areas. Direct legislation is not the way. If any part of this area should be set aside let it be done by one of the acts rather than setting a precedent of doing this by direct legislation.

Yours very truly,

BOB J. LERUM.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 14, 1969.

Sen. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to voice my opposition to the inclusion of the Lincoln Back Country in the system.

At a time such as this when more and more land, both public and private, is being withdrawn from general public access and recreation use and diverted to other uses it does not seem to be a good policy to include an area such as the Lincoln Back Country into the wilderness system for the use and enjoyment of a few. To me this is discrimination on the part of the Congress of the United States against the majority of the people and favoring an extremely vociferous minority. How can you and the other member of the Congress justify this action?

Very truly yours,

DONALD P. CAMPBELL.

MISSOULA, MONT., February 24, 1969.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am opposed to Senate Bill 412 designated to set aside the Lincoln Back Country as a wilderness area.

I want to enjoy this area and would not be able if it were a wilderness because of the lack of automotive transportation.

Yours truly,

VIRGINIA HOWARD.

STATEMENT OF DONALD ALDRICH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE MONTANA
WILDLIFE FEDERATION

The statement of Edward Cliff, Chief of the U.S.F.S. before the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs March 7th, 1969 emphasizes the recreation potential in the Lincoln-Scapegoat area. If I understood the questioning properly, the value of the timber to industry was expressed as six months per year for a small saw mill.

Implication was made that minerals may be present in quality and quantity to be operable but the prepared statement demonstrated no concern for the watershed or for wildlife environment. Mountain goats, elk, mule deer, whitetailed deer, black bear and grizzly bear inhabit the area in numbers compatible with the land. Bull trout and western cutthroat trout thrive in the streams and lakes.

The recreation management for the area envisioned by the Forest Service would not be incompatible with maintenance of habitat for the wildlife species listed above with the exception of a proposed 75-mile scenic highway. This highway would adversely affect the environment of all wildlife and would greatly reduce the present quality of recreational use.

The grizzly bear and western cutthroat trout have been unable to survive human impact on areas contiguous to Lincoln-Scapegoat areas and undoubtedly would not survive a recreational road and the additional use the road would generate.

A marked decrease in the fish population and the aquatic life that supports it would result from the inevitable siltation that accompanies road construction in soil types found in the Lincoln-Scapegoat area.

Highway travel would cause some shifting of elk and deer populations and in some cases it would block normal migration routes.

Black bear became garbage addicts and have to be destroyed to protect people in campground areas, and last, but not least, in the list of native creatures that will be inconvenienced by man's easy penetration is the mountain goat. With due apologies to the hunter, the goat is a stupid animal and cannot survive in areas of easy access, especially if the access puts the hunter above his prey.

In addition to threatening wildlife, the road will create a problem for the many outfitters based on the perimeter of the Lincoln-Scapegoat area.

The proposed over-the-divide highway would separate these private holdings from portions of the Lincoln-Scapegoat country and all of the Bob Marshall Wilderness. It would mean that after several hours of in some cases a day on horseback the wilderness user would come to an oiled highway.

This would be a violation of the quality of experience these people expect and are entitled to.

If the proposed scenic highway is constructed the outfitters will have to truck their livestock, hay, and camp equipment to a new point of departure. Because there are not enough suitable sites, the necessary corrals, parking lots and tent villages would become a series of outdoor slums not acceptable to the scenic highway concept nor to a wilderness experience.

Sacrifice of wildlife, watershed, and economic stability are not necessary. You could wear out a new automobile touring logging roads in western Montana and never backtrack. Brigadier General Walter M. Johnson, on page 106 of the record of the Great Falls hearing of your committee describes the roads available for recreational development contiguous to the Bob Marshall Wilderness. This condition exists throughout western Montana and northern Idaho. Roads have penetrated all of our mountain valleys that have not been given special-use protection. In some cases roads have been constructed in areas that were scheduled for classification to preserve their wild characteristics.

Mr. Cliff's inference that the only roaded high mountain passes in Montana were the Going-to-the-Sun highway and the Cooke City road gave me cause to examine maps of the area with which I am familiar.

Lost Trail Pass on Highway 93, Lolo Pass on Highway 9 and Lookout Pass on Highway 10 are all oiled highways crossing the Bitterroot range.

In addition there are three other divide crossings in the Bitterroot drainage and five in the Clark Fork drainage.

Besides these there are many spectacular drives between mountain valleys. A short drive from Missoula will provide an inspirational view of the Mission mountains from the Weather Bureau's Point Six station.

With the exception of the three mentioned passes little has been done to encourage recreational use of any of these mountain roads, although they offer views just as magnificent as any to be found in the Lincoln-Scapegoat area. Recreational development of existing roads would provide scenic diversity, expansion of touring opportunities, and the dispersal of use necessary to maintain the quality of outdoor experience.

Improving these roads and providing minimum facilities would be a public service. It could be accomplished with a fraction of the funds necessary to construct a highway dissecting the Lincoln-Scapegoat area, a project with no public appeal approved only by the Forest Service.

MISSOULA, MONT., March 13, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With reference to Senate Bill 412, sponsored by Senators Metcalf and Mansfield, I would make the following comments.

First, I am not someone who contacts his representatives about every petty issue, but as a citizen and a business man who has resided in Western Montana for 12 years I am concerned about the question of the Lincoln Back Country and feel it should receive Wilderness designation.

Second, this is an area with which I am personally acquainted having been into it and the adjacent Wilderness area upon several occasions. I feel with the rapidity with which Western Montana's population is beginning to grow, these areas are

going to become of increasing importance if we are to maintain quality recreation for the increasing numbers of people who would like to escape the automotive fumes and its related type of recreation.

Third, I object to the forest service proposing to spend the amount of money they have on a paved road system in this area. There are other areas in Western Montana that are already roaded up where automobile travel is established that could benefit much more from this type of expenditure. The access roads to our major ski areas are one example, the sixty miles of fishing access on the Rock Creek Road near Missoula is another.

Lastly, I hope that you will encourage your committee to give serious thought to the needs of the future and its people. With the amount of land in this country we already have to reclaim, let's leave some of it to be enjoyed as nature gave it to us. As a business man, I like to make a dollar too, but I also feel that we must have appreciation for the intrinsic values of areas like the Lincoln Back Country and I feel it should receive Wilderness status.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

JAMES N. BROGGER, DVM.

MISSOULA, MONT.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
3106 New Senate Building, Washington. D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish this letter to be included in the printed record of the Senate Committee hearing on the inclusion of the Lincoln Back Country and Scapegoat Mountain areas, Montana, into the Wilderness Preservation System. I strongly support this proposal as presented in S. 1121 and H.R. 7148.

Areas such as this remain unique in our country since they still retain their unspoiled, natural features so rapidly disappearing in our age. We must retain sufficient areas in their wild condition for the well being of all people, not just those who utilize the areas. Unless this type of wilderness area is set aside now, man will wake up some day and find he has developed, logged, built roads into, or otherwise eliminated all areas such as these where man can find real peace and solitude if he so desires.

If these areas are removed from their wilderness condition for a reportedly small, low grade, low value timber stand, they will be gone forever for no man can remake nature's wilderness handiwork no matter how hard he might try. Once the first road is built into the area wilderness will be gone forever.

It seems better to me to set these areas aside now as wilderness until such time as the timber and/or minerals are really needed by our civilization. Perhaps they never will be. Wilderness will be there for exploitation if it becomes absolutely necessary, but, wilderness can never be reclaimed if destroyed now for uneconomical reasons.

Opponents of wilderness preservation claim it to be a single use concept rather than "multiple use" as they would like it to be. Rightly so, I think, wilderness is a single use, for it conflicts directly with "multiple use". There is no such thing as multiple use in wilderness areas.

Logging and mining in wilderness type country is not "multiple use". It is *single use* because the loggers or miners get what they want, timber or minerals, and in so doing they destroy, or at least severely reduce the other so-called "multiple uses"—wildlife, water and recreation. In other words, these uses are relegated to second, third, or fourth place, or in the case of wilderness, eliminated entirely.

There are few truly recreational values left in a logged-over area. Clearcuts, unsightly logging debris on hillsides and along roads, silted-in trout streams, reduced wildlife habitat, increased accumulation of junk, garbage and litter severely detract from the other "multiple uses" so glowingly espoused by the Forest Service in their constant campaign to develop mass recreational facilities. I therefore believe that the term "multiple use" is a misnomer in many respects. True, *multiple* use means *many* uses, but it implies *equal* use, and is grossly misleading to the users of the public resource. Montana has many, many acres of land already accessible by logging and other type of roads for hunting, fishing and general, developed recreation. I do not believe all our mountain timber areas should be logged under the guise of "multiple use."

Wilderness is too valuable an asset for present and future Montanans to have it slip through their fingers. Therefore, I strongly urge you and your colleagues to

actively support inclusion of the Lincoln Back Country and Scapegoat Mountain areas into the Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

LITER E. SPENCE, Jr.

MARCH 21, 1969.

HON. LEE METCALF,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: My extemporaneous comments at the subcommittee hearing on S. 1121 in Great Falls, Montana, September 23, 1968 were not well composed and were garbled in transcription. These comments appear on page 126 of the printed report.

My intent was to dispel the notion that there is a fixed principle relative to the greatest good for the greatest number and that such principle compels management of natural resources to produce the greatest number of man-days of use. Widespread use of the notion of the greatest good for the greatest number seems to have resulted from the writing of Jeremy Bentham. Use of that idea by the Forest Service may have developed as a rationale for defending the national forests from destruction by logging companies; see the quotation from a letter by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson to the Chief Forester in 1905, as appearing in the booklet, *Trail Riders Guide to the Bob Marshall Wilderness*, distributed by the Northern Region of the Forest Service in Missoula.

Bentham's principle represented an advance for its time. He thought that the law and social action ought to be based on results to be obtained, not merely on history and tradition. Thus, he was interested in codification of law, in prison reform, and in "making the punishment fit the crime."

The application of Bentham's principle was not intended to be a mere matter of nose counting. It would be consistent with his principle to act so as to produce a very great pleasure for a relatively few people rather than a little pleasure for many. Thus, even on his principle, one need not determine the use of natural resources just on the basis of man-days of use.

Furthermore, Bentham's principle, although we do and probably should use it in a rough sort of way—not with the mathematical precision Bentham envisioned—has been challenged by other philosophers, partly because it looks to quantity of pleasure rather than to quality of pleasure. I have books left from my college days that support this, but probably you could get a better discussion of the point from any teacher of ethics.

I hope that these comments may help in your effort to get enactment of a Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness law. We appreciate that effort.

We appreciate receipt of the printed record of the hearing in Great Falls. Anne, my daughter, was pleased to get a copy and to see here letter in print. She is now looking forward to another summer in the Bob Marshall.

Very truly yours,

LESTER R. RUSOFF.

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
Portland, Oreg., March 7, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Western Wood Products Association has reviewed S. 412, the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness proposal, and the Forest Service "Coordinated Resource Development Plan for the Blackfoot-Sun River Divide Area" dated October, 1968.

The former proposes single use wilderness; the latter emphasizes recreation use with all other uses coordinated. Under the Forest Service alternative, 74 percent of the area will remain in the natural state, excepting trails. In the remaining area, timber management practices will be coordinated with all other uses, and will be especially modified in the water and travel influence zones.

Wilderness status would remove 8 million board feet annually from our timber supply, that supply which is so critical in this period of unprecedented demand for wood products by the people of this nation.

We respectfully request that the Subcommittee carefully consider the alternative to wilderness designation of the area, and that there be an opportunity for the Forest Service to present their management plan for consideration to the people of Montana before further action is taken on S. 412.

Attached is our evaluation of the wilderness proposal and the Forest Service plan.

We would appreciate this letter being made a part of the record.

Sincerely,

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Executive Vice President.

[Enclosure]

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION—COMMENTS ON S. 412, LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY WILDERNESS, MONTANA

Western Wood Products Association is comprised of lumber and wood product manufacturers in the 12 western states who represent approximately one-third of the softwood lumber production in the United States. Our members employ professional land managers, dedicated to conservation and sustained wise use of all our forest resources, both private and public.

REVIEW OF ALTERNATIVES

Conflicting demands and assignments of values for national forest resources, make it vital that all alternatives be examined to assure a decision that will return the "greatest good to the greatest number."

Wilderness status, as provided in S. 412, is one alternative. Multiple use status, with emphasis on a single use such as recreation with other uses generally subordinate, is another alternative. This latter alternative was developed by the Forest Service in their October, 1968 "Coordinated Resource Development Plan for the Blackfoot-Sun River Divide Area."

Following extensive review of the Wilderness proposal and the Forest Service plan, the forest products industry believes the Forest Service plan clearly returns "the greatest good to the greatest number."

COORDINATED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 240,500 acres in the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness proposal are wholly within the 491,000 acres studied for the Forest Service plan. Their common boundaries lie along the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area to the northwest.

The larger tract was used as a basis for planning by the Forest Service in order to view the resource potential on a management unit basis.

The Coordinated Resource Development Plan is an intensive, careful, documented intelligent design for management of the area. It demonstrates that the Forest Service is aware of, and has made provision for, the protection of the area's basic resource: soil, water, vegetative cover and wildlife populations.

All data presented in this paper was developed by WWPA from the overall Forest Service plan and relates only to the area included in the Wilderness proposal, or 240,500 acres.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING S. 412 IN FAVOR OF THE COORDINATED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

S. 412 is the first proposed designation of a Wilderness Area by direct legislation other than Primitive Areas covered in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The general procedures established by Congress in that Act requiring study by the administering agency, mineral resource survey, and local public review of the agency's plan have not been followed in this case. Agencies involved in reclassification of Primitive Areas are devoting their energies to these important recommendations; it is important that this Congressional mandate be carried out without interruption.

S. 412 would add 240,500 acres of Wilderness in Montana, a State which already has two million acres in nine Wilderness and Primitive Areas, plus one million acres of national parks.

The ever-increasing demands for all forms of outdoor recreation is the focus of the Coordinated Resource Development Plan. S. 412 would satisfy the needs of only one group.

S. 412 does not recognize the recent marked increase in the value of the timber resource. The Forest Service plan, while recognizing this value, stresses the protection of the other basic resources, especially the soil and water.

THE FOREST SERVICE COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AS IT
RELATES TO THE LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY

The core of the Coordinated Resource Management Plan is a proposed scenic highway across the Lincoln Back Country and over the Continental Divide, providing a panoramic view of the Scapegoat Mountain country. This highway will be designed for leisurely travel so that automobile recreationists may enjoy back-country driving. All other resource activity and development are centered around this scenic drive. Of the total 240,500 acres involved, approximately 74 percent will remain in their natural state, excepting access trails.

THE RECREATION RESOURCE

The continually increasing demands for outdoor recreation of all kinds is notably recognized in the plan. For the wilderness seeker additional access is provided to the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area. Provisions are made for the packers and riders whose pleasures are found in the more remote areas. The weekend, short term hiker can look forward to an interesting variety of back-country recreational experiences from departure points on the scenic road. The camper who prefers recreation grounds to be woodsy, but of the drive-in type, has been anticipated. And finally, pleasure drivers, who outnumber all other recreationists, will find breath-taking vistas along the proposed scenic drive. The scenic road and the planned trail systems will effectively disperse recreationists to their particular sphere of enjoyment.

THE TIMBER RESOURCE

In past years the timber resource of the area was considered to have a minimal value due to a combination of small size and distance to market. But today the timber industry has developed the technology which makes possible the economic conversion of small diameter material. There is also an unprecedented demand from the housing industry for the type of material produced from such small logs. Per capita consumption of pulp from wood fiber, another use for small logs has continually increased. Increasing overseas demands have placed a strain on our already short supply of timber. As a result, we now have the greatest competition for logs the western United States has ever seen, and a resultant dramatic increase in timber values.

BID PRICES FOR STUMPAGE—LINCOLN DISTRICT OF THE HELENA NATIONAL FOREST, 1967 AND 1968

	1967		1968	
	Volume sold thousands board feet	Price bid per thousand	Volume sold thousands board feet	Price bid per thousand
Douglas-fir.....	5,432	\$18.65	2,380	\$40.02
Lodgepole pine.....	878	4.02	3,460	37.06
Spruce.....	60	4.06	2,570	41.75
Alpine fir.....			1,270	48.98
Ponderosa pine.....	2,470	17.43	10	20.00
Total volume.....	8,840		9,690	
Weighted average bid price.....		16.76		40.57

In addition to the above bid prices, the 1968 timber purchasers will build Forest Service system roads that cost an estimated average price of \$5.21 per thousand.

Similar values by species will be found for the timber resource on the Lincoln Back Country.

The timber resource base in the Coordinated Resource Development Plan is as follows:

	<i>Acres</i>
Productive area:	
Timber management area-----	50, 327
Travel and water influence zone (restricted management)-----	12, 292
Total (26 percent)-----	62, 619
Nonproductive area:	
High area-----	126, 044
Nonproductive forest-----	43, 220
Productive forest with severe soil or water problem-----	8, 617
Total (74 percent)-----	177, 881
Grand total-----	240, 500

The timber inventory of the proposed 62,619-acre productive area totals 468 million board feet including:

	<i>Percent</i>
Douglas-fir, 220,000,000 bd. ft.-----	47
Lodgepole pine, 131,000,000 bd. ft.-----	28
Alpine fir-Spruce, 103,000,000 bd. ft.-----	22
Ponderosa pine, 14,000,000 bd. ft.-----	3

This inventory would currently support an annual allowable cut of 9.4 million board feet. However, the modified practices recommended by the Forest Service to coordinate resource use reduces this to 8.4 million board feet annually. The local forest products industry agrees that this reduction in yield to accommodate other resource uses is reasonable.

The return to the counties in Montana from the 25% Forest Service receipts funds using the average 1968 stumpage values of \$40 per thousand board feet applied to an annual yield of 8.4 million board feet, would amount to over \$80,000 annually.

LONG-TERM POTENTIAL

Under intensive management, the area has an estimated long-range potential for timber production of 15 million board feet annually. This potential yield, managed intelligently and utilized in a modern manufacturing facility could be the basis for a payroll of \$1.8 million, supporting approximately 1,660 people living in 415 homes. The total taxable property value would be about \$9.4 million and the total income and property taxes generated could amount to \$504,000 (estimates are based on values found in a 1961 study by the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee).

Although the data cited does not apply to today's annual yield of 8.4 million board feet, it does present a picture of a possible broadened base for Montana's economy.

THE SOILS

Proposed road locations and timber practice areas were evaluated by the Forest Service in terms of soil stability. Where unstable soils were found, roads were relocated or abandoned and forest practices modified. The Forest Service has a long history of soil stabilization and watershed protection research, and many publications are available showing the diligence with which the agency has pursued these objectives.

THE WILDLIFE RESOURCE

The grizzly bear has been the subject of much discussion and conjecture. It is well established that the proposed area is grizzly country. Man and the grizzly are not compatible, but location of trails to avoid key habitat areas and complete disposal of garbage accumulations at camp sites and along the scenic road, will lessen confrontation possibilities. The many thousands of undeveloped acres in the plan area, plus the Bob Marshall Wilderness area to the north provide ample acres for the grizzly to roam. If numbers are declining, and more protection is needed, hunting regulations should reflect this concern.

The deer and elk population would increase if the usual pattern of browse regeneration in timber harvest areas takes place. The critical range is in the lower elevations; openings created here would increase the supply of winter range.

Fishery habitat was damaged by the 1964 flood. Improved access would permit repair of this damage but it would also create heavier fishing pressures on the native cutthroat population. A combination of habitat improvement, introduction of cutthroat hatchery stock, and control of fishing may be required to keep the fishing water in production.

MINERAL RESOURCE

The extent of the mineral resource has not been fully established. Recent broadscale studies indicate the area has extensive mineral deposits, but further investigation is necessary.

FIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE CONTROL

Road access means people and additional risk, but it also means better and faster control measures on all fires.

Insect populations and tree diseases can be studied continually where there is access, and control measures adopted rapidly in threatening situations.

SUMMARY

The forest products industry is aware of the need for Wilderness areas to provide a particular type of recreational and spiritual experience. We feel such areas must be in balance with those which allow more prosaic forms of outdoor recreation, along with the harvest of the renewable forest crop.

The important questions of allocation of our natural resources should not be resolved until all alternatives have been carefully evaluated.

We ask that the subcommittee consider delaying a decision on S-412 until the procedures established by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964 are carried out. These procedures for reclassification of Primitive Areas to Wilderness status would allow the Forest Service to present their management proposal for consideration by the people of Montana.

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., March 19, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

Re S. 412, designating the Lincoln Back Country Wilderness.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Western Wood Products Association "Comments on S. 412", dated March 6, 1969, briefly reviewed the soils resource on pages 6 and 7.

In view of the conflicting statements made as to the comparative stability of this basic resource, we would like to expand our comments.

Therefore, we respectfully request that the attached supplement be included in the official hearing record as an addendum to our original "Comments on S. 412."

Sincerely yours,

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Executive Vice President.

[Enclosure]

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION—SUPPLEMENT TO COMMENTS ON
S. 412, LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY WILDERNESS DATED MARCH 6, 1969

THE SOILS

In preparation for the consideration of several management alternatives, the Forest Service made soil stability investigations. These were carried out by experienced, professional personnel from the Soils Management Branch of the Regional Office in Missoula, Montana. Significantly, the investigations revealed that the soils in the area were similar to other major soils groups in the Northern Region that are now being managed for multiple use, including road construction and timber harvest.

In order to utilize most efficiently the expertise of the personnel, efforts were concentrated on the areas considered for road construction and timber harvest practices. Aerial photos of these areas were examined and preliminary land form

stability prognosis made through skillful photo interpretation. This aerial photo reconnaissance was followed by field sampling along all proposed road locations and in the timber practice areas.

Evaluation following the examinations resulted in the relocation of certain roads to more stable soil areas, and in some situations road systems were eliminated entirely because of extremely unstable soils. Modified timber harvest practices were recommended for critical areas.

We wish to emphasize that the decision by the Forest Service to pursue certain management objectives were the result of many professional man-days spent on the area critically examining and evaluating the soils. Any criticism of their findings should be substantiated by field examinations no less intensive.

Senator METCALF. The committee stands in recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the committee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)



The forest products industry is aware of the need for wilderness areas to provide a changing type of recreational and spiritual experience. We feel such areas must be in balance with those which allow great areas of outdoor recreation. The important question of allocation of our natural resources should not be resolved until all alternatives have been carefully evaluated. We ask that the subcommittee consider holding a hearing on S-112 and the procedures established by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964 are carried out. These procedures for reclassification of Public Lands to Wilderness status would allow the Forest Service to prepare their management proposal for consideration by the public in Montana.

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
Portland, Oregon, March 10, 1967
Hon. FRANK L. RICE,
Governor, State of Montana,
Executive Office, Helena, Montana.
Dear Senator Rice: Enclosed for the Honorable Frank L. Rice, Governor of Montana, is a copy of a letter dated March 8, 1967, which reviewed the soil resource on S-112, including the Lincoln Park County Wilderness. In view of the conflicting statements made as to the comparative stability of this area, we would like to expand our comments. Therefore, we respectfully request that the attached supplement be included in the official hearing record as an addendum to our original Comments on S-112.
Sincerely yours,
Wesley H. Barker,
Executive Vice President.

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
2412 LIZARDIA BLVD. SUITE 100
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201
MARCH 10, 1967
THE GOVERNOR
HELENA, MONTANA
In preparation for the consideration of several legislative proposals which would provide for the reclassification of certain public lands to wilderness status, the Board of the National Wilderness System, which is the primary authority for the review and recommendation of such proposals, has conducted an investigation of the Lincoln Park County Wilderness. This investigation included a field examination of the area and the preparation of a report on the soil resources of the area. The report is being submitted to you for your information and consideration. The report is being submitted to you for your information and consideration. The report is being submitted to you for your information and consideration.

