

Y 4
. In 8/13
W 64/4

1047

9174
In 8/13
W 64/4

WILDERNESS ADDITIONS IN ALASKA, NEW MEXICO, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT

Storage

RECEIVED

MAR 10 1970

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 3014

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS AS WILDERNESS

NOVEMBER 6 AND DECEMBER 2, 1969



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

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1970

37-712 O

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION



AY
8/18 nt.
4/40 W

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, *Chairman*

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico

GORDON ALLOTT, Colorado

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada

LEN B. JORDAN, Idaho

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona

FRANK E. MOSS, Utah

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

QUENTIN N. BURDICK, North Dakota

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

GEORGE McGOVERN, South Dakota

TED STEVENS, Alaska

GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin

HENRY BELLMON, Oklahoma

LEE METCALF, Montana

MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska

JERRY T. VERKLER, *Staff Director*

STEWART FRENCH, *Chief Counsel*

CHARLES COOK, *Minority Counsel*

DALE SCHAFER, *Assistant Minority Counsel*

PORTER WARD, *Professional Staff Member*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho, *Chairman*

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada

GORDON ALLOTT, Colorado

LEE METCALF, Montana

LEN B. JORDAN, Idaho

MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska

PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona

(II)

CONTENTS

S. 3014.....	Page 2
Executive communication.....	6

STATEMENTS

Brandborg, Stewart, Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C., accompanied by Boyd Norton, western field representative, Wilderness Society, Denver, Colo.....	69
Buscho, Robert F., M.D., Portland, Oreg.....	140
Cooper, Forrest E., attorney, Lakeview, Oreg.....	87, 97
Cramer, William D., attorney at law, Burns, Oreg.....	111
Dickerman, Ernest M., Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.....	134
Fitzgerald, Don, county commissioner of Lake County, Oreg.....	108
Glasgow, Dr. Leslie L., Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources; accompanied by Harry Crandall, Planning Officer, Fish and Wildlife Service; and Joe Mazzoni, wilderness biologist, regional office, Portland, Oreg.....	46
McCall, Hon. Tom, Governor of the State of Oregon.....	7
Oregon State Game Commission:	
April 12, 1967.....	95
May 2, 1967.....	96
Stevens, Hon. Ted, a U.S. Senator from the State of Alaska.....	45
Swanson, Valdomar J., Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	81
Tupling, Lloyd, Washington representative, Sierra Club.....	73
Williams, Lawrence, vice president, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Portland, Oreg.....	74
Wright, A. T., chairman, National Wilderness Committee, Washington, D.C.....	80

COMMUNICATIONS

Chaloupka, Chick, Lakeview, Oreg.: Letter to Senator Jackson, chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, dated November 26, 1969.....	85
Fulton, Robert E., D.D.S., Burns, Oreg.: Letter to the committee, dated November 20, 1969.....	86
Gabrielson, Ira N., president, Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, dated November 6, 1969.....	87
Kenyon, Don, chairman, board of county commissioners, et al., Klamath Falls, Oreg.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, dated November 6, 1969.....	86
Lofgren, Cornelius, conservation chairman, Chemeketans, Salem, Oreg.: Letter to Hon. Frank Church, chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, dated November 1, 1969.....	76
Utey, Rober, chairman, Jess Faha, secretary, Order of the Antelope: Letter to the committee, dated November 22, 1969.....	83

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

National wilderness preservation system:	
Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge (Poker Jim Ridge and Fort Warner).....	6
Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Islands National Wildlife Refuges.....	11
Three Arch Rocks, Oregon Islands, Capalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges.....	25
Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge.....	35
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.....	39
"The Ecology of Malheur Lake and Management Implications," by Harold F. Duebbert, Wildlife Biologist, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	119
"Wilderness Farce", from the Lake County Examiner, November 13, 1969.....	84

IV

APPENDIX

(Communications were received from)

STATEMENTS	Page
Miller, Byron, Silver City, N. Mex.....	143
Stubbs, Rodney R., chairman, Environmental Planning Committee, Oregon Environmental Council.....	144

COMMUNICATIONS

Abbott, Mrs. Irene, Issaquah, Wash.....	190
Akin, John R. and Dorothy, Burbank, Wash.....	167
Allen, Alice I. L., secretary, Lake County Pomona Grange, Lakeview Oreg.....	232
Anderson, Malcolm E., attorney, Chesterton, Ind.....	196
Anderson, William E., chairman, National Resources Committee, Salem, Oreg.....	155
Andrews, C. W., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	171
Anthony, R. S., Minneapolis, Minn.....	160
Avery, Richard D., Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	197
Babcock, Muriel, Ph. D., assistant professor, Department of Biology, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.....	146
Banks, Lyle H., Bend, Oreg.....	164
Barash, Beverly A.....	182
Bare, Thomas M., Milwaukee, Wis.....	221
Barker, Elliott, S., member, board of directors of the New Mexico Wild- life and Conservation Association, Inc. Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	152
Barrett, Cynthia L., Portland, Oreg.....	211
Barry, John and Lois, et al., La Grande, Oreg.....	234
Bates, S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.....	204
Baxter, Mrs. Nina, Creswell, Oreg.....	217
Beck, Borden F., Jr., attorney, Portland, Oreg.....	177
Becker, Gordon L., St. Louis, Mo.....	172
Becker, Walter L., St. Louis, Mo.....	201
Becknell, Lyle E., Los Alamos, N. Mex.....	169
Belkin, Paul V., D.V.M., St. Louis, Mo., and nine others.....	171
Beltz, David A., Portland, Oreg.....	168, 233
Bender, Alice M. (Mrs. B. A.), Seattle, Wash.....	165
Benner, Carol, Marysville, Wash.....	185
Berberich, Miss Priscella, Milwaukee, Wis.....	161
Beyers, Dr. William B., Seattle, Wash.....	179
Birkner, David, Seattle, Wash.....	159
Blackburn, Del, Vancouver, Wash.....	151
Blodgett, Ena F., Prosser, Wash.....	161
Blunn, Miss Elizabeth, Juneau, Alaska.....	215
Boardman, Robert C., director, public information, National Audubon Society, New York, N.Y.....	154
Bourgeau, Marian (Colville Indian breed), Inchelium, Wash.....	208
Brandt, Otto A., Enumclaw, Wash.....	159
Brannon, Donald B., Issaquah, Wash.....	179
Breneman, Herbert N., Wemme, Oreg.....	168
Briggs, Dick, wildlife editor, Herald and News, Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	227
Briscoe, Mrs. Georgia K., Everett, Wash.....	167
Brooks, R. J., Seattle, Wash.....	186
Brown, Harold E., Jr., Ridgefield, Wash.....	195
Brown, Helen, Lakewood, Ohio.....	222
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L., Burns, Oreg.....	228
Bruenk, Mr. and Mrs. H. D., Corvallis, Oreg.....	213
Bucaria, Gawan Pat, Terrebonne, Oreg.....	230
Bundy, Dale E., Portland, Oreg.....	168
Bush, Edward A., Alderwood Manor, Wash.....	201
Butler, Louisa, Port Townsend, Wash.....	166, 213
Carr, Mrs. Lulu E., Corvallis, Oreg.....	162
Carroll, Hazel E., Brownstown, Wash.....	186
Chard, Chester S., professor of anthropology, University of Wisconsin.....	150

	Page
Cissna, Sharon M., secretary, Alaska Chapter, Sierra Club, Anchorage, Alaska	152
Clark, Douglas F., Pullman, Wash	189
Clark, Irving, Jr., Seattle, Wash	197
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Larry T., Seattle, Wash	181
Cline, Daisy J. and Ethelyn K., St. Louis, Mo	203
Coffee, George, M.D., Madison, Wis	222
Coffee, Linnia B., Madison, Wis	222
Connors, Edward, chairman, Wilderness Workshop, Denver, Colo	226
Conrad, Milo M., Albuquerque, N. Mex	172
Corkran, David H., III, vice chairman, Columbia Group, Sierra Club, Portland, Oreg	217
Cowan, Dick and Helen, Riley, Oreg	233
Cox, Megan, Manitou Springs, Colo	232
Cozby, Robert G., Sitka, Alaska	169
Croat, Thomas B., research associate, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo	221
Crossman, Edward, Madison, Wis	205
Cutter, Nancy C., and Kalani, Portland, Oreg	206
Daerr, Marie, Shaker Heights, Ohio	208
Darigo, Carl E., University City, Mo	164
Davis, Mrs. Mary C., and family, St. Louis, Mo	201
Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Dyer, Ind	178
Dauenhauer, Sandra, Alaska Methodist University, Anchorage, Alaska	149
Dayton, Paul K., Department of Zoology, University of Washington	147
DeDeurwaerder, Irva, Corvallis, Oreg	165
Dittl, Roland, Wauwatosa, Wis	163
Douglas, John E., Cheney, Wash	185
Dougall, Mrs. William, Woodinville, Wash	186
Draeger, Madeline M., Seattle, Wash	187
Dunham, Kathryn, Wood River, Ill	185
Dunn, William Philip, Juneau, Alaska	211
du Plessis, L. A., Richland, Wash	161
Egland, Myrle A., Eugene, Oreg	219
Erbacher, Mrs. Jeanne, Bayard, N. Mex	196
Farney, Dennis, Glen Rock, N.J.	190
Fichter, Donald R., Salem, Oreg	218
Fine, Katherine, Burns, Oreg	233
Fitzgerald, Mary, president, Oregon State CowBelles, Lakeview, Oreg	230
Flack, Douglas, Waunakee, Wis	196
Floyd, Mrs. Beth A., Santa Fe, N. Mex	221
Francis, Stanley E., administrator, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Olympia, Wash	153
Friberg, Kristen, St. Louis, Mo	218
Frank, Larry, WSU student, Pullman, Wash	173
Fry, Daniel J., Salem, Oreg	199
Gamble, James F., Kirkwood, Mo	185
Ganopole, Mark, secretary-director, Alaska Wilderness Council, Anchorage, Alaska	154
Gibson, Harley J. and Ethel B., Ilwaco, Wash	203
Glasgow, Leslie L., Assistant Secretary of the Interior: Additional information submitted to Senator Church on the acreages of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge	223
Glause, Gertrude H., Lyndhurst, Ohio	158
Glick, Leonard B., associate professor, University of Wisconsin	149
Golt, Virginia F., Indianapolis, Ind	201
Goode, Michael C., Indianapolis, Ind	166
Green, Mr. and Mrs., Brentwood, Mo	156
Gridley, C. H., Hillsboro, Oreg	208
Gunnness, Gladys, St. Louis, Mo	175
Hanley, Mike, Jordon Valley, Oreg	228, 229
Harlan, Mrs. John, St. Louis, Mo	194
Hammond, John L., Portland State College, Portland, Oreg	148
Harnes, Leila, G. (Mrs. W. E.), Port Townsend, Wash	167
Hartmann, Pat, Portland, Oreg	200
Hedin, Beverly J., Lake Oswego, Oreg	157
Heller, Meta (Mrs.), Poulsbo, Wash	188

VI

	Page
Hermes, Larry P., Fairbanks, Alaska	160
Hernandez, F. Louis, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	222
Herter, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H., St. Louis, Mo.	200
Hess, Frederick J., Cleveland Heights, Ohio	163
Heuston, Nina, Sun Valley, Idaho	205
Higgins, Lucile H., Portland, Ore	180
Hird, Fred S., Minneapolis, Minn	168
Hoard, Dorothy (Mrs. Donald), Los Alamos, M. Mex.	170
Hoben, Mrs. Lindsay, Milwaukee, Wis	215
Hoffman, Robert A., Brecksville, Ohio	161
Hok, Jerry and Charlotte, College, Alaska	156
Holmquist, Emily, dean, Indiana University School of Nursing, Indianapolis, Ind.	149
Holzappel, Dr. Robert, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	216
Horrall, Richard E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.	162
Hovanec, Paul A., Cleveland, Ohio	166
Hoyt, Millard L., M.D., Indianapolis, Ind.	171
Hubbard, S. Thatcher, Sr., M.D., Spokane, Wash	156
Humphrey, Laura E., Salem, Ore	161
Hunter, Celia M., executive secretary, Alaska Conservation Society, College, Alaska	220
Hunter, Elaine Waller (Mrs. Robert L.), Chesterton, Ind.	195
Hyde, Robert B., Tacoma, Wash	162
Iwen, Frank A., Madison, Wis	191
Jenkins Ranches, Inc., R. Jenkins, Diamond, Ore	233
Johnson, Allen, Poulsbo, Wash	204
Johnson, Peter, Salem, Ore	164
Johnson, Rosemary, Milwaukee, Wis	162
Jolley, R. L., Portland, Ore	204
Jones, Chester A., Chesterton, Ind.	218
Jones, Eleanor B., Santa Fe, N. Mex.	221
Jones, Lorraine F., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	187
Julian, Carl L., Albuquerque, N. Mex.	187
Kachi, Teddi, Milwaukee, Wis	206
Kaaser, William V., Madison, Wis	198
Kamrar, Frances, Minneapolis, Minn	194
Kardos, Theodore S. and Phyllis J., Newport, Wash	184
Kavaloski, Dr. C. D., associate professor of physics, Eastern Washington State College, Cheney, Wash	146
Kiner, Mrs. Marjorie, Anchorage, Alaska	176
Kirk, Ruth, Tacoma, Wash	198
Kiver, Dr. Eugene, Cheney, Wash	192
Kosterlitz, Richard H., M.D., Portland, Ore	159
Kriel, Robert L., M.D., and Margot F., Minneapolis, Minn	175
Laddy, Mary, Minneapolis, Minn	191
Lake County Chamber of Commerce Legislative Committee	146
Lanegbartel, David A., Department of Anatomy, University of Wisconsin	147
Laurence, Elizabeth, T., Portland, Ore	164
Leavitt, L. C., Cleveland, Ohio	174
Leider, Allan, R., M.D., Seattle, Wash	174
Leuthold, Mrs. Walter, Milwaukee, Ore	194
Lewis, Hugh M. F., St. Louis, Mo.	192
Lief, Edward, Minneapolis, Minn	219
Lodewick, Robin, for the Conservation Committee Obsidians, Inc., Eugene, Ore	154
Luebke, E. C., Cleveland, Ohio	221
Luthman, Vernon A., Anchorage, Alaska	212
Lynch, Jim, chairman, Legislative Committee of Lake County Chamber of Commerce, Lakeview, Ore	214
Lynholm, Donavon H., Shiprock, N. Mex	163
Lyon, Leslie W., Glendale, Mo.	165
Mack, Mary B. (Mrs. Julian E.), Madison, Wis	173
Macnab, Katherine, Portland, Ore	163
Makemson, John C., Pullman, Wash	179
Marshall, Mrs. Earl A., Portland, Ore	197

VII

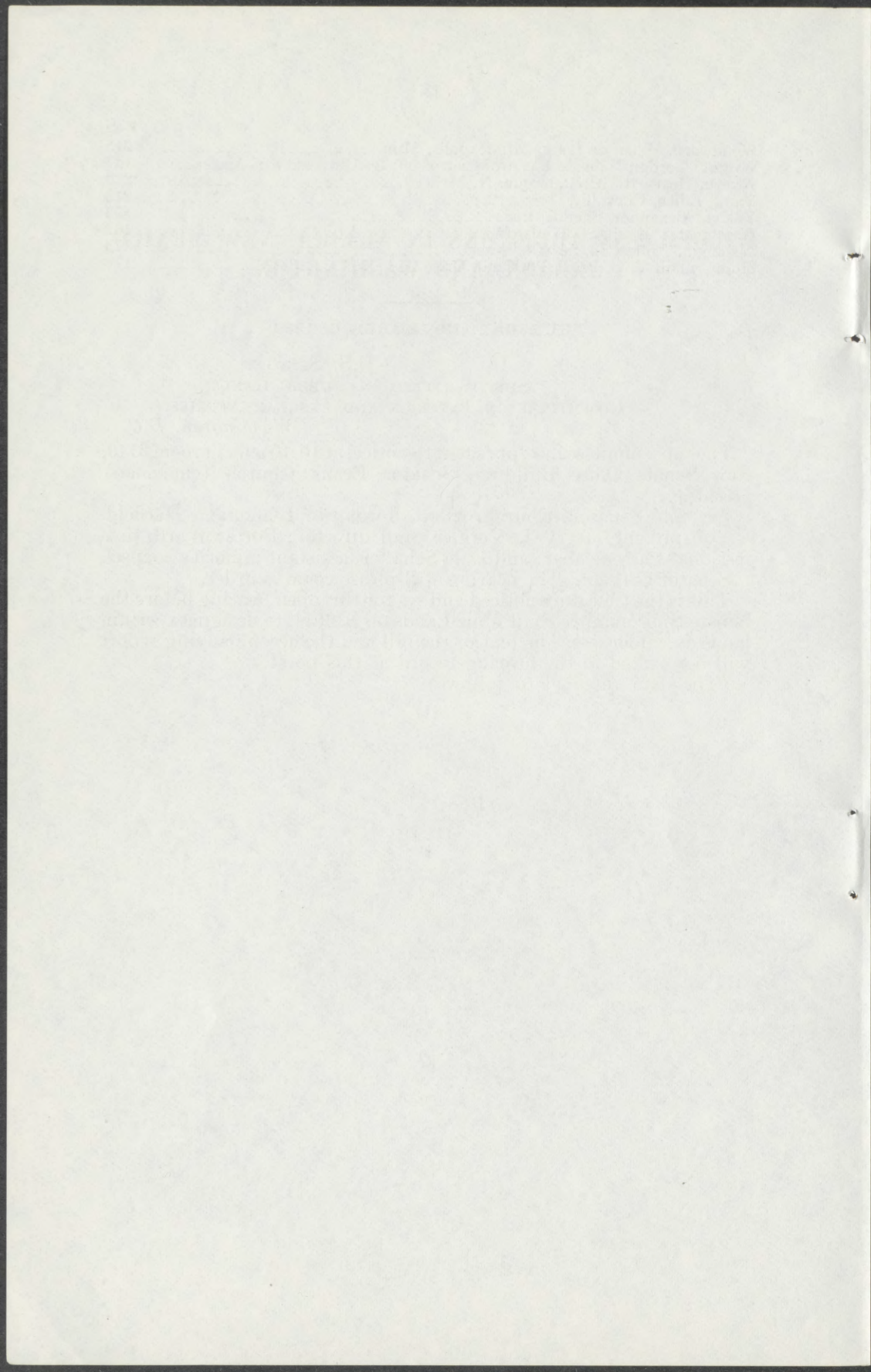
	Page
Martel, Althea, Corvallis, Oreg.....	211
Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. A., Bakersfield, Calif.....	192
Maynard, Russell M., chairman, Conservation Committee, Ptarmigans, Vancouver, Wash.....	152
McCarter, Miss Frances A., Salem, Oreg.....	198
McDonald, Mrs. Cornelius, Jr., Clayton, Mo.....	158
McGuinness, Mrs. Chas. D., Prosser, Wash.....	185
McKaughan, Henrietta, Spokane, Wash.....	195
McKee, Deese, Plush, Oreg.....	214
McKinley, Donald, M.D., Portland, Oreg.....	183
McNeil, Charline E., Indianapolis, Ind.....	218
Meem, John G., Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	200
Miller, Barbara J., Seattle, Wash.....	180
Miller, John A., Seattle, Wash.....	159
Miller, Mrs. D. R., St. Louis, Mo.....	207
Millette, Helen R., Lake Oswego, Oreg.....	209
Milne, James L., Mount Vernon, Wash.....	156
Mindelzun, R., M.D., and three other doctors stationed in Japan.....	203
Moen, Stephen A., Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	167
Morgan, Brandt H., Seattle, Wash.....	181
Mudd, Harvey, II, Arroyo Hondo, N. Mex.....	178
Murman, Earl M., Seattle, Wash.....	187
Murphy, Eugene T., Richland, Wash.....	202
Myren, Richard T., Sierra Club, Auke Bay, Alaska.....	211
Napier, Ian C., M.D., Spokane, Wash.....	184
Nehls, Harry, president, Portland Audubon Society, Portland, Oreg.....	212
Neubauer, Eric H., Milwaukee, Wis.....	158
Neuman, Joseph S., Cleveland, Ohio.....	219
Newberry, William B., Jr., M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.....	183
Newsom, Frances S. (Mrs.), Eugene, Oreg.....	189
Nielsen, Dr. Lawrence E., Creve Coeur, Mo.....	216
Niemann, Mrs. H. J., Indianapolis, Ind.....	164
Norwood, Mrs. Josephine M., Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	199
O'Dell, Mrs. D. A., Moses Lake, Wash.....	167
Orfirer, Alexander P., M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.....	166
Otley, C. M., president, Harney County Stockgrowers Association, Burns, Oreg.....	232
Otto, Mrs. Owen, Milwaukee, Wis.....	160
Orum, R. Marriner, Eugene, Oreg.....	164
Parke, William M., chairman, Public Resources of Oregon, Corvallis, Oreg.....	231
Parks, Leonard, South Euclid, Ohio.....	189
Parsons, Mrs. Judson McD., Medford, Oreg.....	204
Pechanec, Anna, Clark College, Vancouver, Wash.....	148
Pelton, John, head, Department of Botany, Butler University, Indian- apolis, Ind.....	149
Pence, Nina, Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	197
Pengelly, Russell, secretary, Izaak Walton League, Burns, Oreg.....	229
Peterson, Bruce, Pullman, Wash.....	202
Peterson, J. M., president, Olympia Audubon Society, Olympia, Wash.....	153
Petrosky, Bernard R., Madison, Wis.....	170
Pierce, Mrs. L. A., Jr.....	178
Pierson, Kathleen, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	170
Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. D. W., Chattaroy, Wash.....	160
Platt, Robert T., Portland, Oreg.....	226
Posner, Margery, Cleveland, Ohio.....	217
Porter, Mrs. Janet Reid, Aberdeen, Wash.....	158
Powers, Christina M., Seattle, Wash.....	210
Pruitt, Leroy, president, Oregon Guides and Packers, Inc., Vida, Oreg.....	155,
	232, 233
Rashbaum, Virginia and Phillip, St. Louis, Mo.....	207
Rausch, Robert L., College, Alaska.....	209
Reed, Waldo M., Edmonds, Wash.....	192
Reidland, Miss Linda M., Lake Forest, Ill.....	174
Reitze, Arnold M., Jr., associate professor of law, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.....	212

VIII

Rhay, B. J., superintendent, and James E. Codd, director of education, Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Wash.....	Page 145
Rickles, Mrs. Norman H., Portland, Oreg.....	207
Ringer, Mrs. A. H., Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	155
Roberts, Warren W., professor of psychology, University of Minnesota.....	146
Rocks, Paul T., Portland, Oreg.....	234
Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.....	176
Schaap, LeRoy, Oregon City, Oreg.....	157
Schuchard, Mrs. Milton, Medford, Oreg.....	163
Schooley, Elmer, and 24 others, Montezuma, N. Mex.....	201
Schultz, Henrietta, Lakewood Ohio, and 18 others.....	169
Seavey, Shirley C., secretary, Seward Conservation Society, Seward, Alaska.....	154
Secord, Reed, Reno, Nev.....	173
Seegal, Jane L., Madison, Wis.....	216
Severson, Gerald, Portland, Oreg.....	168
Shaffer, Margaret G., Kent, Wash.....	181
Shepherd, Dorothy D., Seattle, Wash.....	159, 202
Sherman, James M., Seattle, Wash.....	165
Siemens, Margrete, Mercer Island, Wash.....	157
Simila, Mr. and Mrs. K. J., Salem, Oreg.....	193
Simpson, Opal M., Grants Pass, Oreg.....	222
Sims, Ray, Creswell, Oreg.....	215
Slagle, Mr. and Mrs. D. D., Richland, Wash.....	172
Small, Mrs. Wandel, legislation chairman, air and water pollution, Glen- eden Beach, Oreg.....	153
Smith, Roger D., St. Louis, Mo.....	186
Snell, William David, Burns, Oreg.....	231
Snow, Donald D., and Shirley A., Seattle, Wash.....	193
Sparling, David, M.D., Tacoma, Wash.....	188
Stafford, Bret, Eugene, Oreg.....	180
Stewart, Ronald L., Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	182
Stonorov, Katrina, Fairbanks, Alaska.....	216
Stringer, Mrs. John T., Kennewick, Wash.....	202
Stubbs, Rodney R., chairman, Environmental Planning Committee, Oregon Environmental Council.....	144, 223, 225
Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. J., Seattle, Wash.....	205
Talbott, Nelson S., Cleveland, Ohio.....	191
Thomas, Mrs. L. T., Oceanside, Oreg.....	193
Thompson, Elizabeth B., Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	166
Thompson, (Mrs.) Jeanne K., University Heights, Ohio.....	206
Thompson, Michael S., Portland, Oreg.....	171
Thompson, Stan, Kenai, Alaska.....	210
Tinkham, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.....	207
Tisch, Edward, botanist, Peninsula College, Port Angeles, Wash.....	150
Tower, Geraldine and Victor, Seattle, Wash.....	209
Tracht, Robert G., Milwaukee, Wis.....	218
Tracy, Edward G. and Gertrude E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	188
Van der Laan, H. R., Anchorage, Alaska.....	191
Van, Soest, Elsa H. M.D., Wenatchee, Wash.....	200
Walker, Harvey E., Yakima, Wash.....	198
Wallhermfichtel, Dorothy C., St. Louis, Mo.....	220
Watson, Eugene, Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	233
Wegelin, Jacob A., Eugene, Oreg.....	218
Wells, Frederick B., Minneapolis, Minn.....	175
Weeden, Robert B., for Alaska Conservation Society, College, Alaska.....	151
Whitaker, Harris, Roseburg, Oreg.....	184
Whitcomb, Ruth P., Portland, Oreg.....	173
White, Joy A. and L. Dennis, Auburn, Wash.....	181
Whitney, Dorothy K., Fairbanks, Alaska.....	190
Wiley, Cameron J., M.D., Salem, Oreg.....	219
Williams, Mrs. Mabel L., Portland, Oreg.....	196
Wilson, Cynthia E., Washington representative, National Audubon Society.....	151
Windsor, Ruth, Marysville, Wash.....	189
Winter, George, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.....	176
Wipert, Mary, Milwaukie, Oreg.....	157
Withers, Harry A., president, Harney County Farm Bureau, Burns, Oreg.....	233
Wivell, Ina E., Shelton, Wash.....	203

IX

	Page
Woodward, Helen de Long, Minneapolis, Minn.....	215
Wright, Gordon B., assistant professor of music, University of Alaska.....	147
Wyeth, Harry B., Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	220
Yang, Edith, Corvallis, Oreg.....	213
Yusha, Alexander, Shedd, Oreg.....	193
Zarich, Mrs. E. T., St. Louis, Mo.....	162
Zesbaugh, Robert L., Seattle, Wash.....	175
Zimmerman, T. C. Price, Portland, Oreg.....	170



WILDERNESS ADDITIONS IN ALASKA, NEW MEXICO, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1969

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:10 a.m. in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Frank Church (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Church, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, and Hatfield.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Porter Ward, professional staff member; and Dale Schaffer, assistant minority counsel.

Senator CHURCH. The hearing will please come to order.

This is the time duly noticed and set for this open hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands on S. 3014, to designate certain lands as wilderness. The text of the bill and the accompanying report will be printed in the hearing record at this point.

(The data referred to follow:)

(1)

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 3014

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 9, 1969

Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MONTOYA, and Mr. STEVENS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, (a) in accordance with section 3 (c) of the Wilderness
4 Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), the following lands
5 are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be adminis-
6 tered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the
7 provisions of the Wilderness Act:

8 (1) certain lands in the Hart Mountain National
9 Antelope Refuge, Oregon, which comprise about forty-
10 eight thousand acres and which are depicted on a map
11 entitled "Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge

1 Wilderness—Proposed”, dated August 1967, which shall
2 be known as the “Hart Mountain National Antelope
3 Refuge Wilderness”;

4 (2) certain lands in the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and
5 Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as depicted
6 on maps entitled “Bering Sea Wilderness—Proposed”,
7 “Bogoslof Wilderness—Proposed”, and “Tuxedni Wil-
8 derness—Proposed”, dated August 1967, and the lands
9 comprising the St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and For-
10 rester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, as
11 depicted on maps entitled “Southeastern Alaska Pro-
12 posed Wilderness Areas”, dated August 1967, which
13 shall be known as the “Bering Sea Wilderness”, “Bogos-
14 lof Wilderness”, “Tuxedni Wilderness”, “St. Lazaria
15 Wilderness”, “Hazy Islands Wilderness”, and “For-
16 rester Island Wilderness”;

17 (3) certain lands in the Three Arch Rocks and
18 Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, as
19 depicted on maps entitled “Three Arch Rocks Wilder-
20 ness—Proposed”, and “Oregon Islands Wilderness—Pro-
21 posed”, dated July 1967, and the lands comprising the
22 Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National
23 Wildlife Refuges, Washington, as depicted on a map
24 entitled “Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed”,
25 dated August 1967, as revised January 1969, which

1 shall be known as "Three-Arch Rocks Wilderness",
2 "The Oregon Islands Wilderness", and "The Washing-
3 ton Islands Wilderness";

4 (4) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wild-
5 life Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about eight
6 thousand five hundred acres and which are depicted on
7 a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and
8 dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Salt
9 Creek Wilderness"; and

10 (5) certain lands in the Malheur National Wildlife
11 Refuge, Oregon, which comprise about fifty thousand
12 six hundred acres and which are depicted on a map
13 entitled "Malheur Wilderness—Proposed", dated August
14 1967, which shall be known as the "Malheur National
15 Wildlife Refuge Wilderness".

16 (b) Maps of these wilderness areas shall be on file and
17 available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of
18 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

19 SEC. 2. Except as necessary to meet minimum require-
20 ments in connection with the purposes for which the fore-
21 going areas are established and for the purposes of this Act
22 (including measures required in emergencies involving the
23 health and safety of persons within the areas), there shall
24 be no commercial enterprise, no temporary or permanent
25 roads, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or

- 1 motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechan-
- 2 ical transport, and no structure or installation within the
- 3 areas designated as wilderness by this Act.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Fifth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness is at the heart of America's heritage. It has had immeasurable impact on our Nation's character, and on those who made its history. Its beauty and majesty have enriched the Nation's spirit.

Forty-three years ago, conservationist Aldo Leopold said: "Wilderness certainly cannot be built at will, like a city park or a tennis court * * *. Neither can a wilderness be grown like timber, because it is something more than trees * * * if we want wilderness, we must foresee our want and preserve the proper areas against the encroachment of inimical uses."

In 1964, Congress recognized this need and established 54 National Forest areas as the nucleus of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

During the 90th Congress, I submitted recommendations for 30 additions to the System. Action was completed on four of these during the last year. Another was added in connection with legislation for Washington's North Cascades. Altogether, some 800,000 acres were placed under the permanent protection of the Wilderness Act.

I am now sending to the Congress 13 additional wilderness proposals. One would designate about 323,000 acres within the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests of Utah as the High Uintas Wilderness. The remaining 12 proposals would create wilderness areas within several different wildlife refuges. I am also transmitting the results of Interior Department review of the Bear River Wilderness proposal. The Secretary of the Interior does not recommend wilderness status for this area, and I concur in that recommendation.

I urge early and favorable action on the new proposals as well as on those I submitted previously.

The future character of America depends on what constructive actions we take today. We can destroy our country by neglect, just as surely as we can save its great, God-given beauty by showing true concern.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 18, 1969.*

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE (POKER JIM RIDGE
AND FORT WARNER)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1969.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In recent weeks I have recommended to you that wilderness units within certain national wildlife refuges be incorporated into the national wilderness preservation system. It is clear that all wilderness proposals within these Federal lands, ranging from natural preservation units to managed wildlife habitat, must be and will continue to be supplemental to the primary purposes of each refuge. Each refuge wilderness will, therefore, be a separate and distinct unit, none of which will be identical. Transmitted herewith are two wilderness units—Poker Jim Ridge and Fort Warner—both within Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lake County, Oreg., which are managed through carefully regulated land management programs to enhance conditions for wildlife.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, a public notice was issued on January 27, 1967, of the proposed Poker Jim Ridge Wilderness and Fort Warner Wilderness, and a public hearing was held in Lakeview, Oreg., on April 12, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until October 1, 1967. Ten statements were presented at the public hearing and 84 letters were received. These views are summarized in the enclosed synopsis of the proposal.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Lake County commissioners, Gov. Tom McCall, all interested elected officials, as well as Federal and State agencies, were notified of the proposal. Their views are also summarized in the enclosure to this letter.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines made a library examination of the mineral history of the proposed wilderness areas and found no record of mineral production.

A complete record has been compiled including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Poker Jim Ridge and Fort Warner wilderness units are eminently qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation to incorporate about 48,000 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF TOM MCCALL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OREGON, ON S. 3014

Mr. Chairman: The position of the State of Oregon, as set forth in statements of the Oregon Game Commission submitted on April 12, 1967 and May 2, 1967, continue to reflect accurately our opposition to S. 3014 so far as the Hart Mountain and Malheur Federal Refuges in Oregon are concerned. Those statements are attached.

Opposition to inclusion of these two areas is based upon the excellent programs of resource management and planned management. These programs are beneficial to wildlife, the land, and to man, and are substantially preferable to a restrictive classification which means little or no management, with great resource loss to the area and the state. This is not a question of protecting a unique resource area from mis-use. It is a question of continuing good management as opposed to no management. There is extensive opportunity for recreational improvement through expanded fish and wildlife numbers, an important and vital forage resource to the economy of the area as well as to wildlife, and a developing attraction wildlife lovers. Protection of the area is contained in its refuge status. I feel it unwise and unnecessary to suggest a change to a limited, single-purpose use. I support the comments of the Oregon Game Commission, and the Lake County Court.

SYNOPSIS OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS WITHIN HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE, OREG. (POKER JIM RIDGE AND FORT WARNER)

Background

The Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge was established in 1936 to preserve habitat for wildlife, including a rare form of antelope. The refuge contains 241,000 acres and is located in Lake County of south central Oregon. Lakeview (population 3,200) is the largest community in the county and is 65 miles southwest of the refuge headquarters.

Two parcels of land within the refuge qualified for initial study under the provisions of the Wilderness Act. They are the Fort Warner and Poker Jim Ridge Wilderness Study Areas.

In the past, public use of the areas has been light. Primary recreational uses include deer and quail hunting, hiking, and rock hunting. Public use is expected to increase as more people move to and vacation in eastern Oregon.

Description

The wilderness proposals described herein are situated along the western boundary of the refuge.

The Fort Warner proposal includes an estimated 30,000 acres of western escarpment and summit area of Hart Mountain Refuge. High cliffs are present both east and west, and several deep, rugged canyons cut into the western flanks. Elevations range from 4,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level. The proposal contains Hart Mountain, a massive basalt fault block. The top of the mountain forms a mesa, one or two miles in width. The proposal has within its boundaries 36 tracts of private land ranging in size from 40 to 760 acres. Total acreage of these private holdings amounts to about 3,600 acres.

The Poker Jim Ridge proposals encompasses about 18,000 acres of high desert terrain. It is north of refuge headquarters. Some of the main features of the unit are, a nearby vertical escarpment rising 2,500 feet from Warner Valley, and a gently sloping 7,000 foot high summit plateau. Short sage and other low-growing desert plants are found wherever there is adequate soil. This study area contains 320 acres of private land in one tract.

Management requirements

Development plans for Hart Mountain Refuge are designed primarily to increase range forage production for wildlife. This involves sagebrush control, range water development, and range seeding. These activities are concentrated on areas of more productive soil types in the refuge and are not expected to affect the wilderness proposals.

The fenced mountain sheep pasture (Juniper Canyon) will be maintained indefinitely, in cooperation with the Oregon Game Commission. In the event that the enclosure is no longer needed, the fences will be removed.

Minor water development for wildlife is necessary on both proposed wilderness areas. When completed, these will be inconspicuous spring developments, but occasional motor vehicle use will be necessary during construction periods.

The scattering of private lands on the refuge has led to the establishment of "exchange of use" agreements, whereby the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife uses private lands for refuge purposes and private landowners use refuge lands for cattle grazing. Livestock grazing, an important refuge management tool, will be continued as in the past on both wilderness areas subject to Bureau regulations. Controlled and regulated grazing is utilized to help maintain proper wildlife habitat and is an important factor in the local economy.

HART MOUNTAIN STUDY AREAS

Within Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge there is still room to wander out of sight and sound of everyday existence. Established in 1936 to preserve and protect antelope and other wildlife, this 241,000-acre refuge can also serve as sanctuary for men and women who seek quiet and change.

Hart Mountain is located in Lake County, south central Oregon. Open range is the rule in this area, with people and settlements few and far between. Lakeview (population 3,200), most important community in the county, is 65 miles southwest of refuge headquarters.

No one knows when men first came to Hart Mountain, but archeologists believe they were in the area at least 9,000 (and possibly as much as 20,000) years ago. Aboriginal people had southern Oregon to themselves until about 1840 when they were joined by a long procession of furtrappers, gold seekers, settlers and ranchers. In ensuing years the land was overgrazed, wildlife declined from overshooting and livestock competition, and homesteaders built and abandoned their way across the high desert. Surprisingly, although the region was seriously misused, few signs of depletion were noticeable to untrained eyes. Through the worst of it, and into recent years of much improved land and wildlife management, Hart Mountain and surrounding areas have kept a wilderness flavor. There are now few large roadless tracts left, but the region is still wild and largely unsettled.

Two parcels of land within the refuge qualified for study under provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577). Their value as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System is discussed in the following pages. Few other "high desert" lands are scheduled for wilderness evaluation.

FORT WARNER STUDY AREA

Included within this study area are 24,900 acres of the western escarpment and summit area of Hart Mountain. High cliffs are present both east and west, and several deep, rugged canyons cut into the western flanks. Sagebrush and rabbitbrush are dominant vegetation over most of the area, although juniper and mountain mahogany are fairly extensive. Aspen and willow form narrow strips along creeks, and a few scattered yellow pines dot western hillsides. Elevations range from about 4,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level.

Fort Warner summers are warm, although frosts may occur any time of year. Precipitation is relatively light (10-15 inches annually), coming mostly as snow during cold, windy winters.

Mule deer and antelope are common spring through fall; mountain sheep stay on the area throughout the year. Sage grouse, chukar partridge and other small birds and mammals find adequate food and cover.

Public use now includes deer hunting, hiking and "rock hounding." Cattle graze part of the area in summer and early fall.

There is little evidence of human use within the study area. Two truck trails enter it, but these are impassable to most vehicles and can be closed to all but occasional administrative use. A few old fences and homesteads remain but are gradually falling apart. A fenced pasture, used for reestablishing mountain sheep on the refuge, bisects the area but can be removed in a few years when the project is completed.

POKER JIM RIDGE STUDY AREA

This wilderness study area is north of Hart Mountain refuge headquarters and includes 17,130 acres of high desert terrain. Main features are a nearly vertical escarpment rising 2,500 feet from Warner Valley, and a gently-sloping 7,000-foot high summit plateau. Short sage and other low-growing desert plants are found wherever there is adequate soil, an open stand of juniper is important for Poker Jim wildlife and adds considerable scenic interest to the ridge. Water is limited to a few intermittent streams. Climate is similar to that of the Fort Warner area, except precipitation averages several inches less.

Antelope use Poker Jim in summer and fall. Mule deer and sage grouse find the area attractive in winter when snow blankets higher portions of the refuge. Coyote, porcupines, bobcats and other small animals are found on the ridge throughout the year.

Recreational users are currently limited to a few deer and quail hunters, but opportunity exists for hiking and related outdoor activities. Cattle grazing occurs on portions of the study area.

No development is planned for Poker Jim Ridge. Management will be restricted to protecting wildlife and rangelands and preserving wilderness atmosphere.

MINERAL APPRAISAL OF THE POKER JIM RIDGE AND FORT WARNER AREAS OF THE
HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE, LAKE COUNTY, OREG.

(By George W. Walker and Donald A. Swanson)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of 5,000 contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This bulletin is one of a series of similar reports on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Summary

The Poker Jim Range and Fort Warner areas, which are candidate areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, are in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in east-central Lake County, south-central Oregon. The two areas form part of an upraised and tilted fault block—a structural element that is typical of the northern part of the Great Basin province. Rocks in the two areas are principally volcanic in origin. They have been faulted, uplifted, and tilted eastward, the older rocks having been more strongly deformed than the younger ones.

No mineral raw materials that are in the category of leasable minerals have been produced from either of the two candidate areas, and no mineral commodities known to occur within the two areas can be mined economically at present (1966). Many of the older tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks of the Fort Warner candidate area are altered to zeolites (principally clinoptilolite) which make up 90-95 percent of some beds. The mineral economics of natural zeolites is not yet clearly established, and large, more accessible deposits of clinoptilolite occur elsewhere in Oregon; thence the future value of the Fort Warner deposits cannot at present be determined.

Small deposits of precious opal (of interest mainly to mineral collectors) and low-grade bentonite occur locally, but are not of commercial importance. The complexly faulted, volcanic area is not favorable for the accumulation of petroleum or for commercial deposits of coal, sulfur, saline minerals, or oil shales.

Conclusions and recommendations

Neither the Fort Warner nor the Poker Jim Ridge candidate areas in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge contain deposits of mineral fuels, metallic minerals, or with one exception, nonmetallic minerals that may be considered as potential mineral resources. The Fort Warner candidate area contains some

high-grade deposits of the zeolite clinoptilolite. A growing demand for zeolites is evident but readily accessible deposits are widely available in central Oregon, as well as in many other states.

Insofar as mineral content is a determining factor, the Poker Jim Ridge area is well suited for inclusion in the wilderness system. However, in weighing the values of wilderness as against other values of the Fort Warner area, it is recommended that consideration be given to the zeolite potential of this area.

BERING SEA, BOGOSLOF, TUXEDNI, ST. LAZARIA, HAZY ISLANDS,
AND FORRESTER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1969.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Bering Sea Wilderness, Bogoslof Wilderness, Tuxedni Wilderness, St. Lazaria Wilderness, Hazy Islands Wilderness, and Forrester Island Wilderness as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

Each recommended wilderness unit is a portion of, or constitutes the total land mass of, a national wildlife refuge in the State of Alaska. All of them were established as preserves and breeding grounds for native birds by Executive orders shortly after the turn of the century.

Each unit contains its own ecological and geographical characteristics, but the units share many common characteristics. All of them are extremely important sea bird and arctic wildlife sanctuaries, with several containing unique forms. The units are remote, unusually picturesque and relatively undisturbed. They are outstanding examples of wilderness.

The proposed wilderness areas are areas where man may communicate with his Creator; where the forces and wonder of nature remain untrammelled; and where the student, conservationist, and nature lover may find knowledge and spiritual refreshment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), notices of public hearings on all six wilderness proposals were issued by the Department and all interested local, State, and Federal agencies and officials were notified of the hearings. The public hearings were held in Anchorage, Alaska, on April 25, 1967, and in Juneau, Alaska, on April 4, 1967. The hearing records were held open to provide additional opportunity for written expressions by interested citizens until September 1, 1967. The statements presented at the public hearing and the written expressions received are summarized in the enclosed synopses of the six wilderness proposals.

After careful review and consideration of the Tuxedni Wilderness study area, the public hearing transcript, and public expressions, I recommend that two small portions of that area not be designated as wilderness. Both areas are considered essential to the economic welfare of the citizens of Alaska. The exclusion of these two areas, which together comprise about 75 acres, from the wilderness proposal neither impinges upon the integrity nor impairs the quality of the proposal.

A complete record has been compiled for each wilderness proposal, including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for public inspection.

The U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness units and have determined that the overall mineral resources of the areas are poor. The lands within the proposed wilderness areas are not subject to the operation of the U.S. mining laws, but they are subject to the mineral leasing laws. The enclosed draft bill does not change the applicability of such laws.

The proposed wilderness areas are eminently qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation which will incorporate about 50,357 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

SYNOPSIS OF BERING SEA, BOGOSLOF, AND TUXEDNI WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Background

The proposed Bering Sea Wilderness area comprises the entire Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge which is located far out in the Bering Sea. Almost 200 miles of open ocean separates the area from the Alaska mainland. The area was established by Executive Order No. 1037 of February 27, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The three islands within the national wildlife refuge serve as undisturbed homes for thousands of sea birds and other arctic wildlife.

Because of extreme isolation, difficult travel conditions, and the many available alternative recreational sites in Alaska, the proposed wilderness area does not presently have significant recreational potential. If a need for recreational use of the wilderness area should develop in the future, the area could be used, under special permits, for limited camping, hiking, nature study, and related activities.

The proposed Bogoslof Wilderness area also comprises the entire Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge which contains two islands—Bogoslof and Fire. The area is located in the Bering Sea north of Alaska's Aleutian chain, and was established by Executive Order No. 1049 of March 2, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The nearest land is Umnak Island, 25 miles south.

Murres, puffins, gulls, and other sea birds use Bogoslof and Fire Islands for nesting and rearing their young. Common and thick-billed murres number about 50,000. As many as 5,000 sea lions also use the national wildlife refuge.

The Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge is seldom visited by the public because it is isolated and difficult to reach. In addition, the Bering Sea weather is generally not conducive to ocean excursions.

The proposed Tuxedni Wilderness area is located in Cook Inlet approximately 120 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The wilderness study unit included all of Duck Island and most of Chisik Island which make up Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge. The national wildlife refuge was established by Executive Order No. 1039 of February 27, 1909 to protect sea bird nesting habitat. Large colonies of sea birds exist on both Chisik and Duck Islands. Blacklegged Kittiwakes are particularly numerous with one rookery extending along the rocky cliffs for more than a mile. Other common breeding sea birds are horned puffins, common murres, pigeon guillemots, and glaucous-winged gulls.

In the past, public use of the islands has been limited to a few commercial fishermen and occasional ornithologist. Travel on Chisik Island is difficult because of the dense vegetation. The greater part of the island could be used for limited recreation without endangering the sea bird colonies. Such use would be limited to hiking, nature study, and camping.

Description

The Bering Sea Wilderness proposal encompasses St. Matthew, Hall, and Pinnacle Islands in their entirety. The three islands contain about 41,113 acres.

St. Matthew, the largest of the three islands, is some 32 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and includes a total area of 128 square miles. The topography of the island is characterized by a series of north-south volcanic ridges which average almost 1,000 feet in height. The highest point of the island is 1,505 feet above sea level. Low-growing tundra vegetation covers much of the island and there are scattered lakes, ponds, and short streams.

Hall Island is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide and Pinnacle Island, the smallest of the group, is about one-fourth mile long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. The vegetative cover of these islands is similar to that of St. Matthew Island.

The Bogoslof Wilderness proposal includes Bogoslof and Fire Islands. Bogoslof Island consists of a lava dome, two rugged 300-foot spires, and a beach of sand and boulders. A small salt water lagoon and sparse growth of beach plants complete the picture. Fire Island is a 40-foot high pinnacle and is some 3,000 feet north of the main island. The two islands contain a total of approximately 160 acres.

The Tuxedni Wilderness proposal consists of almost all of the some 6,400-acre Chisik Island and all of the 6-acre Duck Island.

Chisik Island rises 2,674 feet above Cook Inlet. Its lower reaches are clothed with a jungle of alders, salmon-berry and similar plants. A spruce forest covers the north end of the island while the summit plateau supports a mat of alpine herbs and grasses. A 20-acre plot of private land is located on the southwest part of the island. A salmon cannery is situated on this private tract. A small reservoir

was established a short distance above the private land and an access road leads to it. The reservoir and road used by the Snug Harbor Packing Co. are excluded from the wilderness proposal.

Facilities are present near the northwest shoreline of the island and are used by fishermen during the commercial fishing season. This small area is also excluded from the wilderness proposal.

Duck Island is a 6-acre rocky point just east of Chisik Island. Only scant vegetation clings to the surface of this small islet.

Management requirements

Plans are to maintain the national wildlife refuges as undeveloped, undisturbed wildlife areas. When the refuges are included in the wilderness system, the prime management consideration will continue to be protection of nesting birds and natural habitat by controlling public use of the areas. A limited amount of recreation could be provided without harming island ecology. Public visits to all three units will be restricted mainly to those of a scientific or educational nature.

SYNOPSIS OF ST. LAZARIA, HAZY ISLANDS AND FORRESTER ISLAND WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Background

The St. Lazaria Wilderness proposal contains the entire St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge which was originally established by Executive Order No. 1040 of February 27, 1909, as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The area was set aside as an important breeding ground for many species of sea birds, but most notably the forktailed and Leach's petrels.

The island is located at the entrance of Sitak Sound and is approximately 15 miles southwest of Sitka, Alaska. The island offers opportunities for controlled recreational uses for the serious ornithologist and for the casual tourist. Factors contributing to this potential are the unusual displays of bird life, scenic attractiveness of the island and moderately easy accessibility from Sitka. St. Lazaria is too small for an extended wilderness experience but provides for a short period of solitude.

The Hazy Island Wilderness proposal contains the entire Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge which was originally established by Executive Order No. 1459 of January 11, 1912, as a preserve and breeding ground for native sea birds. The national wildlife refuge consists of a group of five small islands in the open ocean approximately 30 miles south of St. Lazaria Island.

Recreational potential of the study area is virtually nonexistent because of difficult access. Tongass National Forest, Glacier Bay National Monument and Kenai and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuges are far better suited for public use.

The Forrester Island Wilderness proposal contains the entire Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge which was originally established by Executive Order No. 1458 of January 11, 1912, as a major nesting area. The national wildlife refuge is used by hundreds of thousands of migratory sea birds. The national wildlife refuge includes five islands and numerous rocks in extreme southeastern Alaska. Ketchikan, Alaska, is approximately 80 miles northeast of the refuge.

Because of extreme isolation and difficult access, the Forrester Island area has rarely been visited by the public. The island provides opportunity for occasional sightseeing, nature study, and possibly limited overnight camping. Public use of the island must be controlled in order to preserve the habitat in its natural state.

Description

The proposed St. Lazaria Wilderness is a 62-acre island area of volcanic origin. St. Lazaria island contains two rocky summits rising 100 to 200 feet above the Pacific surf. The low center of the island is flooded during high tides and heavy seas. Rocky cliffs 20-100 feet high make landings difficult but upper reaches are gentle and are densely vegetated with salmonberry, huckleberry, elderberry, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock. The island is the nesting home of over 50,000 sea birds of many species.

The proposed Hazy Islands Wilderness consists of two groups of islands—a northwest group and a southeastern group—separated by a mile of open ocean. The two island groups contain a total of approximately 42 acres. Of the northwest group the largest island, Big Hazy Islet, is sharply conical and 258-feet high, with a sparse grass cover. The second largest island has three summits all more than 100-feet high. The smallest island consists of two jagged rocks rising 50 and 88 feet above the ocean. The elevation of the southeastern group of islands is low. No timber and no fresh water exist on any of the Hazy Islands.

The proposed Forrester Island Wilderness contains three islands totalling about 2,630 acres and numerous other small rocks. The main islands are wooded with Sitka spruce and western hemlock and support an understory of dense vegetation. Forrester Island contains five peaks 800 to 1,400 feet above sea level. The island contains a number of small clear ponds in a setting of heath, mosses, and dwarfed, windswept lodgepole pines.

All of the above islands are composed of volcanic material. There are no known mineral deposits on any of them. All are located in the First Judicial Division of Alaska.

Management requirements

Visitor use of the proposed wilderness areas must be held to a minimum in order to prevent damage to the habitat and disturbance to nesting sea birds and to sea lions. The preservation of the islands in a natural state is essential to the welfare of hundreds of thousands of sea birds, including rhinoceros auklets, ancient murrelets, petrels, common murre, puffins, and gulls. A number of land birds, including bald eagles, also use the islands.

BERING SEA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Introduction

Far out in the Bering Sea, with almost 200 miles of open ocean separating them from the rest of the world, are St. Matthew, Hall and Pinnacle Islands. Together they form the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, undisturbed home of thousands of sea birds and other arctic wildlife. Although the islands have a relatively long history of human influence, there are few conspicuous signs of man's occupancy. All three are roadless and currently uninhabited.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577) provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which National Wildlife Refuges, meeting the necessary requirements, are to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the review of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Section 4(a) and 4(b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) The Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National Wildlife Refuges are established; (2) Wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use, insofar as primary refuge objectives permit.

Location

The refuge is in the Bering Sea 165 miles west of Nunivak Island, Alaska. St. Lawrence Island is 200 miles north and the Pribilof Islands are 230 miles south.

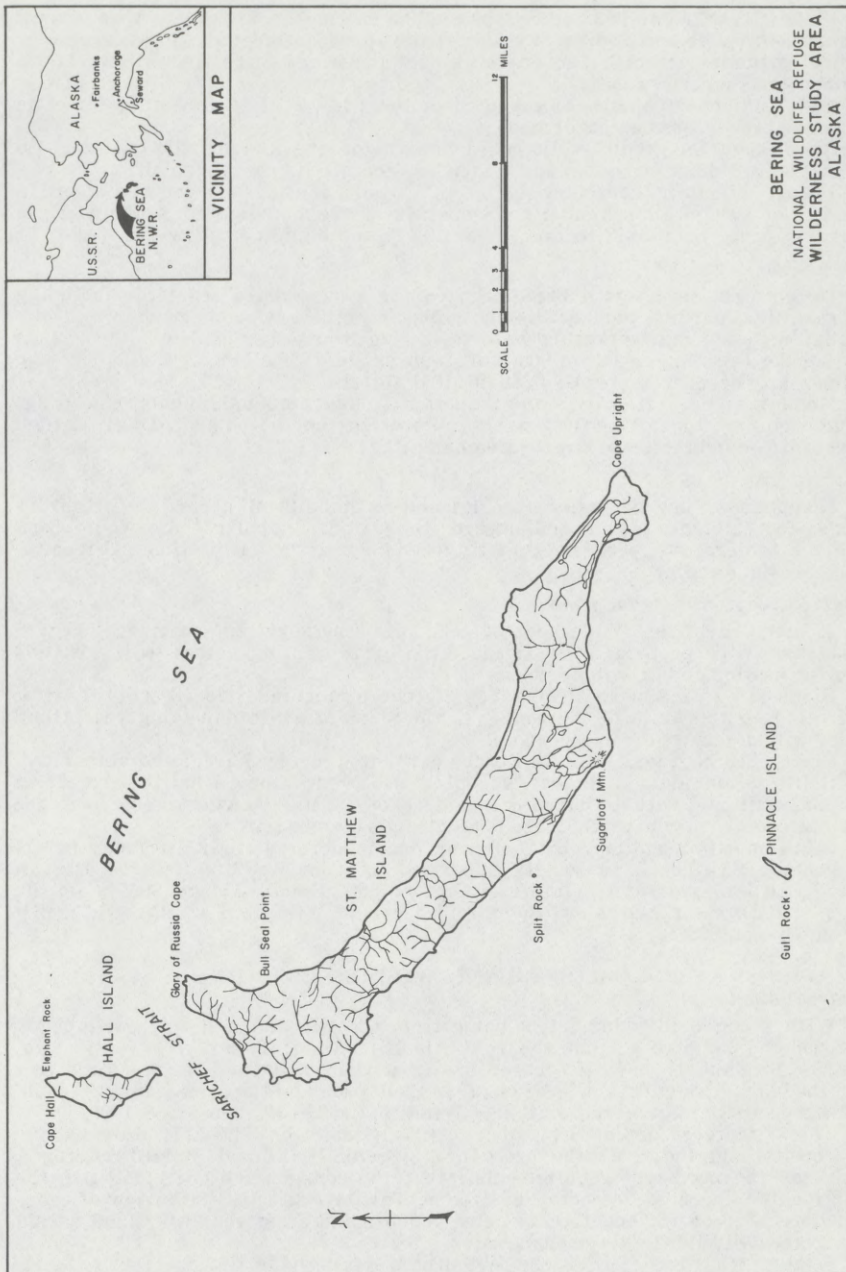
History

Russian explorers in 1767 are given credit for first seeing St. Matthew Island. In ensuing years a number of parties visited the area. Included were such distinguished personalities as Captain James Cook (1778); John Muir, John Burroughs and others of the Harriman Alaska Expedition (1889); A. C. Bent (1911); and Ira N. Gabrielson (1940 and 1946).

Some early visitors came to explore and study; others were prompted by different motives. Polar bear fur proved to be a great attraction, and by 1899 hide hunters had exterminated what twenty years earlier had been called one of the densest polar bear populations in the world. Refuge status was bestowed on the islands in 1909, too late to save the bears but in time to protect other priceless wildlife resources from a similar fate.

From 1942 to 1944 Army and Coast Guard personnel operated navigation and weather stations on St. Matthew. During this time twenty-nine reindeer were turned loose on the island as an emergency food supply. But military and naval personnel abandoned St. Matthew soon after the introduction, leaving the reindeer to their own fate. In the absence of predation and with excellent food supplies available, deer increased fantastically and soon stripped vegetation from all accessible portions of the island. Growth continued until 1964 when a sudden die-off reduced the herd from approximately 6000 to less than 100 animals.

Since the Army and Coast Guard left, no one has lived on the refuge. Most signs of former occupancy have been erased by time and the rigorous arctic weather.



Description

St. Matthew Island is 32 miles long and 3.5 miles wide. It is hilly, with several prominent peaks and a series of ridges rising about 1000 feet above sea level. Low growing tundra vegetation covers much of the area and there are scattered lakes, ponds and short streams.

Hall Island is five miles long and two miles wide. It rises almost 2,000 feet as a single precipitous mountain mass.

Smallest of the group is Pinnacle Island, about one-quarter mile wide and 1.5 miles long. Numerous spires and pinnacles decorate its rocky summit.

Refuge climate is characterized by high winds, considerable fog and about 15 inches of precipitation annually. Temperatures are moderate for so northerly a latitude, with maximum readings near 50° F. and minimums near 0° F.

Resources

Bering Sea Refuge is a breeding area for thousands of sea birds including cormorants, murres, puffins, anklets, gulls and others. Common eiders and oldsquaws are among the nesting waterfowl. Numerous other birds use the islands either for breeding or as a migration stopover point. The McKay's snow bunting apparently nests nowhere else in the United States.

Meadow voles, arctic foxes and numerous pelagic mammals inhabit the refuge and vicinity. A small herd of reindeer survived the 1964 die-off. Dolly Varden trout are abundant in the larger streams.

Public use

No public use now occurs because of isolation and difficult access. Opportunities exist for camping, hiking and nature study, and a sojourn there would be a unique wilderness experience. Opportunities for solitude, meditation and inspiration are outstanding.

Development and management

If included in the Wilderness System, prime management consideration will continue to be protection of nesting birds by preventing access to the islands during nesting and brooding seasons.

Plans are to maintain Bering Sea Refuge as an undeveloped wildlife area. If reindeer appear to be increasing to the point of again damaging vegetation, they will be removed from the island.

Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge is isolated, undeveloped and uninhabited. Wildlife is abundant. Although no public use occurs now, primitive recreation could be allowed without harming island ecology. A unique wilderness experience is offered anyone who would make the long and rigorous trip.

Additional information on the Bering Sea wilderness study area may be obtained by writing the Associate Supervisor, Alaska Wildlife Refuges, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P.O. Box 500, Kenai, Alaska 99611; or the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

BOGOSLOF ISLAND WILDERNESS AREA

Introduction

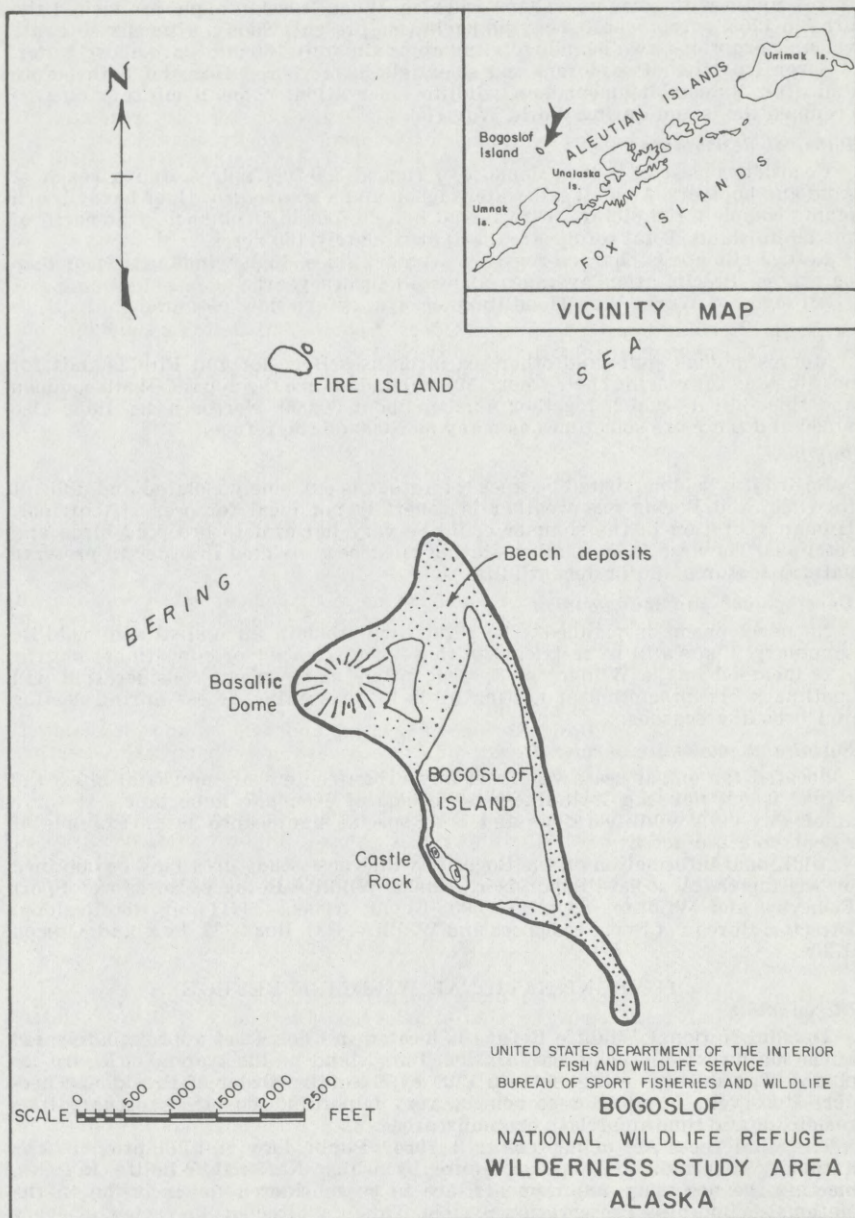
With a sound like thunder, a flame from the sea, and a jolting earthquake, Bogoslof Island rose from the cold Alaskan ocean. Today, 170 years later, it lies dormant. No men live here; few even visit. Thousands of sea birds nest on the black lava cliffs and sea lions rear their young on the ever-changing beach. It has been a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System since 1909.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577) provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which National Wildlife Refuges, meeting the necessary requirements, are to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the review of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Section 4(a) and 4(b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) The Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National Wildlife Refuges are established; (2) Wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use, insofar as primary refuge objectives permit.

Location

Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge includes two islands—Bogoslof and Fire—located in the Bering Sea north of Alaska's Aleutian Chain. Nearest land to the refuge is Umnak Island, 25 miles south.



History

No one knows how many times Bogoslof has disappeared beneath the sea only to rise again with some new shape and size. When Russian explorers visited the area in 1768, only a small rocky pinnacle was present. Today, after six separate volcanic eruptions, two islands totaling approximately 160 acres are above water.

Several parties of explorers and scientists have visited Bogoslof both before and after its establishment as a wildlife reservation. A small military outpost occupied the island during World War II.

Physical description

Bogoslof consist of a lava dome, two rugged 300-foot spires, and a beach of sand and boulders. A small salt water lagoon and a sparse growth of hardy beach plants complete the picture. Fire Island is a 40-foot high pinnacle just north of the main island. Total refuge area is approximately 160 acres.

Refuge climate is characterized by overcast skies, high winds, and cool temperatures. Precipitation averages about 48 inches yearly.

All signs of World War II military occupancy are now obscured.

Wildlife

Murres, puffins, gulls and other sea birds uses Bogoslof and Fire Islands for nestling and for rearing their young. Most abundant are the murres—both common and thick-billed—which together number about 50,000. Northern sea lions also breed and there are sometimes as many as 5,000 on the refuge.

Public use

Bogoslof is seldom visited because the refuge is extremely isolated and difficult to reach, and Bering Sea weather is generally not ideal for ocean excursions. Human visitation in the summer could be very harmful to breeding birds and sea lions. The area is so small visitation must be restricted in order to preserve natural features and protect wildlife.

Development and management

No development is planned. The refuge will remain an undisturbed wildlife sanctuary. Visits will be restricted to those of a scientific or educational nature.

If included in the Wilderness System, prime management consideration will continue to be protection of nesting birds by preventing access during nesting and brooding seasons.

Social and economic considerations

Located far out at sea away from any urban centers or industrial sites, the refuge is not now nor is it likely to become of economic importance. It serve admirably as a wildlife refuge and is of special significance as an example of recent volcanic activity.

Additional information on the Bogoslof wilderness study area may be obtained by writing the Associate Supervisor, Alaska Wildlife Refuges, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P.O. Box 500, Kenai, Alaska 99611; or the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

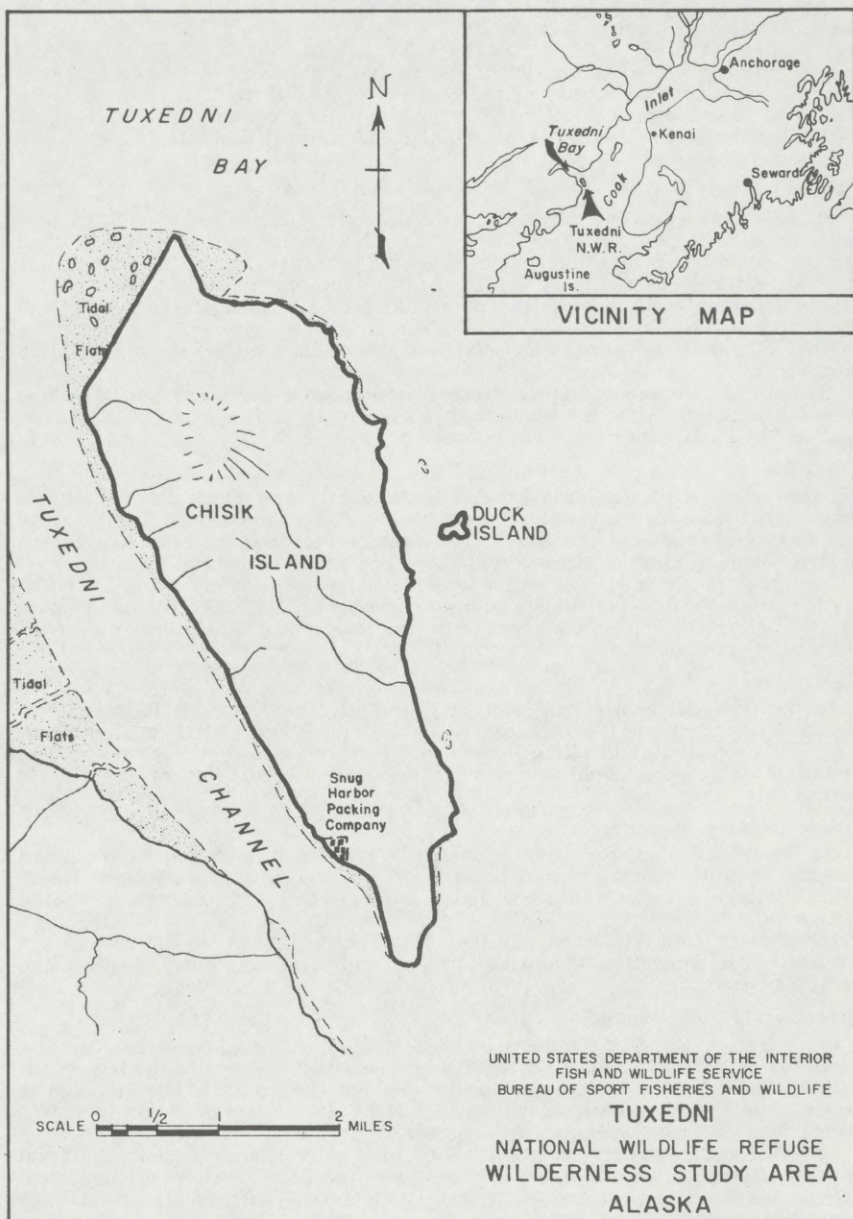
TUXEDNI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Introduction

Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge is located in Cook Inlet approximately 120 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. Two islands, Chisik and Duck, are included. Tuxedni was established in 1909 by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt. In addition to being a very important sea bird sanctuary it is remote, picturesque and relatively undisturbed.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577) provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which National Wildlife Refuges, meeting the necessary requirements, are to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the review of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sections 4(a) and 4(b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) The Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National Wildlife Refuges are established; (2) Wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use, insofar as primary refuge objectives permit.



History

Captain Cook sailed near Tuxedni in 1778, about the same time Russian fur trappers were working the Cook Inlet country. Indians may have frequented the refuge vicinity much earlier.

After 1900 commercial fishing became important in Cook Inlet. Fishing shacks and a cannery appeared on Chisik's shoreline and many boats plied nearby waters. Continuous occupancy of the cannery from 1919 to 1948 resulted in an award to the owners of 20 acres of refuge land. This cannery is now the only permanent habitation on either island, although several fishermen's shacks are occasionally occupied.

Physical description

Chisik Island (6,439 acres) is approximately six miles long, two and one-half miles wide, and rises 2,674 feet above Cook Inlet. Its lower reaches are clothed with an almost impenetrable jungle of alders, salmonberry and similar plants.

A spruce forest covers Chisik's north end while the summit plateau has a mat of alpine herbs and grasses. Nearly vertical cliffs, some of them 400 feet high, lend a special scenic touch.

Duck Island is a six-acre rocky point just east of Chisik. Only scant vegetation clings to it.

Tuxedni climate is cool and wet. Total precipitation is approximately 20 inches; snowfall is heavy. Although temperatures may reach as low as -35° F. and as high as 75° F., normal ranges are between 20° F. and 55° F.

Wildlife

Large colonies of sea birds exist on both Chisik and Duck Islands. Black-legged kittiwakes are particularly numerous with one rookery extending along the rocky cliffs for over one mile. Other common breeding sea birds are horned puffins, common murres, pigeon guillemots and glaucous-winged gulls.

Vegetated portions of the refuge provide habitat for many birds including spruce grouse, willow ptarmigans and pine grosbeaks. Mice, shrews and weasels are the only resident mammals, but occasional moose and brown bear visit from the nearby mainland.

Public use

In the past public use has been very limited. The refuge is isolated from population centers and is not easily accessible. Travel on Chisik is made difficult by dense vegetation, and biting insects can be a problem. However, it is a wild and scenic island that could be a worthy target for hikers, campers and wildlife enthusiasts.

Development and management

No development or special management is planned. The refuge serves as an excellent wildlife sanctuary and primitive recreation area in its present condition. Wilderness status would not change management of the area as a wildlife refuge.

Included in the Wilderness System, prime management consideration will continue to be protection of nesting birds by limiting access during nesting and brooding seasons.

Relationship to surrounding areas

Snug Harbor Packing Company owns 20 acres on Chisik; however, this is a shoreline development which exerts little influence on the rest of the island. Oil drilling in Cook Inlet is expected to increase, but the refuge is large enough to retain primitive character regardless of nearby developments. Some increased recreational use may be expected as Anchorage grows.

Except for the cannery on private land on Chisik Island, Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge is uninhabited. It is roadless and there are no permanent developments. It is a wild and extremely scenic refuge with good potential for primitive recreation. It is large enough to use without destroying its primitive character, and large enough to maintain its wilderness flavor in the face of anticipated development nearby. Finally, it is an important wildlife sanctuary.

Additional information on the Tuxedni wilderness study area may be obtained by writing the Associate Supervisor, Alaska Wildlife Refuges, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Box 500, Kenai, Alaska 99611; or the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

ST. LAZARIA, HAZY ISLANDS, FORRESTER ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, ALASKA

Introduction

Three National Wildlife Refuges—St. Lazaria, Forrester Island, and Hazy Island—are located in the Pacific Ocean off Southeastern Alaska. They lie on the outer fringes of the Alexander Archipelago, a vast region of largely unsettled and undeveloped islands. Executive Orders in 1909 and 1912 set them aside as breeding grounds for native birds. They are rugged, uninhabited and seldom visited.

ST. LAZARIA STUDY AREA

St. Lazaria Island, a 62-acre area of volcanic origin, is located at the entrance to Sitka Sound, approximately 15 miles southwest of Sitka (population 3,200). Mt. Edgecumbe and the glacier-coated Coast Ranges form a scenic backdrop.

History

Although Sitka was the capital of both Russian and American Alaska for 100 years (1805–1906), St. Lazaria remained uninhabited and apparently seldom visited. A World War II military outpost operated for awhile, but nature is gradually reclaiming the few buildings left there. At present, the refuge is unoccupied.

Physical characteristics

St. Lazaria has two rocky summits rising 100 to 200 feet above the Pacific surf. The lower center of the island is flooded during high tides and heavy seas. Rocky cliffs 20–100 feet high make landings difficult, but upper reaches are gentle and densely vegetated with brush, Sitka spruce and western hemlock. St. Lazaria is small but extremely scenic.

Precipitation is 90–95 inches annually with moderate winter snowfall. Temperatures range from near 0° to 70° F, with an average annual temperature of 43° F.

Resources

Approximately 50,000 birds of eighteen different species breed on St. Lazaria. Burrowing seabirds—tufted puffins, rhinoceros auklets, forktailed and Leach's petrels—find the refuge ideal. Sea cliffs are utilized by common murre, glaucous-winged gulls, pigeon guillemots and others. Among land birds seen on the island are bald eagles, song and fox sparrows, and hermit thrushes.

Mink, river otters and bears are occasionally observed on St. Lazaria. There is no vegetation of commercial value and no significant mineral resources.

Recreational use

At present, visitor use is very limited. Scenic boat tours from Sitka to St. Lazaria are sometimes made and occasional parties land. The refuge can support a limited amount of visitation and, possibly, even overnight camping. Such use must be carefully regulated so as not to disrupt wildlife or damage habitat.

HAZY ISLANDS STUDY AREA

The study area includes all of Hazy Islands Refuge, a group of five small islands in the open ocean approximately 30 miles south of St. Lazaria. Sitka is the nearest community of any size.

History

Hazy islands were seen and named by the 18th century explorers. It is doubtful that more than one or two parties have ever set foot on them. They are extremely isolated and nearly inaccessible.

Physical characteristics

The Hazy Islands are in two groups, separated by a mile of open ocean. Total land area is approximately 42 acres. The rocks are steep and rugged, rising to heights 50–160 feet above sea level. Almost no vegetation grows on the refuge.

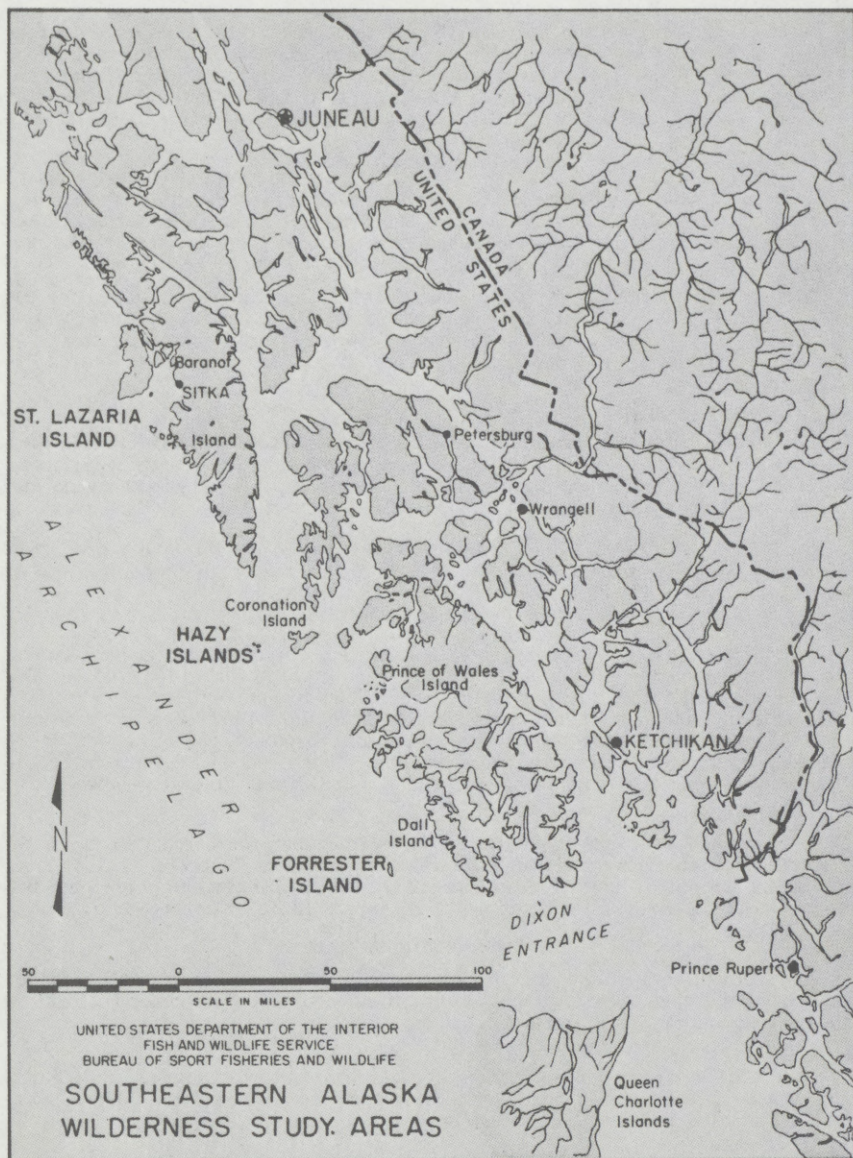
Climate is similar to St. Lazaria, with frequent fog and strong winds.

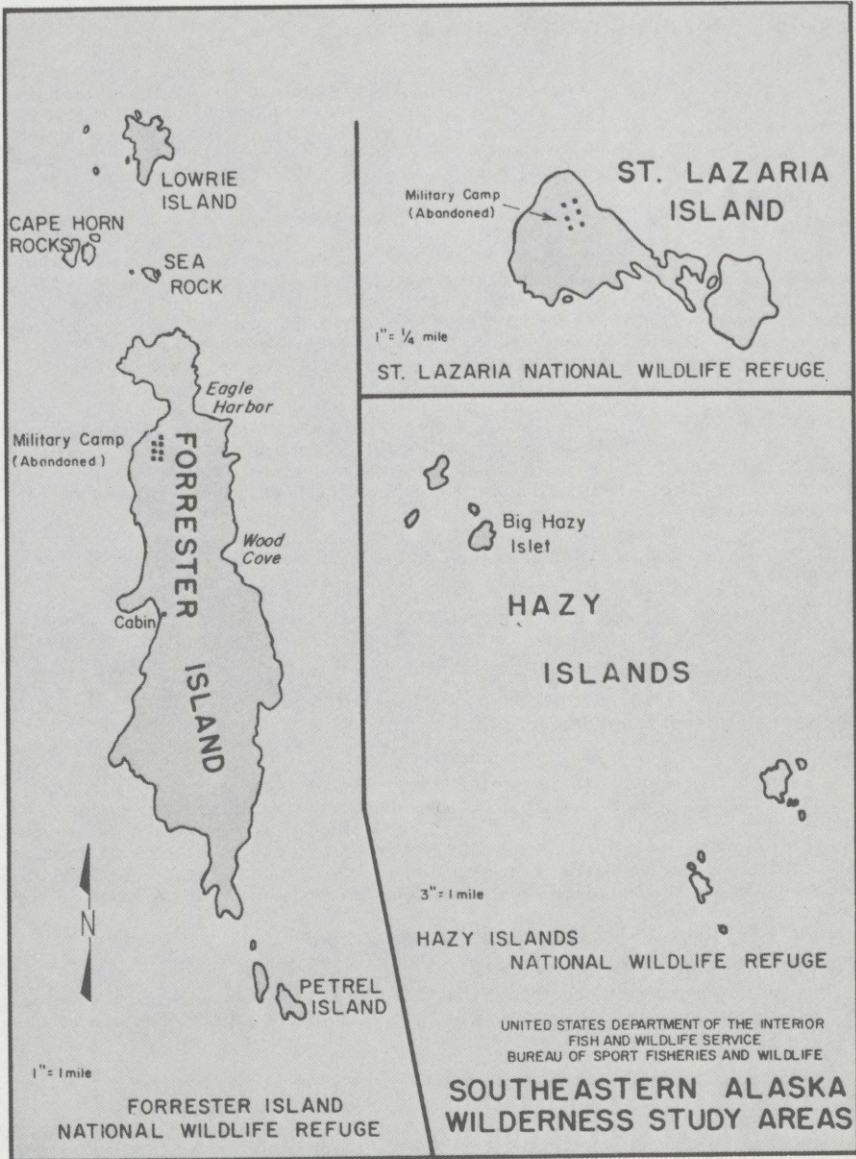
Resources

Common murre, glaucous-winged gulls and probably other sea birds nest on Hazy Islands. Several hundred sea lions occupy the southeastern islets. No important minerals are present.

Recreational use

There is none now and none anticipated. The great distances from population areas and unfavorable weather will limit even sightseeing trips to the refuge vicinity.





FORRESTER ISLAND STUDY AREA

Included within the Forrester Island Refuge and wilderness study area are numerous rocks and islands in extreme southeastern Alaska. Ketchikan (pop. 6,500) is approximately 80 miles northeast.

History

Forrester Island was seen and named by 18th century explorers. Haidah Indians apparently used the island as a summer encampment, as did commercial fishermen in more recent times. During World War II a small military detachment occupied Forrester and left behind several buildings and other structures. These have been largely reclaimed by the elements, and the refuge is now uninhabited.

Physical characteristics

The refuge includes Forrester Island (2,470 acres). Lowrie and Petrel Islands (80 acres each), and numerous other small rocks. Total area is approximately 2,800 acres. The main islands are wooded with Sitka spruce and western hemlock, and support an understory of dense vegetation. The smaller rocks are barren and rise only slightly above sea level. There are few safe landing points.

Climate is similar to that of St. Lazaria and Hazy.

Resources

Over 300,000 breeding sea birds are estimated using Forrester Island Refuge. It is one of the principal Alaska nesting localities for rhinoceros auklets, Leach's petrels, and fork-tailed petrels. Ideal habitat is available for these and other burrow using birds. Open portions of the islands support murre, guillemots, cormorants and related species.

A few sea lions use refuge rocks.

Refuge vegetation is of insignificant economic interest. No important minerals are present.

Recreational use

There has been no recent public use, and isolation and access difficulties will probably keep visitation minimal. However, there is limited opportunity for sightseeing trips to the vicinity of the refuge, nature study, and possibly even overnight camping. Landings on refuge islands will have to be carefully controlled so the environment is not damaged by overuse.

Relationship of the refuges to surrounding areas

Although the population of southeastern Alaska is expected to increase to 120,000 by 1980 (approximately 35,000 residents now), this growth should have little effect on isolated Hazy and Forrester Islands. Only St. Lazaria is in position to influence, or to be influenced by, future developments. Due to the latter's proximity to Sitka, recreational use on and around the island can be expected to increase. This use should be on a small enough scale to do little harm to the refuge environment.

No use or interest other than recreation is anticipated.

Planned development and management

The refuges are serving their best purpose now as undeveloped seabird colonies. No active management is planned, but increased recreational demand may one day warrant extra patrol and use regulations.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF EIGHT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA

(By Edward H. Cobb, Alexander A. Wanek, Arthur Grantz, and Claire Carter)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of five thousand contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing

under the mineral leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This bulletin on eight of the wildlife refuges in Alaska is one of a series of similar reports on wildlife refuges of the United States.

Summary

The Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Forrester Island, Hazy Islands, St. Lazaria, Semidi, Simeonof, and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, off the coast of Alaska, have been studied to determine whether, from a mineral resources viewpoint, they are suitable for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws have received principal attention. These minerals are oil and gas, oil shale, asphalt and bituminous sands, coal, phosphate, and sodium and potassium compounds.

Islands that constitute the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Forrester Island, St. Lazaria, Semidi, and Simeonof refuges are made up mainly of igneous rocks. Hazy Islands are made up of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Sedimentary rocks of Jurassic age underlie the Tuxedni refuge.

None of the refuges contain known deposits of either leasable minerals or of minerals subject to location under United States mining laws. Oil and gas seeps occur in sedimentary rocks at Oil Bay about 40 miles southwest of Chisik Island. Eight test wells drilled at Oil Bay had numerous oil and gas shows in rocks of the Tuxedni Group, but there has been no commercial production. No test wells for oil and gas have been drilled on Chisik Island, but the absence of favorable geologic structures and the fact that reservoir rocks are at the surface preclude favorable possibilities.

No mineral production is known from any of the refuges, and the mineral resource potential of them is considered to be poor.

THREE ARCH ROCKS, OREGON ISLANDS, COPALIS, FLATTERY ROCKS, AND QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 5, 1969.

The President,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Washington Islands Wilderness, the Three Arch Rocks Wilderness, and the Oregon Islands Wilderness as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

The Washington Islands Wilderness proposal consists of three island refuges—the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute National Wildlife Refuges in the State of Washington which were established by President Theodore Roosevelt in Executive orders of October 23, 1907. These refuges comprise numerous small islands, rocks, and reefs which extend more than 100 miles along the western coast of the Olympic Peninsula and provide a protective barrier from direct action of the forces of the sea. The nature of the islands makes them an important part of the coastal biotic community where crustaceans, small fish, and minute organisms, necessary to the replenishment and continuation of the ecological food chains of the ocean, find shelter. The islands also possess great value as a sanctuary for wildlife. Migratory sea birds and marine mammals utilize them as a breeding area. Because of the turbulence of the surrounding ocean waters, the islands remain uninhabited and are seldom visited by man.

The Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands Wilderness proposals consist of certain lands in two island refuges—the Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge established by President Theodore Roosevelt in Executive Order No. 699 of October 14, 1967, and the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (formerly named Goat Island Migratory Bird Refuge) established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Executive Order No. 7035 of May 6, 1935, respectively. Located off the coast of Oregon, these two refuges are also extremely important nesting areas and concentration points for hundreds of thousands of sea birds. In late summer, the Three Arch Rocks refuge has sustained populations approaching 100,000 common murre. Approximately 500,000 leach's petrels have been recorded on the Oregon Islands refuge. In addition, there are at least nine other species of

birds that nest on the two areas. Sea lions are also commonly found on the islands.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), notices of public hearings on all three wilderness proposals were issued by the Department and all interested local, State, and Federal agencies and officials were notified of the proposed hearings. The public hearings were held at locations convenient to the areas affected. The communications presented at the hearings by private parties and the above agencies and officials are summarized in the enclosed synopses of the three wilderness proposals.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness areas and have determined none of them contain known mineral resources of significance. The lands within the proposed wilderness areas are not subject to the operation of the U.S. mining laws, but they are subject to the mineral leasing laws. The enclosed draft bill does not change the applicability of such laws.

A complete record has been compiled for each wilderness proposal, including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Washington Islands, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands wilderness proposals are eminently qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation which will incorporate about 290 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

STEWART UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

SYNOPSIS OF WASHINGTON ISLANDS WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Background

The Washington Islands Wilderness Study Unit consists of three National Wildlife Refuges—Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles—located in the Pacific Ocean offshore from the coast of the State of Washington. Established by President Theodore Roosevelt in Executive orders of October 23, 1907, these island refuges are extremely important as nesting areas for sea birds.

Description

The refuges include almost all offshore rocks and islands in a 100-mile stretch of Pacific Ocean off Clallam, Jefferson, and Grays Harbor Counties, Wash. Altogether, there are about 40 named islands and several hundred unnamed rocks, reefs and spires. They range in size from less than 1 acre to 20 acres; the total area being about 250 acres. Only the islands themselves are included in national wildlife refuge status; surrounding ocean waters are administered by the State of Washington.

Since refuge rocks form a continuous band along the Washington coastline, and since all three refuges are very similar in appearance, they should be classified as a single wilderness unit—preferably called "Washington Islands Wilderness".

Management requirements

These national wildlife refuge islands are serving their best conservation purposes now as undeveloped sanctuaries for sea bird colonies. Over 200,000 birds nest and migrant waterfowl, shore birds, and songbirds add to the total avian population.

Public use of the area has been minor due to the isolation of the islands, difficult access thereto, and the poor weather in the area. Visits by the public during the sea bird breeding season must be restricted for the welfare of the wildlife. In order to continue wildlife protection and maintain public safety, all refuge rocks and islands (other than Ozette Island and Destruction Island) have been and will continue to be permanently closed to all public use, except scientific and educational uses specifically approved by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Ozette Island has a long history of human use, and continued light use by the public would not be detrimental. Boat trips near refuge rocks would be permissible and would give interested persons a chance to view island wildlife from a relatively close distance.

Part of Destruction Island is inhabited by Coast Guard personnel. There are several buildings on the island and it is not included in the final wilderness proposal.

The ocean waters surrounding the islands and rocks of the Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges are under control of the

State of Washington. Recently, the State board of natural resources passed a resolution prohibiting prospecting, mining, and oil and gas exploration within one-fourth mile of the island and rocks. Such action does not preclude directional drilling, but does give considerable protection in the immediate vicinity of the proposed wilderness units.

SYNOPSIS OF THREE ARCH ROCKS AND OREGON ISLANDS WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

Background

The Oregon Islands Wilderness Study Units consist of two national wildlife refuges—Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands—located in the Pacific Ocean offshore from the Oregon coast. Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge was established by President Theodore Roosevelt in an Executive order of October 14, 1907. Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (originally named Goat Island Migratory Bird Refuge), was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Executive Order No. 7035 of May 6, 1935. These island refuges are extremely important as nesting areas and concentration points for hundreds of thousands of sea birds.

Description

The Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge is located in the Pacific Ocean near Oceanside, Tillamook County, Ore. It consists of nine small rocks totaling approximately 17 acres. The three largest rocks rise 200–300 feet; the others may be topped by waves during rough weather. Vegetation is limited to sparse growth wherever a little soil clings to the rocks.

The Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge consists of Goat Island, a 21-acre area located in the Pacific Ocean one-half mile from Brookings, Curry County, Ore. High rocky cliffs surround it, but upper reaches are gently sloping, with a good cover of soil and low vegetation. The highest point on the island is 184 feet above sea level.

Only the islands themselves are included in national wildlife refuge status; the surrounding ocean waters are administered by the State of Oregon.

Management requirements

These island refuges are serving their best conservation purposes now as undeveloped sanctuaries for sea birds. Over 500,000 birds of various species utilize the refuges for resting and nesting.

Public use is seldom possible. Entry during sea bird breeding periods could cause much disturbance and do great damage. Landings at any time of year are always difficult, often dangerous, and sometimes impossible. Both refuges should remain closed to all public use except scientific or educational use specifically authorized by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Continued closure to public use under wilderness status is necessary to protect breeding birds and the islands fragile ecology.

The ocean waters surrounding the islands are under the control of the State of Oregon. We see no need at this time for buffer zones around them. The State of Oregon has sufficient authority, according to State officials, to establish such buffer zones should the need for them arise in the future.

COPALIS, FLATTERY ROCKS, AND QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON ISLAND WILDERNESS STUDIES

Introduction

Three National Wildlife Refuges—Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles—are located in the Pacific Ocean off Washington State. Established by executive orders of Theodore Roosevelt in 1907, these island refuges are extremely important as nesting areas for sea birds. They are uninhabited and seldom visited.

Location

The refuges include almost all offshore rocks and islands in a 100-mile stretch of Pacific Ocean of Clallam, Jefferson and Grays Harbor counties, Washington. Only the islands themselves are included in refuge status, surrounding ocean waters are administered by Washington State.

On the nearby mainland are five Indian reservations, privately-owned timber and beach lands and a strip of Olympic National Park. The southern coast is a favorite beach recreation area replete with ocean-edge settlements and heavily travelled roads. Northward, coastal lands are less developed with few communities.

History

Refuge islands have almost no history of their own. Formed from ocean sediments and some volcanic rock; submerged and resurrected again and again by fluctuating seas; overridden by glaciers; and constantly battered and scoured by wind, rain and surf—this, coupled with long-term occupancy by thousands of sea birds, is the essence of the refuge story. Man's role has been merely that of discoverer, namer, and official designator. Only a few have earned the title of visitor.

Local Indians were ocean voyagers, but their main interests were whales and sea lions. They occasionally landed on islands to collect birds' eggs or to bury their dead; but apparently, these visits were limited to a few of the more accessible rocks. Later fishermen and adventurers reached some of the same rocky shores; but even today, it is safe to assume only a few major islands have ever been visited.

Physical description

Altogether, there are about 40 named islands and several hundred unnamed rocks, reefs and spires. They range in size from less than one acre to about 20 acres, the total area being about 250 acres. Most have precipitous shorelines rising above treacherous surf.

Refuge rocks are typically barren-looking, with only scattered patches of low vegetation. Some have a top layer of glacial soil, and these support luxuriant growths of shrubbery. A few have full-sized Sitka spruce and other trees.

Rainfall is heavy (75–90 inches annually), fog is of almost daily occurrence, and strong westerly winds are common. The climate is mild, with temperatures seldom dropping below 35°F or rising above 65°F. There are usually more than 300 frost-free days each year.

Resources

Refuge rocks are important nesting areas for colonial seabirds. Most abundant are glaucous-winged gulls, common murre and Leach's petrels; but at least nine other species breed also. Over 200,000 nest altogether. Migrant waterfowl, shore birds and songbirds add to the total avian population.

Sea lions and harbor seals inhabit the refuge. Deer, bear, river otter and other mammals have been seen.

Refuge vegetation has little commercial value. Oil and gas have been discovered in the vicinity.

Recreational use

Public use has been minor, due to isolation, poor weather, and difficult access. Landings on refuge islets are always difficult, often dangerous, and sometimes impossible. Visits during the sea bird breeding season must be restricted for the welfare of wildlife inhabitants.

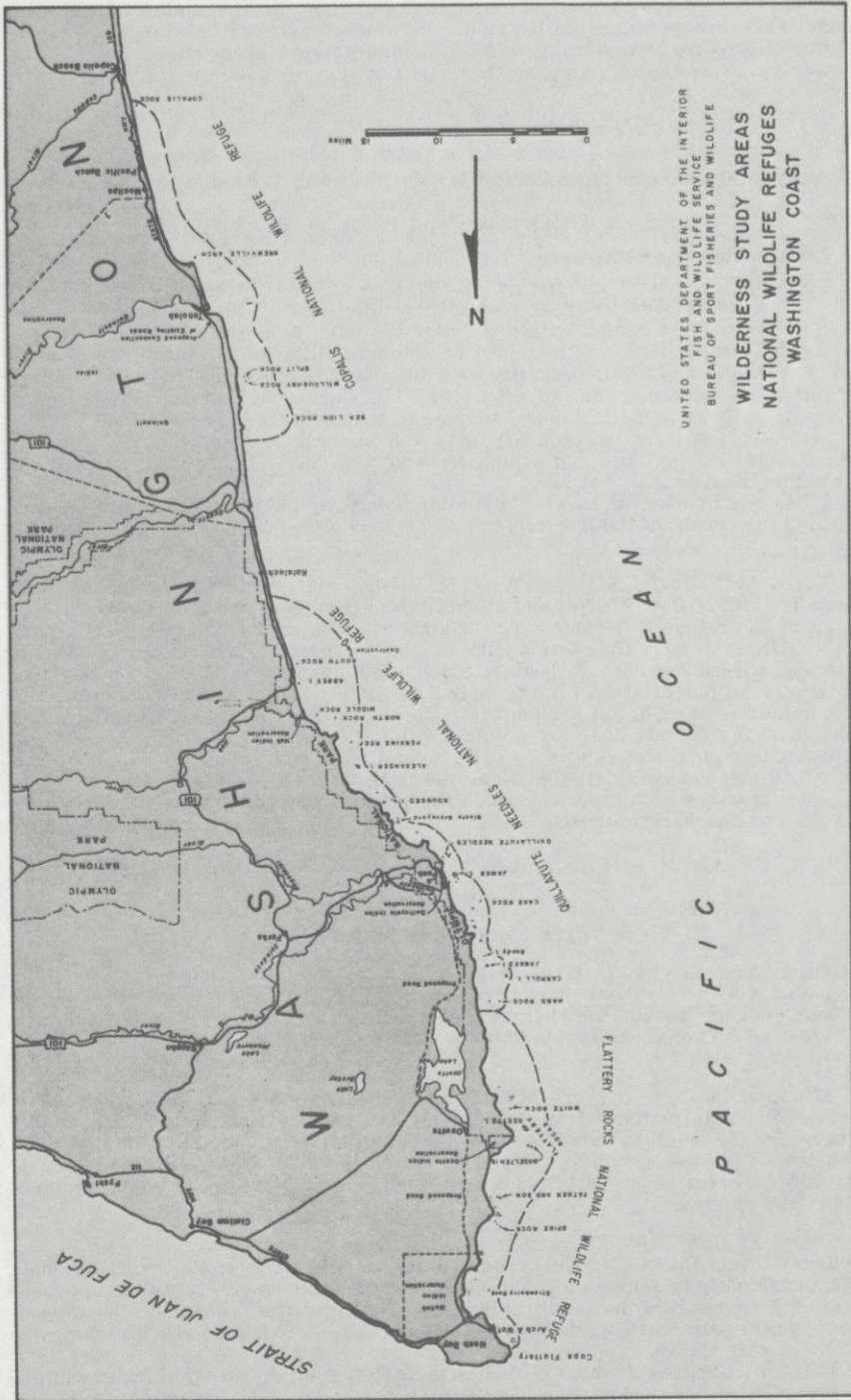
Development and management

The refuges are serving their best purpose now as undeveloped sea bird colonies. Management will be limited to biological study and wildlife protection.

Relationship to surrounding areas

Although plans are to leave refuge lands undeveloped, surrounding ocean and nearby mainland are destined to change appreciably. The southern Copalis area already has numerous beach resorts and is a popular roadside recreation area. Two roads proposed for northern coastal stretches will open new regions to heavy public use. Only a relatively short length of coastline in Olympic National Park is destined to remain unspoiled.

Petroleum and natural gas have been discovered along the Washington coast, and it is probable these operations will spread to inshore ocean areas before long. Currently, there is no restriction on placement of oil and gas rigs in the ocean close beside refuge rocks. Such occurrence would, of course, detract considerably from the wilderness character of the area.



Summary

These refuges are currently uninhabited and show little evidence of visits by men. They are picturesque, isolated, and important sea bird breeding areas. Future plans are to maintain them in an undeveloped condition.

General inaccessibility and need to restrict public use make the refuges unavailable for visitor enjoyment. Wilderness preservation is complicated because of the scattered nature of refuge holdings and the closeness of human activity on nearby shores.

MINERAL APPRAISAL OF THREE ARCH ROCKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, OREGON

(By A. E. Weissenborn and Parke D. Snavelly, Jr.)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of five thousand contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This bulletin is one of a series of similar reports on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Summary

Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge consists of three volcanic-rock islands south of Cape Meares and offshore from Oceanside, Oregon. The total land area of the refuge is 17 acres. The islands are composed of basalt that is part of an extensive body that forms cliffs on the nearby mainland shore. The basalt rests on a thick sequence of Tertiary marine sedimentary rocks. These rocks have a theoretical potential for oil or gas, but no surface structures favorable for the accumulation of oil or gas are known in the immediate vicinity of the refuge. The basalt of the islands has only nominal value as a source of crushed stone for construction purposes, as equally suitable and more conveniently located sources of basalt are widely distributed along the Oregon coast.

Aside from the basalt flows of which the islands are formed, the refuge contains no known mineral resources.

THREE ARCH ROCKS, OREGON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, OREGON

THREE ARCH ROCKS STUDY AREA

Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge was established by executive order of Theodore Roosevelt on October 14, 1907. It includes a group of small islands widely known for their wave-eroded arches and spectacular colonies of sea birds. The refuge is uninhabited and seldom visited.

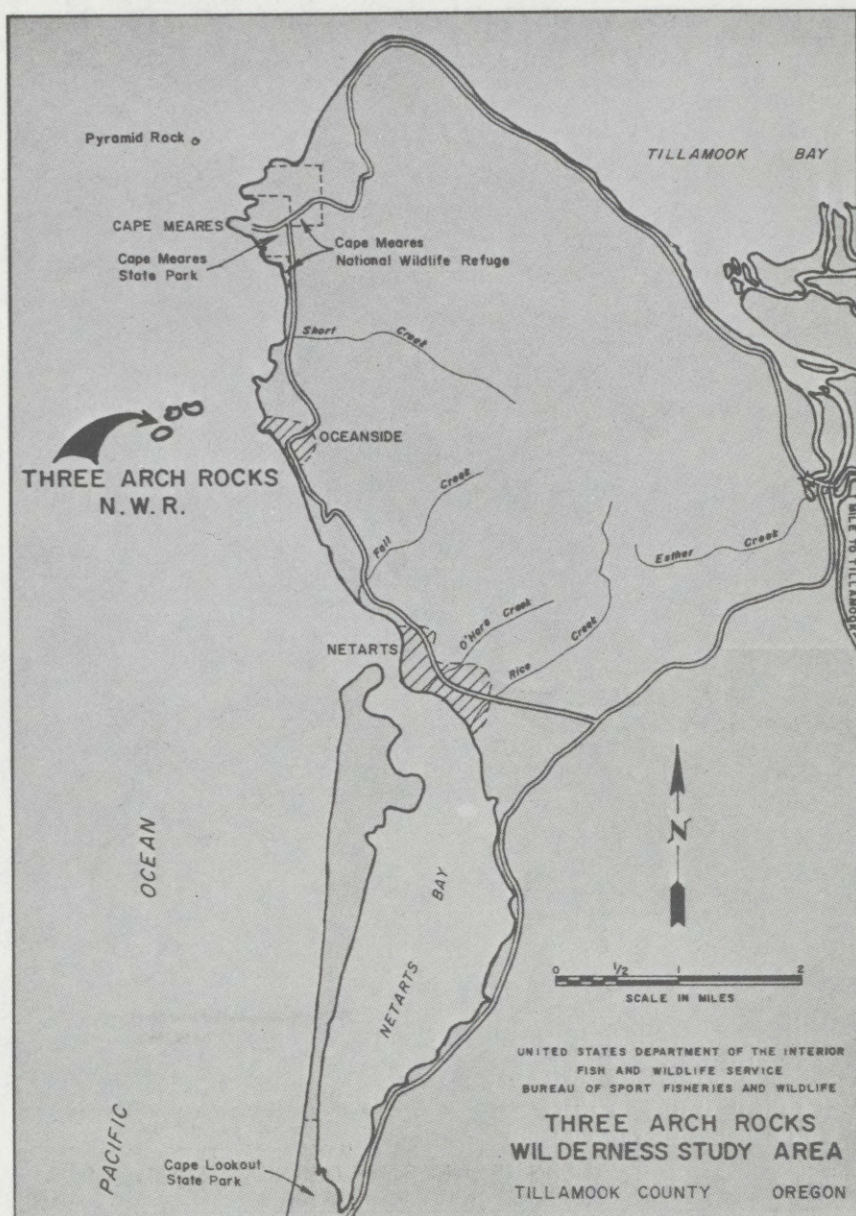
History

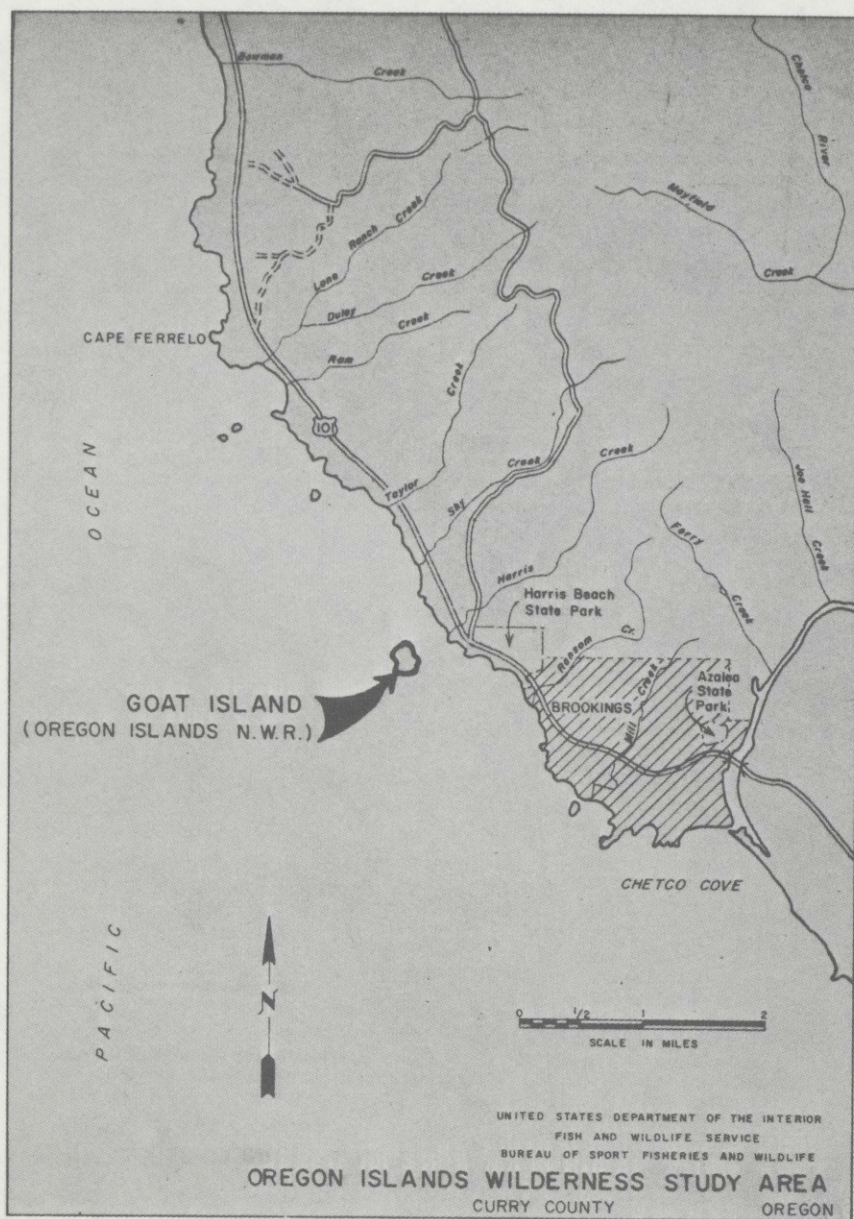
Although located only one-half mile off the Oregon coast, few visits have ever been made to the refuge rocks. Only the most adventurous will risk the angry Pacific surf to land on these precipitous ocean crags. Their history consists of a description by Captain John Meares in 1788, designation as a wildlife reservation in 1907, and a few reports of widely-spaced visits between 1901 and present.

Location and description

Three Arch Rocks Refuge is located in the Pacific Ocean near Oceanside, Tillamook County, Oregon. It consists of nine small rocks totalling approximately 17 acres. The larger three rise 200-300 feet; the others may be topped by waves during rough weather. Vegetation is limited to sparse growth wherever a little soil clings.

Rainfall averages about 100 inches annually, coming mostly during winter. Temperatures are moderate, seldom falling below 35° F. or rising above 65° F. Fog and strong winds are year-round features.





Resources

Refuge islands serve as an important breeding area for several species of sea birds. Most abundant are common murre, which nest on every available rock ledge. During late summer there may be more than 100,000 using the refuge. Cormorants, gulls, petrels, puffins and guillemots also breed.

Sea lions are often seen on the lower rocks.

No commercially valuable minerals are found on the refuge.

Recreational use

Public use is seldom possible. Entry during sea bird breeding periods could cause much disturbance and do great damage. Landings at any time of year are always difficult, often dangerous, and sometimes impossible.

Relationship of the refuge to surrounding areas

Three Arch Rocks Refuge is a well-known local attraction, and many visitors come to the area to observe the scenic arches, birds and sea lions. Most viewing takes place from shore.

Although the refuge has not changed in hundreds of years, the nearby mainland is experiencing considerable growth. Within view are ocean shore communities, heavily used public beaches, and scars of logging and road building. Fishing boats often seek shelter between the refuge and shore.

Only islands are included in the refuge; surrounding waters are controlled by the State of Oregon. Under present circumstances, the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has no authority over non-wilderness activities that might occur near the refuge.

Planned development and management

The refuge is serving its best purpose now as an undisturbed sea bird colony. Management will be restricted to biological investigations and prevention of disturbance to wildlife.

OREGON ISLANDS STUDY AREA

Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (originally called Goat Island Reservation) was established by executive order of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935. It provides a breeding area for hundreds of thousands of petrels and other sea birds. Like Three Arch Rocks, it is seldom visited.

History

Chetco Indians apparently once made trips to Goat Island to gather birds' eggs. Over the years, few others have followed their footsteps. Today, there is virtually no sign of man's presence.

Location and description

The study area consists of Goat Island, a 21-acre area located in the Pacific Ocean one-half mile from Brookings, Curry County, Oregon. High rocky cliffs surround it, but upper reaches are gently sloping, with a good cover of soil and low vegetation. Highest point is 184 feet above sea level.

Climate is similar to that of the Three Arch Rocks area.

Resources

Leach's petrels occupy almost every square foot of soil on Goat Island. Over 500,000 of these small, burrowing, night-flying sea birds use the island in summer. Also present are cormorants, gulls, murre, puffins, and related species.

Vegetation is low growing and of no economic value. No important mineral deposits are known.

Recreational use

Public use is seldom possible. Reaching the island is always difficult and often dangerous. Disturbance to breeding birds can be great if visits are not carefully planned.

Relationship of the refuge to surrounding areas

Goat Island is not well known. It is not particularly scenic, and most of the wildlife is not readily visible. Although it is a very important bird refuge, it will probably never receive much local attention.

As is the case at Three Arch Rocks, the refuge itself is undeveloped, but the nearby mainland shows abundant signs of man's presence. A city of 3,000 people, a heavily-used State park, and the scars of an ocean-edge highway are within view. Lack of jurisdiction over nearby ocean waters is a problem here, also.

Development and management

Nothing is planned beyond scientific study and wildlife protection.

Summary

These refuges are uninhabited and show no evidence of visits by man. They are important sea bird breeding areas. Three Arch Rocks Refuge is a well-known scenic attraction.

Inaccessibility and need to restrict public use combine to make the refuges unavailable for recreation. Wilderness values are lessened because of abundant human activity on nearby shores.

Future plans are to maintain these area in an undeveloped condition.

MINERAL APPRAISAL OF OREGON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

(By A. E. Weissenborn and Parke D. Snively, Jr.)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of 5,000 contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This bulletin is one of a series of similar reports on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Summary

The Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge consists principally of Goat Island, a small island off the coast of Oregon south of Cape Ferrelo and northwest of Brookings. Sandstone beds of the Dothan Formation, which crop out on the adjacent mainland, probably make up most of the island and nearby islets. Except for possible use of the sandstone as a source of crushed stone or other types of construction stone, the island has no known mineral resources of economic value.

MINERAL APPRAISAL OF FLATTERY ROCKS, QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES, AND COPALIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, WASH.

(By A. E. Weissenborn and Parke D. Snively, Jr.)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of 5,000 contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This bulletin is one of a series of similar reports on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Summary

The Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Copalis National Wildlife Refuges lie off the Pacific coast of the Olympic Peninsula between Cape Flattery and Grays Harbor. They have a total land area of 247 acres and consist of numerous small islands, sea stacks, and rocks that rise above a wave-cut platform. The refuges are in a belt of intensely folded and faulted marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of early Eocene to Pliocene age. Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits blanket the Tertiary strata along this coastal belt. The disturbed belt borders the eastern margin of a depositional basin on the continental shelf that probably contains a thick sequence of late Tertiary rocks.

This part of coastal Washington has had no commercial production of oil and gas, but small production was obtained from a well a few miles south of the area under discussion. The approximately 35 test wells drilled in past years along the coastal strip and the number of offshore oil leases taken by various oil companies in the past few years, however, are indications of the interest in oil exploration in this area. It must be recognized that the deformed tectonic belt along and adjacent to the coast, which includes the refuges, may very well include structural or stratigraphic traps suitable for the accumulation of oil and gas.

A small amount of placer gold has been mined from some of the mainland beaches along the west side of the Olympic Peninsula. It is not believed that the thin and limited deposits of beach sand that surround a few of the islands would produce a significant amount of gold. The possibility of economic recovery of magnetite, ilmenite, or other minerals from the island beach sands likewise is remote. The few thin lenses of lignite that are interbedded with some of the late Eocene sedimentary rocks appear to have no potential economic value. Sources of dimension stone and crushed stone occur in the refuges but could be more easily obtained elsewhere, as could sand and gravel.

With the exception of a few of the larger islands that might conceivably serve as drilling platforms for test wells for oil and gas, the refuges do not appear to contain significant mineral resources.

Conclusions

Available information on the Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Copallis National Wildlife Refuges indicates they do not contain known significant mineral resources, however, oil and gas potential at depth in the area cannot be discounted.

BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Salt Creek Wilderness within the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Chaves County, N. Mex., as a unit of the national wilderness preservation system.

Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1937 as a migratory waterfowl sanctuary. The north unit contains considerable natural grassland-shrub resources and would be highly beneficial as wilderness for use by people seeking an outdoor experience close to home, scientific research and educational purposes. The area is one of the only significant natural grassland areas left in an area of New Mexico where once Coronado explored and, later, cattle was king.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), a public notice was issued on January 27, 1967, of the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness, and a public hearing was held in Roswell, N. Mex., on April 5, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until September 1, 1967. Eight statements were presented at the public hearing and 34 letters were received. These views are summarized in the enclosed synopsis of the proposal.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Chaves County commissioners, David F. Cargo, and all interested elected officials, as well as Federal and State agencies, were notified of the proposal. Their views are also summarized in the enclosure to this letter.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines made a library examination of the mineral history of the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness and have determined that sand and gravel are the only mineral resources known to have been obtained from the study unit.

A complete record has been compiled including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Salt Creek area is qualified for designation as wilderness and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation to incorporate about 8,500 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID S. BLACK,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

SYNOPSIS OF SALT CREEK WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Background

The proposed Salt Creek Wilderness is within the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge which is located along the Pecos River in Chaves County, east-central New Mexico. The national wildlife refuge was established by Executive Order No. 7724 of October 8, 1937. The refuge consists of two tracts about 3.5 miles apart. The south tract is a highly developed waterfowl management area. The north tract contains the Salt Creek Wilderness proposal.

When acquired in 1937, the Salt Creek drainage was mostly marshland. A natural impoundment existed in the east-central portion of the drainage. The impoundment was maintained by artesian flow of one of the larger gypsum sinks in the area. The natural marshlands formed by Salt Creek as it meandered to a junction with the Pecos River have been lost due to declining water tables. Use by waterfowl and sandhill cranes decreased as the wetland habitat disappeared.

Today, the bulk of the tract stands with only minor disturbance as a grassland-shrub community. The remainder of the tract, particularly in the portion along the Pecos River, contains salt cedar (tamarisk), an exotic phreatophyte. Plans are underway by the Bureau of Reclamation to control this pest plant, along the Pecos River, in accordance with the provisions of the act of September 12, 1964 (78 Stat. 942). The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to further the purposes of this Act which are to reduce the nonbeneficial consumption of water in the Pecos River Basin, including that by salt cedar and other undesirable phreatophytes. The cooperative agreement covers the Pecos River bottomlands within the refuge.

Description

The Salt Creek Wilderness proposal is situated within the north tract of the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The wilderness proposal is located in the Pecos River Valley, about 15 miles northeast of Roswell, Chaves County, N. Mex. The north tract consists of approximately 14,000 acres, of which about 11,500 acres were deemed suitable for wilderness study purposes. Grasslands, sand dunes, and mixed shrub communities are within the study area. The gently rolling terrain is cut by many small arroyos and contains red clay bluffs and numerous gypsum sinks. As a result of public expression, about 3,000 acres of lands containing salt cedar, located principally along the Pecos River and Salt Creek bottomlands, were removed from further consideration for wilderness designation because designation of these lands possibly could interfere with a planned phreatophyte reduction program in the Pecos River Valley.

The Salt Creek Wilderness proposal, therefore, consists of approximately 8,500 acres of the original 11,500-acre study area, in T. 8 S., R. 24 and 25 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

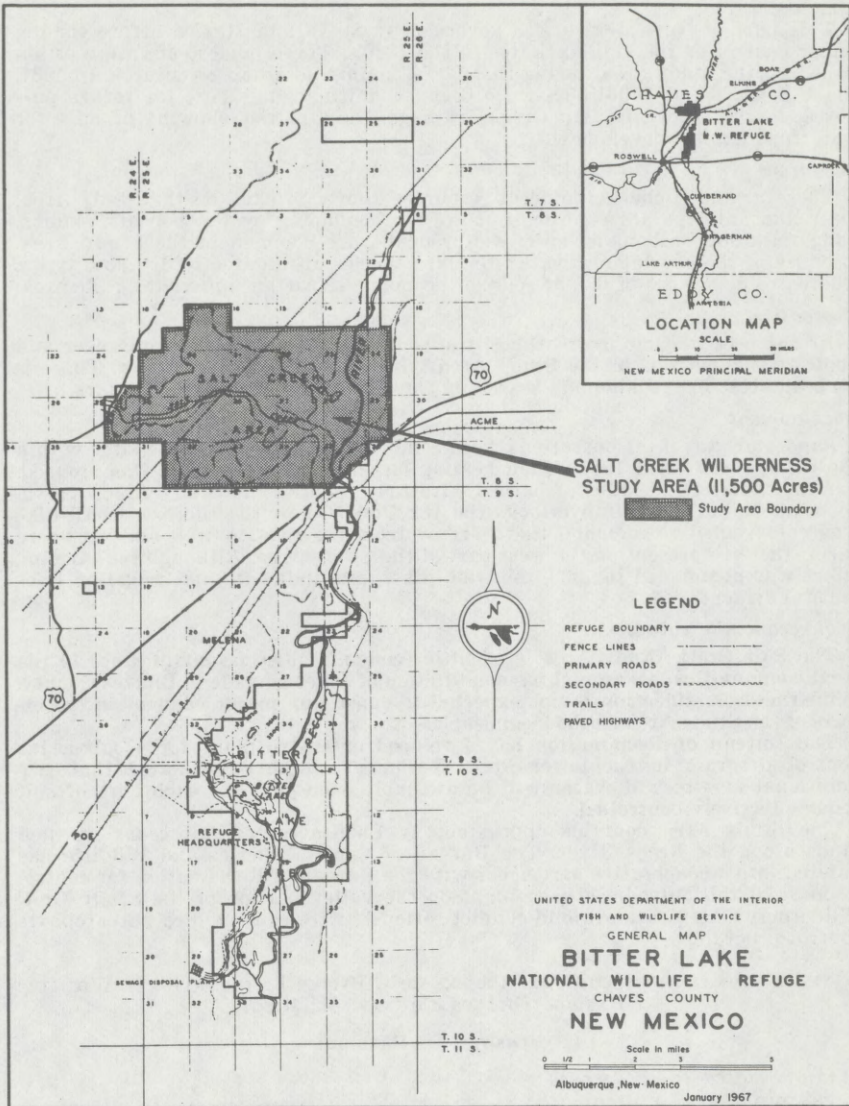
Management requirements

The proposed Salt Creek Wilderness would be managed as a natural area. Existing improvements (an interior fence, a building, and patrol trail) would be removed or allowed to revert to a natural condition. A buried natural gas pipeline would remain and necessary compatible, occasional maintenance of it would continue. The pipeline is scarcely noticeable. A powerline now located along the south boundary of the proposed wilderness area has been excluded from the wilderness proposal.

SALT CREEK STUDY AREA

The Salt Creek Study Area, a part of the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, is made up of the watershed of Salt Creek which empties into the Pecos River in southeastern New Mexico. Thus, its 11,500 acres comprise river bottomlands, grasslands, sand dunes, and mixed shrub communities. The gently rolling terrain is cut by many small arroyos and contains red clay bluffs and numerous gypsum sinks.

The Salt Creek Area is being studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness System because Congress directed that roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more be studied to determine their suitability for inclusion. Section 4(a) of the Act states that: "The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which . . . units of the . . . national wildlife refuge system are established and administered."



History

Coronado was the first European to visit the study area. In 1541, his expedition passed through in their search for the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola, but found only the primitive dwellings of nomadic Plains tribes—Kiowa, Comanche, and Apaches.

This part of New Mexico was governed by Spain and Mexico before coming under control of the United States in the 1840's. Three homesteads were established on the study area during the 1900's, mainly as grazing ventures. In 1937, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service began acquiring lands here for refuge purposes. At that time, the Salt Creek drainage was a marsh, showing promise for waterfowl habitat development.

Resources

There are no timber or mineral resources known to exist on the Study Area. Deer and antelope are recorded but are not common. Coyotes, bobcats, skunks, badgers, along with many species of rodents, are common in the Study Area. Because of the shortage of water, the bird species are limited to dry land types. There are no species of fish of sport or economic importance present on the area.

Recreation

At the present time, recreational use is limited to hunting of mule deer and quail on that portion of the Study Area lying east of the Pecos River. There is some interest in "rockhound" searching for minerals of value to collectors.

Development

Sand and gravel pit operations were conducted on three separate sites within the Study Area until 1956. Much healing has occurred since this was stopped.

Approximately 20 miles of barbed wire fence crosses the Study Area. A two-room adobe patrol cabin overlooks the Ink Pots. Below the cabin, a small dike was constructed to impound the overflow from the Pots. A well and a 60-acre farm tract are present on the west part of the Study Area. Although the farming effort was abandoned in 1963, the well, dike, impoundment, and irrigation lines are still evident.

Socio-economic values

The Salt Creek Study Area is of little economic or social significance to the local communities. An annual payment in lieu of taxes is made to Chaves County. Wilderness classification is not expected to cause any major changes in the effects of the Study Area on the local people.

The Bureau of Reclamation has developed extensive plans for a salt cedar control program in the lower Pecos Valley. They have estimated that two additional acre-feet of water will be available each year for each acre of salt cedar effectively controlled.

The Study Area contains approximately 1,500 acres of salt cedar infested lands along the Pecos River. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation for control of most of this introduced pest plant on the valley portion of the Study Unit. Wilderness classification would conflict seriously with this planned phreatophyte control program.

MINERAL APPRAISAL OF THE SALT CREEK AREA, BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, CHAVES COUNTY, N. MEX.

(By George O. Bachman)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of five thousand contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing under the mining leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This report is one of a series on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Summary

The Salt Creek area, an area of 11,900 acres in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Chaves County, southeastern New Mexico, is being considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sand and gravel near U.S. Highway 70 are the only mineral resources known to have been used from within the confines of the candidate area. Oil is produced south of the Salt Creek area from near the south end of the Bitter Lake Refuge at the Bitter Lake field and about 8 miles northeast of the Salt Creek area from the Linda San Andres field. Other minor oil production is obtained 4-6 miles northeast of the Salt Creek area.

The oil and gas potential of the Salt Creek candidate area is unproved, but data available at present indicate that the San Andres Limestone underlying the area could well have porosity, permeability, and structural relief that would allow production of oil from shallow depths. Oil has not been produced from formations older than Permian in this immediate area.

Conclusion

The present study indicates a geologic possibility that oil or gas are present in the San Andres Limestone beneath the Salt Creek area. Structural relief similar to that of producing oil fields near the Salt Creek area may be present though it is not evident from available information. If porosity, permeability, and structural relief are present in the limestone, oil might be produced from shallow depths. Available evidence indicates that formations older than Permian have not produced oil in this area.

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I recommend the establishment of the Harney Lake unit and Malheur Lake unit within the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oreg., as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1908 as a result of sustained efforts by Oregon conservationists, is one of the oldest refuges in the country. World famed for its enormous wildlife populations and fresh-water marshes, the refuge is a favored haunt of people interested in the out-of-doors and their wildlife heritage. Land management programs, carefully developed over more than a half-century, are of extreme value in maintaining desirable wildlife habitat and to the local economy.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), a public notice was issued on February 28, 1967, of the proposed Harney Lake Wilderness and Malheur Lake Wilderness, and a public hearing was held in Burns, Oreg., on May 2, 1967. The hearing record was held open to provide additional opportunity for written expression by interested citizens until September 1, 1967. Fourteen statements were presented at the public hearing and 88 letters were received. These views are summarized in the enclosed synopsis for the proposal.

In accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, the Harney County commissioners, Gov. Tom McCall, and all interested elected officials, as well as Federal and State agencies, were notified of the proposal. Their views are also summarized in the enclosure to this letter.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have examined their files and have determined that no significant mineral resources are present in either of the two units.

A complete record has been compiled including written statements and oral testimony received in response to our announcement of public hearings. This record is, of course, available for inspection.

The Harney Lake and Malheur Lake wilderness units are qualified for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission to the Congress of the enclosed draft legislation to incorporate about 50,600 acres into the national wilderness preservation system.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID S. BLACK,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

SYNOPSIS OF MALHEUR WILDERNESS AREA PROPOSALS (MALHEUR LAKE AND HARNEY LAKE UNITS)

Background

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is perhaps one of the best known units of the national wildlife refuge system. It contains one of the largest fresh water marshes in the country and furnishes living space for a wide variety of birds and mammals for public enjoyment. The refuge is well known and used intensively for its educational values. The first 80,000 acres of the refuge were set aside by Executive order in 1908. Later land acquisitions increased the area to its present 180,851 acres.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is extremely important as a breeding area and migration stopover for waterfowl. Rare trumpeter swans and greater sandhill cranes nest here also. Habitat types ranging from fresh-water marshes to lava cliffs support numerous other wildlife forms. The refuge is a favorite destination for bird watchers, photographers, sightseers and waterfowl hunters. This type of use has been increasing annually.

Malheur refuge is in Harney County, southeastern Oregon. Refuge headquarters is 30 miles south of Burns and Hines (combined population approximately 4,000). Two wilderness study units within the refuge were established as meeting criteria for review as wilderness: Harney Lake in the northwest part of the refuge and Malheur Lake in the northeast portion of the refuge.

Harney Lake.—The Harney Lake study area occupies approximately 30,000 acres including the lake and a narrow upland fringe around it. The lake bed is very flat and almost devoid of vegetation. A few warm water springs occur, in some years providing the only water in the lake. Alkali forms vast beds. Surrounding the lake are picturesque sand dunes, lava cliffs and dense stands of greasewood, big sagebrush and rabbitbrush.

Malheur Lake.—The Malheur Lake study area is a vast shallow marsh. Water cover varies considerably and in the last ten years the lake has been as small as 7,000 acres and as large as 66,000. The wilderness study area included 48,317 acres of the most frequently flooded habitat. Bulrush and cattail cover large acreages; sago pondweed and other submerged aquatics grow profusely in some portions of the lake. Marsh water and surrounding soils are highly alkaline.

Precipitation at both study units is approximately 9 inches annually, including about 23 inches of snow. The growing season is normally less than 100 days. Temperatures average between 50° and 85° F.

Description

As a result of field investigations and analyzation of public comments offered before, during and after the public hearing, the following areas are proposed as wilderness.

Harney Lake proposal

Entire study area bounded on north, west, and south by roads and refuge boundary lines and on east by a prominent line of sand dunes. Total area is approximately 30,000 acres.

Malheur Lake proposal

From northeastern edge of Bat House Peninsula south to mouth of Blitzen River, then around the south end of the marsh to the west side of Cole Island Dike; thence, northeast up west side of Cole Island Dike approximately 5½ miles, then east along a chain of low islands to Pelican Island; thence, north from Pelican Island to the north edge of the lake; thence, south and west to Bat House Peninsula, following old road and fence lines south of Saddle Butte Bay, Cane Island and George Lake to the point of beginning.

This proposal reduces the study unit area by about 28,000 acres to a total of approximately 20,600 acres. The final wilderness proposal includes the undeveloped heart of Malheur Lake, but excludes those areas around the perimeter that are hayed, fenced, diked, and regularly used by motor vehicles.

Proposed boundaries are for the most part definable on the ground. The northern limits have been drawn along old road and fence lines. There will be adequate room to maintain access roads necessary for proper refuge administration and visitor enjoyment.

Management requirements

Harney Lake.—The entire area will be closed to all motor vehicles except Bureau operated aircraft, boats and trucks, necessary to census wildlife and for

other administrative purposes. Administrative use of motor vehicles will be extremely sporadic and of short duration, but will occasionally be necessary.

Cattle grazing, an important wildlife management tool, will continue. Public use will be hiking, nature study, photography, sightseeing, and occasional boating without motors. Camping areas will be available nearby, but not permitted within the proposal.

Malheur Lake.—Administrative disturbances will be kept minimal within the wilderness proposal. Occasional use of airt thrust boats, trucks and low flying aircraft will be necessary for wildlife inventory and other refuge management activities. Cattle grazing, for management purposes only, will continue in the wilderness, but the bulk of such use will be in adjacent areas. Muskrat harvest will occur during some winters, with small motor boats sometimes necessary. The marsh may occasionally have to be maintained artificially as a management tool to maintain wildlife habitat and the wilderness character of the area.

Public uses will include hiking, boating (without motors), nature study, sightseeing, photography and waterfowl hunting. Camping will not be permitted within wilderness boundaries, but facilities will be available nearby. Part of Cole Island Di ke bordering the wilderness proposal will be left open to motorized traffic, but the last 1½ miles south of the first breach will be reserved for foot travel only.

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, OREGON

Introduction

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is perhaps one of the best known units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. It contains one of the largest fresh water marshes in the country and furnishes living space for a wide variety of birds and mammals. Refuge headquarters is 30 miles south of Burns, Harney County, Oregon.

The first 80,000 acres of the refuge were set aside by executive order in 1908. Later land acquisitions increased the area to its present 180,851 acres.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is extremely important as a breeding area and migration stopover for waterfowl. Rare trumpeter swans and greater sandhill cranes nest here also. Habitat types ranging from fresh-water marshes to lava cliffs support numerous other wildlife forms.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577) provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which National Wildlife Refuges, meeting the necessary requirements, are to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the review of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sections 4(a) and 4(b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) the Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National Wildlife Refuges are established; (2) wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use, insofar as primary refuge objectives permit.

MALHEUR LAKE STUDY AREA

Malheur Lake study area includes marsh and open water in Malheur Lake plus a surrounding fringe of desert lands. Total area is 48,317 acres.

History

Aboriginal settlement occurred at least 9,000 years ago, and these earliest inhabitants apparently depended on Malheur wildlife for food. Stockmen moved into the area in the 1860s and 1870s. Heavy grazing, upstream water diversion, and exploitation of wildlife for feathers and meat caused marked changes in the marshes during the next several decades. Portions of Malheur Lake were homesteaded, farmed, hayed and diked. Recent protection and management have erased many signs of past abuses.

Physical characteristics

Malheur Lake lies at an elevation of about 4,100 feet. It is a shallow alkaline marsh with dense growth of submerged and emergent aquatic plants. Sandy peninsulas and islands are common features. These and surrounding uplands are covered with greasewood, big sagebrush and other typical High Desert vegetation.

Precipitation averages about nine inches annually, including about 23 inches of snow. Average temperatures range from 15° to 85°F. The growing season averages less than 100 days.

The size of Malheur Marsh varies considerably depending on availability of water. In the past ten years water has covered as little as 7,000 acres and as much as 66,000 acres.

Resources

Water birds (including ducks, geese, herons and shore birds) breed abundantly. Waterfowl use the area heavily in spring and fall. Muskrat populations vary with water levels. Numerous other birds and mammals find desirable living conditions in the marsh.

Marsh vegetation is important wildlife habitat. Cattle graze portions of the study area and help maintain optimum wildlife conditions.

Recreational use

Malheur Lake is a favorite destination for bird watchers, photographers, sightseers and waterfowl hunters. This use has been increasing annually. The Cole Island Dike is currently a heavily travelled automobile tour route. Auto travel on the dike would be curtailed if such use is shown to be incompatible with wilderness designation.

Socio-economic considerations

Wilderness designation would undoubtedly increase visitor use of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. Local businesses may be helped by visitor demand for services and supplies.

Cattle grazing, haying, muskrat harvest, and waterfowl hunting are current uses of Malheur Lake. All have a place in wildlife management, as well as being sources of local income and pleasure. Haying would be prohibited within a wilderness, other uses would continue.

Upstream diversion of water may one day reduce flows to Malheur Lake and, if this occurs, both wildlife and wilderness values could be impaired.

Development and management

Already existing developments include fences, power lines and dikes. Proposed is an artificial island for pelican nesting. Use of airt thrust boats, low flying aircraft and motor vehicles is occasionally necessary for proper wildlife management. Cattle grazing and fur harvest will continue.

HARNEY LAKE STUDY AREA

Harney Lake lies just west of Malheur Lake. The study area comprises approximately 30,000 acres, most of it being the almost flat self-encrusted bed of Harney Lake itself.

History

While Malheur Lake was being subjected to farming, homesteading, overgrazing and wildlife destruction, Harney Lake remained much as it had been for hundreds of years. High alkalinity and lack of vegetation discouraged farming and grazing, and harvestable wildlife was far more abundant and readily obtainable on Malheur Lake. Boundary fences and rough roads are about the only signs of human occupancy.

Physical characteristics

Harney Lake is sometimes a vast shallow lake, often a 27,000-acre expanse of white alkali salts. The lake bed is almost devoid of vegetation. A few warm water springs occur here and there.

Surrounding the lake are picturesque sand dunes, lava cliffs, and dense stands of greasewood, big sagebrush and rabbitbrush.

Climate is similar to Malheur Lake.

Resources

Abundant invertebrate life attracts large flocks of geese, ducks and shore birds during migration. In high water years white pelicans, caspian terns and gulls nest on islands in the lake.

Recreation

A few birders and sightseers are attracted to Harney Lake, but most visitors find better viewing in other parts of the refuge. No hunting is allowed within the unit. Wilderness designation is not likely to change status.

Socio-economic considerations

Public use of Harney Lake is presently very light and should stay that way with or without wilderness designation. Grazing occurs around the fringes of the study area but is not an important use.

Development and management

No development or active management is planned for the study area.

Interested persons are urged to personally inspect the Malheur Lake and Harney Lake wilderness study areas. Further information may be obtained from the Refuge Manager, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 113, Burns, Oregon 97720; or the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

MINERAL APPRAISAL OF THE HARNEY LAKE AND MALHEUR LAKE CANDIDATE AREAS OF THE MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, NORTH-CENTRAL HARNEY COUNTY, OREG.

(By George W. Walker and Donald S. Swanson)

Studies related to wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) directs the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of five thousand contiguous acres or more, and every roadless island, within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction, and to report on the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. As one aspect of the suitability studies, the Secretary has directed the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to make mineral surveys of the wilderness candidate areas. The surveys are concerned principally with the minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws and are based largely on analysis of existing published or unpublished data.

This report is one of a series of similar reports on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Summary

The Harney Lake and Malheur Lake candidate areas are in the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, north-central Harney County, Oreg. The two areas occupy the shallow center of the Harney Basin, a broad structural and physiographic depression filled by several varieties of silicic to mafic volcanic rocks, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated surficial deposits. Although some of the rocks in the Harney Basin are of Miocene age, all the rock in the two candidate areas are of Pliocene or younger age. Northwest-trending normal faults form prominent scarps in and near the two areas.

No minerals have been produced from either of the two candidate areas, and no mineral commodities that are exposed in the two areas can be mined economically at present (1966). However, many of the Pliocene tuffs and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks that crop out in nearby bluffs are altered to zeolites and to potassium feldspar. Some of the zeolitized rocks now consist of 90 percent clinoptilolite and the feldspathized rocks contain as much as 60 percent feldspar. The altered beds dip into the candidate areas, and large volumes of zeolitized and feldspathized rocks may be present at depth beneath the surficial sediments that blanket most of the two areas. Determination of the subsurface distribution of these minerals would require drilling or other underground exploration. Moreover, zeolites and bedded potassium feldspar are only now (1966) entering the industrial mineral market, and their future value is therefore uncertain.

The complexly faulted volcanic region that includes the two candidate areas is highly unfavorable for the accumulation of petroleum; commercial deposits of coal or peat, sulfur, and oil shales also are not likely to be present. This surficial salt pans containing halite and trona cover Harney Lake playa during periods of low lake level, but they are too limited in extent to be of commercial interest. Subsurface commercial saline deposits are not likely to exist. Several hot springs occur in and near Harney Lake, but they are much cooler than hot springs developed elsewhere for geothermal power; physical exploration at depth is necessary, however, to fully evaluate their geothermal power potential.

Conclusions

The present evaluation indicates there are no potentially valuable deposits of either leasable or locatable minerals exposed at the surface in the Harney

Lake and Malheur Lake candidate areas. Deposits of diagenetic clinoptilolite and potassium feldspar are probably present beneath the transient lakes and surficial veneer of young sediments, but the mineral economics of natural-occurring zeolites and bedded deposits of diagenetic feldspar need further clarification before values can be established for these commodities. Evaluation of the distribution, quality, and quantity of these potentially valuable minerals would require subsurface exploration. There is no evidence indicating the presence of other leasable minerals in economic quantities in the candidate areas. The geothermal power potential is probably small.

Senator CHURCH. The bill, S. 3014, would designate 14 new areas, all involving lands within Federal wildlife refuges, as a part of the national wilderness preservation system. All have been studied and recommended for inclusion under provisions of the Wilderness Act. They include lands within—

The Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, the Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, all in Oregon; the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, all in Alaska; the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges in the State of Washington, and the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico.

Senator Stevens has a statement for the record.

STATEMENT OF HON. TED STEVENS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify before this committee on behalf of S. 3014, the wilderness bill.

Since the Executive orders of Conservationist President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909 and 1912 established these areas as wildlife refuges, the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in my State of Alaska have been part of the Interior Department's national wildlife refuge system. During the years after the turn of the century, these remote habitats for nesting and migratory birds have remained relatively undisturbed.

But Alaska is emerging into an era of matchless growth and development that is bringing increased numbers of people and additional industry to our State. In order to insure that the natural habitats and breeding grounds of the special sea birds and wildlife on these islands remain well protected, it is important that their classification be changed from wildlife refuge to the wilderness preservation system.

Under the national wilderness classification, these areas will be prohibited from any commercial enterprises, temporary or permanent roads, buildings, and motorized vehicles of any kind.

I strongly urge this committee to protect the six wildlife island areas in Alaska by this change of classification so that future generations of naturalists will have the chance to study and enjoy the rare wildlife species which breed in these regions.

I am particularly anxious to see this bill passed because the public hearings held in accordance with the Wilderness Act produced letters and testimony from Alaskans voicing their overwhelming support of these proposals.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my views to the committee on this important legislation.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness on S. 3014 is Dr. Leslie L. Glasgow, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources. He is accompanied by Mr. Harry Crandall, the planning officer, and Mr. Joe Mazzoni, the wilderness biologist from the regional office in Portland, Oreg.

Good morning, gentlemen. We welcome you to the committee. Would you proceed with your testimony?

STATEMENT OF DR. LESLIE L. GLASGOW, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY CRANDALL, PLANNING OFFICER, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; AND JOE MAZZONI, WILDERNESS BIOLOGIST, REGIONAL OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. GLASGOW. I have a general statement that I would like to read. And then I have a rather lengthy statement that gives a great deal of the detail that I would like to submit for the record.

Senator CHURCH. Very well.

Mr. GLASGOW. And I will discuss each area and summarize this lengthy report that I am submitting for the record. I think it will save a great deal of time for the committee. And we will, of course, be glad to answer any questions so that we will not omit any of the material.

It is with pleasure that I appear before you this morning in support of the enactment of legislation to include lands within 14 national wildlife refuges in the national wilderness preservation system. These wilderness proposals were sent to the Congress by President Johnson with his message of January 18, 1969, and are located in the States of Alaska, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington.

The Department of the Interior is vitally interested in implementing the Wilderness Act with respect to the national wildlife refuge system. In the 90th Congress, your committee acted favorably upon legislation which established the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Area, N.J. This was the first wilderness to be established on lands administered by the Department of the Interior.

Formal wilderness designation is a new management concept for the national wildlife refuge system. I think, therefore, it is appropriate that I briefly describe the refuge system with reference to the contribution it can make to the preservation of wildlands in our country.

The first Federal wildlife refuge—Pelican Island off the east coast of Florida—was established on March 14, 1903, by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt. Since that date, the national wildlife refuge system has grown to over 325 units encompassing about 30 million acres specifically dedicated and managed to conserve wildlife environments in the national interest.

Although a typical refuge contains about 20,000 acres, they range in size from one-half acre to 8.9 million acres and are found from the arctic to the tropics, from below sea level to nearly 10,000 feet elevation, on ocean beaches, on fresh and salt water marshes, on deserts and in forests. All but four of our States have one or more national wildlife refuges. These States are Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. Land management programs of many refuges provide benefits of importance to the local economy. Some serve as the

principal recreational opportunity for local residents. Others are visited by people from all over the world.

Development and habitat manipulation programs are conducted on about two-thirds of the total number of refuges. However, the bulk of the land area in the system is administered primarily to protect those natural features required for wildlife to survive in an increasingly mechanized world. The wilderness review program is concentrated on the latter type of refuge, or a specific land area within a refuge, where the primary objective is to maintain environmental conditions in a natural condition.

Field reviews indicate that over 25 million acres, within about 90 national wildlife refuges, qualify for study to determine suitability or nonsuitability as wilderness. The bulk of this acreage, nearly 20 million acres, is in Alaska and almost one half of this total is within one area—the Arctic National Wildlife Range in the northeastern part of that State. Forty-eight refuges under consideration are islands ranging in size from a few acres to the million-acre Unimak Island in the Aleutians.

These potential wilderness areas span the Nation and offer endless diversity. In the event they are included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, the present concept of wilderness (mostly limited to forested mountains in the West) will be broadened to include different habitat types, such as tundra, forests, deserts, marshes, grasslands, islands, mountain, and swamps. Doubtless, field studies will form the basis for recommending against wilderness status for some areas because of conflict with planned developments or management programs. The Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah is an example.

Management of the refuge wilderness areas will present new challenges to administrators. The Wilderness Act is specific regarding management of wilderness areas within national forests. Except for the broad guidelines contained in section 2 and sections 4(a) and 4(b), the act is silent relative to management of wilderness within the refuge system. While not applying specifically to refuges, the provisions of section 4(c) relative to prohibited uses within national forest wildernesses, and special provisions of section 4(d), also pertaining to national forest wilderness areas, provide guidance for development of wilderness management criteria. These sections also are helpful in the preparation of suggested legislation on individual wilderness areas, especially when special provisions are needed.

The animal and plantlife of each national wildlife refuge differ from that of the others and, accordingly, wildlife management objectives and public uses of individual units are often quite different. Since no two refuges are exactly alike, it follows that no two wilderness areas will be exactly the same. Wilderness management programs, therefore, will have to be developed on an individual area basis in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Wilderness Act and in the specific act establishing the wilderness area.

We expect that public uses of most refuge wilderness areas will continue as in the past. Primary emphasis will continue to be on wildlife-oriented recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, bird watching and allied outdoor pursuits of primitive character. Some will continue to be reserved in part for scientific purposes, including en-

vironmental research. Recreational uses of refuges, of which wilderness experience is one, are based on the simple premise that people come to a wildlife refuge to see and enjoy wildlife in a natural setting. Refuges are as different as fingerprints and opportunity for outdoor experience is dictated by the capability of the area to provide quality recreational experiences, not the capability to accommodate quantity.

A major public value of most wilderness areas will be the examples they afford our original environmental heritage and as sites for primitive outdoor experiences. Some are relatively small, especially most of the island areas. But their values cannot be measured in size. Their true value lies in the biotic, scenic, scientific, and historic features they contain and their contribution to human experience. Many are vitally essential to the preservation of rare flora and fauna, and some represent ecological features which will be preserved as wilderness nowhere else in this great country.

These wilderness proposals meet the basic criteria for consideration as wilderness. Their inclusion in the wilderness system will assure the perpetuation of their significant natural values through the legal protection afforded by the Wilderness Act. We in the Department of the Interior view them as human environments of special value to wildlife and important as representative links in the biological chain of life. They represent a significant cross section of habitat necessary to preserve various forms of wildlife for human enjoyment. We consider them to be excellent additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System and respectfully request your consideration and approval of them.

This concludes my introductory statement. I will proceed to discuss each area and summarize the pertinent facts that are considered in wilderness classification.

We do have maps and illustrated material that will be used throughout the presentation.

The first is the Hart Mountain Wilderness proposal. This is on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. The refuge contains 241,000 acres. There are two units that are proposed for wilderness classification, the Fort Warner unit, comprising 35,000 acres, and the Poker Jim Ridge unit, containing 17,500 acres. So the total wilderness proposal encompasses 52,500 acres of refuge land.

This area is located 65 miles northeast of Lakeview, Oreg., in Lake County, Oreg. It is managed primarily for antelope. And it is an important camping ground for this species. It does contain bighorn sheep, deer, partridge, and other forms of life. Public uses are observation and nature study and hunting of antelope, deer, bighorn sheep, and upland game bird. Also there is livestock grazing on the unit.

There was a public hearing held on April 12, 1967, when 41 persons attended. And there was some local opposition based mainly on a misunderstanding that the wilderness classification would remove the area from refuge status.

There was another point raised, and what was that the single-use classification might eliminate grazing.

Some minor changes were made in the boundaries after the hearing.

There is no mineral production in the area at this time, and there is no economically producible minerals known there. There are seelites present, but they are also present in much greater quantities where

that could be utilized more economically. There are some open always present. And these are generally searched for by the rock hunters.

That concludes the information for the Hart Mountain area. Would you like to have a question period after this?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, I think it might be better to do that.

You mentioned that there was some local opposition at the time of the hearings based upon a misunderstanding. Has that opposition now dissipated?

Mr. GLASGOW. It is my impression—and I think this is correct—that that was a misunderstanding, and that there is no opposition at this time. But I would like to call on one of the people present at the hearing.

Mr. CRANDALL. Senator Church, I believe there is still local opposition based on this misunderstanding.

Senator CHURCH. I see. But the question of grazing, for example, was raised at the local hearing. Will grazing continue to be permitted in the wilderness area?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes, it will. And I can provide you with some figures here. On the Poker Jim Ridge area—this is spring and summer grazing—there are about 405 animal units a month, which is relatively light grazing. On the other area, the Fort Warner grazing, there are 1,344 animal unit months on grazing, again light grazing.

Senator CHURCH. And that practice, having been established, will continue under your management plan?

Mr. GLASGOW. Correct.

Senator CHURCH. Now, only about a fifth of the total area of the refuge is to be designated as wilderness?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. That area, once it becomes part of the wilderness system, will be left in its natural condition, that is to say, no roads will be built into it, and no artificial structures will be constructed, is that correct?

Mr. GLASGOW. There are inholdings in the area. And it is my impression that if the people having those inholdings demand access, it must be given to them.

Senator CHURCH. There are private inholdings?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes, there are.

Senator CHURCH. They do not show on the map—or perhaps they do.

Mr. GLASGOW. Let me provide this information for you. In the Poker Jim area there are 552 acres of private inholdings. This is largely in one tract. And then there is another very small tract. In the Fort Warner area there are 5,160 acres of inholdings. Of this, 1,080 acres are owned by the State of Oregon and the remainder is in 25 or 30 tracts and held by 15 owners.

Senator CHURCH. Are these inholdings developed?

Mr. GLASGOW. May I call on one of our men who is more familiar with this?

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. CRANDALL. No, sir.

Senator CHURCH. They are not?

Mr. CRANDALL. No, sir.

Senator CHURCH. Do you have any plans with respect to these inholdings?

Mr. GLASGOW. Our management would encourage that they be left exactly as they are. Most of them are isolated, and they are not adaptable to much management of any type. I think there is little chance that they will ever be developed and will always be held as they are now.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Jordan, do you have any questions?

Senator JORDAN. Yes; I understand that the total area is now 52,000 acres in these two different segments of the preserve?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. What was the amount originally? It would only have been 52,000 acres.

Mr. GLASGOW. The original proposal?

Senator JORDAN. Yes.

Mr. GLASGOW. I don't know the exact acreage of the original proposal. But the boundary lines were adjusted and some areas were deleted.

Senator JORDAN. Was that as a result of the public hearings?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes; after the public hearings there was an adjustment made.

Senator JORDAN. So the present area of 52,000 acres is entirely roadless?

Mr. GLASGOW. I am almost certain that it is. But let me ask for help from a person who has been there and really knows.

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct.

Senator JORDAN. Did I understand you to say that if the owners of the inholdings petitioned for access it would be permitted?

Mr. GLASGOW. It is mandatory that we permit them to have access to their property.

Senator JORDAN. By trail, or road, or airplane, or how?

Mr. GLASGOW. I would think that they would have to be permitted entrance by vehicle. It would be pretty impractical—I don't think you could go by air or helicopter.

Senator JORDAN. Wouldn't this be violating one of the fundamental criteria of a wilderness area?

Mr. GLASGOW. There are exceptions where roads are incorporated in wilderness areas. And there are actually no roads here. If anyone went in there it would be very infrequently and the possibility of ever going by vehicle is almost precluded because of the terrain in many instances. So I think that the entrance to these areas will largely be by horseback or on foot, very little by any other means.

Senator JORDAN. Was the Malheur Lake unit originally a part of this Hart Mountain proposal?

Mr. GLASGOW. I don't know. I will have to ask for help on that question.

Mr. CRANDALL. No, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Not at all?

Mr. CRANDALL. No, sir.

Senator JORDAN. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. May antelope be hunted in this refuge?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes, in cooperation with the Oregon Fish and Game Department.

Senator CHURCH. And that also applies to other species of game?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes. There are also in the area deer, bighorn sheep,

and upland game birds. All hunting is in cooperation with the Oregon Fish and Game Department.

Senator CHURCH. Let's proceed, then, with the next unit.

Senator JORDAN. May I ask one more question?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Senator Hatfield would like to know, if the figure is available, what the original acreage was in the first proposal before it was reduced after the local hearings.

Mr. GLASGOW. I do not know whether we have that with us. If we do not we will provide it for the record.

(The information referred to above is printed in the appendix, p. 223.)

The next area is the Bering Sea Wilderness. It is in the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge contains 41,113 acres. The wilderness proposal encompasses the entire acreage. It is located 220 miles west of the Alaskan mainland and 250 miles east of the Asiatic coast.

The area was established to protect the breeding grounds of the native birds, largely pelagic birds—cormorants, fulmars, gulls, kittiwakes, murres, auklets, and puffins. It is the only nesting area of McKay's snow bunting.

There are reindeer on the island that were introduced by, I believe, the Coast Guard. The forage supply is rather short so the population is quite low. They did build up to a point where at one time there was a great deal of mortality. The population at this time is estimated to be somewhere less than 100.

There is very little public use of the area because of its isolation. There are occasional visits from people who are interested in scientific studies. But even with that there are very few visits. There is no economic use other than as a breeding ground for several of the sea birds. There are no exceptions that I know of in classifying it as wilderness area.

There was a public hearing held in Anchorage, Alaska, on April 25, 1967. Three commercial firms representing oil and gas and mining interests opposed this proposal on the basis of possible restriction on utilization. And there were 16 statements and 82 letters in favor of it.

There were no changes made in boundaries after the hearing.

The Geologic Survey has made an investigation of the mineral deposits, and they report that there are none that are of economic value, or that there is any interest in mining.

Senator CHURCH. Then as far as local expression of opinion is concerned, there is no significant opposition to the proposal?

Mr. GLASGOW. There were the three firms representing oil, gas, and mining interests that did oppose it, on the possibility of restrictions on the utilization. But geologic personnel examined the area, and have told us that there are no commercial quantities present that could be harvested economically.

Senator CHURCH. The entire island, I take it, would be included in the wilderness designation?

Mr. GLASGOW. That is correct.

Senator CHURCH. And it would be left in its natural condition?

Mr. GLASGOW. It would be.

Senator CHURCH. Are there any inholdings on the islands?

Mr. GLASGOW. None, no man-made facilities.

Senator CHURCH. No man-made facilities, no roads or artificial structures?

Mr. GLASGOW. No, sir.

Senator CHURCH. That is all the questions I have.

Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. I have no questions.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. No questions.

Senator CHURCH. Very well. We have no further questions on that. Let's proceed to the next one.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next area is the Bogoslof Wilderness proposal. It is in the Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge. It is a rather small area.

Senator CHURCH. I wonder if the gentleman by the maps could show us where the area is on the larger map of Alaska?

Mr. GLASGOW. The island contains 390 acres. The entire island is proposed for wilderness classification. It is 25 miles north of Umnak Island in the Aleutian Chain.

It was established as a sanctuary for sea birds. It contains the largest colony of murre in Alaska. There are also many puffins and sea lions. It is an isolated island, generally having poor weather conditions, difficult to reach. Human visitation is very limited. The economic uses are none, other than as a bird sanctuary and as a base for the sea lions.

A public hearing was held in Anchorage on April 25, 1967, and 16 persons attended. Three commercial firms representing oil, gas, and mining opposed it on the basis of possible restrictions on utilization. There were 81 letters in favor of the proposal.

The Geological Survey has indicated that there are no known mineral resources of economic importance there.

Senator CHURCH. As I recall, the mineral restrictions in the Wilderness Act provides that after a period of 17 years following the inclusion of the area in the wilderness system, mining activity will be concluded. During that 17-year period there is little prospect of mining taking place, but following the 17 years there is a cutoff on further prospecting and mining activities.

Mr. GLASGOW. May I have Mr. Crandall comment, please?

Senator CHURCH. Yes. What I wanted to ask was, is that provision of the wilderness bill also applicable to wildlife refuges that become part of the wilderness system?

Mr. GLASGOW. That is my understanding. May I ask Mr. Crandall to comment.

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. CRANDALL. Senator Church, we are following the legal interpretations that the Department of Interior solicitor provided us, that the special provisions of the Wilderness Act, that is section 4(d), do not apply to wildlife refuges. And that includes the mining and mineral provisions. It was for that reason in Dr. Glasgow's statement we pointed this out and said that we would have to develop these kinds of special provisions on an individual area basis.

Senator CHURCH. Let me see if I follow you. Do you mean that under the interpretation of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior that the normal restrictions on mining activity otherwise applicable in the national wilderness system are not applicable to wildlife refuges if they become a part of this system?

Mr. CRANDALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator CHURCH. What is the reason, then, that the mining com-

panies are expressing opposition to including these islands in the wilderness system, if there are no mining restrictions?

Mr. CRANDALL. Well, sir, the refuges are not open to mining. The provisions of the Mining Act do not apply to these particular refuges. The provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act, however, do apply. But the Secretary of the Interior has, we feel, sufficient authority to control mineral leasing activities.

In this particular instance we had a series of hearings in Alaska in a short time. We received the same reaction on all the wilderness areas, the same letter, as it were, a kind of a standard letter expressing opposition to it because it might preclude some future activities of this nature.

Senator CHURCH. What about hard rock mining.

Mr. CRANDALL. The provisions of the Mining Act do not apply to these, so therefore we would not permit it.

Senator CHURCH. I am not sure that I quite understand your testimony. Under the Wilderness Act itself concerning primitive areas it states that if primitive areas in the national forest system become part of the wilderness, there is a cutoff date for further mining. Now, is it your testimony that that cutoff date does not apply to national refuges?

Mr. CRANDALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator CHURCH. All right, if it does not apply, then mineral entry is not prohibited, and there is nothing under the Mineral Leasing Act that would permit the Secretary to restrict hard rock mining under the general mining laws of the United States.

Mr. CRANDALL. Well, sir, we may have to prepare a statement on this. But it is my understanding that most national wildlife refuges are withdrawn from the provisions of the Mining Act law.

Senator CHURCH. I see. Had previously been withdrawn?

Mr. CRANDALL. Yes, sir.

Senator CHURCH. And under this proposal they would continue to remain withdrawn, once they become a part of the wilderness?

Mr. CRANDALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator CHURCH. So that under those circumstances there would be effective control over mining activity?

Mr. CRANDALL. That is correct.

Senator CHURCH. Now, I believe I understand.

Senator JORDAN, do you have any questions?

Senator JORDAN. No, no questions.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. No questions.

Senator CHURCH. Very well, gentlemen, let's proceed to the next area.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next area is the Tuxedni wilderness proposal. It is part of the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge.

The refuge contains 6,445 acres. The wilderness proposal contains 6,402 acres. This area is located in Cook Inlet 60 miles southwest of Kenai, Alaska. It does contain large rookeries of kittiwakes, puffins, and murre. The public use in the past has been very limited. It is isolated. It has dense vegetation. And it has many mosquitoes.

There is a private cannery on private lands comprising approximately 43 acres of the island. This includes the cannery, a road, a

small reservoir, and three fishing camps that are excluded from the proposal.

A hearing was held in Anchorage, Alaska, on April 25, 1967, and 16 persons attended. The three commercial firms representing oil, gas, and mining opposed it on the basis of possible restrictions on utilization. There were 82 letters favoring it. A packing company and fishing company opposed it unless their use was not restricted. And in this particular case their area is excluded and their use is not restricted.

Senator CHURCH. On the map is the cannery located in the lower part of the island? The northern part is also excluded from the wilderness proposal. Are those fishing camps or residences of fishermen? What are the markings?

Mr. MAZZONI. The area to be excluded would include a small portion on the tip of the island in this location, and a small area encompassing one cabin in this location. The cabins are located right on the beach end, and on the fringe of the refuge. For that reason we didn't attempt to show the excluded area as well.

Senator CHURCH. What are the markings that I see there on the northernmost tip of the island?

Mr. MAZZONI. Those are evidently offshore exposed rocks. And I am not sure at this point whether they are in or out of the refuge. Our records weren't clear on this point.

Mr. GLASGOW. Eight test wells have been drilled approximately 40 miles from the area. They did contain oil, but not enough for commercial production. There are no mineral deposits known on the record.

Senator CHURCH. Are the boundaries sufficiently described in the legislation to settle the question of inclusion or exclusion of those rocks that are shown on the map?

Mr. GLASGOW. I couldn't be sure of the rocks, whether they are a part of the refuge or not. I think the boundaries on the areas inside the main island are defined well enough that there will be no commercial—

Senator CHURCH. Don't you think we ought to clear up that ambiguity so that there is no question of what is left in and what is left out?

Mr. GLASGOW. I would certainly like to for another reason as well. Yes, sir, I would like to do so.

Senator CHURCH. Would you submit an amendment that will clarify that and remove the ambiguity as to the borders?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes, I will.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I am still not clear about the areas. As I look at the map I can't understand what the gray hatched area is on the northern part of the island, and why it is different from the white area that is marked channel and open water. Will someone tell me, what does the gray hatched area mean on the map.

Mr. GLASGOW. That is tidal flats.

Senator JORDAN. Tidal flats. I see. It is exposed sometimes, and sometimes it is not?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. But there is a question as to whether the tidal flats

and the rocks that go through the tidal flats are included within the wilderness proposal boundary?

Mr. GLASGOW. It would depend on whether the boundaries were established at mean high water or mean low water. And we will determine that from the record.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. No questions.

Senator CHURCH. Very well, let's proceed, then, to the next item.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next proposal is the St. Lazaria wilderness area. This is an island area. The refuge contains 62 acres. The entire island is proposed for a wilderness classification. It is located near the entrance to Sitka Sound, which is 15 miles southwest of Sitka, Alaska.

The major use is the sea birds. There are approximately 50,000 birds of 18 different species. Some of these are Bering Sea birds, puffins, and auklets. It is one of only two islands in southeast Alaska containing nesting colonies of stormy petrels. Visitor use is very limited. Occasionally there is a boat tour from Sitka. There are no economic uses. There is a disintegrated military lookout which is almost unnoticeable.

A public hearing was held in Juneau on April 4, 1967. The proposal was endorsed by five agencies and seven organizations. And 87 citizen communications were received.

There are no known mineral deposits. And Geological Survey says that the possibilities are very, very limited.

Senator CHURCH. Very well. I have no questions.

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator CHURCH. Let's proceed with the next.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next area is the Hazy Island wilderness proposal. The refuge contains 42 acres. The entire island is included within the proposal. It is located 45 miles south of Sitka. The chief wildlife use is as a breeding ground for native sea birds, thousands of common murres and glaucous-winged gulls and other birds. There is no public use. The possibility for recreational use is almost nonexistent because of the extreme difficulty of access. There are no economic uses. And there are no exceptions to the proposal for a wilderness classification.

A public hearing was held on April 4, 1967 in Juneau, at which time there was no opposition.

The mineral possibilities are very, very rare.

Senator CHURCH. If there are no questions, let's proceed to the next.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next proposal is the Forrester Island Wilderness. The refuge contains 2,630 acres. The entire island is included in the proposal. It is located 80 miles southwest of Ketchikan, Alaska.

The area was established to protect the sea birds, ospreys, petrel, murrelets, puffins, murres, and glaucous-winged gulls.

There is no public use at present. The potential is very very limited, because of isolation and difficult access. There is a possibility that in the future there might be sightseeing excursions and nature study. And in one area you could have some overnight camping. There are no exceptions for classification as wilderness.

A public hearing was held April 4, 1967 in Juneau. There was no exception, except that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game voiced objections if the wilderness designation interfered with the future harvest of the sea lion herd. There is no conflict with that harvest, therefore they are not now in objection.

The possibilities for mineral development are very, very slight.

Senator CHURCH. Does the committee have questions?

If there are no questions, let's proceed to the next item.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next proposal is the Three Arch Rocks Wilderness. The refuge contains 17 acres. The entire area is proposed to be included in the wilderness. It is located in Tillamook County in northwestern Oregon near Oceanside, Oreg. It was established for the sea birds, murre, cormorants, gulls, petrels, and puffins. There are a few sea lions present. The public use is virtually nil because of the inaccessibility.

There are no economic uses. And there are no exceptions for inclusion in the wilderness system.

A public hearing was held April 4, 1967, in Eugene, Oreg., and 22 persons were in attendance. There was no opposition. The mineral possibilities are slight. There is a basalt formation there that could be used in construction, but there are an abundance of supplies that can be obtained cheaper in the States. Oil supplies are extremely limited.

Senator CHURCH. Do you know of any opposition?

Mr. GLASGOW. No, there is no opposition.

Senator CHURCH. If there are no questions, let's proceed to the next one.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next is Oregon Islands Wilderness. This is an island containing 21 acres. The entire island is proposed for classification in the wilderness system. It is located in Curry County, southwestern Oregon, one half mile offshore from Brookings. It was established as a bird sanctuary protecting the Leach's petrel. There are over 500,000 nesting on the island.

As to the public use, there is virtually none. Occasionally scientific expeditions go to the island.

The economic uses, none. There are no exceptions to including it in the wilderness system.

A public hearing was held April 4, 1967, in Eugene, Oreg., and 22 persons attended. There was no opposition.

There is sandstone present which could be used for construction. But again, there are abundant supplies elsewhere at a more economical price. And there are no other known minerals.

Senator CHURCH. I have one question. On the map this island appears as Goat Island. Why is it to be designated Oregon Islands Wilderness under the legislation?

Mr. MAZZONI. Senator Church, the name of the island is Goat Island, and the refuge designation was Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge when it was established. I don't know the history behind that, why that name was chosen. But in the establishing act that was the name that was selected.

Senator CHURCH. So you are using the same name as the name of the refuge.

Mr. MAZZONI. Oregon Islands National Refuge.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Hatfield has a question.

Senator HATFIELD. Dr. Glasgow, I am not raising a question as any indication that I am other than in agreement with your proposal. But I would like to go back to both of these proposals, the Three Arch Rocks and the Oregon Islands. Could you tell me exactly what is

going to be the effect on these islands by having them redesignated from a refuge to a wilderness?

Mr. GLASGOW. Theoretically this would strengthen these islands as refuges, because as a refuge you could carry on management practices that are prohibited under a wilderness system.

Senator HATFIELD. You could what?

Mr. GLASGOW. As a refuge you could carry out management practices or developments in different projects. Under the wilderness system they would remain as they are now. There are no management proposals for them. So in reality classifying them as wilderness makes little difference on the island, or the use of them in this particular case.

Senator HATFIELD. The only effect, I take it, would be to preclude the development of some future management plan that might conflict with the guidelines set out in the wilderness legislation?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes; that is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. It would better assure against the possibility of some development plan in the future?

Mr. GLASGOW. That is correct. It would perpetuate them more firmly.

Senator HATFIELD. In their natural condition?

Mr. GLASGOW. In their natural condition.

Senator HATFIELD. But actually as far as the physical geographic situation is concerned in these two instances, there is no other use that can be made of them?

Mr. GLASGOW. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. So in reality there is not going to be any change by this reclassification?

Mr. GLASGOW. From a practical standpoint, that is correct at this time. Now, there might be developments later that we are not aware of now. But it would help protect the islands.

Senator CHURCH. If there are no further questions, let's go on to the next item.

Mr. GLASGOW. The Washington Islands Wilderness proposal. This proposal covers three different refuges, the Copalis National Wildlife Refuge, the Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge. The proposal would cover 247 acres. This is the total area of the three refuges. The location is in Clallam, Jefferson, and Gray Harbor Counties, Washington. They are, of course, located along the west coast of Washington. They could now serve as a sanctuary for sea birds, gulls, murrens, and petrel. Migratory waterfowl and shore bird use them as resting areas. And they are also resting areas for seals and sea lions. The public use is very light. There is a little camping on the Ozette Island. Fishing does occur in adjacent waters the entire year.

Economic uses, none, with the exception that Destruction Island in the Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge does contain a Coast Guard station. This station is not included.

And I want to correct an earlier statement that I made, when I said that this proposal included all of the refuge. This one island is excepted.

There was a public hearing held on March 28, 1967, at Aberdeen, Wash., and 19 people were in attendance. There was no opposition.

Also 134 letters were received, all favoring the proposal. There are no mineral possibilities known.

Senator CHURCH. What do you make of that appraisal of mineral possibilities? Is it based upon a survey of the Department?

Mr. GLASGOW. The Geological Survey makes the appraisals.

Senator CHURCH. The mineral appraisal is made for all of these proposals, in line with the requirements laid down by the Wilderness Act?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. Has such a survey been made, so that your estimate of the mineral use possibilities is based upon that survey?

Mr. GLASGOW. That is correct.

Senator CHURCH. In each instance?

Mr. GLASGOW. In line with the requirements of the act in each instance.

Senator CHURCH. I have no questions.

If there are no questions, let's proceed with the next item.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next is the Salt Creek Wilderness proposal. It is a part of the Bitter Lake National Wildlife refuge in New Mexico.

The refuge consists of two units, a southerly unit of 10,000 acres, which is highly developed for waterfowl use, and a northern unit of 14,000 acres, which is underdeveloped. The wilderness proposal is for the north unit, and covers 8,500 acres. It is located in Chaves County, southeastern New Mexico, in the Pecos River Valley about 150 miles northeast of Roswell. It was established as a waterfowl refuge. It does, though, have many morning doves, sand hill cranes, scaled quail, and numerous other birds. There is very little waterfowl use on the north unit.

The south unit provides waterfowl and sand hill crane hunting in cooperation with the New Mexico Game and Fish Department. There is also fishing, and considerable bird watching. The northern unit is limited to mule deer, morning dove and quail hunting. There are also bird watchers and hikers using the area, as well as rock hounds. There is no grazing on either unit.

As an exception to the wilderness classification, there is an underground pipeline which was installed in 1941. I believe it is about an 18-inch gasline. It is substantially unnoticable now. The Texas-New Mexico Pipeline Co. monitors it periodically. This is done from the air.

A public hearing was held in Roswell, N. Mex., on April 5, 1967, and 29 people attended. After the hearing 34 letters were received. Most of the communications supported the proposal. Opposition came from the Carlsbad Irrigation District, the state engineer for the State of New Mexico, and the Bureau of Reclamation, all because of possible interference with a planned salt cedar control program. After the public hearing the 11,500-acre proposal was reduced to 8,500 acres. This eliminated the major salt cedar area that was under controversy.

There is oil development in the surrounding area. The possibilities for oil on the proposed unit are slight, because the oil bearing formations are very shallow. And I am sure that the oil companies must have carried out sizable operations and determined that it is not worth exploration any further.

That concludes the statement on this area.

Senator CHURCH. As a result of reducing the size by 3,000 acres, has

this objection that developed at the local hearings now been removed?

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes, it has been removed.

Senator CHURCH. I think again and again the experience that we have had thus far with wilderness confirms the wisdom of having mandatory hearings.

Mr. GLASGOW. Yes, we found it very helpful.

Senator CHURCH. I have no further questions.

If there are no further questions, let's proceed to the next item.

Mr. GLASGOW. The next proposal is the Malheur Wilderness area. This is on the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. It is located 30 miles south of Burns in Harney County, Oreg. The refuge contains 180,815 acres. There are two proposals for this refuge: the Malheur Lake Wilderness unit containing 19,000 acres, and the Harney Lake Wilderness unit containing 31,000 acres. The total wilderness proposal includes 50,000 acres.

The area is managed primarily as a waterfowl refuge. The production is approximately 30,000 ducks and 2,500 Canada geese annually, and it supports up to 1 million migratory waterfowl. There are other water birds which benefit from the refuge. There are shore birds, and sand hill cranes, and there are also upland game birds and deer and antelope on the area.

Public use is wildlife observation and nature study. Sections are open for waterfowl and upland game bird hunting as well as deer hunting. This is carried out in cooperation with the Oregon Fish and Game Commission.

The economic uses consist of some livestock grazing, and there is muskrat trapping.

Senator CHURCH. What was there beside livestock grazing?

Mr. GLASGOW. Muskrat trapping.

On the Malheur unit grazing varies considerably, from zero to 6,000 animal unit months per year. On the Harney area there is none.

The public hearing was held May 2, 1967, in Burns, Oreg., and 83 persons attended. Some had opposition based on a fear of harm to the county economy, and interference with upstream water resource development.

Following the hearing on the Malheur Lake unit, the original proposal was for 48,300 acres. This was reduced to 19,000 acres. There was no change in the boundary on the Harney Lake unit.

Senator CHURCH. As a result of the reduction in acreage, has the local objection been taken care of?

Mr. GLASGOW. May I call for assistance on this question?

Mr. MAZZONI. The reduction that was made did exclude all hunting operations, which was the basis of part of the opposition voiced locally. The opposition concerning the upstream water resource development remains.

Senator CHURCH. Do you regard that as well founded?

Mr. MAZZONI. I don't think I could comment on that, sir. I don't know. I am not that familiar with the proposal involving this water system.

Senator CHURCH. Is there anyone here who can comment on that?

Mr. CRANDALL. Mr. Chairman, I believe we have had correspondence with the Oregon State Water Board on this subject. We pointed out that the establishment of a wilderness under the provisions of

the Wilderness Act would not interfere with watershed developments outside the refuge. But we would oppose any water developments that would infringe upon refuge water rights. And this is based on the section of the Wilderness Act that states that a wilderness is supplementary to the primary purposes of the refuge. We would be forced to oppose it on the basis of refuge water rights.

Senator CHURCH. The refuge water rights already exist, do they not, and have existed ever since the wildlife refuge was established?

Mr. CRANDALL. That is correct.

Senator CHURCH. So designating a part of it as wilderness imposes no further burden upon the use of the water within the refuge than already exists?

Mr. CRANDALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. I would like to get a very clear understanding on the boundaries that you have established here for this proposed wilderness. Where is French Glen in comparison to the boundaries?

Mr. MAZZONI. French Glen is at the southern end of the refuge, at this point. And Burns is north in this area.

Senator HATFIELD. So that the colored areas, then, on the map would be the boundaries of the wilderness?

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct, the red indicating Malheur Wilderness unit, and the blue the Harney Lake Wilderness unit. The refuge embraces all lands within this dark line in this fashion.

Senator HATFIELD. So the structure that you have now that you lease to the Pruitts, which I commonly refer to as the French Glen Hotel, that structure would still remain at that point?

Mr. MAZZONI. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. The remnant of the French Peak branch would still be there as well, that would be unaffected?

Mr. MAZZONI. That is two miles east of French Glen, and wouldn't be affected.

Senator HATFIELD. So there is no structure of fencing within the proposed boundaries?

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct. There are remains of fencing that was done during the trial period in the 1930's when Harney-Malheur Lake was formed, but that is virtually gone now.

Senator CHURCH. Any other questions?

(No response.)

Does that complete your testimony?

Mr. GLASGOW. That concludes it.

(The complete statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. LESLIE L. GLASGOW, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES

HART MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in Lake County, south-central Oregon, was established in 1936 by Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The refuge was created through the efforts of local people because of their concern that the pronghorned antelope of the area were threatened with extinction. Lakeview, Oregon, with a population of about 3,500 and the largest community in the county, is located about 50 miles southwest of the refuge.

The refuge contains about 241,000 acres of the "high desert" of eastern Oregon, as well as the main mass of Hart Mountain. Several private ranches were pur-

chased immediately after establishment of the refuge, while the intervening public domain was withdrawn by Executive Order. Dedication of public lands for special conservation purposes assures that the lands will be retained and administered for specific purposes in the national interest. Although established primarily to preserve and manage valuable antelope habitat, the Hart Mountain Refuge is administered to assure the continued existence of all indigenous wildlife forms and the public values related to them.

In addition to the 241,000 acres of Federal land, there are State and private inholdings, totaling approximately 34,700 acres, interspersed within the refuge. The scattered nature of the inholdings has led to development of cooperative "exchange of use" agreements whereby the private lands are administered as a part of the refuge and private landowners use refuge lands for cattle grazing on an exchange of use value basis. The exchange of use value is based on range surveys. The carrying capacity of the range, on an animal unit month basis, is determined after taking into account wildlife needs.

The bulk of the private grazing program takes place on the eastern part of the refuge. Two parcels of land situated along the western boundary of the refuge were selected as meeting the criteria of the Wilderness Act for study to determine suitability or non-suitability as wilderness. Opposition at the public hearing in Lakeview, Oregon, on April 21, 1967, was based mainly on a misunderstanding that by placing the unit in the wilderness system would remove the area from refuge status. Other people were fearful that wilderness would automatically place the area in a single rather than a multiple-use category, thus eliminating grazing. However, the Wilderness Act (Section 4(a)) provides that wilderness areas are to be supplementary to the primary purposes for which the refuge was established.

Based on testimony at the public hearing, the boundaries of the wilderness units were adjusted to be more compatible with local interests. A description of them follows.

FORT WARNER UNIT

This unit includes about 30,000 acres of the western escarpment and summit area of Hart Mountain. High cliffs are present both east and west, and several deep, rugged canyons cut into the western flanks. Sagebrush and rabbitbrush are dominant vegetation over most of the area, although juniper and mountain mahogany are fairly extensive. Aspen and willow form narrow strips along creeks, and a few scattered yellow pines dot western hillsides. Elevations range from about 4,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level.

The summers are warm, although frosts may occur any time of year. Precipitation is relatively light (10-15 inches annually), coming mostly as snow during cold, windy winters. A few cattle graze a part of the area in summer and early fall. This use will be continued.

Mule deer and antelope are common spring through fall. Antelope migrate in winter to the Sheldon Antelope Range in Nevada. Sage grouse, chukar partridge and other small birds and mammals are present. Bighorn sheep, once native to the area but extirpated shortly after settlement, have been reintroduced in cooperation with the Oregon State Game Commission and stay on the area all year. Public uses include deer hunting, hiking and "rock hounding." A "quality" bighorn sheep hunting program carried out in cooperation with the Oregon State Game Commission has proven to be very successful.

POKER JIM RIDGE UNIT

The wilderness unit is north of Fort Warner Unit and includes about 17,000 acres of high desert terrain. Main features are a nearly vertical escarpment rising 2,500 feet from Warner Valley, and a gently-sloping 7,000-foot summit plateau. Short sage and other low-growing desert plants are found wherever there is adequate soil. An open stand of juniper is important for wildlife and adds considerable scenic interest to the ridge. Water is limited to a few intermittent streams. Climate is similar to that of the Fort Warner area, except precipitation averages several inches less.

Antelope use Poker Jim Ridge in summer and fall. Mule deer and sage grouse find the area attractive in winter when snow blankets higher portion of the refuge. Coyotes, porcupines, bobcats and other small animals are found on the ridge throughout the year.

Recreational users are currently limited to a few deer and quail hunters, but opportunity exists for hiking and related outdoor activities. Archery hunting of

deer and rifle hunting of bighorn is permitted by special permit issued by the Oregon State Game Commission. Limited cattle grazing occurs on portions of this unit and will be continued.

Development plans for Hart Mountain Refuge are designed to increase wildlife utilization of the refuge and to encourage wildlife oriented public uses. Land management practices involve sagebrush control, water development, and range seeding. Controlled and regulated grazing, an important management tool, is utilized to help maintain proper wildlife habitat and is an important factor in the local economy. These activities are concentrated on areas of more productive soil types in the eastern part of the refuge and will not affect the wilderness proposals. Long-range plans include the eventual acquisition of the privately-owned land within the proposed wilderness area by agreeable exchange for Federal lands within or near the refuge.

The American public is ranging farther and farther in the quest for new outdoor experiences. Hart Mountain Refuge with its free roving wildlife and interesting history contains some of the last remnants of relatively untouched high-desert lands in the country. It is the only area scheduled for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System containing this habitat type. Public interest and wildlife-oriented recreational uses of this remote area, now relatively sparse, doubtless will grow as recognition of its outstanding recreational opportunities become better known. Yet, the opportunity for legislative protection as wilderness of this type of environment for the benefit of future generations is limited to this area.

BERING SEA WILDERNESS

The Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge is separated by almost 200 miles of open ocean from the Alaska mainland. Remote land masses rising out of the sea serve as undisturbed environments for countless numbers of sea birds.

The area covered by the refuge is part of an ancient submerged platform, much of which was exposed at various times in past eras as the Bering Sea land bridge. Volcanic upheavals weathered by the wind and sea have formed this isolated range of hills above a featureless plain.

The Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on February 27, 1909, consists of three islands; St. Matthew, Hall and Pinnacle, with a combined total of 41,113 acres. Only lands above mean high water are in the refuge.

The extensive escarpments provide nesting habitat for countless numbers of sea birds, including cormorants, fulmars, gulls, kittiwakes, murrelets, auklets and puffins. In addition to the many varieties of sea birds using the refuge, it is also home for two unusual land birds—the rare Pribilof gray-crowned rosy finch and McKay's snow bunting. The latter nests here and nowhere else in the world. Arctic foxes, meadow voles and pelagic mammals are also inhabitants, and the area was once inhabited by polar bears.

Reindeer were introduced by the U.S. Coast Guard in 1944 to provide an emergency food source for their personnel. They increased rapidly for several years but recently experienced a catastrophic die-off which may lead to their disappearance. Winter forage has been significantly reduced by the excessive population that existed, and regrowth will be slow.

During the winter pack ice forms a precarious bridge in all directions, preventing all but aerial travel to these uninhabited islands. By June, the Bering Sea is free of ice, but the refuge islands are off normal routes of travel, have no satisfactory anchorage, and provide no economic incentive—so are seldom visited.

The Bering Sea Wilderness proposal encompasses the refuge in its entirety. Protection will permit vegetative patterns to continue a natural succession toward the historic conditions that existed prior to the introduction of reindeer.

BOGOSLOF WILDERNESS

The Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, located at approximately 25 miles north of Umnak Island in the Aleutian chain, was established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on March 2, 1909. The Refuge consists of two islands, Bogoslof the main island, and Fire Island, a small outcrop about 3,000 feet to the north, containing a total of 390 acres. Only lands above mean high water are included in the refuge.

Bogoslof Island came into being within recent historic time. The principal land mass resulted from a volcanic eruption on May 18, 1796. Sparse beach

vegetation has since developed, and the island has become a nesting sanctuary for one of the largest murre colonies in Alaska. Large numbers of other sea birds and sea lions are also present. Its geological development and the succession of plant and animal life is of great interest to scientists studying recent volcanic phenomena.

The climate off the coast of the Aleutians is marine subarctic, characterized by overcast skies, high winds and small variations in temperature. The sea is ice free throughout the year.

The Bogoslof wilderness proposal encompasses the total acreage of the two islands. Due to the remote and inaccessible location, the proposed wilderness area offers few recreational opportunities and, visits by the public must be restricted during bird and sea lion breeding seasons. A small World War II military outpost on the main island has disappeared with the erosion of the sea cliff. The islands are presently uninhabited.

Plans are to continue to manage the refuge as an undeveloped, undisturbed wildlife area when included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

TUXEDNI WILDERNESS

The Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge is located in Cook Inlet approximately 60 air miles southwest of Kenai, Alaska. It lies at the entrance to Tuxedni Harbor and includes all of Chisik Island and smaller Duck Island. Precipitous Cliffs, some over 400 feet high, are a dominant and scenic feature. Rocky palisades of various elevations completely surround the islands, barring access at many points.

The Tuxedni Refuge was established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on February 27, 1909, to protect the valuable sea bird nesting habitat. Large rookeries of puffins, murres, kittiwakes, and other gulls are found on both Chisik and Duck Islands.

Dense stands of alder, willow and cottonwood cover much of the lower reaches of the islands. Above 2,000 feet, cover is typically alpine, and patches of snow may remain into July. Except for the alpine plateau, the islands are covered with an almost impenetrable growth of shrubs.

The Tuxedni wilderness proposal consists of 6-acre Duck Island and all but about 43 acres of the 6,439-acre Chisik Island. Except for some shoreline use by commercial fishery interests, the islands are undisturbed by man. The family operating the Snug Harbor Packing Company has maintained residence on Chisik Island since 1919, and own about 20 acres of land within the Tuxedni Refuge. A small reservoir and access road used by the cannery, and small areas along the shoreline used by commercial fishermen are excluded from the wilderness proposal.

Plans are to maintain the refuge in its present undisturbed condition. Prime management consideration will be given to the protection of nesting bird colonies and natural habitat. Future public use may involve conducted boat tours to facilitate photographing and viewing sea bird colonies, although visits to the island proper will continue to be restricted to those of a scientific or educational nature.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA ISLANDS

The proposed wilderness areas in Southeastern Alaska include St. Lazaria, Forrester Island and Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuges. The refuge islands and island groups are spaced at approximately 100 mile intervals along the western edge of the Alexander Archipelago, a vast area of uninhabited islands.

ST. LAZARIA WILDERNESS

St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on February 27, 1909. A 62-acre volcanic outcrop, this island refuge provides a nesting sanctuary for over 50,000 sea birds of many species. St. Lazaria is one of only two islands in southeast Alaska known to contain nesting colonies of tiny storm petrels.

The St. Lazaria wilderness proposal includes all of St. Lazaria Island. The low center part is awash during heavy seas and high tides. Each end is a high promontory, the western end rising nearly 200 feet and the east end over 100 feet above the sea. The entire formation is a volcanic outcrop, carved by wave action and capped by a substantial soil mantle. Old growth Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and an understory of dense shrub thickets present a typical extension of the southeastern Alaska rain forest.

A disintegrated military lookout post established during World War II at the strategic entrance to Sitka Sound is the only evidence of occupancy by man.

HAZY ISLAND WILDERNESS

The Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order of President William Howard Taft on January 11, 1912.

The Hazy Island group consists of five small islands and is located off Chatham Strait in southeast Alaska, eight miles west of Coronation Island. Remote, uninhabited and virtually inaccessible, the refuge provides valuable nesting habitat for thousands of common murres and glaucous-winged gulls. The refuge consists of a northwest group of three islets, separated by a mile-wide channel from a southeast group of two islets. These are all small rock outcrops, totalling 42 acres. The terrain is rocky, with jagged peaks rising abruptly from 50 to 250 feet above the ocean. There is no timber or fresh water. Wind, rain, and almost perpetual fog typify the climate. Since there are no sheltered areas, access is possible only under rare conditions of calm water. The Hazy Islands wilderness proposal includes all of the islands within the refuge.

FORRESTER ISLAND WILDERNESS

The Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge was established on January 11, 1912, by Executive Order of President William Howard Taft. The Refuge consists of Forrester Island, Petrel Island, Sea Lion Rock, Cape Horn Rocks, Lowrie Island and adjacent offshore rocks. Wolf Rock, also included in the refuge, is located 13.5 miles north of the main island group. The islands are located at the southwest corner of Prince of Wales Archipelago along the southern border of Alaska and total 2,800 acres. The village of Craig is 50 miles north and Ketchikan is 80 miles northeast.

Of volcanic origin, the island surfaces are precipitous rock ridges ranging from 30 to 1,400 feet above the surrounding ocean. Offshore rocks contain little in the way of soils or vegetation and serve as resting areas for bird life. There are small sea lion colonies on rocks and islets north of Forrester Island. Lowrie and Petrel Islands consist mainly of precipitous, sparsely wooded peaks, providing some sea bird nesting habitat.

The south end of Forrester Island contains relatively open muskeg dotted with small clear ponds in a setting of heath, mosses and dwarfed, windswept lodgepole pine. Colonial nesting sites of sea birds are generally visualized as steep, rocky escarpments bordering the sea. Some oceanic birds, however, require a different environment—areas where heavy vegetative growth produces a loose, friable organic soil suitable for constructing nesting burrows. Forrester Island offers this unique environment, together with necessary cover and isolation from predators, for rhinoceros auklets, ancient murrelets, and petrels.

All of Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge is included within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area. During World War II, a small military detachment was on the island to maintain air navigational aids. A few remnants of the installation are still in evidence, but the island has long been uninhabited and the remains of these structures are substantially unnoticeable.

During public hearings, the Alaska Department of Game and Fish endorsed the proposal to incorporate St. Lazaria and Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuges in the wilderness preservation system. They opposed wilderness status for Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge if it would interfere with the possible harvest of the refuge's sea lion herd. Wilderness designation for the island would not interfere with wildlife management practices, such as hunting, which the Department of Interior deems appropriate.

Visitors use of these refuge islands must be held to a minimum in order to prevent damage to the habitat and disturbance to nesting birds. Boat tours may be employed in the future as a means of promoting public enjoyment of the sea bird colonies. Management plans include no development, but the continued protection of habitat essential to the welfare of hundreds of thousands of sea birds and a sizeable number of land birds, including bald eagles.

THREE ARCH ROCKS WILDERNESS

The Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge is located one-half mile off shore from Oceanside, Tillamook County, Oregon. The refuge, consisting of a group of nine small islands, was established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on October 14, 1907. This small group of rock islands com-

prising a total of 17 acres is widely known for wave eroded arches and spectacular colonies of sea birds.

The Three Arch Rocks wilderness proposal includes the entire refuge acreage. The refuge consists of only the emerged islands. The surrounding water is administered by the State of Oregon. The refuge is a part of a basalt formation which includes nearby Cape Meares. All of the islands have precipitous sides; the larger two have wide sloping tops rising 200-300 feet above the surf. Vegetation is limited to sparse growth wherever a little soil clings.

The common murre which breeds on every available rock ledge is the most abundant wildlife. During late summer more than 100,000 may be seen on the rocks and in surrounding waters. Other species breeding in lesser numbers are western gulls, tufted puffin, pigeon guillemots, petrels, cormorants and black oystercatchers. Several hundred Steller's sea lions are usually present on the lower rocks.

On-site public use of the refuge is seldom possible due to the violent action of the sea against the rocks. However, the Three Arch Rocks Refuge is a well-known tourist attraction and is viewed by visitors from boats from the heavily developed resort areas along the nearby coast. To protect nesting birds, visits to the refuge will continue to be restricted. Landings during the breeding season will be allowed only when scientific benefits to be gained will outweigh potential disturbance.

OREGON ISLANDS WILDERNESS

The Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge is located one-half mile off shore from the community of Brookings, Curry County, Oregon. The refuge, consisting of 21-acre Goat Island, was established by Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 6, 1935. Its cliffs rise precipitously from the Pacific Ocean on all sides, but the upper portions of the island slope gently and are covered with low-growing vegetation.

The Oregon Islands Refuge wilderness proposal includes the entire refuge acreage. The surrounding ocean is administered by the State of Oregon. Goat Island, rising to a height of 184 feet above the ocean, is often shrouded in heavy fog, consistent with the typical wet, mild climate of southern Oregon. Although not as conspicuous as some other inhabitants, the most abundant wildlife species is the Leach's petrel. Population counts have been made which record that in excess of one-half million petrels use the eight acres of burrow space available. Rufous hummingbirds, red-shafted flickers and song sparrows frequent the refuge. Migrant flocks of Canada geese sometimes use the island for feeding and resting.

The refuge is now serving its best purpose as an undeveloped area for sea bird colonies. To protect nesting birds, visits to the refuge will continue to be restricted. Landing on the island is difficult and often extremely hazardous, ruling out casual public use.

WASHINGTON ISLANDS WILDERNESS

The Washington Islands Wilderness proposal includes the Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges off the coast of Washington. The refuges include almost all offshore rocks and islands in a 100-mile stretch off Clallam, Jefferson and Grays Harbor Counties. Only the islands themselves are included in refuge status; surrounding ocean waters are administered by the State of Washington.

Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles Refuge were established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on October 23, 1907. The history of Washington Islands is one of isolation with only brief periods of habitation by man. Even today the refuge areas are seldom visited, and the nearby mainland remains one of the wildest and most sparsely inhabited areas of the United States.

The proposed Washington Islands wilderness area approximately 247 acres includes all of the land within the three refuges (except Destruction Island). U.S. Coast Guard personnel are stationed on Destruction Island to maintain navigational aids on nearby reefs and rocks. While most of the rock areas are barren, recent glaciation deposited layers of sand, gravel and clay which now support luxuriant vegetation. The refuges are most important as nesting areas for colonial sea birds, especially the tufted puffin. Various shore birds and waterfowl migrate through the area each spring and fall. Harbor seals and California sea lions are occasionally seen in the area.

Mule deer, black bear, river otter, raccoons, and possibly other land mammals sometimes make their way to islands near shore.

Difficulties of access and remoteness of human population centers have combined to minimize disturbance and provide for high production among nesting birds. So as not to destroy these values, it is essential that visitation continue to be restricted during the April through September breeding season.

The refuge rock and island areas are undeveloped and essentially inaccessible. Ozette Island affords a relatively easy landing, and some camping takes place there. Fishing use occurs year long. Local fishermen also put ashore regularly. Continued light use of this nature is not harmful, and any of the islands might be visited when the birds are not nesting. Plans are to maintain the present conditions for the protection of nesting bird colonies.

SALT CREEK WILDERNESS

The Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge is located in east-central New Mexico, at the confluence of Salt Creek and the famous Pecos River, a major tributary of the Rio Grande. The gently rolling terrain is broken by many arroyos, gypsum sinks and red clay bluffs, still containing evidence of early nomadic Indian tribes. Only a few minutes away is the city of Roswell, a community of nearly 35,000 people.

The Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established in two tracts about 3.5 miles apart by Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt October 8, 1937. The south tract, containing 10,000 acres, is a highly developed waterfowl management area. The north tract, containing the Salt Creek wilderness proposal, consists of approximately 14,000 acres.

Standstone, clay and gypsum formations typify the area geologically. Although sedimentary formations are dominant, evidence of ancient volcanic action is found throughout the area.

The initial wilderness study area comprised about 11,500 acres of grasslands, sand dunes and mixed shrub communities suitable for review as wilderness. Citizen reaction at the public hearings led to further review and about 3,000 acres of salt cedar lands along the Pecos River and Salt Creek bottomlands were removed from further consideration. A phreatophyte control program by the Bureau of Reclamation is planned for the area and wilderness designation possibly could interfere with this program.

The wilderness proposal contains a wide variety of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles associated with an arid mixed grass-shrub community. Mule deer, scaled quail and mourning doves provide hunting opportunities. Antelope are occasional visitors and the road runner is common. The area is well suited for studies of the unique environment of gypsum sinks and native grasslands, and for public enjoyment of the sculptured bluffs with their jagged peaks of red, yellow and white clay.

The remoteness of the area from early settlements, and the rugged, alkaline terrain has long served as a deterrent to habitation and development. Two homestead sites within the proposal were removed many years ago; and an underground pipeline constructed in the early 1940's is substantially unnoticeable. The area was closed to grazing nearly 15 years ago and the unit is the only remaining tract of natural grassland along this portion of the Pecos River.

The revised Salt Creek wilderness proposal within the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 8,500 acres, would remain undeveloped and managed as a natural area to preserve a unique grassland-shrub ecotype.

MALHEUR WILDERNESS

The Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, located in Harney County, Oregon, has international recognition for its tremendous populations of wildlife on one of the largest fresh water marshes in the country. Thousands of bird watchers, photographers, sightseers and waterfowl hunters visit the area annually to enjoy the impressive migrations of ducks, geese, shorebirds and the rare trumpeter swan and greater sandhill crane.

Southeastern Oregon is primarily a cattle raising area, sparsely settled and relatively undeveloped. Only about 7,000 people inhabit Harney County, and over one-half of these reside in the cities of Burns and Hines, 30 miles north of the refuge headquarters.

The topography of Malheur Refuge area is a product of volcanic activity, depression and sedimentation. A ring of volcanoes belched lava and ash into the

Harney Basin, depositing a thick layer of soil. During ensuing eras water collected in this huge basin forming a vast inland lake. As the climate warmed, the lake was reduced to smaller vestiges and remnants of marshes. Climatic conditions have caused the water acreage to fluctuate greatly. During the early 1930's the basin was totally dry, but in 1952 nearly 67,000 acres were under water.

The first 80,000 acres of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge were set aside by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. Subsequent additions have increased the area to its present 180,851 acres.

Portions of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge figure significantly in the local economy via livestock grazing and haying programs. These practices are important wildlife management tools for keeping meadowlands from becoming overgrown with rank vegetation, thus providing succulent food for migratory birds. Two wilderness study units totalling about 78,000 acres within the refuge were initially selected as meeting the criteria for review as wilderness.

MALHEUR LAKE UNIT

The Malheur Lake unit is a vast shallow freshwater marsh with widely varying water cover from year to year. Initial study of this unit as potential wilderness included approximately 48,000 acres of open water and the more frequently flooded bulrush and cattail habitat portions of the lake.

During years when nesting and brood-rearing conditions are favorable, Malheur Lake may produce 15,000 ducks and 1,000 Canada geese. In the past ten years use by migrating waterfowl has averaged 26,000,000 use-days annually. The rare trumpeter swan has been re-established and now nests on the refuge. In addition to waterfowl and swans, many other species of water birds breed and rear their young on the marshes. Muskrats are numerous with populations exceeding 50,000 in years when water is abundant. The nature and location of this oasis within the vast expanse of arid hills and plains provides invaluable habitat for the varied wildlife resources of southeast Oregon.

The original Malheur Lake wilderness study area contained areas used regularly for grazing purposes. As a result of field investigations and analysis of public comments offered before, during and after the public hearing, the area was reduced by about 29,000 acres and the haying and grazing areas eliminated from the proposal. The wilderness proposal now contains about 19,000 acres consisting entirely of natural marsh.

HARNEY LAKE UNIT

The Harney Lake study area, containing approximately 30,000 acres, lies about 5 miles west of Malheur Lake in an almost flat, salt-encrusted ancient lake bed, surrounded by picturesque sand dunes, lava cliffs and dense stands of greasewood, big sagebrush and rabbitbrush. Harney Lake is an alkaline sump, depending almost entirely on precipitation and runoff for maintenance. The lake is often dry, except for pools from several thermal springs about the mouth of Warm Springs Creek on the west edge. The only vegetation occurring in significant quantities is greasewood. Sparse stands of Indian ricegrass, cheatgrass and annual forbs are grazed lightly by livestock along the south side, and small areas of saltgrass on the west side are grazed as a means of reducing its rank nature for nesting avocets, plovers and killdeer. Waterfowl production on Harney Lake is negligible. The area contained in the Harney Lake wilderness proposal has not been changed.

Senator CHURCH. I want to thank you very much, gentlemen. I think you have presented a very good summation of each case. And you have covered a lot of territory.

Mr. GLASGOW. Thank you.

I have some information that has been passed to me that might be helpful on this Tuxedni boundary and the tidal flats at the end. They are State owned. And they are not within the wilderness proposal.

Senator CHURCH. So there would be no confusion as to that?

Mr. GLASGOW. No.

Senator CHURCH. Very well.

Senator Hatfield has another question.

Senator HATFIELD. Let's go back to Hart Mountain Wilderness for a moment. These State and private inholdings total almost 35,000 acres. Have you had any comment from any State agency which would indicate their future plan or use for the land that they now own? In other words, are they in sympathy, and do they work in cooperation with the primary designation here in the wilderness.

Mr. MAZZONI. Senator Church, we do have a letter in the record from the State of Oregon indicating a willingness to exchange the inholding for other types of lands.

Senator HATFIELD. It would be on an exchange basis rather than an expected continued management on the part of the State of their own lands.

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. What about the private holdings?

Mr. MAZZONI. It is our intent, as part of our proposal, to acquire these lands through exchange, with the consent of the existing owners.

Senator HATFIELD. Then you would do this sort of condemnation?

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. What would you do with those that you did acquire as far as structures that now exist on those lands?

Mr. MAZZONI. It is my understanding that there are no structures or facilities on either of the two proposals on Hart Mountain, with the exception of about 16 miles of fencing that we consider necessary for the proper administration of the grazing program.

Senator HATFIELD. You consider the fencing as part of the administration rather than as a structure that will have to be removed?

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. So there would be, then, no structures outside of those which would be for management purposes, namely, for fencing, is that correct?

Mr. MAZZONI. That is correct. There could be a few spring developments, or water facility developments. But it would be done in such a way as to be compatible with the wilderness designation.

Senator HATFIELD. We get back here in this great hangup I have as to what the wilderness act means, and how it is interpreted by you, and how it may be interpreted by the Forest Service, and a few others. We get involved in the structures. And have this great problem. I just want to keep building the record, because I think one of these days we are going to have to face up to some kind of redefinition on the way it is interpreted.

Mr. MAZZONI. Senator Hatfield, I probably should clarify an earlier comment that I made in response, I believe, to a question from Senator Church concerning roads. I indicated that there were no roads. There are no established roads suitable for conventional public travel in either of the two units. However, there is a faint trail leading into a part of the four corner unit which we do use with four-wheel-drive vehicles for administrative purposes. But it is an infrequent use.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you have any information as to whether the 15 owners of these private holdings are willing to sell or trade.

Mr. MAZZONI. Not at this time.

Senator HATFIELD. And you have had no contacts, you have made no official contacts with them?

Mr. MAZZONI. No, no formal contacts.

Senator HATFIELD. When do you expect to do that, if this act passes?

Mr. MAZZONI. That would be our intention.

Senator HATFIELD. Immediately?

Mr. MAZZONI. Correct.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, consistent with the Wilderness Act, I take it you are planning not to permit the use of motor vehicles by the public.

Mr. GLASGOW. There would be no public use of motorized vehicles.

Senator CHURCH. Very well. Gentlemen, I want to thank you for your testimony.

I will call next on Mr. Stewart Brandborg, the Wilderness Society of Washington.

STATEMENT OF STEWART BRANDBORG, WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.; ACCOMPANIED BY BOYD NORTON, WESTERN FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, WILDERNESS SOCIETY, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Mr. Chairman, I am Stewart Brandborg, executive director of the Wilderness Society with headquarters here in Washington, D.C.

Senator CHURCH. I see you are accompanied by Mr. Boyd Norton, who is your Western field representative.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Mr. Norton will present the prepared statement of the society at this time, if that is agreeable.

Senator CHURCH. Very agreeable.

I am always happy to welcome you, Mr. Brandborg. You are a very familiar witness to us, and very helpful.

Mr. NORTON, who is now with your organization, was previously a resident of my State. I am doubly happy to welcome him.

Mr. NORTON. Thank you, Senator. It is nice being here.

Mr. Chairman, if I may ask before I begin, I would like to add to the hearing record in a few days a brief supplementary statement to my presentation for the record describing some of the quality—

Senator CHURCH. I think we could provide without objection at this time that the record will remain open for 10 days following the hearing.

Mr. NORTON. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Boyd Norton, Western field representative of the Wilderness Society, with headquarters in our Western regional office at 5850 East Jewell Avenue, in Denver, Colo.

The Wilderness Society is a national conservation organization of over 55,000 members who are actively involved through educational programs in the preservation of our Nation's dwindling supply of wilderness. Our members believe that wilderness should be a lasting resource not only for the use and enjoyment of the American people, but as an ecological savings deposit for the future.

I am pleased to appear before you today on behalf of the Wilderness Society in complete support of S. 3014, to designate as wilderness areas certain national wildlife refuge lands in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides that within 10 years of its

enactment the President shall advise the Congress with respect to the designation as wilderness of roadless areas and islands within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges. Section 4(a) makes it clear that the purposes of the act are within and supplemental to the purposes for which units of the wildlife refuge system are established and administered.

The primary purpose of the roadless islands and areas being considered for wilderness designation today is for wildlife conservation. Each is noted for its special value as irreplaceable wildlife habitat. One of the principal living requirements of many of the species of wildlife in these areas is an undisturbed, wild environment. Wilderness status for these refuge areas will help assure their protection in an undisturbed and wild condition. Several of the wildlife refuges listed in S. 3014 were established by Executive order and have little specific protection under law from destructive intrusions which may be proposed by interests in a position to bring pressure on administering agencies. Their inclusion by act of Congress in the national wilderness preservation system would give them firm statutory protection. Since wilderness classification is supplemental to the wildlife conservation purposes for which the refuges were established, protection for wildlife would be strengthened.

Being considered here today for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system are Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Three Arch Rocks, Oregon Islands, part of Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, and a portion of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon; Washington Islands in the State of Washington; and the Salt Creek unit of the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico.

Most of these island refuges were established primarily to protect migratory birds. One of them, Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, supports sea bird nesting colonies extending over a distance of 5 miles. The rare McKay bunting nests only on the uplands of St. Matthew Islands in the Bering Sea group. Among the many birds which use these island refuges for breeding, nesting, feeding, and resting purposes are several species of auklets, murre, cormorants, petrels, gulls, guillemots, oyster-catchers, puffins, and kittiwakes. The bald eagle, threatened with extinction, makes its home on several of the larger islands, Bogoslof, Hazy, and Washington Islands are also noted for their sea lion colonies.

The protection of these remote and uninhabited islands off the Alaskan mainland is extremely important since they provide a natural refuge for many unusual bird species which require wilderness nesting sites. Bogoslof, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in their entirety should be included in the wilderness system. All of the Tuxedni refuge, except an approximate 40 acre exclusion that is the site of a salmon cannery, should receive wilderness protection. All together these Alaskan Islands would add only about 50,000 acres to the wilderness system.

Because of their great importance to wildlife, their value in providing a continuing wilderness environment is great.

The Oregon Islands, Three Arch Rocks, and the Washington Islands lie just off the mainland of Oregon and Washington. They provide nesting grounds and homes for hundreds of thousands of sea birds.

The shores of the nearby mainland are developed and occupied by man while the waters surrounding the islands are State controlled. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife must control and limit activities on these islands that might have adverse affect on birdlife and nesting colonies. Therefore we feel that wilderness designation will provide this added protection for these untouched islands, a total acreage of 285 acres, by placing them in the wilderness system.

S. 3014 would designate for wilderness purposes approximately 50,000 acres of wild lands in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. This undeveloped area in the "high desert" country of southeastern Oregon offers unexcelled opportunities for Americans to observe and study antelope, bighorn sheep, deer, and other wildlife in the undisturbed and primitive settings of their ancestral ranges. Hunting, hiking and related outdoor activities are now permitted in this area and would continue after its placement in the wilderness system. We recommend that the small amount of grazing allowed here be continued in accordance with present policies and with proper controls for range management.

S. 3014 would also establish as wilderness approximately 50,600 acres in the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge of southeastern Oregon. Malheur and Harney Lakes, which would be given wilderness status by this legislation, are rich in waterfowl and provide a mecca for bird watchers and photographers. They represent some of the finest marsh wilderness in the West. Wilderness protection is essential to prevent future development and mechanized intrusions in these delicate wet lands. Livestock grazing, where it now exists, could continue after these areas are designated for wilderness protection under the same regulations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife which now apply.

The Wilderness Society and its cooperators have visited these areas and carefully studied the wilderness proposals before the committee today. We join enthusiastically with the other conservation organizations in giving our strong support to the recommendations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for inclusion of the Hart Mountain and Malheur areas in the wilderness system.

S. 3014 would also authorize the establishment of the 8,500-acre Salt Creek Wilderness Area in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge of east-central New Mexico. On the basis of the studies of the Wilderness Society and its cooperators in New Mexico who have investigated this area, we believe that this proposed wilderness designation would preserve one of the few remaining natural grasslands of the southwestern plains. It would provide important habitat for the restoration of the prairie chicken which, although once common to the area, is now becoming rare in the West. There is no livestock grazing to our understanding on the Salt Creek unit.

This area has considerable historical significance. Coronado traveled through it in 1541 in search of the fabled seven cities of Cibola, and the famous cattle drives to the north passed this way in the 1800's. The Salt Creek area is of wilderness character and is well qualified for inclusion in the wilderness system.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate this opportunity to testify in support of these wilderness proposals. This hearing represents a further, significant step of this committee to fulfill the mandate of the Wilderness

Act in rounding out and completing the national wilderness preservation system. These wildlife refuge wilderness areas are valuable and diverse samples of our Nation's wild land heritage that should be provided enduring protection for the benefit of future generations of Americans.

We commend you and the committee for this leadership, and we urge your early and favorable consideration of this measure.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Boyd.

I couldn't help but think that your reference to the bald eagle had a certain point. You know that the bald eagle is threatened with extinction. Wouldn't it be ironic if we, because of lack of making suitable provision for the preservation of wildlife, drove him to extinction, the very bird that we have adopted as our national symbol? And yet this is what we are really faced with. I think it underscores the necessity to promote much more effectively conservation in the future than we have in the past.

Senator Hatfield, do you have any questions?

Senator HATFIELD. No. I think that is an excellent summary of the proposal.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Brandborg.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Mr. Chairman, in an earlier discussion there was question as to the applicability of section 4(d) (2) of the 1964 Wilderness Act. This is the section which calls for mineral studies on national forest wilderness lands. And I would like to state for the record that it is our clear understanding, and I think the understanding of the Congress, that the mineral study provision is explicit in its application to national forest wilderness, that we have no such mineral requirement or study requirement that applies to land of the wildlife refuge and national park system in the 1964 wilderness law.

Senator CHURCH. Do you also go along with the Solicitor's interpretation, that the restrictions contained on prospecting and mining under the Wilderness Act are likewise restricted to national forest lands, and are not applicable to wildlife refuges?

Mr. BRANDBORG. I think the mandate of the Wilderness Act which you contributed so much to, section 2 and section 4, requiring the protection of wilderness values, certainly strengthen the hand of the Department in preventing the types of intrusion that would come with mineral development activities.

You may recall that in the House-Senate conference on the wilderness bill the Senate conferees, I believe, were successful in placing in the mineral study provision of section 4(d) (2) language that specifically limits this section in its application to national forests wilderness land, or candidate land. Thus we have no mineral study provision that applies to the lands, the wild land, the candidate lands of the national wildlife refuge system or the national park system.

Senator CHURCH. So you simply are stating your agreement with the Solicitor's opinion on this question?

Mr. BRANDBORG. Right.

I would qualify that somewhat. I am not precisely clear as to what the Solicitor's opinion relates to here. But I think that it is clear that the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife have authority to protect wildlife resources from mineral

development activities, and in many cases can completely prevent such activities for the sake of the wildlife resources that we find within the system of wildlife refuges and game ranges. But the mandate of the wilderness law in requiring the protection of the wilderness upon which these animals depend, most of them being wilderness species, would further strengthen the position of the Department in ruling out any mining activity, or in many cases any mineral exploration activity if this were at all destructive of the natural animal and plant communities.

Senator CHURCH. I am glad to have your further testimony on that point to amplify what the previous witness had to say. I think that is very helpful.

I have no further questions. I want to commend you both for your testimony.

Mr. BRANDBERG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. NORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mr. Lloyd Tupling, of the Sierra Club. I am glad to welcome you again, Lloyd, to the committee. I invite you to proceed with your testimony.

STATEMENT OF LLOYD TUPLING, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. TUPLING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Lloyd Tupling. I am the Washington representative of the Sierra Club, a conservation organization with about 80,000 members in 29 chapters throughout the United States.

The Sierra Club urges favorable action on S. 3014. The bill will provide needed protection for 14 areas under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by incorporating them into the National Wilderness System. The diversity of the areas—ranging from the windswept islands of the Bering Sea to the arid plateau regions of Oregon and New Mexico—will be unique and valuable additions to the system. Designation of the areas—Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands and Forrester in Alaska; Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles in Washington; Bitter Lake in New Mexico—will add significantly to America's heritage of scenic natural areas.

This group of new wilderness areas represent the synthesis of the purposes sought to be achieved by Congress through passage of the Wilderness Act; namely, "for use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness * * *." For instance, the Malheur Lake area is quite heavily used by bird watchers, photographers, and sightseers; but because of the extreme isolation and difficult access, areas such as Bering Sea and Bogoslof Islands may have few visitors. Thus, the new additions can play the dual role of supplying visitors with solitude and inspiration while fulfilling the plea voiced by Henry David Thoreau that "natural reserves * * * may still exist and not be civilized off the face of the earth."

Members of the Sierra Club have testified in support of the pro-

posed wilderness areas at the numerous public hearings conducted by the Bureau in the affected States. Extensive support for the proposals was evidenced at the field hearings, and I wish to take the opportunity to reaffirm our backing for the recommendations which have passed from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, through the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, and thence to the President and Congress. Officials of the Bureau are to be commended for their efficient processing of the 14 wilderness proposals. Similar action will have to be taken by other agencies charged with evaluating the wilderness system if we are to achieve the deadline for recommendations, as provided in the 1964 act.

In that regard, it is hoped that a number of other wilderness area proposals can be handled through the "omnibus bill" approach which S. 3014 represents. When there is evidence of nearly universal agreement on wilderness proposals, as indicated by the record development on the pending units, much time and effort can be saved by all interested parties through this legislative procedure. It would be most difficult to complete the review and processing of wilderness areas in the 5 years remaining under the 1964 act, if it were necessary to act on each unit one at a time.

The need for wilderness preservation becomes more urgent as the quality of our environment shows signs of deterioration. The noted scientist, Rene DuBos, has pointed out that our system may not depend so much on sustaining a minimal standard of living as on the quality and diversity of our surroundings. He points out that, besides food, shelter, and clothing, and other physical requirements, it is just as important that human life have "an environment in which it is possible to satisfy the longing for quiet, privacy, independence, initiative, and open space." These are not luxuries, but constitute real biological necessities.

Passage of S. 3014 will add to the storehouse of these "necessities." Thank you for this opportunity to appear before the committee.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Lloyd.

I will underscore what you have to say about the omnibus procedure on this bill. I think if we are to get the job done it is going to be necessary to lump these proposals together in cases where there is no serious controversy. Otherwise if we take them up one at a time, it would be too time-consuming, and it would delay the process indefinitely.

I have no questions on your testimony.

Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. No questions.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Larry Williams, the vice president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. Williams.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman and Senator Hatfield, my name is Lawrence Williams. I live in Portland, Oreg., and am the vice president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. The federation is comprised of 45 outdoor organizations in the eight Western States,

and has a membership of well over 110,000 conservation-minded individuals.

The federation has a long and established history of supporting the concept of the necessity of wilderness in America. As the pressures on the land continue to grow, it has become increasingly important that we attempt to preserve the ecological balance of nature upon which all life depends.

It is indeed an honor to have the opportunity to testify on S. 3014, which calls for the addition of such a large number of wilderness areas to our wilderness preservation system. It is also a little overwhelming to have to cover such a large number of wilderness proposals all at one time. To expedite my testimony, I will only comment on the Hart Mountain and the Malheur Refuges in length. There seems to be no controversy over the wilderness proposals for the western island refuges.

I have traveled through and camped in both the Hart Mountain and the Malheur Refuges. They are both delightful places to visit. Whether I, or anyone else, find any of the refuges up for wilderness classification to our liking, however, is not particularly relevant to the question at hand. These refuges were established for the protection of wildlife.

The pertinent question before this subcommittee should be whether or not wilderness classification will further insure that these refuges will be able to carry out their management goals into the distant future without the threat of interference from those who have no interest in the preservation of these lands as wildlife habitat. The justification for establishing the Wilderness Act of 1964 is indeed the same justification for placing these refuges under its protection. Any administering agency cannot always withstand the many pressures exerted upon it when powerful forces move to change directives, such as the compressing of wilderness boundaries to serve the purposes of special interest groups. But Congress can resist such pressures and shield the agency from direct attack under the policies which it establishes. This, of course, is the purpose of the Wilderness Act. In this instance, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife needs the preservation policy of this law behind it in order to protect these priceless lands for future generations. These lands are being managed for all of the people of the Nation and, therefore, should enlist the Congress, those who represent all the people of this Nation, to participate in their management and protection.

Cattle grazing can be continued if wilderness classification is extended to portions of these two refuge units. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has no objection to the continued grazing of cattle within the Hart and Malheur Refuges Wilderness areas as long as this use does not interfere with the principal management goals of the refuge system. Wilderness classification should have no effect on the continued operations of cattle rangers in the local area.

Hart Mountain refuge contains two proposed wilderness areas: Poker Jim Ridge Wilderness Area, containing 17,130 acres, and Fort Warner Wilderness Area, containing 24,900 acres. The principal classification controversy for this refuge seems to lie in the Fort Warner area. There are approximately 20 private inholdings and a few jeep roads, or "truck trails." These jeep roads in this high desert country cannot be regarded as roads in the commonly accepted sense of the word. There are no cuts, bridges or road bed improvements. The rough-

ness of the terrain tends to exclude all but the most rugged of vehicles. The Federation can see no reason why these tracks should cause this area to be excluded from the wilderness preservation system, since they will quickly revegetate and heal if this land is given protection from such vehicles.

As the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife proceeds with its planned program of exchange or purchase of the private inholdings, traces of these roads will disappear entirely.

Many people want these lands to be managed for people, relegating the wildlife to a secondary consideration. We feel that roads and campgrounds are necessary and compatible in some areas of these two refuges, but that primary consideration must be given for the preservation of habitat and range for the wildlife species to feed and propagate. The wilderness classification is the best guarantee for the protection of these environments in their undisturbed state. This land, with proper protection, will serve both as a habitat for wildlife and a great unspoiled natural area that can be enjoyed by recreational users and students of nature.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs fully support the establishment of all of the wilderness areas called for in S. 3014. The reasons for our support of wilderness classification in the other 10 refuges has been cited at this hearing by other representatives of conservation organizations and by our local affiliate organizations at field hearings. We have every confidence that each of these proposed wildlife areas will receive the protection they require under the Wilderness Act.

I also wish to enter into the record a letter from the Hiking Club in Salem, Oreg., the Chemeketans. They asked me to present to you as their support for the proposal.

(The letter referred to follows:)

CHEMEKETANS,
Salem, Oreg., November 1, 1969.

Re S. 3014—14 wilderness proposals.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Chemeketans, an Oregon outdoor club of 300 members, desires to go on record as favoring passage of the above captioned bill and asks that this communication be made part of the hearing record.

We recognize that several of these proposed areas have been established by executive order and therefore have little specific protection from trespass and even absolute extinction and separation from their intended purpose as sanctuaries. Wildlife protection, by which we mean bird and animal, is under great pressure from man. Survival of wildlife in many areas is almost at an end. We have many members who have visited the proposed wilderness areas in Washington and New Mexico.

All of our members are very familiar with the 17 acres near Oceanside in Oregon and also the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Two particular areas in Oregon certainly do interest us. We urge that they be shielded from grazing, mechanical trespass and development. We refer to the 48,000 acres of wild land in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

In the Malheur area in Southeastern Oregon we have watched owls, vultures and waterfowl besides other birds in their native habitat. The privilege of doing this should be preserved for future generations of people. We think that the establishment of Wilderness Areas for all of the land in S3014 is very essential. Therefore our club asks for the passage of S3014.

Yours truly,

CORNELIUS LOFGREN,
Conservation Chairman.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I mentioned at the beginning of this hearing, I have some slides which I would like to show you.

Senator CHURCH. You may proceed now with the slides.

(Showing of slides.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is Hazy Island, Alaska, near Sitka, three bare rocks encompassing 42 acres located about 30 miles southwest of St. Lazaria Island and about the same distance northwest of Forrester Island. These three islands make up the southeastern Alaska wilderness area. This is the only slide I have of that particular wilderness proposal.

(New slide.)

This is Chisik Island, which makes up the largest part of the proposed Tuxedni wilderness area. All this island is proposed for wilderness classification except for the 20-acre site which I can show you in the lower left side of the screen, which is the cannery which you brought up earlier.

(New slide.)

This is the north end of the same island.

(New slide.)

Killiwake rookerie on the same island again, the other end of the island.

(New slide.)

Moving into Washington, this is Ozette Island, which is part of the Flattery Rocks refuge in northern Washington. Here there are three island groupings proposed for wilderness: Copalis, 5 acres, the most southerly of the three; Quillayute Needles, 117 acres near the beach strip at Olympic National Park; and Flattery Rocks, 125 acres, which extends to the northwest tip of the State.

(New slide.)

A murre colony on Ozette Island.

This is Oregon. This is Goat Island, which is proposed as the Oregon Island wilderness. It was established as a refuge in 1935. It comprises 21 acres of the mainland near Brookings, Ore.

(New slide.)

Western gull and murre colonies on Goat Island.

(New slide.)

The common murre.

(New slide.)

Going down to the Three Arch Rocks. This is near Oceanside, Ore. It was established as a refuge in 1907, and encompasses 17 acres.

(New slide.)

Hundreds of thousands of murrens shown in these slides. Cormorants, petrel, puffins and gulls nest on these islands.

(New slide.)

This is the Hart Mountain refuge. The nearly vertical escarpment rises 2,500 feet.

(New slide.)

Hart Mountain National Refuge which was established in 1936, has 241,000 acres, of which 42,000 acres are proposed for wilderness.

(New slide.)

High desert country ranging from 4,500 feet up to 8,000 feet above sea level.

(New slide.)

The prong horn, which is of course what the refuge is named after.

(New slide.)

Now we move on into Malheur refuge. This is an aerial view looking at Malheur Lake with the Silves River off to the left.

(New slide.)

This is the center of the lake which will be in the wilderness. More appropriately it should be called a marsh. It certainly, as you can see, is not very deep. And there are bulrushes in the lake.

(New slide.)

There is a flock of smokies over the lake. The brown area is farmland which is excluded from the refuge. The dark area at the top of the screen is actually the wilderness area as established. But you can see that that area on the short line is being cultivated for hay.

(New slide.)

This is the common egret in the bunchgrass. And this is in the wilderness area of the center of the lake.

(New slide.)

This is the snowy egret, again in the wilderness proposal.

(New slide.)

A family grouping, the same birds.

(New slide.)

This is headquarters. I believe it is the Blitzen River that feeds on Malheur Lake which is in the far distance, which passes by the headquarters here. And this of course, as Senator Hatfield pointed out, is well out of the refuge.

(New slide.)

This is Harney Lake. It is not a lake most of the time, but is a dry basin. It is flooded only during the times in which Malheur Lake is flooded through this irregular fluctuation of the Silvies River which flushes the salt out of the Malheur Lake, keeping the salt content low, and enabling the grasses to continue. It flushes into this basin and only periodically is it flooded.

(New slide.)

A nesting area on the Harney Lake.

(New slide.)

These, I believe, are western gulls.

And that concludes the slides.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. Those are very interesting slides.

I appreciate your testimony as well.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Hatfield, do you have any questions you would like to ask?

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend Mr. Williams on his unusually good testimony. He has appeared before this committee before and always does a fine job.

The thing that rather bothers me on this Hart Mountain proposal are these inholdings. What is your opinion as to the private holdings? Should not the Government be able to find a satisfactory land exchange arrangement, and what is your opinion as to the possibility of those private holders putting some developments on their land?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Apparently, from what I have been told by the Bureau, only two of them are active, and there are little activity on

these, they are simply being owned, and nothing is being done on them. And based on past history it looks like nothing is going to happen. But you never have that guarantee. After all, they could put buildings or something in there.

Senator HATFIELD. There will be no way, in other words, that they could be precluded from actually putting some structures on these lands if they so desire.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would say that they have every right to do that unless the Federal Government makes some effort to exchange these lands or purchases them. And I hope that they will proceed to do this.

Senator HATFIELD. Are you acquainted with any of these people?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, I am not. I am sorry. We do have the testimony that they are going to proceed with this exchange. And I hope this will be done.

Senator HATFIELD. I think as far as the record is concerned it ought to be pointed out here that these lands could thwart the whole wilderness program that is being proposed here if they refuse to sell their lands, or to exchange their lands with the Government; isn't that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes. It is inconsistent, it is my own feeling, to have vehicles crossing over the wilderness area to get to private holdings. I don't know whether it is common for there to be service lands where there are inholdings that they do allow in a wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes, we have primitive areas that will be included in the wilderness system that are part of the national forest lands, but that have private inholdings that are developed. And access to those holdings necessarily is permitted. So, though the holdings themselves certainly do not form part of the natural wilderness, they still do exist, and the wilderness bill undertook to accommodate them, because they were established and in existence prior to the passage of that legislation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. So it would seem that the same would apply to this particular case, the wilderness case.

I hope that my testimony brought out the answer to your questions, why do we want these areas as wilderness, and that we feel that the Executive order can be malleable to some degree, and Congress can certainly give these more stature. And this is what we are interested in, seeing that these are locked in, and these boundaries and management controls are not changed through pressures.

Senator HATFIELD. I am sure that you understood that as it related to offshore oil and there wasn't another option over the use of these islands anyway. And in reality the reclassification isn't going to do too much, except as you say, it does give a firm base as far as what we might not be able to conceive now as a future invasion.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to whether or not, in the history of such programs as these, there has been prior contact made with the private holders on areas that are to be designated as wilderness as to whether they were willing to trade or dispose of their land, or is the historical pattern here to make these contacts after the Congress acts?

Senator CHURCH. I think that there has been no precedent established by which the private holders must be first contacted, and that made a part of the legislation and submitted in the legislation to authorize the wilderness designation. I do think that the Forest Serv-

ice and the Interior Department administering these areas take what opportunity that comes along to purchase inholdings as public funds permit, and as private owners are willing. The wilderness bill itself does not provide the power of condemnation against privately owned lands. So there must be a case where a private owner is willing to sell. And in those cases the Government usually proves willing to buy.

Senator HATFIELD. Is there a fund?

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. So this does not have to carry any appropriation?

Senator CHURCH. There is the Land and Water Conservation Fund from which the Forest Service, for example, can draw for purchases of this kind.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mr. A. T. Wright, chairman of the National Wilderness Commission here in Washington, D.C. Mr. Wright, we are happy to welcome you today.

STATEMENT OF A. T. WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL WILDERNESS COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to correct the witness list to read National Wilderness Committee, which is not nearly so formidable a word as commission.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman and Senator Hatfield, my name is Arthur T. Wright, chairman of the National Wilderness Committee of Washington, D.C. We appear here in support of individual conservationists from Oregon and regional and national conservation organizations.

It is not our intention to comment on the boundaries and sizes of the proposals nor on ecological aspects of the many refuges involved. Other and more competent witnesses have done this for the subcommittee. However, it is the position of the National Wilderness Committee that S. 3014 should be approved because of the protection to wildlife and human values accorded by congressional application of the Wilderness Act of 1964. It becomes increasingly evident, at a time when we have overrun and damaged our air, lands, and water to an unprecedented degree, that wildlife and wildlife habitat are a prime ingredient in the maintenance of a quality environment in which people can live.

While it is true that wildlife refuges are managed primarily to maintain and protect wildlife, it does not follow that refuges are immune from the pressures of civilization. With developing technology and man's incessant search to ferret out every possible resource for his own use, who is to say that these refuges will never feel the heavy hand of human development, remote though some may be? Thus, it seems clear that the refuges very much need the additional protection afforded by the Wilderness Act.

We would also like to use this occasion, at a time when conservation measures requiring appropriations are often stymied at all levels of Government, to point out that wilderness costs no money. This being so, all of us, including the Congress, should be eager to show that it is still possible to make a conservation record of significance to the American

people, modest though it might be. The addition of these wildlife areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System has importance to people far beyond their wildlife and wildlife habitat values.

Thank you.

I would also like to comment, Mr. Chairman, in regard to Hart Mountain, to be responsive to Senator Hatfield, that I think it is significant that none of the private inholders involved in Hart Mountain opposed the wilderness designations based on the testimony here today.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you for a very fine, succinct statement.

I understand that Mr. T. Russell Mager, of Pocatello, Idaho, did not come. I do not see him in the room. But I would ask the committee staff to make known to him that we would invite him to submit his testimony in written form. And the record will remain open for 10 days for that purpose.

The final witness we have listed this morning is Mr. Valdomar J. Swanson, from the State of Oregon. Mr. Swanson.

STATEMENT OF VALDOMAR J. SWANSON, KLAMATH FALLS, OREG.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Valdomar Swanson, 2460 Patterson Street, Klamath Falls, Oreg.

It is an honor and privilege for me to present my individual views regarding the wilderness proposal for Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge before this distinguished body today.

While most of the witnesses are expressing views for all the refuges contained in S. 3014, I would like to discuss the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge. There is very little to add to the facts so precisely enumerated in the presentation of the Department and other witnesses except for my personal observations as a person who is well-acquainted with the refuge.

The Hart Mountain Wilderness is a place for retreat, a place that isn't overrun with people. It is a remote piece of earth affected mostly by the weather and forces of nature and just a little by man. The elements are sometimes quiet and sometimes there may be winds too strong to stand against. There are mountains to climb and rocky cliffs to explore. Over the brow of the next hill there may be a herd of browsing deer or antelope. That is why my children so enjoy this wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, I wish I could remember the name of the wild flowers growing on these mountains—at least the ones my daughters pick. I am for making pockets bigger for all the things they seem to find.

You probably are aware that haze and smoke and smog are foreign to this land. The air is clear and brisk. Can you imagine with me a land where the horizon is without a building, telephone pole, or manmade scar? Where the eye is forced to wander from rolling meadows to gentle hills to distant snowcapped mountains? This is the expanse of Hart Mountain that one comes to share.

Man seems to leave his mark with little effort upon this rugged but fragile land. Jeep trails, running up and down a mountain, can become deep ruts. Only the blind could fail to see the litter along their tracks. There is little need for me to elaborate on how it feels to have a trail-bike frighten and drive away a herd of antelope that had been feeding, undisturbed at close range. Therefore it seems reasonable and sound that the pleasure and rewards for climbing the hills of Hart Mountain should be limited to those who go on foot.

There are many other qualities of Hart Mountain that make it ideal for wilderness. The mountains are within reach of the average hiker. Its many springs and annual snows provide adequate water for the camper. The well-managed deer and antelope herds have made it a favorite area for hunters. The successfully established big horn sheep herd is one of its unique wildlife assets that must be preserved from the pressures of our increasing population through this proposed wilderness designation.

This is not an area that can withstand abuse or heavy, uncontrolled use by people. The soil is thin and dry, yet it must endure the constant strong erosive winds which blow unhampered across its treeless plains. I wish to repeat, it is a fragile area, a remote, delicate example of nature's beauty which can be endangered by the relentless inroads of man. I hope you will see that it is preserved as wilderness by placing it in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the proposal that is before you today.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to express these views.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Swanson, what do you do for a living?

Mr. SWANSON. I am a registered physical therapist.

Senator CHURCH. You should write. That is a very fine and eloquent statement.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Swanson, I don't know whether I should commend you for this testimony or not, because I think, after having heard you deliver it, you are going to find that wonderful Hart Mountain area overrun with people.

Mr. SWANSON. It could be.

Senator HATFIELD. I do think, Mr. Chairman, it is a very significant occasion that a man who feels so strongly about something of this type brings himself to Washington at his own expense in order to submit testimony in person. I think it is certainly great evidence of the kind of government that we have where citizens can make their views heard, and know that it will be important in consideration of the policy of the bills that are being developed.

I would like to say that as I listened to Mr. Swanson this morning I was reminded of a very startling statistic which I ran across the other day. I really couldn't quite believe it upon first reading it. The statistic was that 87½ percent of the population today in the United States has had no rural or agricultural tie or experience, which I think means many things. Among others, this kind of experience which you and your family have has to be something that is put high on our priority list. I am just grateful for the kind of testimony which you have presented here today, because I think you have reached beyond the technological and the professional data that we have to consider, and you have brought to this committee, I think, a dimension of appreciation for what the wilderness really means to people in a spiritual sense, if I may put it on that basis.

Mr. SWANSON. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. I concur.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you for your testimony.

Senator CHURCH. Is there any other witness who would like to be heard?

If not, the hearings are recessed, subject to the call of the Chair. I want to express my appreciation to everyone who has come today and testified.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the hearing was recessed.)

WILDERNESS ADDITIONS IN ALASKA, NEW MEXICO, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1969

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Mark Hatfield presiding.

Present: Senators Hatfield, Church, and Allott.

Also present: Senator Hansen.

Staff members present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Dale Shaffer, assistant minority counsel; and Roy M. Whittacre, professional staff member.

Senator HATFIELD. The hearing will come to order.

This hearing on Senate bill 3014 is the continuation of a November 6, 1969, hearing to designate certain lands as wilderness, and is limited to lands in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon.

At this time I would like to have placed in the record some statements and letters from the Order of the Antelope from Lakeview, Oreg.; another statement by attorney at law Chick Chaloupka in Lakeview, Oreg.; a statement by Robert E. Fulton, a dentist from Burns, Oreg.; a letter from the Board of County Commissioners of Klamath County, Oreg., signed by the three commissioners, Don Kenyon, chairman; Scott Warren, commissioner; and Ragnar L. Carlson, commissioner; from the Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C.; a statement by Ira N. Gabrielson.

(The documents referred to follow:)

ORDER OF THE ANTELOPE,
Lakeview, Oreg., November 22, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As Chairman and Secretary of the board of control, Order of the Antelope, Lakeview, Ore., we present the following statement in opposition to the creation of Wilderness areas on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge as proposed in Senate Bill 3014.

The Order of the Antelope is a conservation organization formed in 1932 to prevent decline of the American Pronghorn (antelope) herds. The Order's initial work was helpful in establishment of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge by Presidential Proclamation in December, 1936. The Order was helpful also when the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and the Oregon State Game Commission in 1954 established a herd of Bighorn Sheep on the Hart Mountain Refuge by transplant from Canada, a project which has been expanded by release of Bighorns into the wild and also in transplants to the Steens Mountains and the Sheldon Antelope Refuge in Nevada. The Order is a function of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce, operated by a 9-member board of con-

trol, all of whom must be members of the Chamber and residents of Lake County. Each July the Order holds a one-weekend encampment at the "Blue Sky Hotel" on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, attended by 400 to 500 men who attend by invitation and whose interests are in conservation; most of these men come from throughout the West and often farther.

The board of control of the Order of the Antelope sees no relationship to conservation in the proposal for Hart Mountain Wilderness areas. The two areas ARE wilderness, have always been and will always be wilderness; there is not the remotest possibility that the federal overseers of this Antelope Refuge will ever permit any type of commercial promotion there, such as hunting resorts, although some factions that support wilderness legislation are using the threat of commercial development as a scare tactic.

We believe that multiple use is the best approach on our public lands, rather than single use or non use, and we support the present disposition of the lands within the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. We support the planning of federal agency conservationists who utilize livestock grazing to improve the range feed capabilities for wildlife species. While we realize that the Wilderness Act preserves current livestock grazing status, we can foresee the time that wilderness enthusiasts will prevail in reducing and eliminating this economic factor which is very important to this area . . . and to future generations that will need more, not less, domestic meat.

Our annual Antelope Trek features sight-seeing and wildlife-viewing trips "to the top of the mountain." If the area above the Blue Sky Hotel becomes Wilderness, such trips will not be possible except for those very few men who are willing and/or able to hike to the top on foot, because Wilderness status will preclude the use of motor vehicles there.

Our primary concern against Wilderness is the loss of multiple-use status and the continuing availability of all resources within the area, whatever they might be, to the future benefit of all.

We hopefully suggest that before the Committee takes final action on S. 3014, members will hold a hearing on the measure at Lakeview, Oreg., and while here visit the Hart Mountain areas that are proposed for Wilderness status. With an on-site inspection, Committee members will not have to take our word for the facts, nor the word of the Wilderness Society or the Sierra Club.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF CONTROL,
ROBER UTLEY,
Chairman.
JESS FAHA, *Secretary.*

[From the Lake County Examiner, Nov. 13, 1969]

WILDERNESS FARCE

About two weeks ago, Forrest Cooper asked us if we knew about the Hart Mountain wilderness bill. We knew, of course, that a hearing was held April 12, 1967, in Lakeview on a proposal to establish two wilderness areas on Hart Mountain, and since that day we have not heard one word from any source about this proposal . . . not from our senators and representatives in Congress, nor from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, nor from any interested person or agency.

Then the bomb exploded. One week ago, Thursday night, November 6, we read in a daily newspaper that hearings on a bill to create the wilderness were being held that day and the next in Washington, D.C. The Chamber of Commerce, county board of commissioners and the Order of the Antelope did what little they could at that late hour, on the telephone and by telegram, to express local disapproval which had been ably and amply expressed at the April 12, 1967, Lakeview hearing.

Why the secrecy? Apparently last week's hearing in Washington had been scheduled for a later time and suddenly was advanced to November 6 . . . and entirely with no word of any kind to Lake County persons and organizations vitally interested in opposing that wilderness scheme.

Where were Ullman, Hatfield and Packwood when this hearing was being scheduled and then being moved ahead? Why were no local organizations or individuals notified? Certainly every person and organization that appeared before the 1967 hearing in Lakeview was interested, so why were they not informed . . . and far enough in advance to prepare statements?

Our introduction to the fact that hearings were in progress in Washington last week, was in a "Great Outdoors" article by Dick Briggs in the November 6 Herald & News urging "sportsmen interested in preserving Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge from exploitation by commercial interests" to "express their statements to Sen. Mark Hatfield before hearings on Senate Bill 3014 conclude in Washington, D.C., sometime today or tomorrow."

What "exploitation"? What "commercial interests"?

In his article, Mr. Briggs declared that "there is evidence that some cattle and sheep growers desire the area to be opened for more extensive use of domestic animals." This sounds like something that has been dreamed up on the ivory tower of the Sierra Club, for there are no range bands of sheep in Lake County anymore, only a few hundred head in farm flocks. And among all the cattlemen we know, not one has been heard to demand more grazing use on Hart Mountain than already is allotted there.

At another point, Briggs declared that "an even more serious threat is being presented by speculators who, it is alleged, would seek to establish three resort complexes along the rim of Poker Jim Ridge and Warner Mountain. Other information indicates that business interests also hope to develop the hot springs area, now available to the public, and then restrict its use to paying customers. These facilities, if constructed, would be linked by 60 miles of new road along the ridge."

From whose pipe dream did those allegations come? If such proposals are being made, they are being carefully kept from Lake County ears. It is being mysteriously hinted that the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife . . . the Department of the Interior, in fact . . . would turn its head and permit those types of commercial development on its antelope refuge? The answer, simply, is "Hogwash."

It is too bad those who wrote Senate Bill 3014 did not first visit Poker Jim Ridge and the Fort Warner proposed wilderness area. Had they done so, they would know that passing a law to create wilderness areas there is only statutory lily gilding, for the two areas are as "wilderness" as they will ever be, and so long as the areas are within a national wildlife refuge they will remain "wilderness." Mostly, the inclusions of the two Hart Mountain areas within the wilderness system is only an extension of the desire of the single-use advocates to gobble up everything in sight.

At the Lakeview hearing 2½ years ago, the Sierra Club representative deplored the fact that only the two areas were being proposed for wilderness designation, and suggested that the other 200,000 acres of the refuge should be included. Wilderness advocates are a rare breed who would, if they could, lock the whole country behind a single-use or a no-use fence.

Yet the country is continually growing in population, and the needs of these people also grow. In the years ahead there will be need for more beef, hence more grazing; more houses, hence more timber; more cars and electronic switches, hence more mineral of all kinds; more recreation for the masses of people, hence more places these masses can go for camping. Multiple-use of all our public lands is the answer, not single-use, not no-use.

But the "wilderness" tag commits whole areas to very limited use, and any resources therein are locked away from being of any benefit to present or future generations. That near-sighted tab already fences off millions of our acres against any development . . . no mining, no timber harvesting, no trails or roads, no power lines, no picnic tables or spring development . . . nothing. Future generations will regret this.

LAKEVIEW, OREG., November 26, 1969.

Re S. 3014.

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

DEAR SIR: This letter is written in a private capacity, not as a representative of any group or organization, but by one who is an active outdoor sportsman, participating in hunting, fishing and skiing, amongst others. I am unalterably opposed to the proposal to include parts of the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge in the wilderness system under the subject legislation.

No thinking person would oppose all wilderness areas as such, but there is a limit to the necessity for such areas. According to the best information available

to me, we have in this state the following nine wilderness areas: Eagle Cap, Gearhart Mountain, Three Sisters, Mt. Washington, Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Strawberry Mountain, Mountain Lakes and Kalmiopsis. Enough is enough. We don't need any more!

The wilderness concept operates to lock up recreational areas for the few in derogation of the wishes of the majority. For each back-packer or horse addict I would estimate that there are at least 1,000 recreationists who prefer development of our natural resources and outdoor areas under the multiple use concept. Our public lands should be utilized for the benefit of the many under a sound system of use to encourage industry, agriculture and recreation. Conservation is valuable in a limited sense, but should not be allowed to mushroom to the extent that it creates an adverse effect upon the full utilization of our natural resources.

Certain misguided radicals, such as the Sierra Club, do a disservice to the public in advocating the withdrawal of land from useful purposes to a status quo basis in perpetuity. A good example of this type of negative thinking is the opposition to the Mineral King project in California. This is not conservation. On the contrary, it is a refusal to utilize a natural resource for recreational purposes on a sound, foresighted basis. I like the out-of-doors, but I don't particularly care to hike twenty miles to enjoy it. I wonder what the aged and infirm have to say about the withdrawal of lands from their enjoyment.

As a member of the "silent majority", I say stop this useless nonsense and develop our country under the principles of multiple use.

Respectfully yours,

CHICK CHALOUKKA.

BURNS, OREG., November 20, 1969.

CLERK OF THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to go on record as opposing S 3014 dealing with the establishment of wilderness areas in the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge and Malheur Wildlife Refuge.

While preserving such areas is important I do not believe the scenic value of these areas is being disturbed under the present multiple use-management concept. In the rush to create wilderness systems I think the areas should be selected with the utmost care. Both refuges ceased to be wilderness many years ago, yet the restrictions placed on development under the wildlife system have preserved them adequately.

I believe in this case the concept of "use but do not abuse" would apply. These refuges provide nesting and breeding areas for waterfowl and other wildlife which would be lost if the dikes were not maintained. They also provide hay for cattle which does not interfere with the wildlife. The road network provides access to those who wish to observe the wildlife and also for fire control access, rockhounds and arrowhead hunters. The sportsmen spend immeasurable hours of recreation hunting under federal regulations. The refuges provide tax money in a country which is 70% government owned.

All of these advantages would be lost if these areas were put into the wilderness system, without gaining any advantage.

I am a conservationist and a member of the National Wildlife Federation, yet I do not feel this bill is in the interest of conservation or the public good.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. FULTON, D.D.S.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
KLAMATH COUNTY,
Klamath Falls, Oreg., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Our studies show that Senate Bill 3014, known as Wilderness Bill, will adversely affect the economy of Eastern Oregon. We prescribe to the Multiple Use Concept in Management of Federal lands in Eastern Oregon that are not already in parks of Wilderness areas.

We request further study on your part of the results in Eastern Oregon counties which have a high percentage of Federal-owned land. The Wilderness Bill, as written, would reduce in lieu of tax payments to several Eastern Oregon

counties. It is our opinion that putting Federal land under the Wilderness Bill would not enhance the desirability of these lands for public use and recreation.

Sincerely yours,

DON KENYON,
Chairman of the Board.
SCOTT WARREN,
County Commissioner.
RAGNAR L. CARLSON,
County Commissioner.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to add my endorsement to S. 3014, now before the committee, that would incorporate elements of fourteen national wildlife refuges into the wilderness system.

I am personally familiar with all of the refuges involved in the bill. A number of them were established during the period that I was chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey and director of its successor, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I have visited each of the refuges, some of them several times, and have spent many hours inspecting them and studying their wildlife populations. Each of the refuges included in S. 3014 serves a specific wildlife purpose that would be complemented by the wilderness designations conferred under the bill.

I hope that S. 3014 can be reported favorably and that it will be approved by the Senate without delay.

Sincerely,

IRA N. GABRIELSON,
President.

Senator HATFIELD. We will receive other statements and letters which will be placed in the record during the time the record is held open.

(Subsequent to the hearing Senator Hatfield received many letters and telegrams which are printed in the appendix.)

Senator HATFIELD. We will begin this morning with our first witness, Attorney Forrest E. Cooper, of Lakeview, Oreg.

Mr. Cooper, if you would like to take a position here at the table, we would be happy to have you present your testimony at this time. You are free to present it any way you wish. We have the written statement which will be placed in the record as it has been presented to us this morning, and you may either read it or highlight it or however you wish to handle it.

STATEMENT OF FORREST E. COOPER, ATTORNEY, LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I had the opportunity yesterday to go over the testimony of the witnesses who testified at the previous hearing and I think I can shorten my remarks by directing my statements pretty much to some of the things that were emphasized at that time by the proponents of the placement of these two Oregon refuges into this bill and the questions asked by members of the committee at that time.

In the statement that I filed with the committee under date of November 10, 1969, I stated in my text the adverse professional opinion of the State Game Commission. At the time, I also included the adverse opinion of the Game Commission from Oregon relative to the Malheur Refuge, but Mr. Cramer is here today from Burns, and he is going to

speak on behalf of the people of his county on the Malheur Refuge, so I will confine my remarks pretty much to the refuge that we have out in Hart Mountain.

I will not repeat the statements that I have made in my written presentation, except to say that I am back here at my own expense. I am back here because I am one of the founders of the Order of the Antelope, which is a group that meets out in the mountains every year and with a fine slogan, "No guns, no dogs, no women, or no dues," and we are all pretty much wild-lifers at heart.

I want to say this, sir: That as far as the grazing of livestock on the refuge is concerned, up to this point there is no issue about it. They have been grazing there ever since the refuge was established; and there was mention of the fact that perhaps if we went away from here assured that the grazing would continue that we would be satisfied with such an arrangement, but that is not so, so far as Hart Mountain is concerned, for the reason that, as indicated in the adverse opinion of our State Game Commission—and incidentally, in Oregon our Game Commission uses our revenue fees to go out with Uncle Sam on Federal lands and remove competitive growth such as sagebrush and junipers—the Oregon Game Commission feels, and we offer this professional opinion as well as our own, that if we extend the Wilderness Act to the Hart Mountain area all we have done is just put a blanket over it, that we lawyers say the old statute of *morte-main*—the dead hand—over the entire area, and nothing can be done, then, of course, to make for better wildlife habitat through the removal of any competitive growth of any kind.

I have indicated in my statement that in 1954 a bolt of lightning hit the top of Hart Mountain and burned over quite an area, a thousand acres or so. The Fish and Wildlife Service had no money with which to go in and rehabilitate the terrain so the gentleman who was then the refuge botanist, Mr. Oscar Deming, made little piles of rocks in various places so he could come back each year and set up his cameras and take the photographs to show what Mother Nature could do to restore grass if Mother Nature had the opportunity. After he had done that for 10 years I used to hear Mr. Deming go before public groups and show his pictures, colored pictures, and they were wonderful, and he always concluded with this observation, that an act of God did that refuge more good than any act of Congress has up to this time, and that is what we are back here for; first, to urge you people to take these two refuges out of the bill; and, secondly, if there is anything we can do to help you now or any other time to try and generate appropriations steam to where some money can be made available to bring these refuges up to their highest form of activity and productivity for the wildlife, why, we are at your service. That is the position we hold.

Just a minute ago, the chairman placed in the record here a statement by a gentleman named Dr. Ira Gabrielson. I haven't seen the statement. I read all the statements in the record as of yesterday. I remember very vividly Dr. Gabrielson telling us some 35 years ago that this was perhaps the only refuge he knew of where the stockmen had come forward and urged that the refuge be created because they had no complaints, no grievances with the wildlife, and they wanted to have them perpetuated.

Incidentally, I noticed the other day right at my desk just before I left—I am not a stockman, but because of the fact that I live in the livestock area I belong to the Oregon Cattlemen's Association—and there came to my desk as usual at the end of each year's convention a list of the resolutions. I was quite interested. I saw that they had adopted a resolution supporting the viewpoint that we witnesses have here today. But more than that, they also joined with the Oregon Historical Society—and I am happy to be a member of that, incidentally—and they are going to be here before this committee in the near future requesting that you establish the John Day Fossil Bed National Monument in Oregon. So our rural people are not against everything and everybody. We are often on the affirmative and when it comes to setting aside the John Day Fossil Bed, which is pretty much on public land, we are willing to do that.

But I noticed here in a publication that was handed me yesterday, if you will go over to page 344, speaking about the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah, which was up here for consideration, not by this committee because it is left out of the bill, that it was reviewed by the Fish and Wildlife Service and after holding the hearing out there, the public hearing, I am quoting now about two-thirds of the way down the page, and I quote:

The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, which administers the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, plans extensive physical development within this area in order to meet habitat needs of migratory birds.

Well, that is what, of course, is needed on the Malheur Refuge. We need to get rid of this sagebrush and get this grass on the Hart Mountain Refuge.

If you put it in the wilderness system, you are forbidden to do it by law, and so they go on to say, and again I quote:

Wilderness designation would preclude needed developments and structures essential to the proper management of migratory waterfowl and other migratory birds in this intermountain region. In view of this need, and the strong public support of this need, I recommend that the wilderness study area of this refuge not be further considered for wilderness status.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID S. BLACK,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

That was a speech by that gentleman on Hart Mountain and the Malheur Refuge, very, very nice because that is the situation.

In going over the transcript of the previous hearing I noticed quite a bit about what was called the in-holdings. That is as good a word as any. There are some 7,000 acres. Thirteen percent of the area which is requested is in private ownership and the way it got into private ownership is that some of it was homesteaded back over the years and also we had a military wagon road of a hundred years ago that went through there and those lands were sold to the four corners of the United States. We had 12,000 taxpayers and 3,000 inhabitants and these five little stockmen, whose ranches are down around the foot of Hart Mountain, and who in past years, before there ever was a refuge, in the spring turned the stock out and they would graze and go up on the top of the mountain. So when the refuge was established—I happened to be the chairman of our county planning commission—I met with this gentleman, Mr. Gabrielson, representing the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Mr. Ferrin Carpenter, who was the National Director

of the U.S. Grazing Service at the time, and it was agreed that livestock should continue to graze upon the mountain.

The refuge people, and I think very fairly and properly, gave the permits to these small ranchers right around the base. These people do own these 7,000 acres or control them.

I noticed in the record the suggestion was made, and from here in Washington it looks very fair and all that, to trade them out of it and give them lands somewhere else. But where on earth in the Western United States do you find summertime pasture of 7,000 elevation to trade to these people? There just isn't such a thing. The Government doesn't have it. The No. 1 piece of pasture in the West today is that high summertime pasture. If I am short of hay, I buy it from a neighbor or I can rent and haul it in, or as some of our people in southern Oregon do, they can ship down to the Sacramento Valley for the winter. But when it comes to that summertime pasture you either have it or you don't have it, and if the Government is going to trade these people out, why, their ranches are going to have to be taken from them as well because they wouldn't have an economic unit. They wouldn't have any place to put their stock in the summer months.

But we are sticking pretty close to our Oregon Game Commission report here.

Every Oregonian that I know of carries a license of some kind. They are the ones that are paid for their professional opinion, and our game commission takes the proper attitude, I think, and I have given all of you copies of that. I have some more here in loose form if anybody cares to have them.

And the gentlemen feel that we are going to blanket this refuge under here and put it under a dead-hand classification and it will just be the end of any development in that area.

Now, it is quite interesting about the mountain sheep. If we had had the Wilderness Act before we had the mountain sheep, we wouldn't have the mountain sheep because the fact is that the game commission, in partnership with the Government, went in there and had to build a pasture first, I think 500 acres, something like that, and they had to have a place to feed them in the event that they were not able to make it on their own, but lucky they were, and then these sheep, the surplus, would have been trapped, so to speak, and have been moved by truck to other refuges in Oregon; they would be going into Nevada and other States in the near future and that activity could not have been carried on because if we had the Wilderness Act slapped on this area before this importation of mountain sheep, or re-establishment was instituted, they could not have gone in to build the pens, they could not have gone in to build the pasture, and so there we would have been cheated out of the opportunity to raise and propagate and distribute our own mountain sheep.

As I pointed out in my statement, when I was a kid living up in the wide open spaces of Montana, tagging after the cowboys and the chuckwagon, I used to hear some tall tales about how they could ride and rope, and, as somebody has said, the older you get the better the man you used to be, but how on earth the Fish and Wildlife Service, after you slapped the Wilderness Act classification on this area—and it does cover this installation for the mountain sheep—how they are

going to go in there and lasso the mountain sheep and hog-tie them and get them out to a transportation system is something that I want to see.

I am reminded of the Indian rope trick. I don't think they can do it, but I would be glad to pay a buck to see them try. So that takes care, I think, of the land up there on the mountain.

Why should the Government, and I understand you are hard pressed for money back here, go out and buy land when you already have the free use of these tracts? They are not there as a toehold, because the grazing policy is the same on the Malheur Refuge where the citizen owns nothing as it is in the Hart Mountain Refuge where the citizens' holdings are. The result is that we have a situation there where they run happy, they run free. The refuge is not fenced on the south side. It is not fenced on the north side. It is not fenced on the east side. So the antelope can run off and on as they may see fit.

Right across the line, about 25 miles to the south, we have the several times larger Sheldon Refuge, which is also owned and controlled by the Government, and in that area they can run down there and make themselves at home, especially during the winter months. So we have a situation there where they go anywhere they like.

The stockmen or nobody has ever bothered them. They have the water, they have the feed, so that is the happy situation in which they live, and I see no reason why the Government should put out any money to buy any land off of anybody or try to trade anybody.

I was rather amazed at the statement in this brochure put out by the wilderness study area of the Hart Mountain where up on the Poker Jim Ridge, which is the area to the north, where we have the immense and beautiful, rather large, imposing escarpment, that we need the Wilderness Act to protect that. Well, that, of course, brings humor to one's face. It has been out there—for how many million years—nobody knows. The geological reports are in here. And if a Wilderness Act will stop the constant annual freezing and thawing of any geological formation, then we need it on Pikes Peak, we need it on the Smokies of North Carolina, we need it on the Tetons, and everywhere else that you can think of.

No, I don't think that the placement of the Wilderness Act is going to stop Mother Nature from leveling the high places as she has been doing for a zillion years.

And over to the west of it where we have the largest exposed fault in North America, which is the so-called Albert Rim, an enterprising stockman many years ago went out and built a couple of stone fences and he soon found himself in the Federal court in Portland because he had overstepped the bounds of a Federal law, and the judge was very nice because he said, "You go back down to Lake County and take down your barriers and we will forget the whole thing."

He said, "Your Honor, I will be glad to go down there and tear out those two fences, but when it comes to that Albert Rim on the one side and Albert Lake on the other, you will have to make other arrangements."

So when it comes to protecting this beautiful, immense rim rock, I think you are going to have to make some other arrangement against the elements of nature.

There was a news story that appeared in an Oregon newspaper that shook us up a great deal. I am going to read some short extracts from it, and I will be glad to answer any questions and make room for the other witnesses.

Now, this news story says, this, and I quote from the Klamath Falls Herald and News of November 6, 1969, and the story was instigated by the Sierra Club and by a gentleman mentioned here who testified before you on November 6, had a good deal to say about the formation of the story, and people have a right to become concerned and other people have the right to do what they can to make them feel that things are more secure than they otherwise think. Now, I will quote, and this is about the Hart Mountain Refuge:

"Perhaps an even more serious threat is being presented by speculators who, it is alleged, would seek to establish three resort complexes along the rim of Poker Jim"—now, the rim is owned by Uncle Sam—"and Warner Mountain." And the rim there is also owned by Uncle Sam. "Other information indicates that business interests also hope to develop the Hot Springs area,"—there is a warm spring on the one side which is owned by Uncle Sam and you can go swimming; it is just warm enough for a bath—"now available to the public, and then restrict its use to paying customers. These facilities, if constructed, would be linked"—get this, gentleman—"would be linked by 60 miles of new road laid along the ridge." Now, that ends that paragraph.

"Commercial interests, of course, are opposed to any measure which would convert the status of the refuge to that of a wilderness, in that such designation would prevent the construction of any structure or road within its boundaries."

Immediately when this thing appeared, we jumped to the telephone, and the radio, and one thing and another, "Who are these speculators? Who are these people? We are gunning for them just like you are."

We have three administrative offices in my hometown and if a man can walk into the Fish and Wildlife Service and say, "Boys, I am taking you over Monday morning," or if he could walk into the Fremont Mountain offices and say, "Boys, I am taking you over Monday morning. I am from Los Angeles and I am going to tear it up and do our work," or walk into the Bureau of Land Management, which has 3 million acres, and give them that kind of pitch, nobody wants to know more about it quicker and try to buy a padlock than the people of the county I come from. So if this man, Mr. Swanson, and his group, are sincerely concerned about that, we are here to help them buy the padlock. If the Attorney General of the United States says, "You need more law," we are right here to help testify in favor of that kind of legislation.

It is my personal opinion, having lived in the rural west all my life as I have, that the gentleman's concern is not well founded but I wouldn't presume to act on that. You people have your legal staff. Washington, D.C., is full of lawyers who work for the Government, and if anybody feels that anything should be done we would be very glad to jump in and give a lift thereon.

I noticed three different acreage figures for the Hart Mountain area. The gentleman said they had investigated 40,000 acres and then they had 44,000 in the bill at one place. Now, it is up to 48,000. I have been quite critical in my statement, Mr. Chairman, about these maps. This

bill says, "Well, if you are going to do this here is a map." Well, I was born and lived on an Indian reservation when I was a kid. My father was in the Indian service for 33 years and I have seen more Indians flickered on maps than Carter ever had pills. They change these maps, this and that, and the Congress here is continually acting on boundary disputes and so forth involving maps. I lived on the Klamath Indian Reservation when I was a boy. My father had charge of the Indian education program. Well, thank God, he finally got them on the public school system. And just last year I received a check, as guardian of an Indian, and here is a check on a boundary claim that goes way back, finally settled way back in 1870 or 1880. They have four or five more of them. They are all based on maps that somebody had, or lost, and I noticed the other day where this Congress enacted a law which related to a wilderness area on a California national forest. I notice there you are very precise. You laid out the boundary according to the public land survey so that anybody can find it. You don't have to come back to Washington and dig around in the files of some agency or go to Portland or San Francisco to find a map to find out where the boundary is.

If there is going to be a wilderness area anywhere let's be business-like about it because Uncle Sam did all the surveying in the first place. He laid out the bounds, and the section corners, and so forth, and let's tie him down to his own map, his own yardstick, so that anybody with an eighth grade education can go find out just exactly where the refuge is and where the boundaries of these special interest areas are.

To sum it up briefly, if you want to kill development on that entire area out there, and by development I mean for the wildlife—that is what we started the refuge for—I see politics in this thing, and the most beautiful spot on the Hart Mountain is the Blue Sky Hotel, where Fort Warner was. Why on earth the Fish and Wildlife Service removed all evidence of the fact that there was ever a military fort established there a hundred years ago, I will let them explain, but they have taken down the old cabin. They have even cut down the trees that sat up a hundred feet high where the soldiers used to climb up and use them for a lookout, but that is where the beauty of the mountain is so far as the beauty is concerned. There is this Blue Sky Hotel on Guano Creek and, of course, it was left out because they thought they would incur the opposition of the Order of the Antelope. I am not an officer of the Order of the Antelope, but a minute ago your honor inserted a letter in the record from the Order of the Antelope which I understand is one in opposition to this bill, but I belong. I was one of the boys that started it back in 1932, and if they are going to have wilderness, let's don't have any politics; let's put the boundary out there, and I will walk in that 50 miles along with anybody else.

Now, how the little old ladies in tennis shoes are going to get in there to see those wild flowers or anything else, you will have to cross that bridge when you come to it.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

LAKEVIEW, OREG., November 10, 1969.

To: Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Jerry T. Verkler, Staff Director.

Re: S. 3014, a Bill to include portions of the Hart Mountain and Malheur Federal Refuges, Oregon, into the Wilderness System.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Forrest E. Cooper, I have resided at Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon, the county out of which the Hart Mountain Federal Antelope Refuge was carved, for the past 41 years. I am the citizen who did more than any other to successfully advocate the creation of the refuge. National Director Dr. Ira M. Gabrielson, then Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service, once remarked to me that the Refuge is the only one he knows of that was created with the support of the livestock men of the area concerned.

I was one of the founders of the Order of the Antelope which has met annually on the mountain since the year 1932, except for a 3-year interval during WW II. I served for the first 12 years as the director thereof. Over the past 37 years, the Order has brought several thousand citizens from all walks of life to the Refuge for an annual weekend camp-out. About 400 are in annual attendance.

When it comes to being counted as a friend of the Hart Mountain Refuge, I do not take a back seat to anyone.

In making this presentation, I do not represent anyone except myself. The views herein expressed are strictly my own and may or may not reflect the opinions of others.

I was the chairman of the Lake County Planning Commission when a meeting was held in Lakeview in 1936 between our commission, Mr. Ferrin Carpenter, National Director of the U.S. Grazing Service, and Dr. Ira N. Gabe Gabrielson, then Regional and later National Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, at which time it was agreed that the grazing of livestock should continue on the Hart Mountain Refuge. I intend to hold the government to that promise as long as I shall live.

Since the coming of the drought to the Great Basin area commencing early in the Thirties, the sagebrush has been encroaching upon the 240,000 acre refuge. About 50,000 acres a year of federal and private pastures in the 2 surrounding counties of Lake and Harney are treated by their owners to eradicate this plant. The Congress has never spent a dollar on such a project on Hart Mountain except for a small demonstration area.

In 1954 lightning struck one sage-infested area. For the next 10 years the refuge botanist made a photographic record of the remarkable come-back staged by the grass because the competitive sagebrush had been killed. The gentleman gave several illustrated lectures on the subject throughout this part of Oregon and he always concluded by observing that this Act of God did the refuge more good than any act of the Congress to date.

Thirty-five years ago the ratio of grass pastures on the refuge stood about 80% grass to 20% sagebrush. Today the ratio is just reversed; 80% sagebrush and 20% grass and other edible forage preferred by the wildlife that inhabits the area.

The Oregon State Game Commission annually expends a substantial portion of its license revenues in financially aiding in the eradication of juniper trees and sagebrush on federal owned areas that are especially attractive to deer and antelope.

Both Refuges sit in the middle of a vast multi-million acreage of Taylor Grazing acreage where the federal government annually makes progress in the systematic eradication of sagebrush and the substitution of forage much more nutritional for the wildlife and domestic stock. It is submitted that S. 3014, insofar as it applies to central Oregon, conflicts with our present accepted public policy on adjacent federal acreage of like character.

You will notice that if S. 3014 is enacted in its present form insofar as it relates to the Hart Mountain and Malheur Refuges that close to 100,000 acres will be placed into a botanical icebox. Man must forever withdraw from combating the sagebrush or other plants that are out of place in such areas.

I have attached hereto, marked Exhibit A and made a part hereof by this reference, the statement orally presented by the Oregon State Game Commission at

the time of a public hearing held here in Lakeview in April, 1967, by the Fish and Wildlife Service as a result of the Congressional mandate included in the Wilderness Act to review the federal refuges to see if any areas existed to which the act should be extended.

I am also filing herewith a statement, marked Exhibit B, wherein the Oregon State Game Commission took a similar critical position when a hearing was held in Burns, Oregon in May, 1967 to discuss the pros and cons of a proposed withdrawal of a portion of the Malheur Federal Migratory Bird Refuge for the same purpose.

To date, to my knowledge, no one representing the Fish and Wildlife Service or any so-called wildlife organization has seen fit to take issue with the views expressed by our game commission.

Both the Hart Mountain and the Malheur Refuges provide forage for livestock. In the case of the former refuge, this grass is annually harvested for the most part by comparatively small stockmen who need the same for summer pasture. The annual grazing fee is shared, by statute, with local government. A check was received last week for a few dollars less than \$10,000, which is dedicated by Federal law to the local school and local road systems.

THE MALHEUR REFUGE

In the beginning, lush irrigated meadows were acquired early in the Depression by the short-lived Resettlement Administration to resettle farmers who had been starved out on the Great Plains of the Midwest. The purchase quickly passed into the hands of the Fish and Wildlife Refuge for incorporation into the Malheur Refuge. This refuge annually produces about \$200,000 per year in forage sales to the federal government. The annual disbursement to Harney County is around \$50,000.00 per year. Harney is the only county in the United States known to the writer where the long end of the annual shared revenues received from a federal land management agency is turned over by the county fathers to the rural schools. They need it to survive.

Not only have the acres embraced within this refuge been dedicated to the grazing of livestock for upwards of 90 years because they play an integral part in the life cycle of the livestock industry of Harney County but the revenue from private owned and federal leased grazing lands are also substantial foundation stones for the services of local government.

The Wilderness Act, as presently written, states that the grazing of livestock shall continue to be a recognized use, if it then exists, whenever the Congress designates national forest acreage as a Wilderness Area. Such a designated area exists 45 miles northwest of Lakeview, Oregon in the Fremont National Forest, at Gearhart Mountain.

However, the Wilderness Act, as presently written, does not extend this protection to livestock grazing on a federal wildlife refuge area that is likewise dedicated by Congressional action. S. 3014 makes no such provision.

CONCLUSION

The writer is opposed to the inclusion of any portion of the Hart Mountain and Malheur Refuges into the so-called Wilderness System pursuant to S. 3014 because:

1. The bill, plus the Wilderness Act, forever forbids the improvement of wildlife habitat within the areas so selected to be frozen. See the attached statements of the Oregon State Game Commission.

2. The measure does not provide legislative protection for the continued grazing of livestock in such Wilderness Areas as is the case on national forests.

Respectfully submitted.

FORREST E. COOPER.

EXHIBIT A

STATEMENT OF THE OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION ON THE PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE PARTS OF THE HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—APRIL 12, 1967

Mr. CHAIRMAN. My name is P. W. Schneider, Director of the Oregon State Game Commission. I appear here in behalf of the Commission and in response to your solicitation of comments on the Department of Interior's proposal to develop information with respect to including some 42,000 acres of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

By virtue of appropriate laws of the State of Oregon, the Game Commission is charged with broad responsibilities of stewardship of the fish and wildlife resources of this State. Exceptions to this responsibility are those wildlife forms covered under international treaty and certain areas where specific cession of jurisdiction has been made by legislative acts. Accordingly, our comments are submitted expressly in relation to the welfare of the wildlife resources and their future enhancement.

We have reviewed the Department of Interior's brochure which outlines by map the two proposed areas and describes the general concept under consideration. We had hoped it would include more definitive information on permitted wildlife habitat improvements.

We believe the areas outlined represent the most attractive segments of the refuge for wilderness consideration. We are not, however, sufficiently informed as to those specific management activities allowable under the proposed wilderness areas. Our common mission must embrace a program of enhancement of the wildlife resource and restrictions on habitat manipulations and wildlife use would not, in our view, be in the long-range interest of these resources.

The proposed plan implies that there will be further development of lands placed within the wilderness system. The Commission believes there is an opportunity to improve wildlife production through water development, range improvement, and other environmental manipulations. Better definition of the requirements and limiting factors of wildlife and new concepts of water and land development can be expected to provide many opportunities to enhance wildlife and wildlife-oriented recreation on the national refuge system.

The Game Commission is in accord with the existing practices and objective of maintaining a natural environment on national refuges. This can be done now. It questions the advisability, however, of superimposing a "wilderness" classification upon refuge lands if such a classification will impede the Service's opportunities to aggressively pursue developments for the benefit of wildlife and wildlife-oriented recreation.

Because of the foregoing, the Oregon State Game Commission is opposed to the proposed wilderness classification for Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF THE OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION OF THE PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE PARTS OF THE MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—MAY 2, 1967

Mr. Chairman. My name is P. W. Schneider, Director of the Oregon State Game Commission. I appear here in behalf of the Commission and in response to your solicitation of comments on the Department of Interior's proposal to develop information with respect to including some 78,400 acres of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

By virtue of appropriate laws of the State of Oregon, the Game Commission is charged with broad responsibilities of stewardship of the fish and wildlife resources of this State. Exceptions to this responsibility are those wildlife forms covered under international treaty and certain areas where specific cession of jurisdiction has been made by legislative acts. Accordingly, our comments are submitted expressly in relation to the welfare of the wildlife resources and their future enhancement.

We have reviewed the Department of Interior's brochure which outlines by map the two proposed areas and describes the general concept under consideration. We had hoped it would include more definitive information on permitted wildlife habitat improvements.

The encroachment on wetlands by human activities is cause for concern to the Game Commission and others in Oregon as well as in many other parts of North America. It seems appropriate to use every available avenue for protection of key residual wetlands and seek maximum development of the retained wetlands to fulfill their purpose in the resource conservation program.

We recognize that the wilderness classification could be one avenue of assistance in preserving these wetlands and is highly desirable from that standpoint. However, our concern, based upon very limited information, is whether or not the existing and future regulations governing wilderness areas will deter, limit, or prohibit maximum development and management for the fish and wildlife potential of this splendid area.

The Malheur area was recognized long ago as having an enormous potential for wildlife preservation. Eighty-thousand acres of the present refuge were set aside by executive order in 1908 for wildlife conservation purposes. In the early 1930s, the predecessor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service activated an intensive management and development program aimed at the development of the maximum potential of the area for wildlife preservation. This original development program has not been completed. If the wilderness classification offers in any way a conflict with this development program, we have no choice other than to oppose the classification at this time.

Early recognition of the potentials of this area, as exemplified by the aforementioned executive order and activation of the outstanding refuge, was entirely aimed at the preservation of wildlife. It does not seem appropriate to superimpose upon this program any potentially restrictive cloak which would impede the latitude the Service might need to achieve maximum possible production of the fish and wildlife resources.

Because of the foregoing and the absence of detailed information with regard to allowable management latitude under the wilderness proposal, the Oregon State Game Commission is opposing the proposed wilderness classification of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

STATEMENT OF FORREST E. COOPER, ATTORNEY, LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Part 2 of Statement

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I have designated this written statement as Part 2. I was not aware that a hearing would be held on this bill on November 6 and 7, so, I did the next best thing; I filed a written statement which bears date of November 10, copies of which were supplied to Mr. Verklér for distribution amongst you.

Upon numerous occasions over the past 29 years I have appeared before congressional committees such as this, speaking on behalf of western county government upon western federal lands subjects.

Some years ago I served one summer as a special legal counsel for this Committee. I was employed to marshal the facts and the witnesses for a 5 day hearing that was held upon a large western Indian reservation. We collected too many facts. The reservation no longer exists.

THE CONCEPT OF WILDERNESS

In 1958 I attended a hearing held by this committee at Bend, Oregon, where testimony was received relative to the pending so-called Wilderness Bill. I gained the impression from the pitchmen who spoke on its behalf that their thoughts and objectives were directed towards the high peaks in the Rockies, the Sierras, Cascades, et cetera—mountain peaks in federal ownership surrounded by a generous quantity of federal real estate. The initial Wilderness Act created such an area in my county, Lake County, Oregon, on the Fremont National Forest without objection from we citizens. The facts and the public policy expressed in the statute appeared to fit each other.

I submit that such is not the fact today as we discuss the Malheur and Hart Mountain Refuges.

The Legislative History of the Wilderness Act is to be found on pages 3615 to 3633 in Vol. 2, for the year 1964, of the U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News.

The Committee Report as printed on page 3617 states that it is the Congressional intention that no new areas should be added, and I quote, "Until completion of a thorough review during which all interested parties have an opportunity to be heard." I appreciate your participating in this thorough review and not leaving the task exclusively to the Executive Department. The FWS held public hearings at Lakeview and at Burns. How much of the contrary testimony there received has been recited to you by the FWS would appear to be a pertinent question.

The Oregon State Game Commission persented contrary opinions at both of those hearings. Have these contrary professional opinions received as much emphasis up to this point as the affirmative statements of the FWS? Did the Agency present them to you at the November 6 and 7 hearings? Did an invitation go

forward from this Committee to the Oregon State Game Commission to send a witness to appear before you?

The Wilderness Act provides for the dedication of single use areas. Here an attempt is being made out in central Oregon to apply the Act to a couple of areas dedicated long ago to multiple use. The Malheur Refuge was established 60 years ago primarily for the benefit of migratory wildfowl. Large sums have been spent on water control facilities, dikes, weirs, roads, et cetera. Last summer I checked into a Burns motel when a large bus discharged some 30 tourists who had just returned from a visit to the Refuge. Possibly a thousand or more students and tourists do this annually. How many miles shall they be forced to walk if this bill becomes a law?

The other refuge is designated as the "Hart Mountain Federal Antelope Refuge". Obviously this is also a multiple use area yet it has been selected to be a single use area and but for the objections of knowledgeable Oregonians such a bill could go sailing through because you would have no way of knowing that there is another side to the question.

Section 2(b) of the WA forbids the appropriation of money to administer any such region, and I quote:

"No appropriation shall be available for the payment of expense or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriation be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System."

The Oregon State Game Commission statements attached to my November 10, statement as Exhibits A and B point out that much needs to be done to improve the wildlife habitat on these 2 refuges in the areas that have been selected for placement in a botanical icebox. As I will later point out, practically nothing has been spent on the Malheur Refuge to improve wildlife habitat the past 10 years yet you and I pay 3 dollars apiece, year after year, for our duck stamps. When the dollar duck stamp program was sold to the Congress by the FWS and its allies we were told that we would have to put something into the pot, if we wanted to take something out. Sounded reasonable. The "something" has gone up 300 per cent in cost but not a dollar trickles through to improve our duck and goose factories. The cash is earmarked for new refuge acquisitions.

Not a dollar has been spent since the withdrawal of the CCC camp in December 1941, to improve the wildlife habitat on the Hart Mountain Refuge.

May I suggest that before you proceed further with this bill insofar as it applies to the Malheur and Hart Refuges that you come out to central Oregon and let we natives escort you around so you can get your facts first hand. We should bear in the mind that the suggestion that our national system of wildlife refuges should be combed to see if areas are suitable for inclusion into the Wilderness System came into the measure at the last minute as an afterthought. Haste is not required.

This is a good place to give the dictionary definition of "habitat."

The place or site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows. The place where something is normally found.

THE MALHEUR REFUGE

The area in question is in federal ownership. Large sums were spent beginning in the early Thirties to install a water control system, dikes, roads, et cetera in the area now proposed to be sealed off. Wildlife habitat improvement stopped some years ago. It is now suggested that this capital investment be permitted to deteriorate like much improvement work that the CCC boys did throughout the West prior to Pearl Harbor.

In early November a few years ago a 50th year birthday party was held at the refuge. The auto bearing the Lakeview invitees passed thousands of ducks and geese feeding the first 20 miles north of Lakeview along U.S. 395. When our citizens reached this 180,000 acre refuge they noted two small flights of ducks and a few pets around the refuge headquarters. There was little or no food so the birds flew past, California bound.

When the Honorable Guy Gordon of Oregon was a member of this committee I attended a conference back here at which time the Senator and myself, as spokesman for the County Court of Harney County, urged a program to increase the food supply upon the refuge. The then National Director took a contrary view. He wanted the birds to pass up the refuge in the fall and hasten to California

where many license buyers live. In 1954 when Senator Gordon was chairman of this committee it was his plan, if returned to the Senate that November, to send a subcommittee out to Burns and marshall the facts. For years he and the Hon. Pat McCarran of Nevada, also a member of this committee, hunted birds together in central Oregon hence his personal opinion as to what could and should be done. Of course the application of the Wilderness Act to the Refuge will place the dead hand upon it for a long time to come. The birds will be the losers.

A few years ago I sat in the audience at a House committee hearing and heard a spokesman for the FWS advocate the maximum production of food on the refuges located in Washington and Oregon in order to help keep the birds out of California until after the farmers harvest their crops. I said to myself that it is a good thing the birds cannot read lest they become confused as bureaucratic policy flip-flops back and forth.

The Malheur Refuge has existed since 1908 without the Wilderness Act. I suggest that it be stricken from this bill and this Committee make an on the ground inspection at its convenience and make a judgment based thereon.

Three years ago the name "Malheur" was used as a magnet to draw a Job Corps Camp to the refuge and the young men did a wonderful job of repairing and extending the refuge road system that was begun by the CCC boys 30 years ago, and in extending the public road system out into a sea of federal acres in a country as large as any one of the smaller states. Wildlife habitat improvement? No. S. 3014 commands no such improvement over the centuries to come. Why punish the birds for whom the refuge was created?

Last January I attended a banquet of some 300 citizens at Burns at which time Mr. John Scharff, the refuge manager, was honored by the citizens of Harney County because of his many years of fine service as a public official. A gentleman from the regional office of the FWS was also present and presented him with a certificate of appreciation. Mr. Scharff has managed the refuge for 30 years. Why did not the FWS call him, its most knowledgeable employee, as a witness on this bill?

Mr. William D. Carter, of Lakeview, has supervised the Hart Mountain Refuge for several years. He is, in my opinion, the best qualified person on the federal payroll to discuss it. He was not used as a witness.

Some years ago I sat in the audience at a House hearing back here on a legislative proposal relating to a certain western refuge. I noticed the refuge manager, an old friend of mine, sitting nearby. I naturally supposed he was there to testify since he knew more than anyone else in the room about the subject up for discussion. The committee got the story second and third-handed. After the hearing adjourned I learned my friend was in town on a vacation trip; a frolic of his own. The FWS knew he was available and in the room. When an advocate offers second rate testimony when first rate is available the statute of my state directs the jury to be suspicious.

THE HART MOUNTAIN FEDERAL ANTELOPE REFUGE

This refuge was carved for the most part out of the so-called Taylor Grazing lands inventory, in 1936. Some private property was purchased, but not much.

It is obvious from the name given the area that these federal acres have been primarily dedicated for the benefit of wildlife. If the antelope, sage hens, deer, five kinds of rabbits, chukars, and mountain sheep are to live there and multiply, they must have food. Therefore, the improvement of the wildlife habitat should be carried on to the best of our ability.

As indicated in Part 1 of this statement, bearing date of November 10, much habitat improvement needs to be done—the spread of the sagebrush must be checked—and that is why the Oregon State Game Commission, in the two statements attached to my Part 1, is also opposed to the application to the Wilderness Act to this refuge.

Habitat improvement continues, year after year, on all 4 sides of the refuge on Bureau of Land Management lands. It would make a lot more sense to turn the refuge over to the BLM for the next 10 years instead of to the Wilderness Act, and then turn it back to the FWS after it had been placed in first class condition.

Not one dollar has been spent on this refuge for wildlife habitat improvement since the CCC boys were withdrawn when we entered the war against Japan and Germany 28 years ago. The budget for this fiscal year, for other thing, has been cut \$9,000.00.

INTERMINGLED OWNERSHIPS

S. 3014 states that approximately 48,000 acres are to be designated as a Wilderness Area. The fact is that in the area selected as per the map of 1967 to which the bill refers, there are 21 owners of land, grazing land like the federal refuge land alongside of it. These owners own close to 50 such tracts which have a total acreage of approximately 7,144 acres, or 13% of the area to be sacrificed to this economic-botanical ice box.

What has been your experience to date in applying the Wilderness Act to an area that is checkerboarded 13 per cent with private property of like kind? The drafters of this bill have made no provision for such a factual situation. It is obvious that these landowners are to be left to the mercy of bureaucratic discretion unless this Committee sets the public policy.

If the axe is to fall then the Congress should spell out how it shall fall. Is the sovereign going to bar access by motor vehicle to the persons who own or control these tracts?

Apparently these non-federal acres are no thorn in the side of the refuge because no attempt has been made to acquire them the past 30 years. Duck stamp money cannot be used for that purpose. With no money available the past years for wildlife habitat improvement certainly there is no cash with which to buy land which the wildlife uses free of charge and without hindrance.

This is a good place to remind this committee that the citizens own one acre in two scattered over the checkerboarded landscape between Denver and the Pacific. If the sovereign is going to bar access to the citizen to his acres, the former is playing with a two-edged sword because the citizen can in turn cause the sovereign just as much devilment.

"ALL FLESH IS GRASS"

"All flesh is grass" says the Bible. Grass is the universal crop of the 11 western states. That is why you find wildlife out there in such abundance. The largest herd of buffalo in our nation is to be found in Harney County, in private ownership, on private property. I have attached hereto as Exhibit C, the famous essay on grass written by the Hon. John Ingalls, formerly a Senator from the State of Kansas. The Hart Mountain Refuge, like the Malheur Refuge, is a wonderful place to grow grass. Please do not permit the FWS to restrict that activity.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

When I was a student at a Midwestern agricultural college we were taught that the ownership of real property carries with it certain obligations. We were advised that if we were not prepared to assume such obligations then our investments should be directed elsewhere. Those obligations are well known to you gentlemen.

Having reached the evening of life I recently called in the painters, carpenters, plumber and electrician and dared them to find something that needed to be done to place my home, the only real estate I own, in first class condition. Being good artisans they walked out with my cash, but not much, in my opinion, because I have always had the attitude that if I can afford to own something, I can afford to take care of it.

Turning to these 2 refuges we find a wonderful opportunity to greatly increase their forage production and thereby do the utmost for the wildlife resource that is to be found out there.

This attempt to slap the Wilderness Act, like a blanket, over these 98,000 acres, in my opinion, demonstrates a defeatist attitude on the part of the advocates of this measure.

I have come to this city over the years to appear before the appropriations committees to seek funds with which to meet federal natural resource obligations out West. I do not have any complaints on the treatment my requests received. Whenever the local, district and national office of the FWS inform me that nothing can be done to improve the wildlife habitat on these two refuges and the Sheldon Refuge next door in Nevada because there is no money available, I have expressed a willingness, and I express it again today, to donate my services in making such a pitch. If I was a member of a so-called wildlife organization I would work that side of the street.

As I see it, S. 3014 says sweep the best, the most valuable acres on Hart Mountain and some of the most valuable on Malheur, under the rug where they

will no longer be seen by the Congress or anyone else. That, in my opinion, is a defeatist attitude. If that attitude is to gain support then I recommend you take direct charge of our wildlife refuge program and put it on the right track.

I was a student at South Dakota State when Professor Hansen brought back crested wheat grass seed to this country from Mongolia at the end of WWI. I happened to be in this city some 20 years ago when the President signed a million dollar grant to launch a range re-seeding program on our western national forests. Since the gentleman in the driver's seat over at the Forest Service was born and raised in my home town, Lakeview, I was naturally interested in how he cut that pie. This very fine drought resisting plant was quickly introduced into my end of the county on the Fremont National Forest. As of today thousands of acres of national forest sagebrush as well as sagebrush on the Bureau of Land Management acres of which we have about 3 million, plus large areas of private pasture have given up their sagebrush in favor of this popular plant through out the Great Basin. Why it does not reach the Malheur and Hart Mountain Refuges is a good question. Uncle Sam keeps buying more refuge land, hand over fist, but spends little or nothing to properly manage what he already owns.

It would appear to be in the public interest to stop, look and listen, before you proceed further with this measure insofar as it is proposed to apply it to these 2 central Oregon refuges.

THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP PASTURE

The trap pasture and holding pen where the mountain sheep are seized for export to other refuges are located inside the proposed exterior boundary of the proposed Wilderness Area. I wonder how the bureaucrats are going to go in there afoot or horseback, rope, hog tie and carry out those critters beyond the exterior boundary so they can be loaded into a truck as in the past. When I was a kid living out in the wide open spaces of Montana I tagged after the cowboys and their chuck wagon. The older you get, the better the man you used to be. Those buckaroos filled me with tall tales about their ability to ride and to rope but none was ever so bold as to claim he had once lassooed a mountain sheep!

FORT WARNER

The proposed exterior boundary excludes the historic side of Fort Warner which was established in the patch of pine timber located on the southeast shoulder of Hart Mountain by General George A. Crook, in 1866. When I first visited Hart Mountain in 1932, and for several years after the refuge was established one could see one of the cabins the soldiers had constructed. It was still in use. The quarry where the soldiers cut the sandstone to obtain the blocks with which to build the several fireplaces for their quarters was close by. A tall pine tree stood out in the meadow in front of the parade ground. It had notches cut into it so that a soldier could climb up into its top branches to serve as a lookout. The FWS has obliterated the cabin and carried away the fireplaces; filled in the quarry and has cut down the pine tree. How does one protect things so precious from the Executive Department? The Wilderness Act makes slight reference to the protection of historical values. It has arrived too late.

THE BLUE SKY HOTEL AND ORDER OF THE ANTELOPE

The Order was established in 1932. This unique organization has flourished over the years with its slogan, "No dues, no dogs, no guns, no women!" Each July several hundred conservation-minded citizens from several states spend a happy weekend on Hart Mountain. The site of Fort Warner is the meeting spot. It is known today throughout the nation as the Blue Sky Hotel.

Political strategy and not a professional judgment predicated upon the necessity of a Wilderness Area at this location prompted the drawing of the proposed exterior boundary so as not to include the Blue Sky Hotel and thus incur the wrath of the several thousand members of the Order and to leave open a corridor road for their annual use. We ought not to mix politics and wilderness. If we are going to have a Wilderness Area then I say exclude all wildlifers unless they enter on foot or horseback. That includes me, one of the charter members of the Order, and all of my brethren.

THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES

S. 3014 provides for the reservation of "about forty-eight thousand acres and which are depicted on map xxx." This type of a description is more unsatisfactory. It looks suspicious to me. I was born and raised on western Indian reservations. I have seen a lot of Indians lose much because Uncle Sam went to their forefathers with a map purporting to show the exterior boundaries of their reservations. The federal courts, the Indian Claims Commission, and this Committee, continue to wrestle with these early maps, erroneous maps, lost maps, ignored maps, changed maps and so on.

It is obvious that the exterior boundaries shown on this map will not be binding upon the FWS. The platform exists on the transit bus to get in on. I take the same view of the language used in this bill.

If we are to have this Wilderness Area then I say describe it by metes and bounds; tie it to the section corners as shown on the public land surveys, as the Wilderness Act provides. If this is not done the boundary will shift from day to day insofar as the use of motor vehicles by the federal employees are concerned. Let them walk like the rest of us.

U.S.C.A. Sec. 1132(c) of the Wilderness Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior, in making any such recommendation to the Congress shall provide, and I quote; "A definition of its boundaries." How do you describe the boundary of a tract of land if you do not place it on the face of the earth where all may find it and come up with the same conclusion? As guardian of an Indian ward I was recently handed a check in payment of a boundary claim adjudication that dates back 80 years or more.

I submit that the draftsmanship of S. 3014, insofar as it applies to the Malheur and Hart Mountain Refuges is faulty. Many subjects need to be spelled out if we are going to have government by law in preference to government by men.

AN INVITATION

I extend an invitation to this committee to come out to Lake County, Oregon, and take a look at the Hart Mountain Refuge. To the best of my knowledge it is very seldom that the Congress examines our refuge program on the ground to see what is and what is not being done.

The FWS reports it has several similar proposals to extend the Wilderness Act over its refuge program including the Sheldon Antelope Refuge 25 miles to the south, in Nevada. Legislative strategy dictates that they be kept under wraps at this time but sooner or later you are going to face an attempt to drape the Wilderness Act over refuges to the 4 corners of the country so I suggest the sooner you begin to make personal inspections the better.

THE GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WILDERNESS AREA

To the best of my knowledge the first application of the Wilderness Act to the federal wildlife refuge system was made last year when the Congress applied it to this refuge which is located about 25 miles southwest of New York City. See Public Law 90-532; 82 Stat. 883. It seems strange that this Act which embraces about 3750 acres in New Jersey spells out some subjects with considerable detail whereas S. 3014, which applies to about 98,000 acres, pretty much gives the FWS a blank power of attorney to do as it pleases.

CONCLUSION

1. S. 3014, insofar as it applies to the Malheur and Hart Mountain Refuges, Oregon, when added to the Wilderness Act, forbids the future improvement of wildlife habitat within the areas so selected to be frozen. See the professional opinions of the Oregon State Game Commission attached to Part 1 of this statement.

2. The measure does not provide legislative protection for the continued grazing of livestock in the Wilderness Areas on these 2 refuges the bill proposes to create, as is the case on national forest acreage.

3. The measure does not define the boundaries to the extent that they shall thereafter be inflexible as the Wilderness Act provides.

4. The measure embraces more than 7,000 acres of private land located upon Hart Mountain checkerboarded into about 50 tracts owned or controlled by more than 20 owners; grazing land of quality similar to the federal acres. It

was not the intent of the Congress to apply the Act to such a factual situation insofar as wildlife refuges are concerned. 16 U.S.C.A. Section 1134 is expressly limited by its terms to intermingled ownership land patterns existing within national forests. Nothing is said about acreage under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior. If we are going to have new law in this field the Congress should spell it out.

5. Give the wildlife that uses the two refuges an increased food supply and not more regulations. They cannot eat the Wilderness Act nor the Code of Federal Regulations based thereon.

GRASS—BY HON. JAMES INGALLS

Grass Is The Forgiveness Of Nature—Her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts on cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal . . . Beleaguered by the subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of Spring. Sown by the winds by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world . . . Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in place and prevent soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations . . . Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it abides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates . . . It bears no balzonly or bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Cooper.

As I discussed with you prior to the beginning of this hearing, I am having to cover two bases today, so at this time I shall recess this hearing and we will return to this hearing contingent upon the opportunity I have to present a nominee for the Federal district court. Justice Alfred T. Goodwin. In case we got into some kind of legal issue, he has been present this morning to hear this bit of evidence that he might have to hear later on and disqualify himself, but at this point we will stand in recess until the return of the sound of the gavel.

(Whereupon, at 10:40 a.m., a recess was taken, the committee to resume at 2 p.m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator HATFIELD. I wonder if Mr. Cooper would return to the chair for a few moments.

First, I would like to have the record show that Mr. Forrest Cooper has been long recognized in the State of Oregon as an expert in the field of public lands, conservation, agriculture, and many other areas of endeavor that involve the use of the natural resources. It has been my privilege to have had contact with Mr. Cooper for almost 20 years, from the time that I faced him in the Oregon Legislature as a witness in committee hearings and later as a member of the Board of Control of the State of Oregon, which is in charge of State lands and their uses.

I have always found Mr. Cooper's testimony to be very succinct with appropriate flourishes of historic data and colorful examples of Oregon's past history, as well as a keen understanding of the present

problems of the State of Oregon and looking ahead to the future of what he estimates and evaluates to be the needs of our State.

I want the record to show this type of characterization of the witness, which is terribly understated, but one which is felt deeply by the acting chairman of this committee.

I would like now, if possible, to go into one or two points which you made in your testimony this morning, Mr. Cooper. You have referred and in the past attached statements made by the Oregon State Game Commission as it relates to the proposal to include parts of the Hart Mountain and Malheur refuges in the national wilderness preservation system. I believe that the statement to which you have referred was one made by Mr. Phil Schneider, P. W. Schneider, April 12, 1967.

STATEMENT OF FORREST E. COOPER—Resumed

Mr. COOPER. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD. Who was then the director of the Oregon State Game Commission?

My question is: Do you have any data as to a present position that is held by the Oregon State Game Commission or may we assume this stated position of April 12, 1967, is their current position?

Mr. COOPER. My information on that, sir, would be secondhanded. Our board of county commissioners immediately prior to my coming on this trip phoned the game commission and the report that I received back was that they had not changed their position.

As for myself, I got in touch with the game commission, oh, early in November, and asked for copies of their policy statements. I had them, but I wanted to make certain that there was no change, that everything was as it should be. They sent them out to me and there was no qualification attached to them that I know of, so I would say that they are. I was told by our county extension agent who operates, as you know, through Oregon State College, that they had contacted the game commission and there was no change in their policy statement.

Senator HATFIELD. Then the material which you received at your request from the Oregon State commission in recent days or recent weeks was a copy of this particular statement which was made by Phil Schneider in April of 1967?

Mr. COOPER. That is right. And I also requested Malheur, and I attached that as well, yes.

He also made the statement over there, too.

Senator HATFIELD. That is right. He made a statement dated May 2, 1967, which you attached at that time, on the Malheur question.

In the statement which Mr. Schneider made and which you have reiterated in your comments, the question seems to be really in the area of wildlife management and development, range improvement, water development, and other such things that Mr. Schneider refers to. He feels, as I understand, and you feel, that the possibility for this kind of development would be greatly restricted, if not totally restricted, under a wilderness classification, whereas under the present classification it has a rich and important record of wildlife management and wildlife improvement.

I think you mentioned the wild mountain sheep as one example.

Mr. COOPER. Yes, the potential to raise the food for the wildlife is there, sir, and it is our understanding and the understanding, I think, of Mr. Schneider—I was present when he made the statement at Lakeview—that if the blanket is laid over that area, the Wilderness Act commands, the potential goes out the door.

Now, you see, the improvements of the habitat for wildlife stopped on the Hart Mountain Refuge when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor. We had a CCC camp out there which was building on dead water holes and which was doing other things, getting ready to move in and remove sagebrush, and then, of course, the war took away the camp and except for a small demonstration of burning some sagebrush on the mountain some 4 years ago, which was a very small area and purely for demonstration purposes only, there has been no improvement of the wildlife habitat that I know of whatsoever on the entire 240,000 acres.

The potential is tremendous but the job being done is zero and it cannot be done in the future, as we understand it, if the blanket is laid on the area.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cooper, as one travels in southeastern Oregon and if one is conscious of the history of that area of the State of Oregon, one immediately realizes that it would be impossible to feed large and important cattle herds on sagebrush. They just don't eat it.

Mr. COOPER. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD. Yet we know the history of that area is that great cattle herds did exist, not only the famous Peter French but other such cattle herds. One has to ask the question, therefore, "What did they eat?" We know from studying history that they ate bunch grass because it was growing plentiful, and other grasses as well, at that time, where now we see sagebrush.

Secondly, when the early pioneers came in there they preferred wild mountain sheep to deer. We have to ask ourselves "What did they eat?" when they were in such plentiful numbers until it was totally desolate. We have to find out from history again that there were rich growing grasses and other such feed on which to support these important wild mountain sheep herds.

The ecology was changed by the coming of man and other forces, and they overgrazed and they did not take care of the land and, therefore, not only were the herds decimated by man, but by the lack of feed, so that we have reintroduced the mountain sheep in terms of land rehabilitation as well as just in the physical act of going up in Canada and capturing some of them and bringing them down and placing them around in the State of Oregon.

What my question is, simply is this: If we are talking about real wilderness, meaning going back to the time when man had not spoiled the land or changed the ecology, we really are talking about going back to a grass-producing land, a range which is rich that could support not only cattle at that time but the wildlife as well. Is this not true? Is this not an accurate evolution of the situation?

Mr. COOPER. Yes; the potential is there. I am familiar with Oregon history, as you are, but I would prefer to tell you about the Hart Mountain that I have known.

I first went out there in June of 1932 and it was a comparative sea of grass those days as compared to the last few years, for which I

criticize no one because anyone who knows the great basin area knows that the sagebrush has been an encroaching plant everywhere. I am sorry that the frontier isn't back where it used to be, but we have reached the point now where this Government of ours in the surrounding area off of this refuge has spent large sums to eradicate the sagebrush. The crested wheat which I mentioned was brought to this country when I was a student at South Dakota State College along with other types of forage.

The mountain sheep, sir, stayed pretty much alive along that west escarpment and the sagebrush within my personal observation hadn't taken its root there as much as it has up on the top but unless something would happen, some disease would come along of which we don't know about now, and if man should turn his back on it, frankly I just don't know how we would have as much grass up there 10 or 15 years from now as we have now.

Now, we have said here before and the witnesses that were here before said there is no issue here about livestock, or anybody has overgrazed, or anybody this or that, and so forth, in the 36 or 37 years that the Government has had the refuge, but of the numbers I noticed in the testimony, you take the numbers of cattle that there are up there and put them on the refuge and it is about one cow to 240 acres. So the present disappearance of the grass and the moving forward like the tide coming in on the ocean of that sagebrush, the antelope is not to blame and the herds of livestock are not to blame, but I can read in 1932, 1933, 1934, we had 7,500 to 8,000 antelope out there, sir.

I can remember when your game commission and mine advertised on the Los Angeles radio in 1940 an out-of-State deer hunter's license anywhere in Oregon for \$15 and an antelope license out in that area for a dollar. There weren't many takers, because of the road system. Even getting into Lakeview was pretty rough those days and so there weren't many takers but the herd was out there and the herd isn't there now.

There were only 178 antelope counted by the officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service when they made their annual census in July of a year ago, 1968.

Senator HATFIELD. What are the reasons for this loss of antelope herd?

Mr. COOPER. The reductions?

Senator HATFIELD. The reduction.

Mr. COOPER. I don't think I am qualified, sir, to give that except through my own eyes, as I have seen it and that is this: That the sagebrush must be held back. It has taken over too much of the area and it is unfortunate. I don't blame the Fish and Wildlife Service. You certainly shouldn't. The people of the United States have not supplied the tools. Off of this refuge, for example, a rancher is permitted, he is often solicited to, and they do match the Government in contributions of labor and money to fight sagebrush, to open up stock holes and so forth. But they are not permitted to make such a gift within the Federal wildlife refuge. I have never found a situation where it is. And yet the Taylor Grazing Act says if I were to get a million dollars as a rancher, I acquired no right, title to estate, lien, or interest against the Government property, and that is the law and should be the law, and you don't have enough permittees on the mountain, sir, to make

it worthwhile for them to even be solicited. So as the years go by, we just have a diminishing return, I think, of the forage.

Senator HATFIELD. As I understand your point, Mr. Cooper, is that the trend in this area is for a further takeover by the sagebrush.

Mr. COOPER. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD. This in effect, reduces the food possibility or potential for the antelope herds which are now declining.

Therefore, if it were placed under the Wilderness Act and according to the statements in the act, there could not be land management programs, rehabilitation programs—

Mr. COOPER. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD (continuing). If we only could see into the future, we would see less and less antelope herds and more and more problems of sagebrush. If we really wanted to create a wilderness in the sense of what once existed before man came, it would have to be true land rehabilitation and land management and wildlife management as well. Is this what you are saying?

Mr. COOPER. 10,000, 15,000, 20,000 years ago it may have been that this sagebrush army moved forward and then retreated. That we do not know. In all the studying that I have made since about 1917 and 1918, it has spread over even managed areas of pastures—private, State, and Federal—and there it is, and you either walk off and leave it or you attack it and make it move back.

As I quoted this morning from the man in the Fish and Wildlife Service, the bolt of lightning which hit Hart Mountain in 1954, and did burn up 30,000 acres, as he said, an act of God, did more good than the Congress or owners have done for the property in all of those years.

Senator HATFIELD. Let me ask you another question.

On these lands which would be included in the proposed legislation, are there any cattle grazing permits now?

Mr. COOPER. Yes, in the Fort Warner areas, in that Poker Jim area, there are permits. They are small permits. They are small ranchers. There are only five or six that have permits on the mountain and they are all small herds.

Senator HATFIELD. Are they involved in this problem of the encroaching sagebrush?

Mr. COOPER. Yes; they are involved in that problem.

On their own land, the land down in the valley on which they pay taxes, of course, they have to kill the sagebrush or it will kill them. You can't afford to own land in Oregon and pay taxes on it if it has a crop of sagebrush or in any other Western State. You just can't afford it.

Senator HATFIELD. Are you aware of any other proposals in which inland holdings are proposed as part of the act in terms of acquisition?

Mr. COOPER. No, sir; I am not familiar enough with any other one to make a statement upon that. I do know that in this particular area, as one of your witnesses from the Fish and Wildlife Service indicated, to use a term that we use out West a good deal, the people waive their interest there to the Government and the Government, in turn, lets them run, and there is one rancher who owns quite a little bit of acreage in this area but he doesn't run there, sir, because

by agreement with the refuge he is off on another area where he is away from these other people but it is sort of divided up as a range management so you won't have John Smith's or Brown's cattle all in one place at one time. There is a natural rimrock through there. But up on top of there—that has been mention of our roads—I have been up on top in an ordinary drive pickup and run around like a fly would run around on this table here, no roads, yes, you don't need any roads. They wouldn't need any road to get around the top of this table if you were to bring a motor vehicle and put it there. This is level enough there. You can go almost anywhere up on top and these ranchers do that, and, of course, when you ride, regardless of where your range is, a lot of them do it on horseback because that is the way to gather your cattle, but there are no obstacles in their way, sir.

SENATOR HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Cooper. You have been very helpful in your testimony to the committee.

MR. COOPER. Thank you.

SENATOR HATFIELD. I would like to at this time call on Mr. Don Fitzgerald, county commissioner in Lake County, Oreg.

We are very happy to have you, Commissioner Fitzgerald, today before our committee, and we hope that you will feel free to handle your testimony in any way you wish.

STATEMENT OF DON FITZGERALD, COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF LAKE COUNTY, OREG.

MR. FITZGERALD. Thank you.

MR. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am Don Fitzgerald, a county commissioner from Lake County, Oreg., a county in the south-central part of Oregon, where the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge is located, and where Senate bill 3014 would establish a wilderness area.

I am here to speak in opposition to Senate bill 3014 as we believe it would be harmful to our county in numerous ways. I am a stockman by occupation, but I have no permits or grazing rights on the proposed wilderness area.

Having lived in Lake County all of my life and in the vicinity of Hart Mountain Wildlife Refuge except for the years I spent in the Armed Forces of the United States, I would like to tell you what this proposed wilderness area looks like.

Rising sharply from the floor of Warner Valley to a height of nearly 4,000 feet on the southern end, and holding this elevation fairly even for about 15 miles in a northeasterly direction, Hart Mountain gradually loses elevation as it continues in a northeasterly course.

The top of Hart Mountain has some gently rolling hills with ravines that head generally in an easterly direction. From its top, the mountain gradually loses elevation toward the east. The area is covered about 90 percent with sagebrush and grass, with small scattered growths of juniper, mahogany, and quaking aspen, plus some small stands of pine trees totaling about 100 acres. There also are small scattered wild meadows. Through the refuge and the proposed wilderness areas there are scattered private lands. There are numerous roads and trails in the refuge, except on the west escarpment.

All of the big game hunting is done under the joint guidance of the Oregon State Game Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The State game commission opposes this bill.

We cannot see how putting this area into the wilderness system could change the present environment beneficially. We believe that the multiple-use concept, which is now in effect and has been in use for a long time, amply serves the needs of the recreationists, and hunters, rock hounds, hikers, and wildlife and domestic livestock. We believe that the area serves all segments of our society as it now is.

At the present time we have a wilderness area in our county; namely, Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Area. We feel that one wilderness area in our county should amply serve all the needs and desires of those people who enjoy this type of scenery and recreation. When Gearhart was withdrawn several years ago, we lost valuable income as this area is heavily timbered.

I might add there are about 16,000 acres of it lying in Lake County.

Our county is about 76 percent federally and State owned at the present time, leaving only about 24 percent as our tax base. Lake County cannot afford to lose any more tax base as its citizens are very heavily taxed at the present time. We are afraid that if this bill becomes law, it would be only a very short time before all private lands within the wilderness boundaries would not be on the tax rolls and grazing of domestic livestock would be terminated, thereby seriously hurting our tax base and the economy of our county.

Gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity to represent my fellow commissioners and constituents in opposing Senate bill 3014. The people of our area hope that you will give this your utmost consideration, and endeavor to have all the facts before you make the decision advocated by the present proposed legislation.

I think the following quote in a brochure published by the Fish and Wildlife Service sums up my statements. "Within Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge there is still room to wander out of sight and sound of everyday existence." I fail to see where creation of a wilderness could improve that which, by the statement of your own Federal agency, is already there.

We invite you to come to Lake County and see the facts as they are, and enjoy the friendliness and hospitality of Lake County.

Since writing the above, I have had a couple of extra thoughts that I would like to pass on to you. We believe the Oregon State Game Commission to be a fair, unbiased commission that speaks and acts for the vast majority of Oregonians. When an organization such as this opposes Senate bill 3014 we feel that they are acting in the best interest of all concerned.

The other thought I had concerned the Gerhart wilderness area. We feel that Lake County has already contributed its fair share to the wilderness system as we have one wilderness area in our county now. And let us suggest that the wilderness advocates select areas where there are no wilderness areas at the present time.

Thank you. Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would like to add: Mr. Ted Coon, whom you probably know, called the State game commission last Friday and the director was out and he was talking with his top assistant there. He

asked him if there was any change in policy and the assistant replied as far as he knew there was no change in policy of the State game commission.

Also in answer to a question that you were asking Forrest, in this proposed wilderness area up on the mountain are two different areas. At the present time this past year there is approximately 1,500 animal unit months granted to run up there, livestock units.

Senator HATFIELD. Fifteen hundred?

Mr. FITZGERALD. There are some roads up there and trails and I have a map here that the refuge manager gave me showing the location of these roads and trails that do exist on these two areas.

Senator HATFIELD. On those roads and trails to which you refer, would growth grow over them and if it were a wilderness area, are they not of such depth and ruts that they would not be soon hidden from view? That is what kind of roads are they?

Mr. FITZGERALD. As near as I know, they are more or less pickup roads, although you can drive with cars, you have fair clearance, and they are used by recreationists and just people sightseeing around up there. You wouldn't classify them as a good road or a bad road. You just get around on them. I put them in that classification.

Senator HATFIELD. Commissioner, in your testimony here you indicate the fact that Lake County has only a 24-percent tax base of the total land in the county. The bill which we have here before us today does not provide for any acquisition of inland holdings, so even if the bill did pass this could not take place without further authorization and legislation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is what we were kind of afraid of, that maybe there would be some amendments in regard to the grazing lands and also in regard to the land acquisition, and that is what we are concerned about. I am sure you would be too if you were in our county where we don't have too much tax base. We just don't like to lose any more than what we now have.

Senator HATFIELD. I am very familiar with the economy of that county, and I can understand your point of view very well. I know that Lake County has had economic difficulties in terms of being overly dependent upon an agricultural economic base and there again, with the exigencies of agricultural life, it is not a very stable economic base.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD. Have they been able to find any new uses and hopes for the mine down there?

Mr. FITZGERALD. What was that again?

Senator HATFIELD. Have they found any new hope for the mine operation down there?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, I am quite a mining enthusiast myself and I believe that mill is going to run again. I am sure it is.

Senator HATFIELD. It is a little beside the point, but it does relate to this whole problem of the economic base of Lake County.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator HATFIELD. Are there any structures in this area of any kind to your knowledge, other than on the inland holdings?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; I don't believe there is. I can't recall any structures.

Senator HATFIELD. There are no inland holdings to your knowledge, either?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No.

Senator HATFIELD. Commissioner, we are grateful for you taking time to come back to give us this testimony. Be assured that the committee, of which I am not the regular chairman, will have time to read and study your testimony and that of the others given here today. We will hold the record open for 10 days following this hearing for any other additional comments or statements that any of the people wish to submit to the committee, and if they wish to send them directly to the committee they may, or to my office. I will be happy then to place them in the committee record.

We are grateful to you for your fine testimony today.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Thank you very much.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. William Cramer of Burns, Oreg.

Mr. Cramer, we are happy to have you today and, as I indicated earlier, if you wish to summarize or highlight your testimony we will have it placed in the record as presented and printed. Feel free to handle it in any way you wish.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. CRAMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BURNS, OREG.

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to be here. I think I will follow this pretty closely but I made some notes and I will digress, if I may, as I go along.

Senator HATFIELD. Please do.

Mr. CRAMER. My name is William D. Cramer. I am president of the Harney County Chamber of Commerce. I have been sent here today by the Harney County court to represent it and the chamber in opposing the inclusion of any part of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in the wilderness system.

I might add to that that the county court called a meeting of interested people just a few days ago, last week, to discuss whether they should send someone back here, and there were about 50 people present and they decided that they should send someone and they chose me. I believe that I am speaking not only for that group but also practically all citizens of Harney County when I oppose this inclusion of any part of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge into a wilderness area.

I know, for example, that the stock growers wanted me to specifically mention that they were behind me on this.

Senator HATFIELD. Again I would like to emphasize, if I might interrupt you at this point, any of these groups or individuals with whom you are associated, or come in contact, if they wish to present written testimony or statements we will be most happy to receive them.

Mr. CRAMER. I will surely pass the word when I get back home. Thank you.

Now I have summarized really several arguments here. I can go into more detail on any of them if the Chair sees fit.

My first argument is the argument that basically this refuge has complete control over the land growth, that while there is grazing, and haying, and occasionally farming permitted in this so-called

wilderness area at various times—at least this has been true in the past—this is entirely upon the judgment of the refuge management itself, and no one has any kind of a right to graze any cattle in any part of the refuge and the entire so-called commercial uses on the refuge could be stopped tomorrow if the management felt that that was in the best interests of the birds.

I would like to explain that Malheur Lake itself is a shallow, marshy lake which fluctuates considerably in size, has been as big as 66,000 acres and as small as nothing. I know you were discussing earlier before this hearing reconvened that in our museum there in Burns we have the skulls of some bison which were found in the bottom of Malheur Lake when it completely dried up in the thirties, which apparently had ranged in our country at one time. So at times it is completely bone dry and in the past when it has been it has been apparently for the benefit of the refuge and the wildlife that are there for the management to allow farming in the area, to produce food where otherwise there would be none.

It isn't always a lake. I might say that I have suggested here that the lake area now is about 20,600 acres, which my information showed was the area of the proposed wilderness. In going through the testimony of the earlier part of the hearing, I see someone testified that the area would be 19,000 acres. I think this is along Forrest Cooper's line that when you go by a map it is very vague what you are really talking about. Actually, though, this lake is not 20,600 acres in area at this time. At least one-third of it, the part which if you have access to the map is east of the Cole Island dike, is dry tight, I am told.

Senator HATFIELD. The map before me?

(The maps referred to are in the committee files.)

Mr. CRAMER. The area west of the Cole Island dike, which is called the Pelican Island area, is all dry I am told, at this time. I might also add, I haven't seen it here today—it is kind of hard to tell from this but I think the Cole Island dike isn't really shown there. This neck area approximately cuts off here, and I might mark an arrow and put it on this map and put it in the record, is about where Cole Island dike is.

I might say that there is a publication just out by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries entitled "Ecology of Malheur Lake," which I feel should be included as part of the record in this hearing. It is dated November 1969, and I haven't seen it around here but I think the statistics which have been compiled in that publication showed quite clearly the great fluctuation that there has been in the past in the size of Malheur Lake, and to me this is the perhaps most important point to show how ridiculous it would be to make a wilderness area based on what is approximately the present area of the water, because that is going to change all the time.

The grazing changes all the time. The haying goes up to the edge of the water. Whenever that occurs—and of course haying, at least, is quite clearly a use which would be outside the pale if the wilderness area were established. Yet there is no question but what those types of uses are beneficial to the wildlife which use the refuge.

Now I don't think it was clear in the earlier information that was put out by the Department of the Interior, and I didn't have the number quite right here—I said 91. Actually there were 83 people who

appeared at that hearing on May 2 in 1969, 67 in Burns, and of those 83 people, not one person supported the wilderness area proposal which was made at that time. Not one person supported that proposal. And we thought the matter was forgotten but apparently not.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cramer, may I interrupt a moment?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. We have here the Interior Committee's report on this. They indicate, as you have just indicated, there were 83 persons attending. "Local opposition was strong, rising out of fears"—I am quoting from this record—"of possible harm to Harney County's economic well-being."

Then it tells a little bit about the various other arguments. Then they had communications which are received from about 19 individuals which were equally divided for or against the proposal.

These were written communications, I presume, from the way it is stated here. But have you seen a copy of the actual hearing record for that?

Mr. CRAMER. No. I did, however, talk to some of the people who work at the refuge who gave me this information. That is why I feel confident in making that absolute statement. I will clarify that a little bit.

Senator HATFIELD. No, I am not challenging your statement. I am merely referring to that hearing because the committee has not had the full record of that hearing. We have only received a summary of that hearing.

Mr. CRAMER. I am sure you haven't.

Senator HATFIELD. We can obtain, and in fact we will ask the staff to obtain for the committee a full copy of the hearing, but it is indicated here in the summary what you have just indicated, along with the fact that—

The Oregon State Game Commission opposed wilderness designation because it felt wilderness classification would inhibit future wildlife management.

I am quoting again from the summary of that hearing.

(The full statement referred to above is on p. 96.)

Mr. CRAMER. I also made that argument, sir, and it has been expounded on at some length by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Fitzgerald, but the same argument applies even more so, I would say, to Malheur Lake than it does to the Hart Mountain Refuge because this is basically bottom land and it is subject to substantial potential improvement if and when the Fish and Wildlife Service should decide to improve it. I might say that in going over the previous testimony in this hearing I noted that I believe it was Mr. Glasgow testified that out of, I think, something over 300 refuges in the United States, the Fish and Wildlife Service has seen fit to initiate substantial improvement programs in two-thirds of those refuges, and it astonishes me that they have never attempted to do so here, at least since the early 1930's when some diking was done in the Malheur Refuge itself because it has so much potential.

I think without any question the production of birds could be increased 10 times in the Malheur Refuge if an improvement program were undertaken.

Senator HATFIELD. May I interrupt, to make certain that I understand clearly.

Mr. CRAMER. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. Are you saying to us that the potential could be increased tenfold in providing better bird management if they had the funds to do so, and a program to nest and feed? In other words, in the area, the potential and all the other things are there now to increase the bird population about 10 times?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes. They have always been there. The actual bird population at the Malheur Lake Refuge has been steadily declining over the years, and I think primarily the birds have been going to other areas which are more improved where they get food. There is actually less range farming around the lake, or in the county generally, privately, by quite a bit than there was when I first came in 1950, and there just isn't the food there any more, and the birds go where the food is on their flights.

Senator HATFIELD. Let me interrupt again.

If I understand correctly, you are saying that there is less farming and grazing which could be competitive, say, for the food potential than there was, say a few years back, and yet in spite of that, less commercial farming there is also increasing population of the birds?

Mr. CRAMER. It is because of that. Of course, all the birds don't eat the same things, but some birds eat primarily marsh grasses, such as the sago pondweed, and some birds, the ones that people are most interested in hunting, I might add, like Canadian honkers and mallards, eat primarily grains, small grains, and they just gradually have been leaving our area, it seems to me, because they have been going places like Tule Lake, where there is quite a bit of farming, and the type of foods that they like to eat.

Senator HATFIELD. Under the wilderness classification what would you predict would be the trend in bird population?

Mr. CRAMER. I think there would be a steady decline.

Senator HATFIELD. Why?

Mr. CRAMER. You would maintain the marsh except in times when the water dried up, and when water dries up there would be nothing there for the birds and when you had water you would have a limited number, and I am talking primarily when I make this elaborate prediction of the tenfold increase about the birds that actually nest and produce their young there.

Senator HATFIELD. Not the ones that fly over?

Mr. CRAMER. Not the ones that just come through.

When there is a lot of water the birds often come through and rest a few days whether there is any food or not, but if there is food there then they stay sometimes for a month, and sometimes all winter long.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. Go right ahead.

Mr. CRAMER. In my statement I mention Sauvies. Sauvies Island, as you know, is near the poor lands and it has been one of the areas which has been turned into a real concentrated improvement refuge area.

The State of Oregon Game Commission I think bases their opposition to this wilderness proposal on their experience on Sauvies Island and it is my understanding that they went in and purchased about 11,000 acres on that island and have spent a lot of money putting in special feeds, special ponds, special drainage areas, and concentrating on a maximum, and you can call it an artificial environment, and the birds are really there. At least that is what I am told.

Senator HATFIELD. You are quite right, because I am very familiar with that Sauvies Island project, and I am glad you designated the two classic ways in which this has been accomplished. Not only with title to land—in other words, the State game commission went in there to take title by purchase of certain lands—but, secondly, they had the budget to go ahead with programs and develop that land, and I think in this case we are talking about here it is not a question of legislation that this committee can correct. The authority rests now with the fish and wildlife agency, as you know. It is a question of appropriation of the moneys to do the very thing that the Oregon Game Commission was able to do at Sauvies Island, and that is to be able to build the nesting facilities and to be able to provide feed and grains and such to attract and keep these birds.

I am sure that you eloquently have pointed out what the people should realize: that it is not just legislation alone, but it is the authorizations that must follow legislation in order to develop the program to really prove to be successful.

Mr. CRAMER. That is right, and it is sad for me to think that maybe the Bureau of Sport Fisheries has given up hope of getting the money, and therefore want to keep it just the way it is and never improve it.

Senator HATFIELD. It is your prediction at that point, then, that if this were reclassified that we would find a declining bird population because of the lack of wildlife management that would be involved in programs and projects; is that correct?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes. I might say that I have also in my statement mentioned this principle of multiple use which Mr. Fitzgerald mentioned. It has worked very well in the past on the Malheur Refuge itself. It is the reverse there from what it is on Hart Mountain, because this refuge land is actually base property for many ranchers who do not raise enough hay elsewhere. They winter their cattle there and it is hay land, a lot of it, and as the lake diminishes in area it is closer to water or hay and as the lake increases in area the area of fluctuating lake just how much of the area is cut for hay in any 1 year.

I have also mentioned the Silvies project, and I put a little history of it in here. There is no question that Silvies project to build a dam and reservoir on the Silvies River would be a terrific economic benefit for the entire population of Harney County. Unfortunately this project in the past has been opposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service people who claim for various reasons that if a dam were ever put in the Silvies River that it would harm the refuge.

Having studied this for 20 years, I am convinced that these claims are unfounded. I note one of these what I consider false arguments appeared earlier in the record of this hearing, and that was this argument that was made as far back as 1957, that the flooding, the natural flooding, in a big water year on the Silvies is necessary to keep Malheur Lake from becoming alkaline, that it flushes the alkali out of Malheur Lake.

I might point out that Malheur Lake has only flushed once like this in 20 years, and that happened to be in 1957 when 200,000 acre-feet of water went into Harney Lake from Malheur Lake. Other than that, there hasn't been any spillage and, actually, it has spilled very seldom as this publication, the Ecology of Malheur Lake, will show.

I might also show that the only study of any kind that was made of the alkalinity of these lakes was made by the U.S. Geological Survey, and unfortunately I left that citation that I had. It was studied, oh, 30 to 40 years ago, and they found no evidence that this type of flushing had any effect on the lack of salinity of Malheur Lake. I really think that people that don't understand water control often fear it, and people in the Fish and Wildlife Service have considered water control on the Silvies a threat to the refuge, but I assure you that local people want the refuge to continue and that water control on the Silvies would not destroy the refuge.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cramer, the Corps of Engineers are involved at the present time with a study of two possible locations, I believe, on the Silvies. Aren't there two locations that they are studying now of a possible water impoundment?

Mr. CRAMER. I think so.

Senator HATFIELD. If this committee should go ahead with this legislation and reclassify this refuge into a wilderness area would this not be tantamount to a veto on any possible corps project that might come out of the corps study?

Mr. CRAMER. It is really hard to say. I think it would get in the corps ultimately, but I have racked my brains since this wilderness proposal was made by the Department of the Interior to see how they would think that they could possibly benefit from it, and I think this might be the only answer, that they fear that water control on the Silvies and they think where they have no legal water right by appropriation now that some day if a wilderness were established that they could claim that that act thereby granted them a water right, and a veto power.

Senator HATFIELD. That is because it would affect the rise and fall of the level of the lake, since Silvies flows into the lake.

Mr. CRAMER. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD. With a wilderness classification they could claim some prior right to that supply of water.

Mr. CRAMER. They could.

Senator HATFIELD. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes; they could claim that anything that changed the natural flow of the water as it was at the time the wilderness areas were established interfered with the wilderness classification.

Senator HATFIELD. Then it would seem appropriate that we might ask the corps for some sort of a progress report, or any other information that they may be able to provide the committee with their projected studies on this Silvies River, if they are going to get into that.

Mr. CRAMER. I might say at this point that for a number of years I have been chairman of the Harney County Water Resources Committee, appointed by the county court, and I am also a member of the State of Oregon Water Resources Board.

Senator HATFIELD. The staff informs me that we had a case in New Mexico in which there was a declared encroachment upon designated wilderness area by water impoundment outside the area and of course this could set the stage, as I understand your point to be here, for another challenge on the matter of water rights that would affect the area within the wilderness designated boundaries. Right?

Mr. CRAMER. I don't think there is any question about it.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cramer, you are known in Oregon as a distinguished attorney generally, but also in the area of water rights, and of course, eastern Oregon is really in a sense a history of water rights, isn't it?

Mr. CRAMER. I spoke while you were occupied there and mentioned that I am now a member of the State of Oregon Water Resources Board.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. CRAMER. And I was going to add that they have not met since this matter of a wilderness area came up, at least to discuss it officially, but they have in the past enforced very strongly water control on the Silvies River, and by implication I would say that they also would be opposed, but there is no official action of the board as such.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you anticipate this may become an item on the water resources board agenda in the State of Oregon?

Mr. CRAMER. Very likely. There is a meeting coming up this month.

Senator HATFIELD. I hope you will keep this committee informed if that should become a reality, and give us the benefit of the water resources board viewpoint and attitude.

Mr. CRAMER. I certainly will.

There is just one other small matter that I would like to mention, because nobody else has mentioned it, and that is Harney Lake.

As I state in my statement, I think the reason nobody has mentioned Harney Lake in this hearing before is because at this point it is practically one big zero. It is a strangely alkaline lake and there is practically no use of it by either animals or people.

Senator HATFIELD. It is a pretty big place.

Mr. CRAMER. That is really why nobody has. I called it a dead sea, and that is a very good description. The only point I make concerning this is that at this point we can't see where it can be used for anything. I don't think that the Fish and Wildlife Service can, either, but to make it a wilderness area just because it is nothing now, some day somebody might develop some use for it, and if so, it would be tragic that it be made into a wilderness area and suffer any development loss.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Cramer.

I have one very extraneous question which I asked at our previous hearing, and that question is, is the Pruett family still running French Glen Hilton?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. They are?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes, sir; Ken Pruett does.

Senator HATFIELD. Give them my warm regards and tell them that my family is looking forward to returning to their very fine facilities.

Mr. CRAMER. I surely will. I think that hotel is owned by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Senator HATFIELD. That is right.

Mr. CRAMER. And he has it under lease, but I think he has come closer to establishing a firm legal right to a piece of refuge property than any other type of person. I don't think that they dare throw him out, even if they wanted to.

Senator HATFIELD. I think that there might be one exception made to the Wilderness Act, to permit that structure to remain, because it is close to wilderness itself!

Mr. CRAMER. Yes; that is far from this Malheur Lake area.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cramer, you have been very helpful and we appreciate very much your coming to testify, and again let me reiterate the fact that the record will be held open for 10 days for additional testimony and information.

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Mr. Cramer's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. CRAMER, PRESIDENT, HARNEY COUNTY CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: My name is William D. Cramer. I am the President of the Harney County Chamber of Commerce. I have been sent here today by the Harney County Court to represent it and the Chamber in opposing the inclusion of any part of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I believe I speak for nearly all Harney County people who are acquainted with the Malheur Refuge.

At the outset, let me point out that establishment of a Wilderness Area in the heart of the Malheur Refuge would be inconsistent with orderly administration of the Refuge itself. This Refuge is different from other established Wilderness Areas. It was set up in 1908 as a Refuge primarily for migratory waterfowl. Its purpose is still to protect and propagate these birds. The entire area is owned by the Federal Government now, and under complete control of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Nothing is done on the Refuge which is not in furtherance of that primary mission. No private individuals have any legal rights in the refuge area. Some commercial ventures, primarily cattle grazing and haying are allowed, but only because these are beneficial to the use of the area by birds. These uses could be terminated tomorrow if the refuge management determined that they were not in the best interests of the refuge.

Malheur Lake itself is a shallow, marshy lake, which fluctuates in size from nothing to 66,000 acres. In the early 1930s it was bone dry, and the refuge management encouraged raising of grain and haying in much of the lake bed including some of the proposed Wilderness Area, because this benefitted both man and birds. In the last ten years the lake has been as low as 7,000 acres in area. At this time it comprises about 20,600 acres which is the area proposed as a Wilderness Area. There is no more logic in this proposed area than there was in the original proposal encompassing 48,317 acres.

A hearing was held by the Department of the Interior in Burns on its original proposal on May 2, 1967. Eighty-one persons appeared at that hearing, including representatives of the Audubon Society and full-time Wilderness advocates. *Not one person* supported the proposal as presented. This current bill is an attempt to satisfy a small minority who said they could support a Wilderness Area in Malheur Lake if it were made smaller than proposed. But the arguments against the original proposal are equally effective against this modified version.

Interestingly enough, the establishment of the proposed wilderness area would hurt the Refuge Management most of all. Any changes which this would cause would limit the possibilities which are now open. Now, if the lake is low, the limited bird food supplies can be supplemented by farming. Rolling stock can be used in dried out places. Hunting is allowed. Grazing and haying benefit the birds. If the lake is high, power boats and planes can simplify management without harming birds. All of these uses would be forbidden by this bill. And if they were not, why then establish a "Wilderness"?

There is a growing body of scientific knowledge which proves that bird use can be enhanced greatly in a refuge by planning, construction, farming of special bird foods and water control. Look what has been accomplished on Sauvie Island and in other refuge areas in recent years. Migrations have fallen off considerably at the Malheur Refuge in the last twenty years in comparison with other flyways, and I suggest to you the reason is that the birds prefer more highly developed areas where food is available. Unfortunately, scientific improvement is not compatible with a wilderness area. The Oregon State Game Commission, which helped to develop Sauvie Island, opposed the Wilderness proposal in 1967 on this ground.

Visitor access and recreational use of the refuge would be reduced substantially if the Wilderness were established. The old people who must drive and the

poor who couldn't afford the time and equipment would never again be able to observe the birds in the wilderness area habitat. Lack of sanitary facilities would pose special problems.

The Malheur Refuge was one of the first publicly owned areas which benefited from the principle of "Multiple Use." Ever since its inception, the Refuge has allowed grazing of livestock, haying, and farming of various areas. It is true that this has benefited many individual ranchers and the entire economy of the County (last year for schools and roads the County received \$60,000 in lieu of taxes, which is 75 percent of what would have been received if the lands were on the tax roll). But the Refuge has allowed these commercial uses primarily because they benefit the birds and not for income. The additional food, and the clearing of dead grass and tules make more land available for bird use. But "Multiple Use" is a bad word in the Wilderness lexicon.

In 1957, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers made a study of a flood control and irrigation dam and distribution system on the Silvies River. The project had a remarkable cost-benefit ratio. It would have prevented flooding and reduced waste on this unpredictable stream and could have led to more efficient use of both private lands and of the refuge itself. The Fish and Wildlife Service objected to and stopped that project because it feared reduction of Silvies floods into Malheur Lake. Ironically, a measured 200,000 acre feet of water overflowed from Malheur Lake to alkaline Harney Lake that very year, and was forever lost to both human and wildlife use.

A re-study of the Silvies Project was re-instituted by the Corps in the spring of 1969. We hope that the Fish and Wildlife Service will approach this study constructively and study seriously how water control on the Silvies could benefit the Refuge itself. Unfortunately again, "Water Control" is another naughty word in the Wilderness vocabulary.

Very little has been said either for or against the part of the proposal dealing with Harney Lake, the salty sump of Harney County. The reason is that this has very little present value either for birds or humans. It is a wilderness now, and can be kept so by the Refuge Management without the crutch of the Wilderness Bill. But if any constructive use could ever in the future be made of this dead sea, it would be a shame to block it by making it into a wilderness area now.

To summarize: We oppose establishment of a Wilderness Area in either Malheur or Harney Lakes. It is unnecessary and would inhibit and prevent proper management of the Refuge. It would stymie all future development. It could serve as an *excuse* when the bulk of the birds move on to more developed areas, but it cannot benefit the Refuge, Harney County, or the public in general.

(The document referred to by Mr. Cramer follows:)

THE ECOLOGY OF MALHEUR LAKE AND MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

(By Harold F. Duebbert, Wildlife Biologist, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

The high biological productivity of the Malheur Lake marshes led to the establishment of Malheur and Harney Lakes as one of the first National Wildlife Refuges in 1908. The primary management objective for the lake when it was established as a refuge was preservation and propagation of migratory waterfowl, and the same is true today.

INTRODUCTION

Malheur Lake is one of the largest inland marshes in the United States and has the added distinction of being essentially in a natural condition. It is one of the most important sections of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge and comprises about one-third of the total refuge acreage of 181,000 acres.

Malheur Lake is really a marsh. When water levels are at a maximum, it covers approximately 50,000 acres and is about 20 miles long by 12 miles wide. The great biological productivity of the lake region, especially the size and diversity of its bird fauna, has impressed amateur and professional naturalists from the late 1800's to the present. Although Malheur Lake is one of the outstanding aquatic habitats in the western United States, details of its ecology are known to only a few. Therefore, it is appropriate to focus attention on the area.

GEOLOGY

Many important aquatic habitats in North America were created by the action of one or more geologic processes, and Malheur Lake is no exception. Volcanism, glaciation, and wind and water erosion were all important in developing the land surface. Surface strata of Harney Basin, wherein Malheur and nearby Harney Lakes lie, date back in geologic time to the Quaternary Period which began about one million years ago. The valley fill consists of alluvium and lake deposits, as well as aeolian sediments derived largely from volcanic rocks of adjacent uplands. Geologists infer that alluviation of Harney Basin followed after an extrusion of basalt dammed Malheur Gap (near Princeton), a former drainage outlet for the basin.

During the Pleistocene epoch, increased precipitation and decreased evaporation formed a "pluvial" lake in Harney Basin. When at its highest level, this expanded and deepened lake drained eastward into the Malheur River. Drainage was first through a channel near Princeton, and later through one near Crane when lava flows blocked the former outlet near Malheur Caves (Baldwin 1964). At the end of the Pleistocene glacial stages (about 10,000 years ago), warmer and drier conditions caused the pluvial lake to lower and its water no longer had an outlet to the sea. Much of this former lake bottom is now brush-covered desert or seasonally flooded grass-sedge meadowland, with Malheur and Harney Lakes remnants of the Pleistocene lake.

Shore lines indicating the maximum depth of the Pleistocene lake are not well defined, as they are at other pluvial lakes in the Great Basin. It is doubtful, however, that its depth ever exceeded 50 feet.

We can infer that a marsh similar to the present one has occupied Malheur Lake basin since the end of the Pleistocene, or for nearly 10,000 years. Its basic ecology has apparently changed little, although there have been frequent fluctuations between wet and dry conditions. Its biota is well adapted to these ecological extremes, however. As will be discussed later, the biological productivity for which the marsh is known may be dependent upon periodic fluctuations in water levels.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Malheur Lake occupies a generally flat basin. Its principal water supply is from melting snow on nearby mountain ranges. Steens Mountain on the south (Blitzen River watershed) and the Blue Mountains on the north (Silvies River watershed) provide most of the water. About 45 percent originates from the former source, and 55 percent from the latter. As most of this water originates as snow, the amount reaching the lake varies greatly from year to year. Appendix 1 summarizes lake sizes from 1735 to 1965. During the earliest years (1735-1865) size can be inferred only from tree-ring studies indicating climatic trends (Piper *et al.*, 1939), but between 1865 and 1937 records of various observers can be used. After 1938, surface elevations and acreage estimates are based on staff gauge readings. The information suggests severe and protracted droughts at intervals of 70 to 90 years, with lesser droughts at various other times. Very high water levels appear to follow a similar cycle. Between extreme drought years and extremely high water years, almost every possible variation in water condition may be expected.

The lake lies at about 4,100 feet above sea level. Lowest point in its basin is 4,089 feet and highest surface elevation of water recorded in historic time was about 4,095 feet (1952 and 1958). The lake has been completely dry only once since the 1850's (1934), but in 1961 it was reduced to 500 acres.

Upland vegetation surrounding Malheur Lake falls generally within the sagebrush-greasewood association, within the province of the Great Basin sagebrush association. Tertiary and Quaternary lava flows are prominent. Nearer the lake, Quaternary gravel, sand, and silt occur. Alkaline salts are generally abundant in the watersheds and are reflected in lake water chemistry.

Numerous silt ridges six to ten feet higher than the lake floor occur at various places. These were probably formed by wind action during drought of past geologic time. Many are high enough to support terrestrial plants. These ridges form peninsulas and islands, important elements in creation of a desirable interspersed habitat for wildlife of upland and aquatic habitat types. This wind-formed habitat is most prevalent along the north portion of the basin, between Graves Point and the Narrows. Cole Island and Pelican Island are examples of larger formations of this kind.

Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) and greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) are dominant shrubs on adjacent uplands. Several species of grass are interspersed with the brush, giant wild rye (*Elymus cinereus*) and desert saltgrass (*Distichlis stricta*) being especially prominent.

Chemical composition of marsh water ranges from moderately alkaline (pH 7.9) in the west and center sections to highly alkaline (pH 8.6) in the east section (July, 1965). Alkalinity varies from year to year, depending on the amount of water present. During high water periods water flows from Malheur Lake to Harney Lake, carrying mineral salts with it. This flushing action is of great importance in maintaining a water chemistry in Malheur Lake favorable for developing desirable aquatic plants and invertebrates. These lower food-chain elements provide the basic attraction for the large number and variety of water birds that have historically frequented the lake.

ECOLOGICAL UNITS

Malheur Lake contains three distinct ecological units separated by two low north-south ridges, Graves Point and Cole Island. From west to east these areas are designated Units 4, 5, and 6 (part of a management unit numbering system applied to the entire refuge, hence numbers other than 1, 2, and 3). Figure 1 shows details of the lake.

Unit 4 is a series of ponds 10 to 500 acres in size, separated by a complex network of upland islands and peninsulas (Figure 2). Water is generally shallower than in Unit 5 and less alkaline. Emergent vegetation is mainly hardstem bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*), burreed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*). Pondweeds, mainly *Potamogeton pectinatus* and *P. pusillus*, are dominant submergent plants. Uplands are vegetated by saltgrass and greasewood.

This unit is flooded when the surface elevation of the lake reaches 4092.00 feet. It is one of the refuge's best waterfowl production areas.

The center section of the lake (Unit 5) is predominantly a hardstem bulrush marsh with interspersed open zones (Figure 3). It is the lowest part of the basin and receives inflow from both the Silvies and Blitzen Rivers. Thus, water is deeper and more permanent than in the other units. Although bulrush dominates, shallower zones support good growths of burreed, cattail, Baltic rush, and sedges. Water milfoil (*Myrio-phylllum exalbescentis*) is the most widespread and abundant submergent, although sago pondweed occurs abundantly in the northeast portion.

Duck production on this unit is restricted mainly to its outer fringes. Herons, egrets, eared and western grebes, and black and Forster's terns are major nesting birds. Large numbers of pintails molt here (populations ranging from 20,000 to 25,000) along with fewer numbers of mallards, widgeons and other ducks.

Unit 6 is the most alkaline portion of the lake and also has the most open water. When surface elevations reach 4091 feet, water flows eastward into this area through gaps in Cole Island ridge.

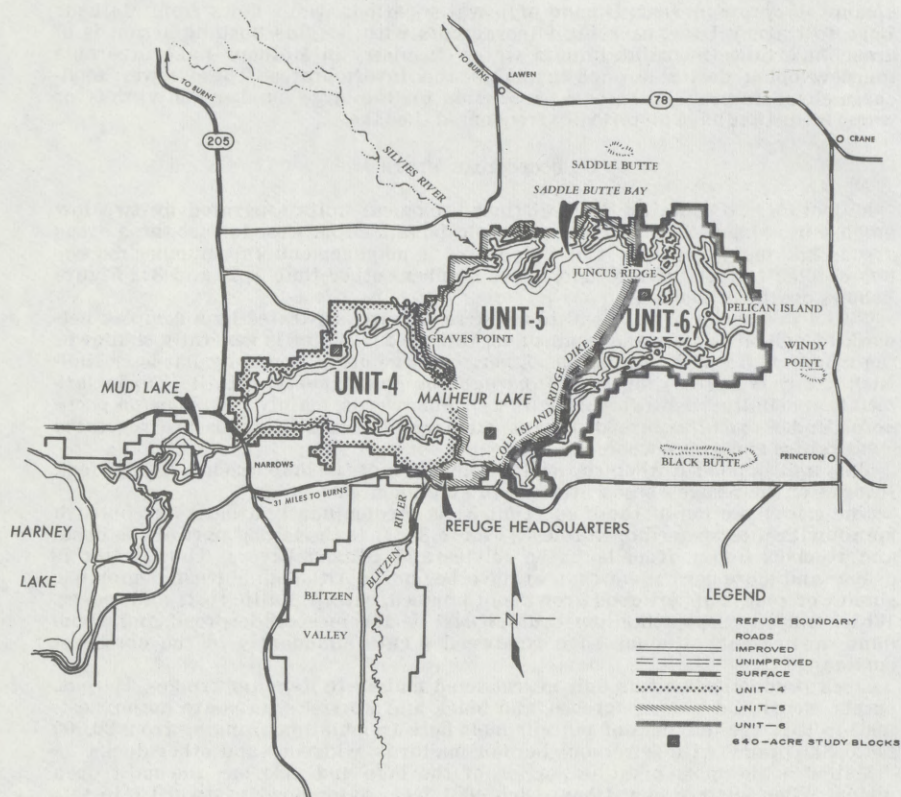
This area contains the best stand of sago pondweed and traditionally has the greatest seed production. Low ridges are vegetated with nearly pure associations of Baltic rush and foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*); higher areas are covered with saltgrass and greasewood. Figure 4 shows a portion of this unit.

PLANT ECOLOGY

Although Malheur is commonly called "lake," the term "marsh" is more descriptive, for it contains vast quantities of submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation and the water does not exceed 6 feet in depth. On the basis of water depth, water chemistry, and vegetation, it is classified as an Inland Deep Fresh Marsh (Shaw and Fredine, 1956), although some portions of Unit 6 have characteristics typical of an Inland Saline Marsh.

In zones of emergent vegetation with the deepest water, hardstem bulrush is strongly predominant, and in shallower areas broad-fruited burreed, broad-leaved cattail, and Baltic rush are locally abundant. The clumped distribution of these emergent plant zones adds greatly to the overall value of the marshes as habitat for waterfowl and other water birds.

Figure 1. Location of ecological units in Malheur Lake.



In zones of shallowed water, including those areas which may only be flooded for short periods, foxtail barley, Baltic rush, various species of sedge (*Carex* spp. especially *C. atherodes*) and spike rush (*Cleocharis palustris*) cover large areas. Other conspicuous moist soil plants include water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), broadleaved arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*), and silver weed (*Potentilla anserina*). Common grasses associated with moist soil zones which may also be temporarily flooded are desert saltgrass, alkali ryegrass (*Elymus triticoides*), meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*) and squirrel-tail barley. Coarse weeds such as flaxweed (*Descurainia sophia*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), hoary nettle (*Urtica holosericea*), and others occupy various-sized areas of disturbed soil. Many basically terrestrial plants rapidly invade bare soil zones of lake bottom when water levels recede. Flaxweed and foxtail barley cover large areas of exposed lake bottom in relatively monotypic stands during low water years.

On black silt soils in Units 4 and 5, which contain less alkaline salts than those in Unit 6, a great variety of plants invade recessional mudflats. Succession proceeds rapidly from bare mud to solid vegetation. Common invaders are: golden dock (*Rumex persicarioides*), dock-leaved persicaria (*Polygonum lapathifolium*), American speedwell (*Veronica americana*), marsh speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*), red goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*), curly-leaved dock (*Rumex crispus*), western dock (*Rumex occidentalis*), great swamp senecio (*Senecio hydrophilus*), elegant downingia (*Downingia elegans*), Cusick's allocarya (*Plagiobothrys cusickii*), field mint (*Mentha arvensis*), silver weed, diffuse cinquefoil (*Potentilla millegrana*), and others. On the more highly alkaline soils in Unit 6, there are fewer species growing on recessional mudflats. In this area common invading plants are: curly-leaved dock, red goosefoot, Pahute weed (*Suaeda depressa*), and other alkali-tolerant plants.

While emergent vegetation is most obvious to a casual observer, it is the vast quantities of submerged plants—primarily sago pondweed—that make Malheur Lake such good waterfowl habitat. The species composition of submerged aquatic vegetation is variable from year to year, depending upon environmental factors. Table 1 presents various species of submerged vegetation and their relative rank in abundance during the period 1958–65, which encompassed a variety of habitat conditions and may be considered fairly representative.

Sago pondweed is the most valuable waterfowl food plant in the lake. The importance of sago to waterfowl is so great that use of the lake by migrating birds, especially whistling swans and canvasbacks, depends on its abundance. The extent of sago pondweed in any one year hinges on environmental factors and ranges from about 20,000 acres in a favorable year to none in a poor year. In experimental studies, single plants of sago, grown from a tuber and a seed, in six months developed over 36,000 tubers and 63,000 seeds respectively (Yeo, 1965). This demonstrates the tremendous productivity of sago and makes the following figures (Table 2) more significant.

After carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) were introduced into the Silvies River watershed in the early 1920's, these fish often became sufficiently numerous in the lake to be detrimental to submerged aquatic vegetation. By 1955 carp activity had created such turbidity that desirable submerged aquatics were nearly eliminated. In 1955 the carp population was controlled with rotenone, a fish toxicant. It was estimated that 1.5 million carp averaging 20 to 25 inches in length were killed. The beneficial effect was demonstrated the next year, when sago showed immediate response to improved growing conditions and covered 15,000 acres.

Other wetland plants occur in and adjacent to Malheur Lake, but the above account serves to portray its basic plant ecology.

Table 1. Species composition of submerged aquatic vegetation, Malheur Lake, Oregon 1956-58, 1964-65 (5-year average).

<i>Species</i>	<i>Percent occurrence in samples</i>	<i>Relative Rank</i>
Sago pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>)	80	1
Horned pondweed (<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>)	36	2
Water milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum exalbescens</i>)	34	3
Muskgrasses (<i>Chara</i> sp., <i>Nitella</i> sp.)	32	4
Coontail (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>)	18	5
Small pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>)	10	6
Leafy pondweed (<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>)	4	7
White water buttercup (<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>)	4	7
Rocky mountain waterweed (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>)	1	8
Bladderwort (<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>)	Tr.	9
Widgeon grass (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>)	Tr.	9

In the above table percentages are based on the number of times respective species occurred in samples taken along line transects.

Table 2. Acreage of sago pondweed in Malheur Lake, 1956-65.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acreage</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	
	<i>Sago</i>	<i>Lake Size</i>		<i>Sago</i>	<i>Lake Size</i>
1956	15,000	56,000	1961	0	8,000
1957	23,000	66,000	1962	100	7,000
1958	6,500	66,000	1963	1,500	20,000
1959	500	51,000	1964	2,500	25,000
1960	1,000	22,000	1965	10,000	58,000

During spring and fall migration, 22 species of ducks and three species of geese occur. (See the refuge bird list for status and abundance of waterfowl and marsh birds occurring at Malheur Lake.) Migrant waterfowl populations in recent years averaged about 400,000 ducks, 75,000 geese, and 3,500 swans. At least three races of the Canada goose occur: The Western Canada goose (*Branta canadensis moffitti*)—year-round resident and nesting race; and cackling and lesser Canada geese (*B. c. minima* and *B. c. parvipes*)—migrant races.

As a producer of waterfowl, Malheur Lake ranks among the best habitat in North America. Twelve species of ducks, the western Canada goose, and the rare trumpeter swan regularly nest. In years of favorable nesting and brood-rearing conditions, Malheur Lake may produce 15,000 ducks and 1,000 Canada geese. In some of the best habitat, primarily the west zone of small ponds and interspersed uplands, duck production can be as high as 500 birds per square mile. On June 2, 1965, the following number and kinds of breeding pairs were estimated in a square mile sample of this habitat: mallard, 10; gadwall, 44; pintail, 4; blue-winged teal, 4; cinnamon teal, 28; shoveler, 10; redhead, 34; canvasback, 6; lesser scaup, 1; ruddy duck, 28; total pairs, 170.

Representing another type of breeding habitat, in this case a mile-long sample of marsh edge along the south shore, the following pairs were observed on May 26, 1965; mallard, 15; gadwall, 22; pintail, 1; blue-winged teal, 2; cinnamon teal, 28; American widgeon, 3; shoveler, 4; redhead, 16; canvasback, 5; lesser scaup, 4; ruddy duck, 9; total, 109.

While the above examples represent only two small units of breeding habitat in Malheur Lake in one year, they serve to illustrate the marshes' high potential for waterfowl production.

Table 3 portrays an example of duck production in three sample areas in 1966. That year may be considered fairly typical of breeding population densities and species composition, but the productivity rates are probably below normal. This was because receding water levels throughout the nesting season stranded many diving duck nests and may have contributed to heavier than normal predation on dabbling duck nests. Also, some pairs recorded as "breeding pairs" may have been non-breeders, because of over-crowding. These data were obtained by intensively searching a square mile block in each of the three habitat units. Observations were made by walking in Units 4 and 6 and by canoe in Unit 5.

Table 3. Duck breeding pairs and broods observed on three 640-acre blocks within different ecological types in Malheur Lake, 1966.

Species	Unit 4		Unit 5		Unit 6	
	Pairs	Broods	Pairs	Broods	Pairs	Broods
Mallard	10	7	5	2	7	0
Gadwall	35	17	5	1	52	11
Pintail	3	2	0	0	5	0
Green-winged teal	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blue-winged teal	3	?	0	0	2	?
Cinnamon teal	38	4	2	0	88	3
American widgeon	0	0	1	0	3	0
Shoveler	4	0	0	0	2	0
Redhead	48	9	16	2	8	7
Ring-necked duck	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canvasback	20	6	1	0	3	1
Lesser scaup	5	0	1	0	0	0
Ruddy duck	28	1	16	0	1	0
Total	195	46	47	5	172	22
Percentage successful		24%		11%		12%

In addition to being excellent for waterfowl production, Malheur Lake is vital migration habitat for birds in the Pacific Flyway. Table 4 shows the amount of use by waterfowl during 1957-65. These years encompassed periods in which the amount and quality of habitat varied from poor to excellent. In addition to habitat availability during migrations, the size of Pacific Flyway populations also influences the amount of use at Malheur Lake. About 75 percent of waterfowl use of the lake occurs during spring and fall migrations, with most use in the fall.

The lake serves many kinds of water birds other than waterfowl. Some of the more common nesting species are common and snowy egret; great blue and black-crowned night herons; pied-billed, eared, and western grebes; Franklin's gull; black and Forster's terns; avocet; and Wilson's phalarope. A few white-faced ibises breed there, as well as white pelicans and black-necked stilts in some years. In spring and fall, large flocks of least and western sandpipers and long-billed dowitchers are prominent.

Table 4. Amount of use made of Malheur Lake by waterfowl during the period 1957-65 (includes ducks, coots, geese and swans)

Year	Number of Days' Use			Total
	Unit 4 (West)	Unit 5 (Center)	Unit 6 (East)	
1957	8,900,000	38,300,000	19,500,000	66,700,000
1958	6,100,000	14,800,000	18,500,000	39,400,000
1959	2,800,000	11,600,000	6,200,000	20,600,000
1960	300,000	26,800,000	1,400,000	28,500,000
1961	0	5,100,000	65,000	5,165,000
1962	120,000	4,100,000	2,000	4,222,000
1963	200,000	23,500,000	27,000	23,727,000
1964	680,000	15,300,000	100,000	16,080,000
1965	5,100,000	15,800,000	8,100,000	29,000,000

Amount and diversity of bird life varies from year to year, in response to the extent and quality of marsh habitat. This variation is well-known in other marshes that fluctuate between extremes in water conditions; and, as mentioned earlier, the biota of such marshes is well adapted to such changes. To give some idea of species composition and density of the bird life occurring in Malheur Lake, Table 5 summarizes censuses of three 640-acre blocks in June, 1966. Surface elevation of the lake at the time was 4092.5 feet above sea level. Blocks in Units 4 and 6 were censused by walking and in Unit 5 by canoe. Table 5 lists only birds actually observed; thus, data may be considered minimal. However, the square mile blocks were covered thoroughly, and it was felt nearly all birds were probably seen. A concept of the habitat patterns on the three census blocks may be gained from Table 6.

The muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) is the most conspicuous mammal in Malheur Lake and has an important influence on the marsh ecology. Like water bird populations, numbers of muskrats fluctuate primarily in response to habitat conditions, and, to a lesser extent, disease. The benefit of muskrats to a marsh, from man's viewpoint, results from their feeding and lodge-building activities. By cutting emergent vegetation for food, muskrats create an interspersed habitat more desirable for waterfowl than pure stands. Muskrat lodges provide attractive and productive nest sites for Canada geese and trumpeter swans.

Malheur Lake is a fine muskrat marsh, as well as a prime waterfowl marsh. In good years, the muskrat population exceeds 50,000. A cooperative trapping program is operated as a management technique in years when a surplus exists. When muskrat populations reach a peak, as in the early 1950's, over 20,000 may be trapped in one season. During years of low water levels—e.g., from 1959 to 1963—the muskrat population is reduced naturally to practically none. Population lows are typically followed by rapid recovery when good habitat conditions return, as they did in 1965.

Table 5. Birds observed on three 640-acre blocks within different ecological types at Malheur Lake, Oregon, June 1966.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Number Observed</i>		
	<i>Unit 4 (June 1)</i>	<i>Unit 5 (June 2)</i>	<i>Unit 6 (June 7)</i>
Horned grebe	0	2	0
Eared grebe	58	1140	8
Pied-billed grebe	4	12	0
Western grebe	16	20	0
White pelican	0	8	300
Double-crested cormorant	1	2	0
Great blue heron	1	1	2
Common egret	20	2	0
Snowy egret	6	0	2
Black-crowned night heron	12	0	3
White-faced ibis	0	0	7
Trumpeter swan	2	0	0
Canada goose	0	0	1
Mallard	20	10	14
Gadwall	70	10	104
Pintail	6	0	10
Green-winged teal	0	0	2
Blue-winged teal	6	0	4
Cinnamon teal	76	4	176
American widgeon	0	2	6
Shoveler	8	0	4
Redhead	96	32	16
Ring-necked duck	2	0	0
Canvasback	40	2	6
Lesser scaup	10	2	0
Common goldeneye	2	0	0
Ruddy duck	56	32	2
American coot	275	85	62
Killdeer	4	0	40
Long-billed curlew	4	0	4
Willet	1	0	6
American avocet	12	0	125
Black-necked stilt	0	0	20
Wilson's phalarope	10	0	40
California gull	0	1	2
Ring-billed gull	4	6	10
Franklin's gull	0	10	0
Forster's tern	20	25	14
Black tern	10	185	0
Short-eared owl	0	0	1
Violet-green swallow	0	20	0
Tree swallow	0	8	0

Species	Number Observed		
	Unit 4 (June 1)	Unit 5 (June 2)	Unit 6 (June 7)
Barn swallow	0	2	0
Cliff swallow	4	55	0
Common raven	2	0	0
Long-billed marsh wren	1	20	8
Yellow-headed blackbird	100	53	110
Red-winged blackbird	25	0	24
Brewer's blackbird	25	0	25
Savanah sparrow	65	0	22
Total Species	35	28	34
Total Individuals	1,074	1,751	1,180

Table 6. Habitat types in three 640-acre census blocks at Malheur Lake, Oregon, August 1, 1966.

	Unit 4		Unit 5		Unit 6	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Upland	100 ¹	15.6	0	00.0	230	35.9 ^a
Emergent aquatic vegetation	230 ²	40.0	345 ⁴	53.9	60	9.4 ⁷
Open water	310 ³	48.4	295 ⁵	46.1	350	54.7 ^a
	640	100.0	640	100.0	640	100.0

Maximum water depth,

Surface elevation 4091.6

18 inches

36 inches

16 inches

¹Desert saltgrass, 75%; greasewood, 15%; mixed grasses and forbs, 10%.

²Baltic rush, 60%; hardstem bulrush, 25%; *Carex atherodes*, *Elymus triticoides*, *Hordeum jubatum*, mixed forbs, 15%.

³*Potamogeton pectinatus*, 50%; *Potamogeton pusillus*, 40%; *Zannichellia palustris*, 10%.

⁴Hardstem bulrush, 98%; cattail, 2%.

⁵*Myriophyllum exalbescens*, 65%; *Potamogeton pusillus*, 20%; *Potamogeton pectinatus*, 5%; *Zannichellia palustris*, 5%; *Chara vulgaris*, 5%.

⁶*Hordeum jubatum*-*Distichlis stricta*, 35%; mudflat, 65%.

⁷*Juncus balticus*, 90%; *Scirpus acutus*, 10%.

^a*Potamogeton pectinatus*, 60%; *Potamogeton pusillus*, 20%; *Zannichellia palustris*, 10%; *Chara vulgaris*, 10%.

(Estimates of submerged aquatic vegetation in open water zones based on percentage of occurrence in samples.)

In years when a high muskrat population already exists and the lake is reduced in size by lack of inflowing water, a mass exodus of muskrats occurs. At such times, they leave their aquatic environment and travel into the dry desert surrounding the lake. This is an example of population pressure—too many muskrats for the home ranges available, so some must leave. These migrations are a one-way trip, for muskrats cannot survive in the desert.

Other mammals occurring in or adjacent to the lake are beaver, raccoon, coyote, bobcat, mink, long-tailed weasel, and black-tailed jackrabbit. Small numbers of pronghorns and mule deer use habitat provided by dry marsh and meadow vegetation. Smaller animals seldom seen but often abundant in meadows surrounding the lake are meadow mice, or voles—of which the long-tailed vole (*Microtus longicaudus*) is most numerous. White-footed mice and shrews also occur.

MALHEUR LAKE AS AN AQUATIC HABITAT

Malheur Lake is strategically located between Alaskan and Canadian waterfowl breeding grounds and traditional wintering areas of these same populations, primarily in California and Mexico. The role of the lake as a production and migration habitat for waterfowl in the Pacific Flyway has been an important one in the past. When one recalls that the biological productivity of marshes is among the highest of any ecosystem, the attractiveness of Malheur Lake to such an abundance and diversity of bird life is more understandable. The vast acreages of littoral zone where plants and animals in lower levels of food chains can flourish are undoubtedly of much importance in maintaining this high productivity.

As man observes the tremendous abundance of life forms which marshes such as Malheur Lake can support, it may be thought that manipulation in such a way as to perpetually maintain a peak level of productivity should be attempted. However, it should be considered that perhaps one of the main factors in keeping shallow marshes productive is their seasonal and yearly fluctuation in water levels. It may be well to regard dry years as "fallow" years which pave the way for biological abundance when water returns. Only when marsh bottoms are dry can necessary exchanges occur to maintain a proper balance between oxygen and other elements in the soil so essential to the growth of marsh plants and animals. (Weller and Spatcher, 1965). It is no accident that the most productive marshes are those with a history of fluctuating water supply, while the least productive have stable water levels.

When all refuges within the National Wildlife Refuge Systems are considered, few have any large aquatic habitat areas in a natural condition. Almost universally, water is regulated by water control structures and dikes. Such a water control system was proposed for Malheur Lake (USBSFW 1965).

The wisdom of disturbing the natural ecology of Malheur Lake with an intricate system of water control structures—when it is so biologically productive without these—is open to serious question. In its present condition, Malheur Lake adequately serves its role in the Pacific Flyway and the National Wildlife Refuge System. Quite aside from economic and esthetic considerations involved in making a decision as to whether or not dikes should be constructed in the lake bottom, the question remains: How would artificial manipulation of water levels affect the long-term ecology of the marsh? At the present time, one can only speculate; but it is likely detrimental effects would occur—for example, ever-increasing alkalinity.

A visit to Malheur Lake by anyone interested in natural phenomena is an emotional experience not soon forgotten. The visitor is soon aware that he is seeing evidence of Nature's complex relationships that have been operating essentially unchanged since the Pleistocene, or for nearly 10,000 years. Vegetation, water, and bird and animal inhabitants certainly have repeated many thousands of life cycles. But always the cycles were in a pattern produced by the intricate interrelationships of a highly productive marsh ecosystem.

The value of having such a large natural marsh as Malheur Lake in the National Wildlife Refuge System will increase with each year that passes. A philosophy expressed by the late marsh ecologist, Paul Errington, is appropriate in this regard:

"Apart from any esthetic appreciation that ecologists may feel toward unspoiled wilderness preserves, including marshes, one of their chief motivations in preservation of wilderness is to safeguard areas where ancient interrelationships of plants, animals, soils and climates may be studied." (1957)

Malheur Lake is an outstanding example of such a natural marsh.

APPENDIX 1. Fluctuations in size of Malheur Lake, 1735-1965.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Lake</i>	<i>Authority</i>
1735-1755	Lake levels probably high. (Tree ring studies indicate abundant moisture.)	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1755-1775	Lake levels generally low, probably dry some years. (Tree ring studies indicate severe drought.)	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1175-1825	Lake levels probably high. (Tree ring studies indicate abundant moisture.)	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1825-1850	Lake levels generally low, probably dry some years. (Tree ring studies indicate severe drought.)	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
	<i>Note:</i> It is interesting that tree ring data agrees with observations of early travelers. In 1826, Peter Skene Ogden reported an extensive saline lake (Harney Lake) but described only a small freshwater lake to the east (Malheur Lake).	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1864	Malheur Lake sufficiently large to be named separately by Captain George Currey. (Maps published as early as 1864 showed a chain of three lakes which might be Harney, Mud, and Malheur, but they were not named.)	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1865-1882	High levels reported by travelers.	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1881	Unusually high water said to have caused cutting of channel through "Sand Ridge" to Harney Lake and consequent lowering of level of Malheur?	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1889	Nearly dry after 3 years of low run-off.	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1895-1905	Lake was "extensive."	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1911	"Average 18 inches deep" (October—15,000 acres?)	Alva Lewis
1912	"Flooded to Narrows" (34,000-40,000 acres?)	Alva Lewis
1915	"No connection between Narrows and Main Lake" (25,000 acres?)	George Cantwell
1916	"Water at extremely low level. No connection between Mud Lake and Harney Lake."	George Cantwell
1917	Very small.	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1918	"Driest year in history of region; greater part of lake dry, water not over one foot in depth." (10,000 acres?)	George Willett
1921	Extensive.	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Lake</i>	<i>Authority</i>
1922	"Greatest supply of water since 1917; large overflow from Narrows to Mud Lake; both Silvies and Blitzen flowing strong in June." (50,000 acres?)	Stanley Jewett
1930	Lake small; beginning of drought. (2,000 acres)	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1931	Smallest size in historic times (500 acres). No run-off from Silvies River and little from Blitzen.	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1932	"Small."	Piper <i>et al</i> (1939)
1933	"Very small."	Refuge files
1934	Entire bed of lake dry (Sept. 20); even the lower elevations farmed (small grains).	Refuge files
1935	"Very little water; none reached Cole Island." (10,000 acres?)	Refuge files
1936	"Very little water; none reached Cole Island, but a slight increase over 1935." (15,000 acres?)	Refuge files
1937	Increased acreage. (25,000 acres?)	Refuge files
1938*	43,000 acres 4092.70 feet a.s.l.	
1939	47,000 acres 4093.00 feet a.s.l.	
1940	25,000 acres 4091.92 feet a.s.l.	
1941	48,000 acres 4093.02 feet a.s.l.	
1942	60,000 acres 4094.81 feet a.s.l.	
1943	64,000 acres 4095.24 feet a.s.l.	
1944	52,000 acres 4093.50 feet a.s.l.	
1945	59,000 acres 4094.48 feet a.s.l.	
1946	53,000 acres 4093.60 feet a.s.l.	
1947	44,000 acres 4092.80 feet a.s.l.	
1948	56,000 acres 4093.77 feet a.s.l.	
1949	51,000 acres 4093.30 feet a.s.l.	
1950	40,000 acres 4092.56 feet a.s.l.	
1951	51,000 acres 4093.42 feet a.s.l.	
1952**	67,000 acres 4095.39 feet a.s.l.	
1953	60,000 acres 4094.44 feet a.s.l.	
1954	53,000 acres 4093.57 feet a.s.l.	
1955	36,000 acres 4092.20 feet a.s.l.	
1956	56,000 acres 4093.84 feet a.s.l.	
1957	66,000 acres 4095.12 feet a.s.l.	
1958	66,000 acres 4095.16 feet a.s.l.	
1959	51,000 acres 4093.30 feet a.s.l.	

<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Lake</i>		<i>Authority</i>
1960	22,000 acres	4091.82 feet a.s.l.	Refuge files
1961	8,000 acres	4090.88 feet a.s.l.	
1962	7,000 acres	4090.78 feet a.s.l.	
1963	20,000 acres	4091.50 feet a.s.l.	
1964	25,000 acres	4091.92 feet a.s.l.	
1965	58,000 acres	4094.34 feet a.s.l.	

*Figures for 1938-65 based on staff gauge in Malheur Lake near mouth of Blitzen River; acreage computed from table in Piper *et al.* (1939). (The peak reading for the year was used in this table.)

**Highest level on record.

Lewis, Cantwell, Willett and Jewett were employees of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baldwin, E. M.

- 1964—Geology of Oregon
Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan 165 pp.

Errington, P. L.

- 1957—Of Men and Marshes
The MacMillan Co., New York

Peck, M. E.

- 1961—A manual of the higher plants of Oregon
Binfords and Mort, Publishers, Portland, Oregon. 936 pp.

Piper, A. M., T. W. Robinson and C. F. Park, Jr.

- 1939—Geology and ground-water resources of the Harney Basin, Oregon
USDI, Geol. Surv., Water Supply Paper 841 189 pp.

Shaw, S. P., and C. G. Fredine

- 1956—Wetlands of the United States
USDI, FWS. Circular 39, Washington, D. C. 67 pp.

U. S. Bureau Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

- 1965—Master Plan, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
USDI, BSF&W, Portland, Oregon 85 pp

Weller, M. W., and C. S. Spatcher

- 1965—Role of habitat in the distribution and abundance of marsh birds
Spec. Rept. No. 43, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State Univ., Ames 31 pp.

Yeo, R.R.

- 1965—Life history of the sago pondweed
Weeds 13(4):314-321

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Ernest M. Dickerman, of the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C. Mr. Dickerman, your organization has been very helpful to this committee over the years and we are just always happy to hear from you and to get the benefit of your findings and your testimony will be very helpful to the committee today, I am sure.

**STATEMENT OF ERNEST M. DICKERMAN, WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mr. DICKERMAN. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Again, you may handle it in any way you wish as far as your testimony is concerned. If you want to summarize or highlight, or if you want to read it, however you want it it will be placed in the record as you present it.

Mr. DICKERMAN. Very good, sir.

My name is Ernest M. Dickerman, staff member of the Wilderness Society, located at 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. The Wilderness Society is a national conservation organization of some 55,000 members dedicated to the preservation of America's wilderness resource.

We appreciate this opportunity to supplement the testimony presented on November 6, 1969, at the hearing called by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on S. 3014 which would establish wilderness areas within the national wilderness preservation system in 14 national wildlife refuges. This supplemental testimony will apply particularly to the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, both within the State of Oregon.

The Wilderness Society's testimony as submitted at the hearing on November 6, fully endorsed the provisions of S. 3014 for wilderness areas in each of the 14 national wildlife refuges covered by the bill. We reaffirm this full support.

At this time we would like to comment on the potential effect of wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act within the Hart Mountain and the Malheur Wildlife Refuges. There has been a certain amount of misunderstanding as to how legal wilderness designation of certain portions of these two refuges would affect their use. So far as the activities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—the administrative agency for these refuges—are concerned, the Bureau has made clear in its testimony that there would be no adverse effects and that the Bureau would continue to carry on its wildlife management programs as before. The questions that have arisen apply to citizen use of the refuges involving possible curtailment of certain practices and privileges currently enjoyed.

The practice of grazing, chiefly cattle, is a matter of important concern to a significant number of residents in the vicinity of the Malheur and the Hart Mountain Refuges. There has been an impression in some quarters that establishment of wilderness under the Wilderness Act in any portion of these refuges would automatically terminate grazing. The Wilderness Act does not prohibit grazing within national wildlife refuges where such grazing is considered by the administering agency as essential to the objectives for which the

refuge was established. Controlled grazing has long been approved and encouraged by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries in the Hart Mountain and Malheur Refuges as a means of improving the food supply for the wildlife living on the refuges. The agency has indicated its clear intention to continue the practice of grazing under permit within the wilderness designated in S. 3014. Further, the agency, after the wilderness field hearings were held, eliminated from its preliminary wilderness recommendation certain locations where grazing and haying were regularly conducted on an intensive scale. The law and the policy and practice of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife all show that controlled grazing under permit will continue without interruption on any designated wilderness within the Hart Mountain and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuges as long as the Bureau considers such grazing contributes to the improvement of the habitat to the benefit of the wildlife living on these refuges.

Some concern has been expressed locally with respect to the effect on the local economy of wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act of any portions of Hart Mountain and Malheur Refuges. Contributions to the local economy by these two refuges arise chiefly in consequence of the grazing which is permitted and of the recreational opportunities which the public lands of the refuges afford. The matter of grazing has already been discussed. Since grazing may and will be continued within designated wilderness portions of these two refuges, there are no grounds for expecting any adverse effect from such designation. With respect to recreation, wilderness designation can be counted on to increase local income for it provides the strongest possible assurance that the natural qualities of the areas will be maintained at their present level or even improved with the passage of time. Further, wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act is a feature which can be advertised to attract into the region more people who are seeking high-quality outdoor recreation. They will come to those places where they feel that the quality of the hunting, fishing, the camping, the hiking, et cetera, will indeed meet their expectations, and that next year and in succeeding years will continue to be as satisfying as the last time. Legal wilderness designation assures the continuation of this quality.

Concern has been raised about access to private inholdings within the Hart Mountain Refuge. Under section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act which protects existing prior rights, owners of such inholdings will continue to enjoy access the same as in the past even though the surrounding land becomes part of the national wilderness system. For the most part, due to the steepness of the terrain, about the only use made of these inholdings is to graze cattle. Indeed, under exchange therefor the owners enjoy reciprocal grazing privileges on refuge lands. Wilderness designation of refuge lands adjacent to the inholdings would have no effect on either access or the exchange use agreements.

Let me add that insofar as Government acquisition of inholdings is concerned, the policy of the Bureau on land acquisition is entirely independent of the Wilderness Act. The Wilderness Act not only

has no provision relating to land acquisition, but indeed it applies only to land already owned by the Federal Government.

Senator HATFIELD. May I interrupt at this point to reiterate for the record something. I understand, then, that it is your opinion that there is no way at the present under any legislation or pending legislation to acquire inholdings through condemnation or other means?

Mr. DICKERMAN. Well, the point I wanted to make was that insofar as the Wilderness Act is concerned it makes no provision, has no requirement, for acquisition of inholdings, and that insofar as the Bureau has a policy of acquiring inholdings, it has nothing whatsoever to do with wilderness designation.

Senator HATFIELD. So those inholdings would have to be acquired under other legislation specifically—

Mr. DICKERMAN. Precisely, Senator.

About the only positive change which wilderness designation would have on citizen use of such portions of these two refuges would be to prohibit the operation of motor vehicles therein. There are no public roads within the proposed wilderness areas. The use of motor vehicles within the wilderness is, of course, forbidden as being contrary to the peace and quiet of the natural environment, which it is the intent and purpose of wilderness establishment to preserve.

It is worth pointing out that with respect to the wilderness proposals for these two refuges that only a minor fraction of each of these refuges is proposed for wilderness designation. In the case of the Hart Mountain Refuge only 20 percent of the total area is proposed to be placed in the national wilderness preservation system. In the case of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, less than 30 percent of the total area is proposed for wilderness designation. This means that the major proportion of each of these refuges would continue to be available for whatever wildlife management practices the Bureau felt were desirable and necessary in the interest of promoting the primary purpose of these wildlife refuges.

We believe that careful investigation by the members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will confirm the points made above that neither local residents nor visitors coming from afar will lose any benefit or privileges, except that of unrestricted use of motor vehicles, by virtue of wilderness establishment under the Wilderness Act within the Hart Mountain and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuges. Indeed, with respect to recreation—a prime consideration for most persons both esthetically and economically—the benefits will be enhanced by the assurance of first-class outdoor recreation today, tomorrow, and far into the future.

Thank you, Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Dickerman.

Mr. Dickerman, would you, on page 3 of your testimony, return with me for a moment, in the middle of the first paragraph, the line which starts:

With respect to recreation, wilderness designation can be counted on to increase local income for it provides the strongest possible assurance that the natural qualities of the areas will be maintained at their present level or even improved with the passage of time.

Two questions come to my mind.

One is: Would you define further the phrase "natural qualities" and, secondly, if it does relate to wildlife management and wildlife population. Would you care to comment, in light of the testimony offered by the previous witnesses, on the effect that there would be regarding the decline in the management or the decline in the population of wildlife as not only previous witnesses but also the Oregon State Game Commission has commented on as well. If there is a relationship in this statement?

Mr. DICKERMAN. There definitely is. One of the points we had in mind was simply this: Outside of wilderness protected areas, we find there is an increasing tendency to bring in all sorts of civilized development and those sorts of developments are generally detrimental to the wild character of an area. They also, for that same reason, are detrimental as habitat for wildlife and tend to reduce, then, the wildlife populations.

I am aware that we are talking about wildlife refuges in this case, which are set up for the protection of the wildlife. Yet in spite of that fact, we are all aware all the way across the country that there are desires to build within wildlife refuges features which are essentially incompatible, in the opinion of many people, with the wildlife refuge protective purposes, highways is a common thing to want to build through refuges. You never know when there is going to be pressure to build. I don't know whether anybody is drilling for oil up there in Oregon in these refuges, but the way these oil explorers find oil everywhere, it is perfectly possible that that situation could develop.

Another situation which we find is wanting to build transmission lines through the refuges, even though it may be entirely practical to route the line in some other way. The thought is primarily this: That there are pressures which we find are active everywhere in other portions of the country. There is no reason why these pressures can't in due course become apparent with respect to these refuges we are talking about. The time to give them protection such as the Wilderness Act can give them is now before those pressures rise. The local people, as I gather from the testimony given here today, as well as the hearing on November 6, have recognized the wonderful benefits that accrue by virtue of these refuges in their present condition.

The principal thing that wilderness designation will do for the portions of the refuge that would be placed therein is to assure that those wonderful benefits do continue as we know them today.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Dickerman, could I go to the specific case now of the existence of sagebrush and its encroachment upon the food supplies for antelope as given by our previous witness, Mr. Cooper, and which has been attested to by the Oregon State Game Commission. If this is permitted to continue uncontrolled, unmanaged, unabated, we are going to find not a wilderness that is really representative of the true primitive time of southwestern Oregon or south-central Oregon, but we are going to find more a situation that is indicative of what man did to bring about imbalance in his overgrazing in the early days back in the 1880's and 1890's. Do you feel that this would be incompatible with the wilderness declaration, that is, the management and the control of sagebrush?

Mr. DICKERMAN. The Wilderness Society and, of course, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recognize that this sagebrush situation is one of the problems that is present in the refuge and that in order for the refuge to be of maximum benefit to the wildlife who live there and are to be protected something needs to be done.

Now, it is recognized that there are a variety of ways and controlling the sagebrush. The bureau in its studies—and we find ourselves in full agreement with it—has felt that this grazing of cattle is one of the very effective ways of assuring that the sagebrush does not completely take over the area and its wildlife habitat value be thereby diminished. Grazing is as near to a natural sort of a corrective situation as we can find.

The cattle, apparently, are not disposed to eat the same things that the antelope and some of the other wildlife favor. Accordingly, we find then that the undesirable plants, viewed in terms of the wildlife, are removed by the cattle in their grazing and then the more desirable ones for the wildlife have further opportunity to grow and to be available, so that the approach to this sagebrush has been importantly related to the grazing.

That was another reason why I stressed the statement in this statement I just read, because it is so important in both ways from the point of view of the values of this refuge to the wildlife and to man. It promotes the economy of the region and it improves the refuge as a habitat for the wildlife.

Senator HATFIELD. Do I understand correctly, Mr. Dickerman, that you believe that if this were designated as a wilderness area that you could maintain a land management program within that designated wilderness area to control the sagebrush and other such programs that may be necessary to provide continued feed for wildlife, enhance the environment for wildlife? Could this be done under a wilderness declaration?

Mr. DICKERMAN. As you are aware, the Wilderness Act is a rather complex instrument and the way it is written it is even a little tricky as one reads it because of the fact that some of the provisions in the act clearly apply only to lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and other provisions apply only to lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and in this case we are talking about lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

As we read this act with respect to the wildlife refuge, it would seem that a case can be made for cattle grazing to be permitted.

Now, I realize it is one of those things that can be argued both ways. Indeed, most legal questions can be argued pro and con. It would seem in this instance here where you have animal grazing and where it is such a direct contribution to the values of the area that it might be acceptable practice.

Senator HATFIELD. But, Mr. Dickerman, cattle don't eat sagebrush.

Mr. DICKERMAN. No; they don't eat the sagebrush itself, but they give it opportunities for additional things which will grow in those areas to thrive where otherwise they might well be crowded out by plants which are not desirable from the point of view of the wildlife.

Senator HATFIELD. Do I understand you, then, to indicate that it is your belief that under the Wilderness Act you could go into this

area and control sagebrush and institute other programs of land management?

Mr. DICKERMAN. No, I do not believe that you could go in there and extricate the sagebrush, say, by digging it up, to take a very simple example of what you have in mind; no. Clearly that would represent a direct intrusion by man to develop or change the character of the area.

Senator HATFIELD. Right, but do you not see the point, the concerns. I am sure the Game Commission has at least by their written statement, and it concerns me, frankly, about having an area that is going to be able to support wildlife, and support the kind of natural growth of plant life that would be truly representative of wilderness?

Mr. DICKERMAN. Correct.

Senator HATFIELD. I have traveled this area extensively, as you probably have, and I am very familiar with this area. I have seen both historically and in my own lifetime what has happened when we let this sagebrush move in upon us, what can happen when we bring it under control. We took this—and this is a bit of digression—we took 10,000 acres up near Ontario, Oreg., that was nothing but sagebrush lined and, with water and control of removing the sagebrush, we have turned that into a 10,000 acre potato patch, a fabulous kind of production now in what had been just totally lost lands.

Mr. Cramer, and particularly Mr. Cooper, testified as to in his lifetime how he had seen beautiful grasslands just be taken over by sagebrush and destroyed in its original use and habitat for animals.

We don't have to go too far back in history to read about the great ranches up there in eastern Oregon, southeastern Oregon, and south-central Oregon, which supported great cattle industries. Now you look as far as the eye can see there is nothing but sagebrush, in the very areas where lush grass had grown for cattle. We know that is going further back before the cattlemen, and the stockmen came in. There were mountain sheep—the wild mountain sheep. All I am saying is that, with my concern for this kind of wildlife, restoration of wildlife, wild mountain sheep, preservation of the antelope herds, and the birds, I am more fearful of the sagebrush than I am of the powerlines. I am more fearful of the sagebrush than I am of the potential highways. I am more fearful of the sagebrush than I am of all these other things which you have indicated, and which I join you in your fear. I put sagebrush first, and we have to face the realities that we are not going to be able to correct the sagebrush threat at this time by designating this a wilderness area. Whereas, under a continued refuge area designation and with more moneys for management programs, we can control the sagebrush. Then, who knows, at a later time what might be determined by a future Congress regarding wilderness status.

At least personally, and I say this not with any great criticism, but I think you have done far more homework than perhaps the Interior Department has done in making this presentation to this committee for these designations at this time. I think you will find, and I am not trying to read into what you are saying, but I think it puts a group like yours, the Wilderness Society, and others, which are so committed to the type of objectives and goals, in a very difficult bind. Here it is the Interior Department coming forth with this

proposal. I don't want to stand off here and be unresponsive or unenthusiastic, and yet, at the same time, I don't think, frankly, the Interior Department has done its homework sufficiently well to give us the kind of foundation, on a firm base, upon which to move.

I would be the first to have introduced this legislation if I had felt that we have the supporting data. Very frankly, that is why my name is not on the bill. I don't feel that we have the kind of homework and supporting data we should have in order really to carry through and make these designations. You don't have to comment on what I am saying, and I am not trying to read into your testimony.

Mr. DICKERMAN. That is perfectly all right.

I would like to make one comment. I believe I follow your point with respect to the sagebrush and it certainly is a serious and difficult problem on these refuges, but that was why I was discussing the point that the wilderness proposal for the Hart Mountain covers only 20 percent of the refuge and in the case of Malheur covers only 30 percent, so that it does leave these extensive areas where sagebrush or education programs or whatever term might want to be given to the practice could be carried out and the thought would be then, are we not better off to have an area in each of these refuges which is dedicated to wilderness and even though it may have an undue amount of sagebrush otherwise retains permanently values which everyone recognizes the benefits of?

It is the old effort of attempting to get some sort of balance between recognized legitimate conflicting uses or desires.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Dickerman, I really feel what you have said is very, very helpful, and I don't think we are in any kind of policy dispute at all in these proposals. I think probably what we are involved in here is a value judgment in terms of the situation of the land and what future it may hold for both wildlife and for botanical life and what it may hold for human enjoyment.

I certainly feel that the refuge declaration or designation at this time is fundamental to maintain and certainly it is not only fundamental to maintain but it is more fundamental to give more adequate appropriations to do a better job of land management under the present designation.

I shall certainly support any effort along that line, but I am grateful for your testimony and again for what the Wilderness Society does in behalf of all the people in this country, giving broad attention to these magnificent areas which otherwise might slip from us.

Mr. DICKERMAN. Thank you, Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. Are there any other witnesses?

Dr. Buscho, we are pleased to have you with us.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. BUSCHO, M.D., PORTLAND, OREG.

Dr. BUSCHO. My name is Robert F. Buscho, M.D., a native of Portland, Oreg., and currently residing at 3252 Prospect Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. I have just completed my medical internship at the University of Oregon Medical Center in Portland. I have come to the hearings today as a private citizen to speak in favor of including Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in the wilderness preservation system.

I know Fort Warner and Poker Jim Ridge portions of Hart Mountain Refuge because as a youth I hiked and camped throughout this area with my family. Hart Mountain Refuge is located in south-central Oregon and is high desert country. The plateaus are divided by high cliffs and rugged canyons. This is a wild unsettled land covered by sagebrush and rabbitbush. Juniper and mountain mahogany are the only trees that grow on these lands although aspen and willow grow in narrow strips along the few creeks that exist in the area. This country is home for antelope, deer, and an occasional mountain sheep. Coyote and bobcats are also found there, and I have seen sage grouse and chicken partridge in this refuge.

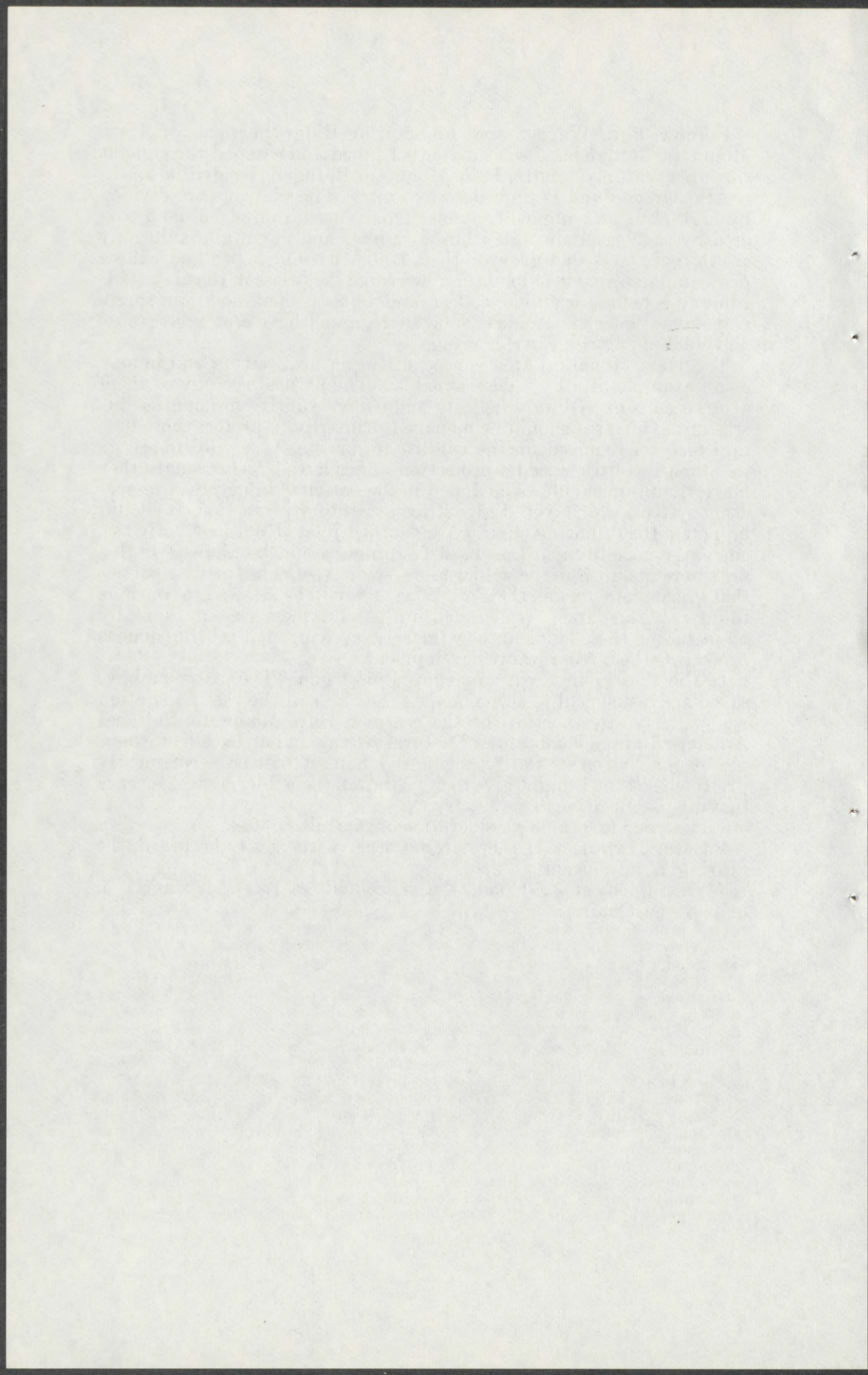
The Hart Mountain area is a beautiful natural setting and unique as an example of a high desert plateau. The natural ecology of these arid lands is exceedingly delicate and cannot survive mechanized intrusions. This area should be managed primarily to protect those natural features required for the wildlife to survive. As a wildlife refuge this area has little specific protection under law. I feel strongly that Hart Mountain should be included in the national wilderness preservation system, which would give it firm statutory protection. It should be noted that hunting, hiking, and other related outdoor activities currently permitted in the wildlife refuge would be allowed if this area were included in the wilderness system. Also, those private parties that graze their stock in the Fort Warner would be allowed to continue to do so if this land was included in the wilderness system. So really by including these lands in the wilderness system, what is being done is protecting them from future development.

In the West, our virgin areas are almost gone. The areas we have saved are insufficient to accommodate the needs of the vast population we will have by the turn of the century. Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge is a beautiful natural setting and an excellent example of our Nation's wildlife heritage. I hope it will be permanently protected so that I might give to my children the wilderness experience that my parents gave to me as a boy.

I urge your favorable consideration of this bill, S. 3014.

Senator HATFIELD. If there are no other witnesses to be heard, the hearing is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 3:40 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to call of the Chair.)



APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

STATEMENT OF BYRON MILLER, SILVER CITY, N. MEX.

I am very hopeful that Senate Bill S. 3014 will be fully enacted into law by Congress to legally establish the following 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

Being an ecologist and conservationist, I am therefore especially interested in the establishment, retention, and preservation of suitable wilderness areas and other natural areas wherein the pristine balance of nature may thus be permitted to continue unaltered by human encroachments or development. Furthermore, I have particular interest in the above areas, for my ancestors emigrated to Oregon Territory in 1852, I was born and raised in the State of Washington, lived in Alaska for some time, and have resided in New Mexico a number of years.

The six Alaska Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals listed in Senate measure S. 3014 are comprised entirely of islands. The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577), in part, authorizes and stipulates that every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System be reviewed and that all such island areas meeting necessary requirements, be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In this respect each of the aforementioned Alaska island wildlife refuges qualifies with wilderness characteristics, as they include only roadless islands. Each of the six wildlife refuges listed has individual and distinguishing qualities and values for birdlife and some additionally have sea mammals and some other forms of wildlife. Each is wild and undeveloped except that the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge in west Cook inlet comprising 6,439 acres, has a 20-acre site including and surrounding a salmon cannery which thus occupies less than 1/300th of its land area. Except for this 20-acre site all of the Tuxedni Refuge should receive wilderness protection, and this as well as the other five wildlife refuges in their respective entirety should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, thus to have additional protection which will be increasingly essential in the future.

In Oregon, two of the four Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals listed in Senate measure S. 3014 comprise groups of small, as yet undisturbed, islands off the Oregon coast, being respectively, the Three Arch Rocks including 17 acres, and Oregon Islands having 21 acres. These islands furnish essential wilderness nesting sites for numerous thousands of various species of waterfowl and shorebirds. With the increasing developments and human habitation on nearby mainland and activities which may occur near these islands the nesting birds would be jeopardized. Therefore these islands should now be included in the Wilderness System in order to secure the additional protection it would provide them.

Through Senate Bill S. 3014 the benefits and values of the Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge which comprises some 48,000 acres in southeastern Oregon, containing big game and other wildlife, would be greatly enhanced by inclusion in the Wilderness System. For this would give added protection and preservation of the natural wildlife environment of the area whereby it may more fully serve scientific, historical, aesthetic, and true recreational uses.

Senate measure S. 3014 would also establish Wilderness designation for some 50,600 acres of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge of southeastern Oregon which

includes Harney and Malheur Lakes and great areas of marsh wilderness. Wilderness designation for this refuge area is a necessity in order to prevent ruinous development and mechanized invasions in these delicate wetlands.

Included in Senate Bill S. 3014 are three somewhat widely separated groups of island wildlife refuges off the Washington coast which would be established as the Washington Islands Wilderness. These include Copalis, five acres, near the southern coast; Quillayute Needles, 117 acres, near the Olympic National Park; and Flattery Rocks, 125 acres, near the northwest corner of the state. These undisturbed islands have great value for wildlife, primarily a number of species of sea birds, as well as sea lions and seals. Wilderness classification is desirable and will give added protection to preserve the natural habitat for the wild species thereon.

S. 3014 would also establish Salt Creek Wilderness comprising 8,500-acres in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge of east central New Mexico. Wilderness classification of this natural grassland on the plains, would preserve and provide habitat to restore the prairie chicken, now scarce in recent years. Also, under wilderness designation some buffalo could readily be restored on this former buffalo range.

Since wilderness designation does not remove or alter any of the respective area's status as a National Wildlife Refuge, but brings administration so as to preserve their wilderness character; and, since their inclusion, by Act of Congress, in the National Wilderness Preservation System would give them firm statutory protection, I therefore urge and recommend the passage of Senate measure S. 3014 and its full Congressional enactment into law.

OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
Salem, Oreg., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Enclosed you will find the testimony that the Oregon Environmental Council is submitting to the Sub-committee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Senate. The testimony is in support of S. 3014 a bill proposing the establishment of fourteen wilderness areas in the western United States. Two of these areas, the Malheur and Hart Mountain Wildlife Refuges, are within the State of Oregon.

We respectfully request that this testimony be entered into the public record of S. 3014. Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter of national importance.

Very truly yours,

RODNEY R. STUBBS,
Chairman, Environmental Planning Committee, Member, Board of Directors, Oregon Environmental Council.

STATEMENT OF RODNEY R. STUBBS, ON BEHALF OF OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

This statement is presented on behalf of the Oregon Environmental Council. The Council represents 24 active member organizations including such members as the Oregon AFL-CIO Planned Parenthood Association, Portland Women's International League, Oregon Trails Club, Santiam Alpine Club, and The Chemeketans.

The Oregon Environmental Council was formed to create a more effective voice through cooperative effort. To stimulate increased understanding and awareness of the impact of modern society and man on the environment. And to encourage citizen, legislative, and administrative action for the protection and restoration of our natural and historic heritage, and the creation of communities which reflect these values, through creative planning, education, and wise stewardship.

The Oregon Environmental Council supports the concept of the Wilderness system. The Wilderness system has several advantages one of which is putting the control of public lands under the direct control and responsibility of Congress. This in effect eliminates the day-to-day land use decisions that could be hazardous to the natural environment of this nation.

There are two specific areas within the State of Oregon that bear the special attention of Congress. One, the Malheur Wildlife Refuge, one of the finest natural wildlife reservations in the nation. It is a significant region in the ecosystem of eastern Oregon and the western United States. Here, thousands of animals representing numerous species of this nation's remaining wildlife population reside.

Without the free flowing streams providing the necessary water to support the vegetation system within the refuge the area would be significantly altered in its life supporting ability within a short period of time through the process of ecological change. The free flowing quality of the streams are especially essential during the periodic flooding period. It is during this time that fresh water from the upper areas of the drainage flush the salt water from the low lying marshes. Without this natural annual periodic flushing the salt concentration would become high enough to significantly alter the pH rating of the local soils. The natural vegetation within the marshlands would begin to die off and would no longer be able to adequately support the wildlife that is so abundant throughout Malheur.

Today, man living with his cattle, and wildlife all live in harmony and balance within the refuge. This can be true within the limits of a Malheur Wilderness Area. Many of the cattle ranchers in the area who use part of the Malheur Refuge for grazing areas are opposed to the Wilderness proposal on the basis that they could no longer graze their cattle within the limits of Malheur. In Montana and elsewhere in the nation sheep and cattle are permitted to graze within the limits of some of the largest wilderness areas established by Congress. The same rule can hold true for Oregon.

What has been mentioned about the Malheur proposal holds true for the Hart Mountain proposal. The geography of the Hart Mountain area, however, differs from the low marshlands of Malheur. Here the wilderness proposal would encompass a high desert mountain area. An area abundant with unique species of wildlife like the antelope and high mountain sheep. The Hart Mountain area is not without its conflicts associated with man. Here again men use parts of the area to graze their cattle and sheep, and here again the Oregon Environmental Council does not oppose this use of the land. There is a more significant problem, however, and that is the problem of private ownership within the limits of the proposed wilderness area that interferes with the integrity of proper land use management that is essential in protecting the amenities of the wilderness complex. Because these inholdings of private ownership are small in comparison with the proposal, and because it is believed that it would be in the public interest, the Oregon Environmental Council supports the Department of the Interior's proposal to purchase these inholdings to preserve and maintain the integrity of the proposed Hart Mountain Wilderness Area.

In conclusion the Oregon Environmental Council supports the addition of all fourteen areas throughout the western United States to the Wilderness Preservation System of America. The lakes, the marshlands, the deserts, valleys, ridges, rivers, and streams have values not only as wilderness, but serve as reminders to future generations, the consideration, foresightedness and natural heritage of past generations.

Respectfully submitted:

RODNEY R. STUBBS,

Chairman, Environmental Planning Committee, Member, Board of Directors, Oregon Environmental Council.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS,
Walla Walla, Wash., November 5, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,

Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a member of the Wilderness Society, with a lifelong interest in the preservation of wilderness areas and the conservation of western recreation lands, I am vitally interested in the passage of Senate Bill 3014 which I understand will be heard tomorrow, November 6th.

I realize that I do not have to enlarge upon the reasons, to you, for the preservation of such wilderness areas as the Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon and the Washington Islands Wilderness: Copalis, as you have always been a champion of such worthwhile causes but I would like to have you make

this communication a part of the hearing record on Senate Bill 3014 so that those who are deciding the issue will realize that my statement in favor of this bill is typical of the feelings of most of the citizens of the State of Washington.

Thank you for your continuing efforts in this area.

Very truly yours,

B. J. RHAY,
Superintendent.
JAMES E. CODD,
Director of Education.

LAKEVIEW, OREG., November 17, 1969.

Senator JACKSON,
Senate Building, Washington, D.C.:

Have learned you have introduced Senate bill 3014, which would include part of Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon, as a wilderness area. Feel certain this stems from lack of actual knowledge of the area and would refer you to letter sent to Interior Committee in connection with hearings on the bill.

LAKE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
Minneapolis, Minn., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to express strong support for S. 3014 which would establish 14 Wilderness Areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

Most of these areas are important in the breeding or support of animal species that are already threatened by pollution and the expanding activities of humans.

I feel it is important that we give strong long-term protection to these areas before economic interests in the areas develop to the point where it is impossible.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN W. ROBERTS,
Professor of Psychology.

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE,
Cheney, Wash., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to register strong support for bill S. 3014, which would establish 14 new Wilderness Areas in the Pacific Northwest and New Mexico. If we are not able to salvage some unspoiled areas from future development and provide nesting sites for sea birds, I feel that we will have lost one of the main reasons for my moving here. This is an area of unparalleled beauty—let's save a small part of it, at least, for our children.

Please make this communication a part of the beauty record.

Very truly yours,

Dr. C. D. KAVALOSKI,
Associate Professor of Physics.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
St. Louis, November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in support of the bill, S. 3014, for the establishment of 14 new Wilderness Areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The areas under consideration harbor numerous species of animals and plants threatened by man's technological advances and increased

population pressure. None of these areas can be excluded from the Senate bill without further endangering a part of the human environment that affects the viability of man as a species.

It is important that we act *now* to ensure the protection of these lands and their inhabitants rather than wait for the irreversible devastation that will ultimately follow if maintenance of man's total environment becomes secondary to his immediate business and technological endeavors.

Sincerely,

MURIEL BABCOCK, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I write to urge you to support senate bill S. 3014 to establish 14 Wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges. I am personally only familiar with the Quillayute Needles and the Flattery Rocks in Washington. I have done my Ph. D. research on the intertidal ecology along the supposedly protected Beach Strip of the Olympic National Park and have very much come to appreciate the need for additional protection of the offshore islands. In the last few years the intertidal community along the Beach Strip has become essentially useless for scientific research due to excessive human disturbance. Most of this disturbance is of an innocent nature, and although I do wish they could be dissuaded from collecting all the animals. I am glad to see families out enjoying the beach and learning about the intertidal community. But the offshore islands simply must be preserved. I am sure that you are familiar with the arguments regarding the need to protect the bird life in these areas; I wish to make a strong appeal for the more mundane components of the sea shore such as the star fish and the sea urchins. Their populations already have been disturbed in other remote places and their preservation is essential to the study of the natural intertidal community.

The only other area involved in this bill which I have visited is the Salt Creek Wilderness area in New Mexico. This area is also worthy of protection.

I can see no objection to this bill and I hope that you can speed it through the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands which you chair.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL K. DAYTON,
Department of Zoology, University of Washington.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express my support for S. 3014. A great many people in Wisconsin are deeply interested in having the 14 areas listed in the bill preserved forever under the generous and wise protection of the Wilderness Preservation Act.

This is a fair and important bill and deserves a rapid hearing and passage. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

DAVID A. LANEGBARTEL.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA,
College, Alaska, November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in full support of Senate Bill 3014 to establish 14 Wilderness Areas. While I am primarily concerned with our own Alaskan areas, I am in full accord that the other eight areas are of great merit, and I would want to see them included in the legislation as well.

These areas need the full statutory protection under the Wilderness Preservation System. As I understand it, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries has supported the legislation, and in general I accept their conclusions. I am sure that everyone is aware that we indeed have wilderness in Alaska, but very little of it is protected, and I feel that this bill is a beginning step to give Alaskan wilderness the protection under law which is now lacking.

With the pressures of the population explosion and the demands of our consumer economy, we must begin now to include more and more areas for Wilderness Preservation. I commend and support this legislation. I request that my statement be part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

GORDON B. WRIGHT,
Assistant Professor of Music.

PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE,
Portland, Oreg., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am very pleased to learn of S. 3014, which would establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges. I want to voice my strong support for S. 3014. These areas should have the additional protection provided by inclusion in the National Wilderness System. We will then not have to worry about the danger of future intrusions motivated by economic, national security, and other interests.

I want to speak specifically about two of the proposed areas, in Oregon, with which I am personally familiar: Malheur and Hart Mt. Last spring I spent a week camping, hiking, and bird and wildlife watching on these two refuges. This was one of the finest outdoor experiences I and my family have had. Visitor use of these attractive areas is already considerable, and bound to increase. We wish to return frequently ourselves. I believe that wilderness areas in both refuges are essential to protect the animal and bird populations from excessive human impact.

The choice of Harney Lake and the wild parts of Malheur Lake for wilderness protection is wisely made. Their dedication will provide extensive secluded areas for wildlife, while obstructing in no way the extensive visitor use in the rest of the refuge.

I am very enthusiastic about the selection of wilderness area in the Hart Mt. Refuge, including as it does most of the awesomely beautiful escarpment on the west side of the refuge. The long rugged western facade of Hart Mt. is a magnificent scenic spectacle, reminding one of the great cliffs, thrones, and side canyons of the Grand Canyon itself. It is deeply satisfying to know that this splendid mountain scenery will be kept inviolate for future generations and as a haven for endangered species such as the bighorn.

I do not know the precise boundaries of the Hart Mt. proposal. But I would strongly urge the inclusion of the small valley, below the east shoulder of Hart Mt., containing the site of old Fort Warner. This area is of obvious historic interest, and it has also the unique feature of groves of fine Ponderosa Pine found nowhere else in the refuge. Both the historical and the rare biological values should be given the kind of protection which wilderness status affords.

I do regret that no recommendations were made for the extensive wild areas in the southeast portion of Hart Mt. Refuge. If there is *any* change in the agency's proposal, it should be in the direction of extending wilderness status to some of those fine open spaces.

Please make my statement part of the public record of the hearing on S. 3014.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN L. HAMMOND.

CLARK COLLEGE,
Vancouver, Wash., November 10, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is very important that the 14 wildlife refuges in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico be established as Wilderness Areas so that the birdlife in these can be adequately protected. The present status of

these as refuges leaves them open to encroachment from nearby areas as population continues to increase. Once these areas have been exposed to the despoliation that always accompanies uncontrolled human activities we will be faced with the extinction of many of these bird species.

I urge your support of these wilderness proposals, as embodied in the bill, S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA PECHANEC.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY,
Indianapolis, Ind., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to express support for bill S. 3014 to establish fourteen wilderness areas within certain national wildlife refuges.

It is felt that these areas strongly need the firm statutory protection which they do not currently receive from external encroachment.

May I suggest that my communication be included in the forthcoming hearing record on S. 3014.

Thank you for your consideration of my recommendation.

Sincerely,

JOHN PELTON, Head.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly urge the Senate Subcommittee on Public Land to give every possible support to S. 3014, proposing establishment of fourteen new wilderness areas. The justification for each and every one of them seems beyond question, and I trust that you and your committee will do all in your power to ensure their preservation.

Sincerely,

LEONARD B. GLICK,
Associate Professor.

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY,
Anchorage, Alaska, November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to go on record to your committee as being in favor of Senate bill S. 3014 which will establish a total of 14 wilderness areas in the states of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico. Several of these areas are the breeding grounds for rare or uncommon species and all of them are needed to provide natural areas for the future, areas which are protected by law from development or destruction by any agency or private group.

Thank you for your consideration of this viewpoint.

Sincerely yours,

SANDRA DAUENHAUER.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
Indianapolis, Ind., November 4, 1969.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am supporting S. 3014 on Wilderness proposals to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

This letter comes to urge the passing of the bill, S. 3014 in order to protect the Wilderness areas for future generations in this country. I believe this is an ex-

tremely important bill and one that deserves the support of all senators who recognize the need to protect the balance in the environment in that the human race may continue to prosper and enjoy the benefits that the nature world prefers.

Sincerely yours,

EMILY HOLMQUIST,
Dean, Indiana University School of Nursing.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I should like to present the following statement for inclusion in the hearing record on S. 3014:

I am personally acquainted with several of the national wildlife refuge areas proposed for inclusion in the National Wilderness System, and am familiar with the specific values and characteristics of the remainder. All of them merit without question the added protection and other advantages which would follow from such inclusion. Several of these refuges at present have little specific protection under law from potential destructive intrusions by outside interests. Their inclusion by an Act of Congress in the National Wilderness System will give them the needed firm statutory protection. All are unique national resources which deserve our concern and care.

CHESTER S. CHARD,
Professor of Anthropology.

PENINSULA COLLEGE,
Port Angeles, Wash., November 16, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I was recently informed that the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands has been holding hearings on S. 3014, a bill designed to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges. These areas are variously located throughout the western United States, and I am unable to discuss the merits of each of the 14 proposed wilderness sites; however, I wish to voice my support of the proposed bill as it is currently worded.

As a resident of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington, I am personally familiar with the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles. These particular refuges are of extreme benefit to our remaining coastal wildlife species, but under their present "refuge" status they are poorly protected from attacks from local fishermen who feel that seals, sea birds, eagles, sea lions, etc. are pests—to be destroyed whenever possible. The bullet-riddled carcasses of these animals, and others, are continuously washing up on the Pacific coastal beaches of the Olympic Peninsula, a grim reminder of what lies in store for formerly abundant (and now rare) wildlife species.

A wilderness status for these areas, coupled with a greater degree of police protection (which currently is very poor) could save these species from extinction. As a wildlife ecologist and concerned citizen, I urge that you support S. 3014 and that you influence your fellow congressmen to take a similar stand.

Wilderness is vanishing from the American scene at such a rate that every fragment protected in this way will be gratefully cherished by Americans present and future. I sincerely hope that S. 3014 will be successfully passed through congressional voting. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

EDWARD TISCH, *Botanist.*

P.S.—Please include this statement in the hearing record if possible.

CLARK COLLEGE,
Vancouver, Wash., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I just finished reading the text of your bill 3014. Keep up the good work. The time is rapidly approaching when the presence of areas for people to observe animals in a nearly natural environment will be worth their weight in gold.

Sincerely,

DEL BLACKBURN.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1969.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: We regret not having been able to appear personally before the Subcommittee, but are hopeful that these comments will be included in the hearing record of S. 3014.

The National Audubon Society is America's largest direct-membership conservation organization with 79,000 members—more than 100,000 if we count each of our family memberships as two persons. When our Society was formed in 1905, its primary concern was wildlife. Today, our members are broadly committed to the preservation of an environment that is not only suitable for man's survival, but in which people can lead full lives. Such a world should include unspoiled wilderness areas where man can find respite from the frantic tempo of urban life.

The bill before you, S. 3014, will give the extra protection of wilderness status to a number of areas within National Wildlife Refuges, and in view of the increasing pressures on our wilderness resources these areas and the wildlife they shelter deserve this added protection from man's exploitation.

As the Committee well knows, the establishment of a wilderness area is a "bargain" to the public, for it requires no appropriation. In this year, when budget cuts have shriveled funds for new land acquisition, we can at least continue to add to the Wilderness System. Therefore, we respectfully urge that the Committee favorably report this important bill as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

CYNTHIA E. WILSON,
Washington Representative.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY,
College, Alaska, November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in support of S. 3014, a bill to establish 14 Wilderness Areas within the National Refuge System. Please include this letter as part of the record of the hearings to be held November 6 in Washington, D.C.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which manages the areas under consideration, has done a thoughtful and thorough job of study, and has recommended that each of these areas be given the extra protection from adverse human use that Wilderness status affords. This action will confirm earlier decisions by Congress or the executive branch that the areas are primarily important as sea bird rookeries, sea lion hauling-out areas, or terrestrial wildland and wildlife management units. The Alaskan areas included in S. 3014 would become the first elements in the Wilderness System in that State. I am happy to see that our senators Gravel and Stevens have co-sponsored this bill. Their support is especially gratifying in view of the several larger areas in Alaska which need and eminently deserve wilderness status.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. WEEDEN.

VANCOUVER, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We urge support of S. 3014 to further protect the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, the Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, St. Lazaria Island, Forrester Islands, and Hazy Islands, all in Alaska; Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, portions of Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, in Oregon; a Salt Creek Wilderness in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge of New Mexico, and a Washington Islands Wilderness from Copalis, Quillayute Needles, and Flattery Rocks in Washington.

Inclusion of these areas in the National Wilderness System is needed for further protection of the wildlife frequenting these areas, and for insuring freedom of the areas from destructive intrusions by pressure groups.

We respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the November 6 Hearing Record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

RUSSELL M. MAYNARD,
Chairman, Conservation Committee, Ptarmigans.

ALASKA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB,
Anchorage, Alaska, November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are glad to know of the hearings being held on November 6 regarding S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness areas. We were particularly glad to know of the co-sponsorship of our two senators, Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens.

We strongly support this bill and urge its passage. Wilderness classification for these areas will insure their protection.

This statement should be made a part of the hearing record.

Respectfully,

SHARON M. CISSNA, Secretary.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., November 4, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to go on record as wholeheartedly endorsing for passage of S. 3014 for I believe all the areas involved are suitable for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

I am not personally familiar with all of the areas, but I am with the one in the Malheur Wildlife Refuge and know it is highly desirable for this to be added to the system.

Naturally I am familiar with the Salt Creek area within the Bitter Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. It is my belief that it is highly desirable to include in the Wilderness System some areas of open grass lands, particularly where wildlife habitat is involved. This area will preserve in its pristine character a tract of land as it was when the buffalo herds roamed the country, and will restore prairie chicken habitat.

I sincerely hope that you and your Committee will take favorable action on this bill.

Sincerely,

ELLIOT S. BARKER,
Member Board of Directors of The New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation
Association, Inc.

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION,
Olympia, Wash., November 6, 1969.

Re Washington Islands Wilderness.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation is responsible for the State of Washington's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation planning. As vested in my duties as Administrator for carrying out these responsibilities for the Committee, I would like to express my support for the proposed Washington Island Wilderness areas located at Copalis, Quillayute Needles, and Flattery Rocks.

The Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan, which was financed in part through a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant, identifies needs for areas such as wildlife refuges in an amount exceeding 12,000 acres along our Pacific Coast and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. As such, the proposed Washington Islands Wilderness is in conformance with our Statewide Recreation Plan and in so doing meets needs identified in that Plan for the preservation of key ecological areas.

I understand that the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings on S. 3014 on November 6th, but that the Hearing Record will remain open for a limited time thereafter for additional letters and statements. I am hereby requesting that this letter be made a part of that record.

Thank you for your support of this proposal.

Sincerely,

STANLEY E. FRANCIS,
Administrator.

OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS, INC.,
Gleneden Beach, Oreg., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My Organization would like to go on record in favor of Senate Bill #3014 to establish Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges. Those in Oregon being Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge near Oceanside, Oregon Islands National Refuge near Brookings, Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, both in southeastern Oregon.

Wilderness areas are needed if, as our civilization progress', we are to maintain a reasonable balance in nature and keep our environment livable.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. WANDEL SMALL,
Legislation Chairman, Air and Water Pollution.

OLYMPIA, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the belief of this organization that the above-named bill is of vital importance to preserve and protect all of the areas named herein, and that these areas should rightfully be a part of our National Wilderness Concept.

We, therefore, pray that you and your committee do everything possible within your power to expedite the passage of this bill.

We ask that this statement be made a part of the Hearing Record of your committee on the 6th of November, 1969.

Respectfully submitted.

OLYMPIA AUDUBON SOCIETY.
J. M. PETERSON,
President.

ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL,
Anchorage, Alaska, November 10, 1969.

Re S. 3014—Inclusion of wilderness areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Alaska Wilderness Council, Ltd., strongly supports Senate Bill 3014. The Council endorses the National Wilderness Preservation System concept of additional protection for areas within the National Wildlife Refuges.

The six Alaskan Island Refuges will be the first in this state to be included in the Wilderness System. Under the supervision and management of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife these islands will continue to be isolated areas of the true natural scene, living laboratories for both the citizen scientist and professional scientist, and refuges from the hazards of the modern world for both the flora and fauna that live in the areas.

Please enter this letter as part of the hearing record. Thank you.

MARK GANOPOLE, Secretary-Director.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
New York, N.Y., November 14, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please add the name of the National Audubon Society to the list of organizations supporting bill S. 3014, designating 14 wildlife areas as wilderness.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

ROBERT C. BOARDMAN,
Director, Public Information.

SEWARD CONSERVATION SOCIETY,
Seward, Alaska, November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We of the Seward Conservation Society wholeheartedly support Senate Bill S. 3014. We especially appreciate the inclusion of the six wilderness areas proposed for Alaska. We feel that this is an encouraging first step in the preservation of Alaska's wilderness. We urge your committee to report favorably on this most important bill.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY C. SEAVEY,
Secretary, Seward Conservation Society.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OBSIDIANS, INC.,
Eugene, Oreg., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: If the records of your hearings on S. 3014, held November 6, are still open, will you please include this statement as part of them.

I believe that all of the fourteen wilderness areas proposed in S. 3014 should be established. I know, however, that the four in Oregon, which I have seen or often heard about from friends, should be established.

The two island areas, Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Island, are perfect bird refuges, and too small to be used by man for any other purpose. They are vulnerable to disturbance by men, especially with the increase in use of power boats and planes, unless protected by the stronger controls wilderness status allows.

The Malheur Wildlife Refuge is widely known in Oregon and elsewhere, as one of the finest places in the country to see waterfowl. With marsh areas continually being drained, even on the edge of Malheur, and with what is left often tainted by chemicals, we have got to act, to save some wetlands in their original condition. This is even more necessary to provide a storehouse of scientific information for the future, than to provide refuges. Only wilderness status is sure to do this.

The same argument holds true for the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, which in addition offers many other kinds of recreation, for humans, including some hunting.

The museum and laboratory uses of wilderness are coming to be seen as the most important. Recreation, esthetic appreciation, even protection of wildlife, are wilderness purposes most of us, like myself, can see the need for more easily, but they are not uses that are completely destroyed, however heavily damaged, when wilderness is lost. Virgin country, which can never be replaced, has to be saved for the future, if the widest science known, ecology, is to be able to find answers to the largest human question, survival. Therefore I urge you to recommend the establishment of these fourteen wildernesses.

Sincerely yours,

ROBIN LODIEWICK.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 17, 1969.

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

Respectfully urge committee approval of Senate bill 3014. We believe the fragile and extremely valuable wildlife refuge areas need the extra protection of wilderness status. Please include statement in hearing records.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
Chairman, National Resources Committee, Oregon Environmental Council.

OREGON GUIDES AND PACKERS, INC.,
Vida, Oreg., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is the wishes of this organization with a membership of approximately 150, that you urge the passage of the Wilderness Refuge Bill, S. 3014. It is of great importance to us as we see our wildlife in a state of decrease. The added protection that S. 3014 will afford is well worth your efforts to see that this bill becomes law. I will add that this statement should become a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

LEROY PRUITT, President.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 13, 1969.

HON. SENATOR CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This evening I was made aware of the bill, S. 3014, to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas. I wish to write you and express my earnest feelings about this bill. Surely with the population exploding at the present rate, we do need more Wilderness areas where one can escape for necessary solitude from time to time to keep in good health and continue to function properly.

Here in New Mexico we are especially interested in the Salt Creek Wilderness in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge. It has been suggested that this would be an ideal area to place some of the excess buffalo from Ft. Wingate, N.M. There should be sufficient grass for the buffalo to graze; it is even thought that grazing would improve the grass, for if it is not grazed sufficiently the grass tends to choke itself out.

Please, please do all you can to get this bill passed. Oh! I almost forgot about the Bering Sea Nat. Wildlife Refuge. Being a bird watcher this seems to me to

be most important, as already too many species are on the verge of extinction because of the inroads of civilization.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. A. H. RINGER.

SPOKANE, WASH., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is essential that every bit of territory which can be classified as wilderness or wildlife refuges should be protected. As you are well aware, today the loss of our environment is appallingly disastrous and yet mankind in the majority races recklessly down the road to destruction of his own planet. This theme has been expanded upon many times by many well-qualified, forward looking individuals, including yourself. I am in favor of S. 3014. Please make my statement a part of the hearing record.

Thank you for your interest and custodianship of our natural heritage.

Sincerely yours,

S. THATCHER HUBBARD, Sr., M.D.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am very much in favor of the wildlife refuge proposals as set forth in S. 3014. I feel that coastal areas are endangered not only from recreational developments but from economic interests as well. I have enjoyed my trips to the coast and hope to make many more. I taught in Ketchikan, Alaska for two years and saw the way the land was being used. As a result I should like to see Forrester Islands made a permanent refuge.

I know little about the other areas, but knowing of developments in our area I would hope that Federal law could pass measures which would call for long range planning rather than yearly planning as is done now.

Yours truly,

JAMES L. MILNE.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, November 17, 1969.

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

Please record us in support of wilderness proposal S3014.

JERRY and CHARLOTTE HOK,
College, Alaska.

BRENTWOOD, Mo., November 16, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: We should like to express our full support for bill S. 3014, establishing the following wilderness Areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico. We feel that the wildlife of these areas should be protected in the best possible way from human mechanization and development, and that wilderness classification is essential.

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record on this bill.

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. GREEN.
(Mrs.) Marion Green.

MILWAUKIE, OREG., November 15, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of bill S. 3014 which would establish 14 new Wilderness areas in Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and New Mexico.

Wilderness areas are a last stand for many rare species of animals as well as for many species not yet considered endangered but which are nonetheless on the decline. I have been in Oregon only five years, but even in that short time have watched "civilization" encroaching on the wild land close about at an alarming rate, and have seen animals, plants, and their habitats destroyed with no regard for future consequences because persons found them of little personal use at the time.

If the present trend continues, these proposed lands will not be able to survive in a wilderness state without government protection. We, as a nation, cannot afford their loss.

Sincerely,

MARY WIPERT.

LAKE OSWEGO, OREG., November 13, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my strong support for the wilderness proposals in the hearing record on Senate Bill 3014, which would designate portions of four Oregon National wildlife refuges as wilderness under terms of the Wilderness Act. These refuges are: Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge and Oregon Islands N.W.R., and 10 other national wildlife refuges in Alaska, Washington, and New Mexico.

Please insert the letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY J. HEDIN.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR MR. CHURCH: To register my vote for the wilderness proposals as embodied in the bill S. 3014, with the sincere hope that this bill will be passed.

All too many "could be" wilderness and refuge areas are being destroyed with irrevocable loss of sanctuary for birds and small animals as well as for our own species. If steps such as this toward conservation are not being taken continually our "wilderness" areas will be fewer and fewer as the years go by.

Your support of this bill is requested and your efforts greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

MARGRETE SIEMENS.

OREGON CITY, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a citizen a science teacher and a lover of our natural environment I would like to impress upon you the need for the wilderness area bill S. 3014. This bill and others dealing with our environment must be passed if our children are going to have any natural resources to enjoy. Besides the wilderness bills we need to protect the Hell's Canyon region, the fossil beds of Oregon, the Oregon Dunes, and the Redwoods. There are many critical regions in our N. W. that need to be preserved and they need it now. The infringement by lumber companies (especially in the Redwoods), mining companies, and power

companies is frightening to us that love our out-of-doors. I hope that you and other members of the committee see fit to pass this bill and push hard for all bills concerning our natural environment.

Sincerely,

LEROY SCHAAP.

ABERDEEN, WASH., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: This letter is in the nature of a plea toward the establishment of the 14 Wilderness areas included in Senate Bill 3014.

As of now, several of these proposed wildlife refuges have little specific protection from destructive intrusions proposed by certain organized interest groups.

We must while we have the opportunity safeguard these areas from the forces of human population, mechanization and economic and military activity.

I ask that this letter, I am, also, sending copies to Senators Jackson and Magnuson, be made part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JANET REID PORTER.

CLAYTON, Mo., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I sincerely ask that this letter be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

The 14 areas included in this bill, most already wildlife refuges, must have the additional safeguard of human intrusion of all kinds—economic, military, mechanical, etc.

The wildlife resources of these areas can best be preserved by including the areas by an act of Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System, thus giving them former statutory protection.

Thank you.

Mrs. CORNELIUS McDONALD, Jr.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR: I heartily endorse bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges. There is no doubt that our wildlife is in dire jeopardy and that we are already years and years behind time in protecting these areas.

Let's save the few we can before it's too late.

ERIC H. NEUBAUER.

P.S. Please make this letter part of the hearing record.

LYNDHURST, OHIO, October 31, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: I and my husband strongly urge you to vote for the 14 wildlife refuge wilderness proposals as outlined in a special memorandum of The Wilderness Society, bill S. 3014—in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico. We feel it is important to preserve these areas *Under Law* from invasion of destruction (to wildlife) forces for once this happens it is gone forever.

Please vote for wilderness classification and protection of all these areas.

GERTRUDE H. GLAUSE.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: For the hearing record on bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges, I wish to add my bit!

Five years ago the average citizen (I being one) had never heard of ecology—now he knows what it means. How did this happen? Now Mr. Average Citizen reads and hears on all sides how we are rapidly destroying our environment.

Therefore, I beg and plead that these 14 new wilderness areas be established—we have destroyed so much—now let us build!

Thank you.

DOROTHY D. SHEPHEARD.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 18, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please support the Wilderness Act. S. 3014.

Thank you,

RICHARD H. KOSTERLITZ, M.D.

ENUMCLAW, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please record this letter as affirmative to Senate Bill 3014, a Bill to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas.

Sincerely,

OTTO A. BRANDT.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly urge that you provide leadership in convincing your Committee to support S. 3014, sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, which would create wilderness areas—14 in all—within the states of Alaska (6), Oregon (4), Washington (3), and New Mexico (1). The sooner this bill can be reported out by your committee and eventually passed by the joint Senate-House Conference committee, the better chance it will have in being enacted. Delay only provides more time for the opposition interests to erode existing support for this type of bill.

I have a one-year old son who should be afforded the opportunity to observe wild animals and birds in their natural habitat, and not in the artificial and depressing confines of a zoo, behind bars and fences.

Please continue to do everything you can to preserve this nation's most valuable asset—its natural environment.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. MILLER.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please pass S. 3014. All the Wildlife Refuges should be placed in the Wilderness System. Also, please do everything you can to oppose a dam in Hells Canyon. Thank you. Please make this part of the hearing record.

DAVID BIRKNER.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR: This will be a brief note in support of S. 3014 and to ask that this be put in the record, that we of course utilize our resources to the benefit of all mankind and try to save that which we have left of Primitive and Wilderness Areas and their wildlife. A virgin redwood ecology or a virgin Douglas Fir Forest, once completely logged will never be regained. I for one will enjoy the payment of the 10% surtax if it would be used for this work indefinitely.

Thanking you for your time.

Sincerely,

LARRY P. HERMES.

CHATTAROY, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Our concern for the addition of appropriate areas to the nations "Wilderness" prompts us to write to you in support of S. 3014. We are familiar with the areas under consideration in both Oregon and Washington and feel strongly that these areas deserve wilderness status. Our studies indicate that both the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge and the Salt Creek Wilderness in New Mexico merit the protection which "Wilderness" Status would afford.

We urge that our concern be made a matter of record and ask that this piece of legislation be favorably reported by your committee.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. PITTMAN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Cows and pigs are nice and necessary for our stomachs, but our world needs God's wild creatures and their undisturbed wild habitat, for its spirit—certainly I need them for mine!

Please take care of S. 3014. There must be many people like me who want to see this passed.

Sincerely,

Mrs. OWEN OTTO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 2, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to urge that you give wilderness protection to 14 areas that are being proposed in S. 3014 as addition to the National Wilderness System. These are the Baring Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Tazy, and Forrester Islands (all in Alaska); Hart Mountain, Mathews, Three Arches Rocks and Oregon Island (Oregon); Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington, and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

These areas all represent unique and valuable wilderness resources. In many of them rare species, particularly of waterfowl, carry out their reproductive cycle, which, of course the most critical thing as far as the survival of species is concerned. These areas are valuable for recreation and as study areas for numerous wildlife animals. They are not valuable for any commercial purpose. While many of these areas are already included in wildlife refuge they deserve wilderness protection to assure that they will be perpetually free from possible encroachments by our increasingly motorized society. Please include this statement in the hearing record.

Respectfully yours,

R. S. ANTHONY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I sincerely hope that bill S. 3014 will become a law. The destruction of our wilderness areas by private greed and "so-called progress" will destroy all living creatures including our people.

I'm sure Senators Nelson and Proxmire are in favor of bill S. 3014.

Respectfully,

MISS PRISCILLA BERBERICH.

BRECKSVILLE, OHIO, November 3, 1969.

Re: S. 3014.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is my sincere hope that the above bill will be passed thus establishing fourteen new wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. HOFFMAN.

RICHLAND, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am very much in favor of S. 3014. The 14 wilderness areas to be established by this bill will ensure safe living places for many species of wildlife whose habitat is being encroached on by civilization.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. DU PLESSIS.

SALEM, OREG., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: Please give strong consideration of the passage of Bill S. 3014. Being a member of Out Door Club, the Chemeketans of Salem. I am all for the Conservation of the Wilderness areas. Anything you can do to protect these areas will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

LAURA E. HUMPHREY.

PROSSER, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We would like to have your support on the Wilderness Bill, S. 3014. We feel we should save all of our natural and special wildernesses we can for our grandchildren—and great grandchildren.

Yours sincerely,

ENA F. BLODGETT.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express my support for Senate Bill 3014 that would establish the Salt Creek Wilderness in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico. I feel that this area should be preserved and possibly serve as a last stamping ground for our prairie chicken.

Yours truly,

RICHARD E. HORRALL.

TACOMA, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing this letter in support of Senate measure S. 3014.

I believe that the legislation to establish the 14 Wildlife Areas is necessary and that only through such measures and the management and protection provided thereby can we hope to preserve and pass on to future generations our wildlife resources.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT B. HYDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please do the necessary to establish 14 new wildlife areas, per bill S. 3014, and have this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. T. ZARICH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to express my support for bill S 3014. Please see that this is made part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

ROSEMARY JOHNSON.

CORVALLIS, OREG., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please vote for S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas and to protect those we now have.

It seems that we must plan ahead to preserve some natural beauty for coming generations.

Respectfully,

Mrs. LULA E. CARR.

SHIPROCK, N. MEX., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly support passage of Bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges. Of particular importance are arid lands such as those in Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge which are not ordinarily given wilderness status because they seldom occur in National Forests.

The small units need to be specially safeguarded because of their size and their significance to particular wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

DONAVON H. LYNGHOLM.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Regarding the Senate bill S. 3014, please remember our future generations who would love to know what this old world used to look like, and who would like to see a bird or animal, that has survived only through the protection of these nesting and breeding areas.

Please use this letter as a part of the hearing record of bill S. 3014, to establish the 14 Wilderness areas.

Very Truly Yours,

FREDERICK J. HESS.

MEDFORD, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I have lived in Oregon for sixty-one years. Coming from Kansas, so you will know that I have witnessed the encroachment of so-called civilization on the wilderness areas. It is with a pang that I see our great forests go down the highways on trucks.

So now for the sake of my grandchildren and future generations, I urge you to support S. 3014 for the establishment of the fourteen new Wilderness areas.

Please make my letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Thanking you

Sincerely,

MRS. MILTON SCHUCHARD.

WAUWATOSA, WIS., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: By all means, the areas mentioned in Bill S. 3014, should be given Wilderness Protection immediately. We are rapidly losing control of many of our wildlife areas, and we definitely need to preserve them.

Sincerely,

ROLAND DITTL.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: I would like to voice my support for the fourteen Wilderness Areas proposed in S. 3014. Please make this known on the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

KATHERINE MACNAB.

BEND, OREG., November 8, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: What with our rapidly diminishing wilderness area and ever increasing population your support of S. 3014 is most earnestly requested. Please make this letter part of the hearing record of S. 3014.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE H. BANKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 8, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please do what you can for bill S. 3014. It is imperative that we protect our wilds and wildlife.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. H. J. NIEMANN.

UNIVERSITY CITY, Mo.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am heartily in favor of Bill S. 3014, to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

With our growing population and increasing poorer environment, all efforts should be made to protect for the future such critical areas.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Thank you,

CARL E. DARIGO.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am most certainly in favor of these important Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals.

I wish this letter to be part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH T. LAURENCE.

EUGENE, OREG., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge that you act favorably on Senate bill S. 3014 which would place 14 wildlife refuges located in Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Alaska under the wilderness system.

I think that it is our duty to protect these valuable wildlife habitats from possible exploitation or development.

Please make this a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

R. MARRINER ORUM.

SALEM, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my firm support for the bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. In their present form these wild-

life refuges have little protection under law from destructive intrusions by interests in a position to bring pressure on administering agencies. Their inclusion, by Act of Congress, in the National Wilderness Preservation System would give them firm statutory protection. We should safeguard these wildlife areas now while we have the opportunity. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

PETER JOHNSON.

CORVALLIS, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please add my name—as one in favor of the Wilderness Areas bill S. 3014. I feel it's very important to save our wilderness areas now or our children will never know nature. Let's save them no matter the cost.

IRVA DEDEURWAERDER.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Senate measure, S. 3014 will establish areas for living creatures without interference by man.

We must have room for other than man on this earth.

Please make this communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. BENDER (Mrs. B. A.)

SEATTLE, WASH., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly support Senate bill S. 3014 which will provide additional wilderness areas and assure the wildlife of a more favorable environment.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. SHERMAN.

GLENDALE, Mo., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR FRANK CHURCH: Concerning wilderness proposals as embodied in the bill S. 3014, I fully concur with the urgent recommendations of the Wilderness Society of which I am a member.

It seems logical that these National Wildlife Refuges be given wilderness status by Congress under the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to give more permanence and protection to these areas. I hope that you will give this your full support.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE W. LYON.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., November 11, 1969.
 Senator FRANK CHURCH,
 Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
 New Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Due to poor mail delivery on our rural route our letter about the hearing on SB 3014 did not reach us until after Nov. 6. I hope this letter will be in time to go into the hearing record. Mr. Thompson and I are much interested in all bills to protect and enlarge wilderness areas so our children and grandchildren and all who come after us will have the great privilege of knowing and enjoying wilderness. We are therefore very much in favor of SB 3014.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH B. THOMPSON.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I sincerely hope you will support the establishment of the 14 Wildlife Refuge Wilderness proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico under bill S. 3014. These Wildlife Refuge's need firm statutory protection by act of Congress to prevent destructive intrusions.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. HOVANEC.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: For many reasons which I am sure will be presented in testimony to your subcommittee, I urge you and your committee to support the 14 Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER P. ORFIRER, M.D.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I think to establish the 14 Wilderness Areas on S. 3014 is very important to this country. Please make this statement part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Thank you.

MICHAEL C. GOODE.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge that the 14 important Wildlife Refuge Wilderness proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico, as embodied in the bill S. 3014, be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to protect these valuable areas from exploitation by forces inimical to our environment. I ask that this communication be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Very truly yours,

LOUISA BUTLER.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Will you please do everything you can to implement the inclusion into S. 3014 of the 14 important Wildlife Refuge Wilderness proposals in Alaska, Oregon, New Mexico and Washington to become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

These valuable areas are necessary to our environment and should be protected from exploitation!

Very truly yours,

LEILA G. HARNES (Mrs. W. E.).

MOSES LAKE, WASH., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am in favor of establishing all the fourteen Wilderness Areas. These wildlife areas should be safeguarded from the forces of human population, mechanization and economic activity while we still have that opportunity.

Yours truly,

Mrs. D. A. O'DELL.

BURBANK, WASH., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are very much interested in the Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposal.

We would like to solicit your aid in the passage of Bill S. 3014 to establish fourteen (14) new Wilderness Areas within the National Wildlife Refuges.

Thank you, sir.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. AKIN,
DOROTHY AKIN.

EVERETT, WASH.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge you to pass bill S. 3014 to establish 14 New Wilderness Areas. It will serve my best interests and those of all people whether they realize it or not. Please see that the quality of our environment is maintained at its natural level by controlling all types of pollution and overpopulation.

A concerned citizen,

MRS. GEORGIA K. BRISCOE.

KLAMATH FALLS, OREG.,
November 14, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The purpose of this letter is to voice support for the establishment of wilderness areas in the Hart Mountain and Malheur Wildlife Refuges.

Portions of the Hart Mountain Refuge, especially, should be included in the Wilderness System. Hart Mountain and the surrounding area is very scenic and portions of it are excellent for hiking and for enjoying nature.

I urge the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to recommend establishment of wilderness areas in these two refuges.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN A. MOEN.

WEMME, OREG., November 17, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I understand that you have proposed legislation #S. 3014 for the purpose of establishing fourteen new Wilderness Areas within various wildlife refuges. In that several of these refuges have little legal protection at present from intrusions that would be detrimental to the wildlife inhabiting them, I am heartily in favor of the passage of this bill which would give the areas and the wildlife thereon the protection needed.

Sincerely yours,

HEBERT N. BRENNEMAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 14, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I believe we should take advantage of all reasonable opportunities to set aside lands to be immune to the continual forward creep of "civilization."

I therefore am in favor of holding out the sites mentioned in Senate Bill 3014.

Respectfully,

FRED S. HIRD.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 16, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing this letter to express my support of Wilderness Classification for portions of Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, and Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Island Wildlife Refuges.

I feel that these refuges deserve protection from development especially Hart Mountain and Malheur National Wildlife refuge which are two of Oregons most valued refuges.

Sincerely,

DALE E. BUNDY.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 17, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please save the land for the people it belongs to! That is, the Middle Class American!

Keep French Pete Creek Valley from being logged. I have hiked up the valley and camped by its creek. The valley would be ruined if man invades it with machines.

Let it be known that I support Senate Bill 3014 completely. Have this letter inserted in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

DAVID A. BELTZ.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 17, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I fully support S 3014 and sincerely hope the congress does also.

The trend is to industrialize the countryside in its entirety. It is my hope that there will be a sufficient number of enlightened senators and representatives to add more wilderness.

Yours sincerely,

GERALD SEVERSON.

LAKEWOOD, OHIO, November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are in complete agreement with Senator Henry M. Jackson and his co-sponsors of bill S 3014.

The 14 Wilderness Areas proposed for protection in his bill should be preserved as well as many others. Too many times have we human beings been the cause of extinction or near extinction of many species of birds and animals for no valid reason. Future generations deserve the same right that we have. That is of seeing and knowing that areas are preserved for them in their natural state.

Must we be such a mercenary nation that only thoughts of what we can get out of the land for ourselves and not what is best for the future are upper most in our minds?

We are killing off enough wildlife with our pollution of air and water as well as our DDT sprays. Let's not make it an all out war against nature. We are hurting ourselves by not helping and protecting our wildlife.

It is our request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record of Bill S 3014.

Copies of this letter are being sent to Ohio Senators Stephen Young and William Saxbe.

Yours for the preservation of wildlife,

(The above petition was signed by 18 residents of Ohio.)

HENRIETTA SCHULTZ.

SITKA, ALASKA, November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing this letter in support of the Wilderness proposals, as embodied in the bill S. 3014.

I personally feel that at our present rate of natural land destruction and our ever expanding "modern" civilization, there soon will not be anything worth saving for our future generations; which we should think of.

To put all of these land proposals under the protection of the Wilderness System, would insure for many people the chance to see nature as it really is and to absorb so many of the wonders of this land, which would otherwise be lost forever.

I thank you very much for taking the time to read this letter, and hope that you will consider both the present and the near future in your decision.

Please let this letter be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. COZBY.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., November 13, 1969.

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

Honorable MR. CHURCH: Please add this letter to the hearing record on bill, S. 3014.

I am convinced that as much as possible of the remaining lands that meet the requirements of Wilderness Areas should be so designated. Not only are they important psychologically to man but it is becoming apparent more and more that they are imperative from an ecological standpoint.

It is especially encouraging to see lands other than rugged mountains being added, such as the Salt Creek Wilderness here in New Mexico. I am sure that such areas are necessary in this upper tier of land use.

Sincerely,

LYLE E. BECKNELL.

PORTLAND, OREG.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to urge that congress include in the wilderness preservation system all the wildlife sanctuaries currently named in S. 3014. I am personally familiar with those in Oregon and am eager to see them receive the added protection which wilderness classification will afford. I hope this statement can be made part of the hearing record.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. PRICE ZIMMERMANN.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I refer to Senate Bill 3014 and sincerely urge the inclusion of the proposed Salt Creek Wilderness in Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico into the National Wilderness System. As an ardent advocate of the Wilderness Act of 1964, I also in principle urge inclusion of those areas in Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

Even here in New Mexico we view with increasing horror the innate ability of the population to make a dreadful mess of the landscape.

Yours very truly,

DOROTHY HOARD.
 Mrs. Donald Hoard.

MADISON, WIS., November 11, 1969.

The Honorable FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express my support as a concerned citizen and conservationist for S. 3014, which provides for the establishment of wilderness areas in certain specified wildlife refuges.

These areas and the wildlife which they support are an important part of our heritage and are part of what has made America great and beautiful. By setting these areas aside at this time, we can prevent conflicts over their use for other purposes, and give future generations a choice as to their eventual use. If we allow them to be destroyed by not preserving them now we have lost something irreplaceable and taken this freedom of choice from our children.

Please make this letter part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

BERNARD R. PETROSKY.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This is with regard to the November 17 hearings on S. 3014 to establish fourteen Wilderness Areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico. I should like my communication on this matter to be counted as part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Each of the wildlife refuges in question supports precious natural resources we must not allow ourselves to lose. The animals and birds that make their homes in these areas are increasingly rare in their natural state, and, with the growing artificiality of human megalopolitan existence, we must exert a special effort to safeguard what isolated incidences of Nature that remain on this earth. A respect for life, for our natural heritage and its irreplaceable value, should clarify and drive home without doubt the decision to protect the fourteen areas in question.

Sincerely,

KATHLEEN PIERSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 11, 1969.
 Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The white man in this country is the great destroyer of natural beauty. Tin cans (beer, etc.) cigarette butts and other trash are left openly everywhere he goes.

Therefore, anything that we can do to preserve a bit of the wilderness for our children and their children I think we should attempt. To make the wilderness areas out of the fourteen proposed in Bill S. 3104, I would be much in favor of.

I would appreciate your doing anything you can to see that this bill goes through.

Sincerely,

MILLARD L. HOYT, M.D.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I want to express my strong support for the proposed 14 wilderness areas in S. 3014. We need these areas for our future recreation and rest. Fight for them! And make this letter part of the hearing record if it will help establish the wilderness areas.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL S. THOMPSON.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please include this letter in the hearing record on Senate Bill S. 3014.

I strongly favor providing the 14 Wildlife Refuge areas covered by this bill the added protection from human inroads and destructiveness, which including them in the National Wilderness Preservation System will provide. In fact, as a general policy, I am anxious to have as many suitable areas throughout our nation as possible included in the National Wilderness Preservation system, to provide for our own and future generations, regions wherein one may surround himself with the total experience of Nature, undespoiled by our increasing mechanization and commercial exploitation.

Very truly yours,

C. W. ANDREWS.

BELKIN ANIMAL HOSPITAL,
 St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1969.

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

HON. SENATOR CHURCH: On behalf of myself and all of the members of my organization, I would like to express my views concerning 14 Important Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico, which is in Bill S. 3014.

We would appreciate it if you would make the following statements a part of the hearing record on bill S. 3014.

In our opinion the areas in question are superb wild life refuges which must be preserved under Wilderness Classification. They need protection and law to prevent destructive intrusions by man. This is particularly apparent in places where rare and almost extinct animals are found.

The benefits for man in preservation of the Wilderness is too obvious to disregard passage of S. 3014.

All of the 14 Wildlife areas described in the bill are the last chance for man to preserve Mother Nature's Treasures for generations to come.

I personally have had the opportunity to visit some of them, and the others are well known to me from the press. It will not be superfluous to say that the

beauty of these areas in richness of plant and animal life is unique and indispensable.

Please help to pass this bill. Thank you very much.

Respectfully,

PAUL V. BELKIN, D.V.M.

(The above petition was signed by 10 residents.)

RICHLAND, WASH., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We wish to express our concern for the preservation of wilderness areas. In this regard we are in favor of the establishment of 14 new wilderness areas as outlined in bill S. 3014.

Sincerely,

D. D. SLAGLE.
Mrs. D. D. Slagle.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on bill S. 3014. I was very pleased to see Sen. Anderson and Sen. Montoya, being among the sponsors of this bill.

Our natural wildlife habitats are dwindling daily with the advances of our increasing population. Man depends more on birds and wildlife for the balance of nature than most of us realize.

The Wildlife Refuge lands proposed for protection as Wilderness under bill S. 3014 have been serving as home ground for many species of our wildlife community. By officially classifying these 14 areas as wilderness will go a long way towards preserving these species.

It has been my dream to visit these distant wildlife Sanctuaries and photograph wildlife in their natural habitat and observe the over-all natural communities. I am sure others in future generations will want to do the same.

I may never see many of these areas, however the Salt Creek Area of the Bitter Lake Wildlife Refuge is within 3 hours driving distance of our home in Albuquerque. As a grassland Wilderness it is very worthy with its native grasses. It is the natural habitat of the Buffalo and many of us would like to see these animals re-established at Salt Creek. Delbert Boggs of the Bitter Lake Refuge said Buffalo grazing would be good for the grasses.

Recently while visiting the Salt Creek Area, my wife and I enjoyed watching two large groups of Sandhill Cranes returning just at sunset to their rest at the Bitter Lake Refuge. The twirping of these long strings in flight were the only sounds that broke the still of the evening. The setting sun caused the red bluffs on the northern boundary of Salt Creek to glow softly and the fall colors of the Salt Cedar in the valley became more brilliant. We lingered until the sun was out of sight, to capture the memories of this experience. Only the Buffalo were missing.

Do include the 14 Wildlife Refuge Areas proposed in bill S. 3014 in the Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

MILO M. CONRAD.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: A recent special memorandum I received from the Wilderness Society prompts me to express my opinion in favor of Bill S. 3014 calling for establishing 14 new Wilderness areas.

Every effort should be made to retain these areas in their original state.

Very truly yours,

GORDON L. BECKER.

RENO, NEV., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this letter in the official hearing Record of the November 6 hearing on 14 wildlife refuge wilderness proposals.

11 of these proposals would designate islands off the coasts of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon as wilderness. It is important that island wilderness is preserved because it is a different type of wilderness than that found on land and in some places islands are the only wilderness left.

I also support the designation of parts of the Malheur (Oreg.) and Bitter Lake (N.M.) Refuges as wilderness. Malheur Lake and Bitter Lake are two of the last wilderness marshes left in the West. Harney Lake, a semi-dry lake bordered by sand dunes, is also proposed for wilderness at Malheur. Another feature at Bitter Lake is Salt Creek, an area of salt cedar growth.

I also support the establishment of the proposed Fort Warner and Poker Jim Ridge Wildernesses within the Hart Mountain National Antelope Range in Oregon. The proposed wildernesses include the Hart Mtn. escarpment and some rolling desert country on top. I have been to Hart Mountain. Views of the spectacular Hart Mountain escarpment can be seen from the road to the refuge. Visitors are beckoned to explore the many canyons along this escarpment. The proposed wilderness also contains forests and multi-colored cliffs. Sweeping views of the Warner Valley lakes can be seen from Mt. Warner and other peaks. It is extremely important that some high desert wilderness be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

REED SECOND.

MADISON, WIS., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I should like the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands to know that I am among those who are very much in favor of bill S3014 to establish these 14 Wilderness Areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

Will you please include this letter in the hearing record, which is being held open for receipt of letters until November 17.

I am sending copies of my letter to the Senators from Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,

MARY B. MACK,
 Mrs. Judlian E. Mack.

PULLMAN, WASH., November 11, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I very strongly support the bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within Wildlife Refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

LARRY FRANK, WSU Student.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 12, 1969.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I do indeed indorse the proposals set forth in S. 3014 to protect the wilderness areas of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and

New Mexico. Actually my wishes for protection are not limited to the West. You do not need to be reminded that once the wilderness is "civilized," the animals and the flora belonging to it are also on their way out—for good.

Respectfully yours,

RUTH P. WHITCOMB.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am sending this letter to express my wholehearted support of the establishment of the fourteen new wilderness areas designated in S. 3014. In an age when mechanization and cities are threatening to destroy the wildlife and natural resources of America, it seems important to protect our few wilderness areas as strongly as possible, by a specific law forbidding destruction by industry and other wildlife-harming factors.

Please make this communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Miss LINDA M. REIDLAND.

THE OTTO KONIGSLOW MANUFACTURING CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio, November 4, 1969.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The establishment of 14 new Wilderness Areas, as proposed by Bill S. 3014, is important in my judgment, and I wish at this time to record my endorsement of it. Our wild life resources are valuable and important, and their conservation essential.

It seems to me that including these Wild Life Refuges in the National Wilderness Preservation System would strengthen them considerably. I am a summer resident of Maine and a winter resident of Ohio.

We hope that this Bill will receive favorable consideration by you and your Committee.

Very truly yours,

L. C. LEAVITT,
President.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing you to express an opinion which hopefully may be included in the record of the hearings on S. 3014 to be held on November 6, 1969 regarding the inclusion of the fourteen Wildlife Refuges and Wilderness Areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico, in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I strongly favor affirmative Congressional action to give statutory protection to these areas.

My family and I have hiked, camped, fished, canoed, and climbed mountains in our national forests and parks for years in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington. We have been in the Goat Rocks and Mount Adams wilderness areas in Washington and the Three Sisters wilderness in Oregon. We have experienced at first hand the increased pressures by numbers of people seeking the benefits of outdoor living in our national forests, parks, and the wilderness areas.

As a member of my local School Board I have seen delegations of people coming to our Board of a suburban Seattle School District to spontaneously plead for improved programs of conservation education and have seen our District support them.

Buildings, highways, and other man made structures can be replaced, though obviously at great economic costs. However, our wilderness resources cannot be made or replaced by men but only protected as highly fragile and easily destroyed non-replaceable living systems which can only be nurtured.

I suspect that I am unaware of significant factors and interests pertinent to the hearings of your subcommittee and this important matter. On the other hand, I am also aware that we, in our time, are having the opportunity of making certain decisions that can be made only once and once an organism, a species, or an ecological system is destroyed it cannot be recreated.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ALLAN R. LEIDER, M.D.

St. Louis, Mo., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my heartiest approval of the bill S. 3014 which would incorporate 14 important wildlife refuges into the National Wilderness Preservation System and thus give refuge areas the protection needed if we are to preserve them for natural breeding and refuge areas for the many birds and animals indigenous to that particular section.

Please include this comment in the record favorable to the bill S. 3014 in the hearing.

Yours very truly,

GLADYS GUNNESS.

ZESBAUGH, INC.,

Seattle, Wash., November 6, 1969.

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

SENATOR CHURCH: Please accept this letter as our support for the Wilderness Proposal contained in bill S. 3014.

We urge the passage of this bill and others that will create a greater wilderness area for future generations.

Thank you for your consideration of this important measure.

Best personal regards,

ROBERT L. ZESBAUGH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: For the record, we would like to express our support for the Senate measure 3014 which would establish 14 new Wilderness areas on the western coast of the United States. Many of these islands and coastal areas provide nesting areas for unusual birds who would be threatened with extinction if their rookeries were destroyed. At present several of these areas have little specific protection under law from the encroachment of population, mechanization, and economic and military activity. Their inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System would remedy this deficiency and protect their irreplaceable wildlife resources for future generations to study and enjoy. We urge positive action on this proposal.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT L. KRIEL.
MARGOT F. KRIEL.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I understand that the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings on S. 3014 on November 6. This legislation concerns itself with fourteen important wildlife refuge Wilderness proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico. In my opinion, it is important that these areas be given Wilderness classification. As of the present time, several of these

refuges are established by Executive Order only and have little specific legal protection. I am hopeful that you will see fit to give this legislation your strong support, and I would ask that this statement be made part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK B. WELLS.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I should like to urge your support of bill S. 3014. I feel the superb wildlife resources described under this bill can be preserved best under the wilderness classification. With the tremendous increase in human population, and economic and military activity, it is essential that we act now to safeguard these wildlife areas.

I should like this communication to become a part of the official hearing record on S. 3014.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. MARJORIE KINER.

WINTER BROS. MATERIAL CO.,
St. Louis, Mo., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We respectfully request your favorable consideration of S. 3014, a bill to establish the following 14 additional Wilderness Areas when presented for consideration before your committee: Bering Sea, Bogoslof Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

The deterioration of the few remaining wilderness areas in our country poses a serious threat to our important Natural World. It is in the best public interest to preserve the few remaining wild areas in the Wilderness System for future generations to enjoy.

Please make this request a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

GEORGE WINTER, Jr.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a member of The Wilderness Society, I am writing to present my thoughts on the wilderness proposal S. 3014, and I ask that this communication be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

It is of utmost importance to preserve the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, St. Lazaria Island, Forrester Islands, Hazy Islands, Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Copalis, Quillayute Needle, Flattery Rocks and Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Several of these wildlife refuges have little specific protection under law from destructive intrusions proposed by interests in a position to bring pressure on administering agencies. Their inclusion, by Act of Congress, in the National Wilderness Preservation System would give them firm statutory protection. We must safeguard these wildlife areas from the forces of human population, mechanization, and economic and military activity. A wilderness classification is their best protection.

I hope that these lands can be preserved for future Americans in all their natural beauty, in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Very sincerely yours,

MARY JEAN ROGERS
Mrs. Palmer Rogers, Jr.
PALMER ROGERS, Jr.

BLACK, HELTERLINE, BECK & RAPPLEYEA,
Portland, Oreg., November 5, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: In connection with the November 6 hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands on S. 3014 providing for the establishment of fourteen Wilderness Areas, I wish to have made a part of the hearing record:

(a) My general support of passage of the entire Bill;
(b) My specific support of the wilderness classification of Three Arch Rocks National Wild Life Refuge and the Oregon Islands National Wild Life Refuge near Brookings;

(c) My specific support for the proposed wilderness classification of Malheur National Wild Life Refuge; and

(d) My specific and *strong* support for the proposed wilderness classification of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

The wilderness classification of the *Three Arch Rocks National Wild Life Refuge* and the *Oregon Islands National Wild Life Refuge* is a matter of no controversy in Oregon and I believe that everyone familiar with these areas agrees that these offshore Wild Life Refuge areas should be classified as wilderness.

Similarly, it is my impression that the proposed wilderness classification of the *Malheur National Wild Life Refuge* is also a matter of little controversy and widely supported by all parties concerned in this State.

In the case of the proposed *Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge*, conservation groups generally, hunters and persons concerned with scenery and wild life are generally in support of the proposed wilderness classification of approximately 48,000 acres of wild lands in the *Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge*. There are, of course, small special interest groups who desire to keep this area from being classified as wilderness. The primary group opposed would be local cattlemen. I have visited much of the area covered by the proposed wilderness classification at Hart Mountain and I sincerely and strongly believe that this area should be classified as wilderness. Hart Mountain is a superb example of the fault-block geology of Southeastern Oregon and the scenic qualities along the western edge of the mountain provide great opportunities for fine semi-desert wilderness experiences. The values involved are scenic, wild life, geological, botanical and the opportunities for wilderness experience. It is my opinion that the livestock values involved are far outweighed by the values that would be protected by a wilderness classification.

As a matter of fact, from my personal experience, it is my opinion that the greatest detriment to the Hart Mountain Wild Life Refuge is the fact that wild life, scenic and other values of the area are destroyed and impaired by the presence of cattle in much of the Refuge. At the Refuge Headquarters brochures are passed out reciting the varieties of wild life that exists in the Refuge and also reciting the fact that at one time in the historical past wild buffalo roamed the area. As the visitor to the area approaches the main portion of the Refuge, the animal life that is immediate and most visible are herds of cattle (perhaps a couple of hundred) occupying areas that at one time may have been occupied by buffalo. Presumably the annual growth of these relatively few cattle from grazing on the Refuge could be estimated and the value of such growth calculated. If such a calculation were made, I am sure that it would show that the economic value to be gained by permitting cattle to graze in this Wild Life Refuge can hardly justify (a) the loss of scenic values caused by the presence of the cattle, and (b) the damage done by the cattle to the very few areas available for public camping on the Refuge.

In all events, regardless of whether cattle are permitted to remain on the Refuge and in the area to be designated as wilderness, any opposition of the cattle owners (and their commercial friends) to the designation of the proposed Wilderness Area should not be permitted to prevail and the much broader public

interest should be served by adopting the proposed wilderness classification of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

You and your committee are to be congratulated for your fine efforts in the field of conservation and I hope you and the other members of Congress will continue your great work even if there should be diminished encouragement in this activity from the Executive branch of the Federal Government.

Yours very truly,

BORDEN F. BECK, Jr.

ARROYO HONDO, N. MEX., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to urge that the committee give its full support to S. 3014, which creates Wilderness areas within some 14 existing wildlife refuges. It is my opinion that we must make every reasonable effort to protect areas of our country against the possibility of future intrusion by industry (including tourism), by roads, by garbage, by noise, etc. The Wilderness system is the best means we now have to protect those few remaining untouched areas. I am in favor of expanding the system wherever possible.

The nation faces grave environmental problems, pollution of the air and water, by smoke, waste, DDT etc. We have misused the land and air in our efforts to see every inch of America as a resource to be exploited for profit. We are now, as as a result of our short sightedness approaching a time of ecological crises which will make a number of our social problems look trivial. In this context I believe it is essential that bills such as S. 3014 be passed.

Please include this communication in the written record of your hearings.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

HARVEY MUDD II.

NOVEMBER 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to urge your support of Senate Bill No. S. 3014 to provide 14 wildlife refuge wilderness areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

Please make my letter a part of the hearing record on this bill—I am most deeply concerned about the loss of our birds and wildlife.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. A. PIERCE, Jr.

DYER, IND., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are writing to express our support of S. 3014, a bill to establish new Wilderness Areas which are so urgently needed.

Those of us who live in a heavily industrialized, badly polluted areas such as this are acutely aware of the importance of saving wilderness areas while we can. Once lost, they are lost forever and it is a loss to all mankind. Being able to go to the moon would be a sorry substitute. As we understand it, S. 3014 will assure that the 14 areas in question will be protected from encroachment, and "development."

Please enter this letter into the record of the hearing on this bill.

Very truly yours,

THEDA DAVIS.
DALE DAVIS.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., November 13, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please consider this letter as support for Senate Bill S. 3014, which would establish wilderness classification within several national wildlife refuges. I am especially interested in the areas off the coast of Washington.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. BRANNON.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to you to express my support of S. 3014, to establish a number of Wilderness Areas in certain Wildlife Refuges.

I am familiar with those areas being proposed in Washington State, and feel that their wilderness status is essential, not only from the standpoint of the species which inhabit them, but also because they are so important to the environment of the northern Washington coast. As you know, this coastal area is the longest stretch of wilderness coast left in the coterminous United States, and these rocky islands are an integral component of this extremely popular recreational area. I hope that this Committee will act favorably on this measure, and also make sure that *all* of the offshore rocks and islands along the Washington coast which are eligible for inclusion in the Wilderness System will be so included.

I would also like to express support for the stand which you have taken on the proposed pipeline across the State of Alaska. To answer the questions you pose does not seem to be a significant deterrent to the construction of such a pipeline. I would recommend that the Interior Committee withhold its approval of this project until all these questions are answered, and until all related questions which might arise upon the answer of the existing questions are also answered. The environmental cost of an error in this matter could be so high, that we should exercise all due caution in the development of these petroleum resources.

Sincerely yours,

DR. WILLIAM B. BEYERS.

PULLMAN, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: You are in the midst of hearings on Senate bill 3014 which concerns 14 wildlife refuge areas in New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

As you are probably well aware, there is less than 3% of our land classified as wilderness areas. This alone is frightening in light of conservation of our natural resources as well as from a biological standpoint. Since this country has leveled its magnificent wilderness to civilized and popular needs, it goes without question that these few remaining wilderness areas should be saved. But, these particular areas warrant even more attention in that they are, in some instances, the only nesting or colonial areas for some species of American migratory birds and other animals.

If these areas are not protected, the destruction of nature by man through poor legislative efforts and through other sources such as the Army Corps of Engineers will continue at its ever rampant pace. It is entirely foreseeable that in a few years our streams will be reduced to feeble support of trash fish, our airways will be devoid of our lovely water and brush fowl, our lives devoid of the essential nature of the American continent that made the spirit of America strong.

I strongly urge that you move to adopt all areas covered in Senate Bill 3014

as entities of the National Wilderness Preservation System at once and that you start or otherwise promote the incorporation of more areas in the Preservation System which now are ripe for commercial misuse and public plunder. Thank you for any consideration you allow this letter.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. MAKEMSON.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 4, 1969.

Re S. 3014.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am eager to express my earnest wish that the Senate Subcommittee report favorably on the fourteen Wilderness areas named in this bill, S. 3014.

I understand that wilderness classification will strengthen protection for wildlife in these previously established refuges. I believe that permanent protection of wildlife in suitable large areas is of great importance to mankind.

Respectfully yours,

LUCILE H. HIGGINS.

EUGENE, OREG., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please make this letter concerning S. 3014 part of the hearing record. I very strongly support the bill, being very aware that there are very few areas left in our country where wilderness preservation is possible. Certainly eventually all of America's land will be put to *some* use. Wilderness use designation, I believe, is as legitimate as any. For we have all too often neglected the quality of our lives. Care and gentleness with our land will bring care and gentleness for ourselves.

I have on a number of occasions hiked through the Hart Mountain and Malheur Refuges in Oregon. They are beautiful areas. And their beauty comes from their untouched, or barely touched state. Preserving them from the encroachment of man's works will be an action for which those who wander our land long after we are all gone will be grateful.

The best to you in our efforts.

Sincerely,

BRET STAFFORD.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Having just read the descriptions of 14 proposed Wilderness Areas for wildlife refuge, as embodied in S. 3014, I am writing to urge you and the committee to pass this bill as soon as possible, to prevent further possible encroachment on wildlife habitats.

Man has altered the balance of nature so drastically and, in some sorry instances, irretrievably, that he may one day be the only inhabitant on this planet—a planet then not worth living on. Let's do something For our wildlife to make up just a little for all the destruction.

Please make this letter part of the hearing record, as one concerned citizen's voice. Thank you.

Sincerely,

BARBARA J. MILLER.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like this letter to be made a part of the hearing record in complete support of S. 3014 to establish fourteen new Wilderness Areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

As the urgent need for control begins to overshadow our American lust for development and quantity, we finally begin to realize the importance of conservation and quality. It is a need that seems blatant enough, but many of us are still too blind to give it active recognition before great damage has been done.

Whether or not the problems of control can soon enough replace our forefathers' rampant conquest of the wilds as a national challenge depends primarily on our changing vision—in part, on our growing awareness of the necessity to pass S. 3014 and other bills like it.

Please do your best, Senator.

Sincerely,

BRANDT H. MORGAN.

AUBURN, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please enter this letter as part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

We are very much in favor of the establishment of 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges. We feel that we must continue to provide areas for our wildlife which are constantly being threatened by man's encroachment of their habitats.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

JOY A. WHITE.

L. DENNIS WHITE.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is being written for the record on the Senate hearing on S. 3014. We wish to express our support for this important bill.

All the areas under consideration for the establishment of Wilderness Areas are obvious choices. They should be preserved now while the birds and other wild life are still intact.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. LARRY T. CLARK.

KENT, WASH., November 9, 1969.

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

HON. FRANK CHURCH: I wish to let you know that I am very much in favor of the bill, S. 3014, establishing fourteen new Wilderness Areas and I am asking that this letter be made a part of the hearing record on said bill.

Everything possible must be done now to strengthen the protection for the wildlife that we have left. I sincerely hope that you and your fellow committee members will do all that you can to see that this bill goes through.

Sincerely,

MARGARET G. SHAFFER.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 8, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in support of S. 3014, a bill to set aside and establish 14 Wilderness Areas in various parts of the United States. I am especially pleased to be a resident of New Mexico where the Salt Creek Wilderness will be located and especially proud of our two distinguished Senators, the Hon. Clinton P. Anderson and the Hon. Joseph M. Montoya, for their enthusiastic support of this bill and these Areas.

As a young Air Force Officer several years ago, I thoroughly enjoyed this grassland area of the Bitter Lake Wildlife Refuge known as Salt Creek. I was stationed at the nearby Walker Air Force Base and found the solitude and wildlife a welcome diversion from the noise and pressure of Base life. Although there are no spectacular topographic features familiar to mountain wildernesses, there are definite feelings of remoteness and wildness.

In addition, if the American Bison were reintroduced to this region of the state, the Area would probably make an excellent refuge for them since it is a grassland and they originally thrived in this location. Furthermore, as a habitat for other species such as the endangered prairie chicken, the Salt Creek Area would provide a natural refuge and sanctuary. As population pressures regrettably increase, our wildlife will need just such sanctuaries in order to continue their existence.

As a Ph. D. candidate in Western American History at the University of New Mexico, I have been conducting research into the Wilderness Heritage of the Southwest, thus, I feel especially well qualified to recommend that wildernesses of various types be established for preservation of America's original and diverse natural heritage and resource.

I would be honored if these comments were to be made part of the hearing record.

Respectfully yours,

RONALD L. STEWART.

NOVEMBER 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: In regards to bill S. 3014 proposed by Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, I would like to go on record as being very much in favor of the establishment of the fourteen new Wilderness Areas proposed by that bill.

The importance of establishing such areas for the preservation of wildlife, their habitats, and for public enjoyment cannot and *must not* be underestimated at this time or in the future. Our nation and indeed the world, is threatened by overpopulation and enslavement to economic progress. In pursuit of the latter we are signing the death warrant for mankind—death by pollution, starvation and destruction of our environment. By setting aside land for wilderness areas we will be making a small contribution, but an important one, to the reversal of the black tide of self destruction which threatens to sweep man to the very brink of extinction. We must make this contribution!

Many of the areas proposed—in particular, those in Washington and Oregon—are familiar to me and my husband as we are avid bird watchers and lovers of the out-of-doors. Having spent the past four summers on the Olympic Peninsula doing field research, we have come to know the north Pacific Coast as an area of unequalled beauty—the rocky bluffs facing on the ocean, the multitudes of sea birds which feed and nest in and around these cliffs, and the few remaining sea mammals all contribute to a unique environment, but a very fragile one. Expansion of the presently existing protected areas is vitally important if this environment is to be preserved.

In this era of economic growth and “progress” nothing is sacred—save the dollar. It is time for us to look carefully at our natural resources and to realize that they are not limitless—the oceans can and will be polluted, the air we breathe may soon poison us, and we can starve ourselves to death—all for progress. It is time we spent a few of those precious dollars to preserve our environment, rather than pouring out millions for its destruction!!

Sincerely,

BEVERLY A. BARASH.

P.S.—I respectfully request that this communication be made part of the hearing record on S. 3014. Thank you.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in support of S3014 which would establish fourteen new wilderness areas within National Wildlife Refuges. I am sure that others have already provided evidence of the wildlife, ecologic and educational values of these refuge areas which justify their segregation as wilderness from those standpoints. The only point I wish to elaborate at this time is a special plea for the off-shore rocks and islands, principally off the Oregon, Washington and Alaska coasts. As a psychiatrist and student of the psychological factors involved in recreation (a special hobby of mine), I wish to testify to the desirability of designating these areas as wilderness from the standpoint of people who will not use them for educational or scientific purposes. Quite a number of these off-shore rocks are inaccessible without extreme risk and hence won't be used by people who enjoy the physical presence of being in a wilderness area, but they have, nonetheless, great meaning to those who see them from the shore, from a boat and even to those who just know they are there.

The large bulk of visitors to our more densely utilized National Parks not only enjoy the wildlife curiosities and other scenic aspects of the immediate roadside, but also derive great satisfactions from being able to look over into or toward land areas that they know are untouched. It is the untouched, unmodified aspect of these off-shore rocks and the concept of their inviolability that has an anxiety relieving quality which produces a pleasurable effect.

These wilderness areas constitute a sort of psychological retreat from the restless activity of mankind which often includes the destructiveness of his natural setting, as well as, constructive aspects that are not always pleasing to the eye, ear and nose—a retreat from tension-filled living with people and things toward a sense of relatedness to the natural origins from which man came. There is something stabilizing about knowing that natural forces alone have impinged on that off-shore rock, let's say, and that there shall be in the future no visible evidences of man's activity, especially his bungling and his incessant need to modify the environment rather than to live with it.

In my mind, preservation of these off-shore rocks and islands would be quite justified from a psychological standpoint alone even if there were no wildlife, educational nor scientific values that could have practical application. I am sure their preservation will help to preserve the quality of living for mankind. Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD MCKINLEY, M.D.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Your attention is called to the hearings on S-3014 sponsored by Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington with various co-sponsors. This bill, if approved, would establish wilderness areas in various sections of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

In the opinion of the undersigned passage of this legislation is an essential step in the direction of environmental preservation both for the animals to be protected and for mankind in general.

Your careful and intelligent consideration of these proposals will be observed with interest.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM B. NEWBERRY, Jr., M.D.

NEWPORT, WASH., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am in favor of bill S 3014 which I understand will include 14 wildlife refuges in the Wilderness Preservation System. Would you please make my request part of the hearing records.

Thank you very much for the tremendous job you have been doing in natural resource conservation throughout the years. There is going to be much more to do, especially in areas like Alaska where we must not repeat the same mistakes we have in so many other places. We need men like you to help see that Alaska's development is orderly and will not simply *use up* its resources.

Sincerely,

THEODORE S. KARDOS.

NEWPORT, WASH., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am in favor of bill S. 3014, Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposal. As I understand it there are 14 wildlife refuges which are being considered for wilderness status. Many of these areas are inhabited by an unending variety of birds and other wildlife which could possible become extinct if not provided with a more secure sanctuary, it is important that these areas be included as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Please make my statement part of the hearing records.

Sincerely,

PHYLLIS J. KARDOS.

PHYSICIAN ANESTHESIA GROUP,
Spokane, Wash., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am strongly in favor of Senate Bill 3014 which would establish the fourteen new wilderness areas. Especially, in relation to the Wash Island Wilderness, Copalis, Quillayute Needles, and Flattery Rocks. I feel that it is vitally important that we have these wilderness areas available for future generations.

Please make this communication part of the hearing record on S 3014.

Sincerely,

IAN C. NAPIER, M.D.

ROSEBURG, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I have just learned that Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands are not yet under the protection of the Wilderness System. This comes as something of a shock, as I had thought this had been accomplished. Since there is no commercial conflict involved, I hope for your efforts to protect these 2 areas. Vandalism takes unusual steps these days.

In further pursuit of this matter I find there is a bill, S. 3014, covering another twelve wildlife refuge areas, and that no commercial conflict arises in these.

Rachel Carson handed America quite a shocker. We owe her a great deal, as you well know. But the Silent Spring and S. 3014 have a common goal in Hawaii, which is a classic example. I can take you into the homes of native Hawaiians around Hilo, and show you many feathers which are leis of old Hawaiian Royalty. Both the birds and royalty are now dead. All of them.

This leaves silent beaches and silent hills. What a wonderful legacy it would have been to have those birds of magnificently colored plumage still adorning Hawaii instead of having their feathers in a museum, private and public.

I hope Rachel Carson's admonition will be around for a long time.

Glad the recall fell flat!

Sincerely yours,

HARRIS WHITAKER.

KIRKWOOD, Mo., November 5, 1969.

Re S. 3014.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Will you please make this communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

I am in favor of the legislation. In connection with all our problems of population growth we have much land and other resources that might be called "ordinary" in character—which we need for ordinary, everyday uses. However, there are resources with special values, as proposed for wilderness status in S. 3014, which have a rare and unusual quality.

I would hope that we do not look to a future composed of only the ordinary things in life. It is the special qualities in life that make it worthwhile. Certainly, this includes the many special features of natural resources.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GAMBLE.

MARYSVILLE, WASH., November 8, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have just sent a letter to Senator Frank Church, expressing my support for the important bill (S. 3014) to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national refuges. I am glad that you are sponsoring such a bill so badly needed.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. CAROL BENNER.

PROSSER, WASH., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please support the bill for establishment of Wilderness Areas, S. 3014. We have far too little land for this purpose and I am concerned about the dwindling wildlife in the area in which I live, i.e., the Yakima valley area, where chemical pesticides have killed most of the desirable birds.

Thanking you for your attention, I am

Very truly yours,

MRS. CHAS. D. MCGUINNESS.

CHENEY, WASH., November 8, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Will you please make this statement part of the record of the hearings on S. 3014.

I most heartily support S. 3014 which will create wildlife refuges in several western states. These areas most certainly deserve legal protection to forestall destruction and exploitation by private special interest groups.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. DOUGLAS.

WOOD RIVER, ILL., November 5, 1969.

Re S. 3104.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing with reference to Senate subcommittee hearings on S. 3014 and I should like to request that my letter be made part of the hearing record.

Although I am a resident of a state geographically well removed from the 14 wildlife refuges proposed for inclusion, by Act of Congress, in the National Wilderness Preservation System, I believe that it is to the benefit of all Americans that such Congressional action be taken to protect the ecology of the 14 refuges.

The ecology of the wild is also our human ecology, and it is imperative that we not allow its destruction. The land and the wild not only belong to us, now, but they also belong to all the generations of the future. We simply cannot continue to sacrifice our environment (and now and future sanity) to those who wish only to build bigger and better roads, housing development and hot dog stands. I do not believe that is the American way.

May I therefore support America's need for the preservation of its wilderness areas, particularly those now set forth for protection in S. 3014, and urge that this bill receive the endorsement of the subcommittee and of the Congress.

Very truly yours,

KATHRYN DUNHAM.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 6, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please register my affirmative vote for establishing 14 wilderness areas and make my communication part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Recent accounts in the newspapers have stated that we are way behind schedule on setting aside wilderness areas as called for in the Wilderness Law passed by Congress several years ago.

Wilderness areas don't remain so very long with the ever increasing population pressures, we should act while there is still time and not when we think we can spare the money.

Yours very truly,

ROGER D. SMITH.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to register my support for S. 3014, covering wilderness and wildlife lands in several states. While I haven't seen all of the areas mentioned, I am familiar with some, and I consider this bill a worthy one.

Yours very truly,

R. J. BROOKS.

BROWNSTOWN, WASH.,
November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am submitting a written statement for the official hearing record and recommend the passage of Bill S. 3014 on the Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

Sincerely,

HAZEL E. CARROLL.

WOODINVILLE, WASH., November 8, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This is to express my strongest support for S. 3014, the bill to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges. I feel that the protection and preservation of wilderness areas is crucial especially now when the pressures from population and mechanization are greater than ever before and wilderness is a resource which, when once lost, can never be regained.

Please make this letter part of the hearing record on S. 3014. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. WILLIAM DOUGALL.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I believe that the United States should now place in the National Wilderness Preservation System most, if not all, of the lands that are suitable for the system.

I favor passage of the bill S. 3014, by Senator Henry M. Jackson, to establish the following 14 Wilderness Areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

CARL L. JULIAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to give wholehearted support to S. 3014, a bill now before your committee. This bill to classify 14 wildlife refuges as National Wilderness Areas is an important piece of legislation for conservation. These wildlife sanctuaries definitely deserve the type of protection afforded by the National Wilderness Preservation Act. We cannot afford to lose any more natural wildlife habitat to the increasing encroachment of us humans.

Please include this letter in the hearing record for S. 3014.

Yours truly,

EARL M. MURMAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR: The Wilderness Society of which I have been a member for years recently wrote me in regard to several lots of land in Alaska, Oregon, State of Washington and New Mexico.

I am particularly interested in preserving wildlife refuge in Alaska and this is to urge you to take the necessary action to see that the necessary acreage is protected.

We have a wonderful country which I love and surely it is wise to preserve certain sections and keep it in the same condition that our good Lord gave it to us.

Hoping you will give this your favorable consideration and do what you can to preserve the wilderness, I am,

Respectfully yours,

LORRAINE F. JONES, Jr.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The hearings soon to be held on S. 3014 have just come to my attention. This bill proposes the establishment of the following 14 Wilderness Areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico. I would like to submit this letter to the hearing committee to state my fervent support for all of these proposed wilderness areas.

All of these lands are distinguished by their remoteness, wildness, unspoiled nature, and importance as habitat or nesting grounds for birds and other wildlife. For example, the rare McKay bunting nests *only* in the uplands of St. Matthew Island.

By acting now to give these lands clear cut legal protection, we can act upon an unprecedented opportunity to preserve valuable and unique habitat to insure the preservation of sea birds, sea lions, and other wildlife. And we safeguard ourselves, and our children, for even if we never witness personally the remote beauty of these refuges, we will have a certain freedom of being simply in knowing that they are there.

None of these lands are developed in any way—we want to make certain that they are maintained in this state from possible future exploitation, and if is for this reason that it is imperative that we act now. Again, I strongly support S3014, and urge you to work for its passage. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MADELINE M. DRAEGER.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 5, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We support the proposed inclusion of the areas considered in *Bill # S. 3014 in the National Wilderness Preservation System*. We feel this inclusion would give these lands firm statutory protection from the ravages of man. We urge your support of this bill, and would like this communication to be made a part of the hearing record on it.

Sincerely,

EDWARD G. TRACY.
GERTRUDE E. TRACY.

POULSBO, WASH., November 10, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish that you would make this letter a part of the public record regarding S. 3014.

I am in favor of establishing the 14 important wildlife refuge wilderness areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico. I have read about each of them, and someday I hope I shall have the opportunity to see each of them and observe the birds we hope we are preserving. Nothing is more important to me than wildlife preservation.

In addition to safeguarding these areas from the pressures of human population, mechanization, and economic activity, I hope we can keep the military out. The U.S. military forces seem to me to be an increasingly dangerous threat to man and animal alike.

Sincerely,

Mrs. META HELLER.

TACOMA, WASH., November 5, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I want to strongly support Senate bill 3014 introduced by Senator Jackson, establishing Wilderness Areas within the wildlife refuges in Alaska and in the western states.

As a resident of Sitka, Alaska, for eight years I am intimately familiar with the St. Lazaria wildlife refuge, and I have some knowledge of the Bering sea refuge as well as those in Washington which are covered by the bill. The establishment of these Wilderness Areas seems to me most vital.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID SPARLING, M.D.

MARYSVILLE, WASH., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have just written to Senator Church in support of your bill S. 3014.

I am very pleased that you and Senator Magnuson are sponsoring this bill, I think all of these wildlife refuges are badly needed.

I also hope you hold out for more study on the Alaska oil problem.

Any time you start working on a population control bill you will have my support on that too.

Sincerely yours,

RUTH WINDSOR.

PULLMAN, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my support for bill S. 3014. I believe it is important that the fourteen areas now embodied in this bill be given firm statutory protection, by Act of Congress, by placing them under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The inclusion of these areas is important not only for wildlife conservation but also as an aspect of ecological balances and public land planning.

Respectfully yours,

DOUGLAS F. CLARK.

EUGENE, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I think it is essential that our wildlife be given adequate protection and urge the passage of S. 3014 that would establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. These wildlife refuge wilderness areas would be in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

I am familiar with the three proposed areas in Oregon—Three Arch Rocks, Hart Mountain, and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge—and think it imperative that the birds and/or animals there be safeguarded from destructive intrusions.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

FRANCES S. NEWSOM

Mrs. Frances S. Newsom.

SOUTH EUCLID, OHIO, November 8, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Information has come to me that you are in a position to influence the destiny of certain lands by protection under law from destructive intrusions possible by interests in a position to do so, and I hope you will exert every pressure you can bring to bear respecting passage of S. 3014 to so preserve the 14 Important Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

These areas represent a link for the unborn millions to come to a heritage which is their right, environments of which we are custodians to pass on to them as we received from our forefathers.

I ask that this request be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Respectfully yours,

LEONARD PARKS.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Inasmuch as we are beginning to wake up to the facts of life, wildlife that is, our fast disappearing wildlife, I wish to add my two bits worth to the growing number of concerned conservationists throughout this land.

It's high time the first inhabitants on this planet, the wildlife, are protected for all time, from extinction and from the greedy, grasping mercenaries whose only aim in life is to continue to fill their own pockets at the expense of any and all wildlife that happens to stand in their way.

When will they wake up to the facts of life and start saving what we have so our grandchildren will also be able to enjoy the wildlife face to face and not through leafing in the pages of a book. Man has a brain, it's about time he started to use it.

I hope the learned gentlemen of the Senate subcommittee will acknowledge the need to protect and preserve our wildlife, wherever he maintains his home and pass bill S. 3014.

Man has and can continue to learn the secret of a happy and fruitful life if he will give himself a chance, and his wildlife friends.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. IRENE ABBOTT.

GLEN ROCK, N.J., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to take this opportunity to record my strong support for Senate Bill 3014, which would establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The bill offers a splendid opportunity to add superb natural areas to the National Wilderness System, while offering additional protection to the wildlife species which are native to them.

The proposed wilderness areas—in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico—offer fine opportunities for man to observe and study a wealth of bird and animal life. Classification of the areas as wilderness would safeguard them from possible future commercial or military activity.

I hope your subcommittee will vigorously back inclusion of all 14 areas, in their entirety, in the nation's wilderness system.

Sincerely,

DENNIS FARNEY.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, November 2, 1969.

Hon. Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please know that I am in wholehearted support of S.B. 3014, to establish 14 Wilderness Areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico. Although I am a resident of Alaska and not personally familiar with the areas under consideration in the other three states, I have travelled fairly frequently through Washington and Oregon and am not surprised to learn that they, also, still have areas important to the preservation of certain waterfowl and marine mammals. Since these are their natural habitats or nesting areas I feel protection should be advanced to a Wilderness Area classification. It makes more sense to me to give nature an assist at the appropriate time than to try, at greater cost and with limited success, to make amends artificially at some later date.

Twelve of my thirty years in Alaska were spent in Southeastern Alaska and I am well aware of its unique natural beauty, enhanced considerably by the then,

at least, Bald Eagle and other rare birds, and sea lions basking on rocks in a few well known areas out of Juneau. Because the areas are few, there is no doubt in my mind that they warrant full protection, for ourselves and for those who will follow us.

Sincerely yours,

DOROTHY K. WHITNEY.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA,
October 31, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I was happy to hear of the introduction of S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness areas in the U.S. It is important that we establish such areas so that somewhat of a balance can be kept between environments dominated by man and environments that are still in their natural state and where birds and other animals can live in their natural state.

I strongly support the establishment of these Wilderness areas.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on this bill.

Sincerely,

H. R. VAN DER LAAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,
November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: While not a resident of the areas involved, I still wish to express my support for any increased protection that can be afforded all wilderness areas.

MARY LADDY.

PRESCOTT, MERRILL, TURBEN & Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a citizen of Ohio, I am writing you to urge that your Subcommittee on Public Lands establish the 14 Wilderness Areas which are presently under consideration.

I emphasize my residency in Ohio, far from the states of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico which constitute the locale for these proposed Wilderness areas. All citizens of the United States have a very real stake in the preservation of wilderness. There is great mobility for us in our present generation with the chance to witness and enjoy the wilderness that will be preserved. But more important, we have an obligation to future generations of Americans to see that significant positions of wilderness are protected so that our country's and, indeed, the planet's environment will maintain a measure of wholesomeness.

I trust that Bill S. 3014 will be enacted and these 14 important wildlife refuges protected.

Sincerely,

NELSON S. TALBOTT.

MADISON, WIS., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my support of S. 3014, to establish 14 new wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges presently managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The added habitat and species protection afforded these areas by a wilderness classification is essential.

The refuge system has limited authority and in some instances is in itself an ineffective measure for species preservation. The statutory protection provided

by this legislation would strengthen the refuge concept and safeguard these areas from the ever increasing forces of our population. I urge you to act now, while we still have the opportunity.

I wish to have this letter made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK A. IWEN.

THE BOATMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
St. Louis, Mo., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to heartily endorse the proposals contained in S. 3014 relating to the establishment of fourteen new wilderness areas.

I request that you make my letter a part of the Senate Subcommittee hearing record.

As a citizen who is concerned with all matters relating to conservation, I sincerely believe that properly selected areas of the country should be protected as wild life refuges and preserved as wilderness areas.

Needless to say, I hope that the proposals receive a favorable recommendation from your Committee and are acted upon affirmatively by the Senate body.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH M. F. LEWIS.

CHENEY, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express my support for S. 3014 to establish Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges and request that my support be included as part of the hearing record. We must do everything possible to insure that ecological balances on this earth are not further undermined. The consequences of our present overpopulation trends and the ensuing rape of the earth cannot be accurately predicted at present, but the scientific possibility that man will make the earth unlivable or not worth living in is very real.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. EUGENE KIVER.

EDMONDS, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my wish that the establishment of these fourteen Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals be looked on favorably by your committee and granted protection.

There are few areas more deserving of this status, and while there is still time, we should grant them the protection they will surely need, more and more, as pressures multiply by virtue of population expansion and industrial encroachment.

Thank you for this opportunity to express my views.

Sincerely,

WALDO M. REED.

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This is to advise you that we are strongly in favor of Senate Bill 3014 establishing various new wilderness areas within refuges managed by the Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife.

We urge passage of this legislation as another step in the preservation of our remaining wild areas. Time is short and before too many years there will be no open land to save.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. MASON.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 7, 1969.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: If there is to be any wilderness for the future, we must set it aside now. The areas contained in S. 3014 are an integral part in some cases of an ecosystem involving many thousands of birds, mammals and other sea life, and in other cases an important part of our nature heritage, of which many have already disappeared.

We feel strongly that these areas should be set aside as wilderness while they are available; delay might permit their being used for something less valuable for mankind in the long run.

We urge you to recommend these areas be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

DONALD D. SNOW.
SHIRLEY A. SNOW.

OCEANSIDE, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge your support of S. 3014, concerning the establishment of fourteen Wilderness Areas, including the Three Arch Rocks off Oceanside, Oregon. The other areas are not familiar to me, but the Three Arch Rocks certainly are. They are not getting the protection required under the present refuge status; molestation is frequent of the birds and sea lions, as more and more boat owners invade the area, sometimes firing at the animals with seeming impunity.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. T. THOMAS.

SALEM, OREG., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We would like this letter to become a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

We believe it is important that the fourteen wildlife refuges covered by S. 3014 be preserved not only as wildlife areas but also that they be given wilderness status to prevent their exploitation in the future. In these times when so many wildlife habitats are being destroyed, we feel it is essential that areas be permanently set aside where wildlife is permitted to live undisturbed.

Therefore, we urge the passage of this measure.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. K. J. SIMILA.

SHEDD, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It was good to hear about the bill S. 3014 which will establish fourteen new Wilderness Areas within our national wildlife refuges.

I wish to express my support for this bill as it stands. I feel that this is the right direction towards establishing an environment which will make us healthier people mentally, morally, and physically.

I wish to thank you and your committee for this proposal.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER YUSHA.

MILWAUKIE, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a teacher concerned with the ecological heritage we will leave future generations of students; as a mother concerned with developing in my children a sensitivity and love for our physical environment and the life it supports and shelters; and as a human being aware that we have basic longings which are fulfilled by a close communion with the bare elements of creation—the plain, unadulterated earth and its free inhabitants, I respectfully ask that my opinion favoring S. 3014 be made part of the hearing record.

I am well acquainted with three of the four refuges proposed for Oregon. The Malheur Refuge is one of the most enthusiastically recalled visits on our school's week-long "Oregon Field Trip" each summer. On the strength of my love for the Oregon and Washington areas which I know, I support the preservation of the other resources in the bill. Coming generations will need the privilege of enjoying and cherishing the few remaining outposts of wildness.

Respectfully yours,

RANDI LEUTHOLD
Mrs. Walter Leuthold.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I support bill S. 3014 which is in hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and want this letter made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014. I am *vitally interested* in seeing that a part of the vast areas of wilderness in our country, particularly the western United States and Alaska, remain wilderness so that future generations can know and study our natural world.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

MRS. JOHN HARLAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please include this communication in the hearing record on S. 3014, Wilderness Areas.

It is extremely important that these 14 areas, in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico be preserved as wilderness, and the time to take such action is NOW! Once these wilderness spots have been destroyed it is impossible to replace them and they should be preserved for our generation and for those who will follow us.

Very truly yours,

FRANCES KAMRAR.

CHESTERTON, IND., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in support of S. 3014. I have acquainted myself with the nature of the lands to be given wilderness status protection, and feel strongly that this legislation should be enacted. I would like my opinion to be included as part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

When the Young Presidents' Organization had its Washington seminar in September, we were privileged to spend a morning in the new Rayburn Building where we heard and interviewed various members of the House. Other YPOers were simultaneously enjoying a parallel experience in the Senate Office building. We all agreed that this was one of the most valuable mornings of the conference. It gave us a new appreciation for all that our Senators and Representatives are doing in Washington.

Sincerely,

ELAINE WALLER HUNTER.

SPOKANE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I heartily approve of the establishment of 14 new Wilderness areas included in S. 3014 that would serve to protect our fast vanishing wildlife.

It is frightening to think what is happening to our bird population and larger mammals through the encroachment of civilization with all its pollutants and trigger happy men, and it seems vital to our future preservation of these priceless assets of our country that these few remaining wildlife refuges receive all the protection that inclusion within the wilderness program will allow them.

Please make this letter a part of your hearing record on S. 3014.

Hoping you will give this matter your fullest consideration and support, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HENRIETTA MCKAUGHAN.

RIDGEFIELD, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I have been reading the Wilderness Proposals set forth in bill S. 3014. I am pleased to know that some constructive, positive action is being taken to insure the possible preservation of breeding grounds for species which demand more to survive than man is often willing to allow. As I am sure you already know the loss of even one species by man's ineptness at dealing with nature can never be replaced at any future point in History. We will always have the opportunity of hastening organisms toward extinction but we have absolutely no recourse when they have become extinct.

The sheer realization that there are and will continue to be areas in these United States, untouched and unmolested by Man, renews in me many aesthetic values that I hold close. Psychologically I realize these values are essential to me as a whole, balanced human being.

For the above reasons I thoroughly support and encourage you to do whatever is in your power to see bill S. 3014 become law that will more adequately and specifically protect these areas of concern.

Yours truly,

HAROLD E. BROWN, Jr.

BAYARD, N. MEX., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in support of S. 3014 which would establish the Salt Creek Wilderness in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge. I consider this extremely important in preserving some of the fast-disappearing habitat for grasslands wildlife, notably the rare prairie chicken.

As in many other places, this habitat is threatened by the forces of population growth and concomitant activity.

Yours truly,

Mrs. JEANNE ERBACHER.

WAUNAKEE, WIS., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Concerning pending bill S. 3014, I would be most appreciative if you would include the following in the official record.

I am strongly in favor of including all 14 Wildlife Refuges in the four states mentioned (in S. 3014) in the Wilderness Preservation System.

I am also extremely anxious that the Arctic Wildlife Refuge be added to the Wilderness System immediately.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

DOUGLAS FLACK.

CHESTERTON, IND., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It has come to my attention that there is now pending before the United States Senate a bill proposing to establish several wilderness areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

It has further come to my attention that the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings on November 6 concerning this bill.

In these days when the land is being despoiled by the ravages of human kind, when the air is being polluted to the point where even human life is in danger, when the rivers are being polluted to the point where they are now biological deserts, when the Great Lakes are in danger of becoming cesspools, when large numbers of species of animal life are in danger of extinction from exposure to chemicals, pesticides and other poisons, it is my unqualified opinion that we must set aside large wilderness areas which will forever be free of the blight of man and his works.

These 14 proposed wilderness areas are only a drop in the bucket, but they are at least a step in the right direction.

I urge you, and everyone connected, to do all in their power to create and establish the 14 new wilderness areas proposed by Senate Bill 3014.

I thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

MALCOLM E. ANDERSON.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my views for the hearing record on Senate bill S. 3014. I am very anxious that these 14 new wilderness areas be established within the National Wildlife Refuge system.

I am interested in all of these wildlife refuges in all of our states but of course I have never visited any but the ones here in Oregon. Three Arch Rocks and

Oregon Island National Wildlife Refuge on the coast and Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Eastern Oregon. These are all essential to the preservation of our birds and animal wildlife. I shall never forget my trip to Malheur many years ago.

Please make my letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

Mrs. MABEL L. WILLIAMS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing you in support of S. 3014 to establish fourteen Wilderness areas. I feel that this is a unique opportunity to safeguard these wildlife areas, and hope that this bill receives a favorable recommendation from your subcommittee.

Please make this communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

RICHARD D. AVERY.

KLAMATH FALLS, OREG., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to urge your strong support of the proposed Senate Bill S. 3014 having a hearing in your committee this week. This bill's passage, establishing fourteen additional new Wilderness Areas within National Wildlife Refuges, is very desperately needed while there is still time left to preserve some of our wild areas.

In the short twenty years I have observed the natural beauty of the western country, I have become appalled at the rapid pace of "civilization" creeping into the wilderness; the rate of acceleration seems to be increasing daily.

Please include this letter as a part of the hearing record on Senate Bill S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

NINA PENCE.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my fervent wishes that favorable consideration may be given to the bill S. 3014 in regard to establishing wildlife refuge Wilderness areas. I am familiar with the points under consideration in Oregon, and believe that the Malheur and Hart Mountain Refuges definitely should be included.

Malheur especially has a distinctive lake and marsh area which would be a different and worthwhile type of habitat to be left undeveloped as a wilderness.

Very truly,

DOROTHY B. MARSHALL
Mrs. Earl A. Marshall.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge your support of the establishment of those wilderness areas contemplated by S. 3014. My particular interest is naturally in the three small island groups off our coast here. I have personally traveled

by boat around Quillayute Needles and Flattery Rocks, and I cannot conceive of any opposition to establishment of these areas as wilderness. And we might conceivably get a little better control of the sea otter poachers who presently threaten a few animals which have survived the trip from Alaska.

But I am interested, as any intelligent American should be, in all of these areas and hope your committee will act favorably upon this proposal.

Sincerely,

IRVING CLARK, Jr.

MADISON, WIS., November 5, 1969

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is imperative that our Country preserve all its wilderness and wildlife areas from exploitation. I wish to express my support of Senate bill S3014 for the creation of important wildlife and wilderness areas.

I respectfully request that this expression of support be registered as part of the hearing record.

Yours Truly,

WILLIAM V. KAESER.

YAKIMA, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I hear there are fourteen wilderness areas being passed upon by Senate measure 3014. Some of them I am familiar with and heartily approve of these areas being set aside as wildlife refuges and wilderness areas. I am so thankful our government is taking steps to protect them before they are destroyed. There may be many more which should have protection. It is time now to save these. I hope the bill is passed.

Yours most sincerely,

HARVEY E. WALKER.

TACOMA, WASH., November 5, 1969.

Re S. 3014.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to add the strongest voice possible in support of Wilderness classification for the wildlife refuges included in Senator Henry Jackson's bill, S. 3014.

I have considerable direct, personal knowledge of those in Washington State (Copolis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles) and I recognize three aspects concerning them which are doubtless germane to the entire 14 proposed as wilderness under this bill: 1) they have a high, fragile, and irreplaceable scenic quality—true wilderness value; 2) they are desperately needed as refuges by the wildlife whose existence and welfare is gravely threatened, and the size of the refuges is inadequate rather than extravagant even in view of the multitude of presentday land pressures; 3) the areas are inadequately protected from wanton shooting and vandalous acts (a subject on which I have corresponded with Senator Jackson, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard in the past). Any added protection that can be provided for these areas and the wildlife they serve is sorely needed.

I urge favorable action on the wilderness proposals for the 14 refuges included in S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

RUTH KIRK.

SALEM, OREG., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I write in favor of S. 3014 and ask that my support be made a part of the hearing of the bill on November 6, 1969.

As a resident of Oregon I am familiar with all of the four areas in Oregon and two of those in Washington. Surely, it appears all six of these are ideally suited for wilderness status and needed for the help they will give in preserving some of the endangered species of birds and wild animals. If the other eight areas in the other western states are as apropos, they would fit into this "suited" and "needed" category.

About a year ago last spring I was in the Hart Mts. in Oregon. Up on the high plateau above headquarters, we came across a camping party with a souped-up honda-with-side-car-type rig—two of them, in fact. They were scooting around madly, defouling the air, the ground and the quiet of this high area. Such activity has a place (I guess), but—our wild life has a right also. The Hart Mts. area large area. Some can go for a "thrill-honda ride" place. More should go for the animals.

On the same trip we also returned to the Malheur Wildlife Area. We asked the resident director, Mr. Scharf, if the eagle's nest had eaglets again that year. On two other occasions we had seen the eaglets in the nest. Imagine our horror when he told us some boys from Burns had come in, thrown rocks at the occupied nest, broken part of it, killed one eaglet, removed the other. The boys were caught, the nest partly fixed up, and the one eaglet was still alive. This nest is believed to go back over 100 years. Wilderness status alone does not prevent such tragedies, but it might help. We must do what we can to preserve areas for wildlife while trying also to educate our people against such wanton destruction.

As for the coastal areas, I've been to the beaches many times. Three Rocks are an interesting sight from various sides of Cascade Head. When backpacking alone the Olympic Strip in Washington, I have enjoyed the needles or sea stacks with their evidences of ancient beach levels, their birds with their wild cries, and crash of waves, still working away at their sculpturing. Let us put these places where they will have even greater protection.

Sincerely,

MISS FRANCES A. McCARTER.

FRY FARMS, INC.,
Salem, Oreg., November 3, 1969.

Re S. 3014.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Although I am not acquainted with all the fourteen important "Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals" I sincerely believe this project is most worthy of favorable consideration.

As a resident of Oregon for seventy eight years, I have seen the declining wild-life in the areas mentioned in our two northwestern states.

I have also seen the pitiful unsuccessful attempts of the thousands of tourists to personally view the wildlife that is so fast disappearing from these areas. Please do what you can before it's too late.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. FRY.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: In harmony with increasing numbers of Americans, I am strongly in favor of additional wilderness areas where feasible and desirable, for the preservation on natural ecology and recreation areas.

Incidentally I am 65 years old and still back-pack into many of our lovely wild areas.

Respectfully,

JOSEPHINE M. NORWOOD.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., November 6, 1969.

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

Am in favor of that portion of S3014 which would establish the 8,500 acre Salt Creek wilderness in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge of east central New Mexico. This is one of few remaining be preserved for all the citizens of America.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. MEEM.

WENATCHEE, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As you are Chairman on the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands I wish to request you to make every possible effort to help enact legislation as embodied in S. 3014—of Sens. Henry M. Jackson, Clinton P. Anderson, Joseph M. Montoya, Mike Gravel, Ted Stevens and Warren Magnuson.

These wilderness proposals deserve prompt action and I respectfully request that this communication be made a part of the hearing record of S. 3014.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

ELSA H. VAN SOEST, M.D.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are very interested in the hearings to be held Nov. 6, on the bill S3014 by Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington (and others) to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico within the national wildlife refuges.

We will be greatly pleased to hear that these areas have become part of the national wildlife refuges.

Yours very truly,

Mr. and Mrs. ROY H. HERTER.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a college sophomore and a prospective wildlife biologist, I am extremely concerned about all conservation questions. The proposals to be presented in hearings on November 6, regarding the establishment of fourteen Wilderness Areas in four western states, interest me vitally. As a student of management problems, I am aware of the many, many encroachments on wildlife habitat that are a direct result of human enterprise, expansion, progress, and development, and that thus pose a daily threat to the life and health of our country's animal populations. I urge you to make this letter a part of the hearing record on the important bill, S. 3014. I stand in firm, unwavering support of any measure that seeks to secure our remaining wildlife against the ever increasing and all too often unredeemable destruction suffered in the name of civilization. I therefore strongly support this bill.

Very sincerely,

PAT HARTMANN.

St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: A recent special memorandum I received from the Wilderness Society prompts me to express my opinion in favor of Bill S. 3014 calling for establishing 14 new Wilderness areas.

Every effort should be made to retain these areas in their original state.
Very truly yours,

WALTER L. BECKER.

MONTEZUMA, N. MEX., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We the undersigned wish to express our support of S. 3014 which will establish fourteen new Wilderness Areas including one in New Mexico. We urge that your committee recommend that the Senate pass this important bill so that these areas may be protected by law from intrusions which might destroy their ecology. Please enter our letter as part of the record of your hearing.

Sincerely,

ELMER SCHOOLEY.

(The above petition was signed by 24 residents of New Mexico.)

St. Louis, Mo., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Realizing the approaching ecological disaster in America, we heartily endorse Bill S. 3014 in its entirety.

My family and I are hopeful that some of our heritage can still be salvaged.
Sincerely yours,

Mrs. MARY C. DAVIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am most heartily in favor of establishing the 14 new wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges, as proposed in the bill S. 3014. It is of the utmost importance that wilderness areas be protected completely and forever from the encroachment of "progress" in any form.

Please include my communication as part of the hearing record on S. 3014.
Sincerely,

VIRGINIA F. GOLT.

ALDERWOOD MANOR, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I have become increasingly aware of the great importance of establishing within the National Wilderness Preservation System, certain wilderness areas.

The importance of the protection afforded wildlife on lands included in Senate Bill 3014 cannot be stressed strongly enough. Exclusion of these areas from this added protection may someday spell the extinction of some speices.

The inclusion of these areas as National Wildlife Refuges does not give the wildlife the protection they so desperately need because of multiple use of refuge areas. The wildlife need safeguarding from the encroachment of

population, economic, and any military activities. I feel this bill will give that protection.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record for SB 3014.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD A. BUSH.

KENNEWICK, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please record my opinion in favor of S. 3014 as part of the hearing record.

I favor establishing as many wildlife refuge wilderness proposals as possible, for the benefit of this and future generations. The more industrialized and congested our living communities become, the more imperative it is to have natural areas of retreat and restoration.

Sincerely,

MRS. JOHN T. STRINGER.

RICHLAND, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Senators Jackson and Magnuson of Washington State are among the sponsors of a bill designed to establish a number of new wilderness areas within existing national wildlife refuges. I would like to go on record with your committee as wholeheartedly favoring their proposed legislation.

The need now to safeguard extinct wildlife is so self evident that it is difficult to find specific arguments to support it. Even a superficial knowledge of ecology or a glimmering of awareness of man's dependence upon his environment should be sufficient to show that we absolutely must behave more intelligently towards the rest of "nature." This means to me that additional protection must be accorded wildlife so that additional animal species do not lose their struggle for survival in a world that man is so rapidly destroying.

Establishment of the dozen or so new wilderness areas covered in S 3014 would be an important step in providing this protection. Without the safeguards that would result from their inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, the sanctity of these wildlife refuges would be seriously in doubt.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE T. MURPHY.

PULLMAN, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my support of S. 3014 to you. Until the time comes that people realize that for their own benefit they cannot afford to exploit and misuse land, we must do all that is possible to preserve some areas of land in their natural, wilderness state. Perhaps in this way, some species of animals important in the ecological balance can be preserved.

Sincerely,

BRUCE PETERSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In lieu of a carbon copy (I have no typewriter!), I am writing this to tell you I have written to Senator Frank Church, Chairman,

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, that I hope and pray that your Bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new wilderness areas will pass.

Thank you for sponsoring this bill.

DOROTHY D. SHEPHEARD.

CHAS. H. WIVELL DAIRIES, INC.,
Shelton, Wash., November 5, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: All thinking people should be for bill S. 3014. Please do all you can to have these areas included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

INA E. WIVELL.

ILWACO, WASH., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This is to voice our support for the bill, S. 3014 to establish 14 Wilderness Areas.

We are in favor of all possible protection, statutory and otherwise, for wild life refuges and wilderness areas, against any outside forces or influences that might destroy or impair the purposes for which they have been set aside.

If it is not too late, please make this a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

HARLEY J. GIBSON.
ETHEL B. GIBSON.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 7, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We wish to solicit your support for S. 3014 by Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington co-sponsored by several other senators, to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. We understand each proposed Wilderness has been studied and supported by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Wilderness Society.

Once these areas have been intruded upon by the forces of human population, modern mechanization and economic and military activity they will be lost forever to posterity and future generations will never know the wonders of nature in its pristine beauty. This is also most important in helping to solve air and water pollution, as every area that is invaded by modern civilization contributes to the overall problem. There are so few places left today that can be classed as wilderness, that we should let no opportunity pass to preserve those we still have.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Yours truly,

DAISY J. CLINE.
ETHELYN K. CLINE.

NOVEMBER 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We the undersigned are presently stationed in Japan with the United States Navy. By being here we are more than ever aware of the importance of setting aside land for the preservation of wild life.

We therefore strongly urge the passage of bill S. 3014 for the establishment of wild life refuges in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

Please make this communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014
Thank you.

Yours truly,

R. MINDELZUN, M.D.
E. JOHN COIL, M.D.
MARTIN STERN, M.D.
D. RICHARD DAVID, M.D.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My wife and I have had the good fortune to visit quite a few of the 14 Wilderness Areas proposed in Bill S. 3014.

We agree heartily with the proponents of this Bill and with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that these protective refuges are vitally necessary. You and your able Subcommittee members have another opportunity to make a rich contribution to one of our country's increasingly serious needs!

We would appreciate your making this letter a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

S. C. BATES.

POULSBORO, WASH., November 5, 1969.

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

Your actions supporting inclusion of 14 wilderness areas in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico into the National Wilderness Preservation System would be greatly appreciated and remembered.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 6, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge the passage of S. 3014. Wilderness classification will compliment and support the primary purpose of the wildlife refuges by preventing development and mechanized intrusion. As an Oregonian I am especially hopeful that portions of the Hart Mountains and Malheur Refuges will be incorporated into the wilderness system.

R. L. JOLLEY.

MEDFORD, OREG., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is my understanding that on 6 November the Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings on S. 3014, a proposal for the establishment of fourteen wildlife refuge wilderness areas in the Western states. This letter is written, and is to be included in the hearing record, to urge strongly that the Subcommittee approve S. 3014.

Indeed, it would seem wise to use every opportunity to place additional lands in wilderness areas, and to protect what remains of our lovely undeveloped areas from destruction caused by over-population, "development", and the carelessly ugly habits of American society.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. JUDSON McD. PARSONS.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is our sincere hope and desire to urge you to have your committee act to establish the fourteen (14) new wilderness areas as put forth in the Oct. 24, 1969 issue of The Wilderness Society pamphlet. We feel definite steps must be taken as quickly as possible to prevent interested parties from moving in and buying up wilderness and wild life areas in our state and the other areas mentioned.

We honestly believe it would be a disgrace as well as a disaster to all the lovers of wilderness areas to suddenly discover there were no more left.

Those who are bent on acquiring wildlife and wilderness areas are usually motivated by a selfish purpose and could care less about other peoples' needs and desires. Their main concern seems to be adding to their financial status if allowed to indiscriminately walk into areas now in danger of being bought up and acquisition of such areas is allowed to be made.

American vacationers are "taking to the hills" more and more of late years to escape the "rat race" of city life. Their physical and spiritual needs are met and they return home rejuvenated from their jaunt into the wilderness. It is good medicine for them. For that reason alone protection of wilderness areas would seem to us vitally essential.

State and National parks are fast becoming overcrowded with vacationers who are spilling over into more wild territory. Conveniences and facilities provided by state and National parks are not that important to a great many who find a greater need in getting away from civilization. If they have no other place to go it will be one fine mess we say.

Though we are very concerned with the wildlife aspect of wilderness areas; our particular concern is for people to have a haven they can go to when needed.

We are not hunters nor fishing enthusiasts, but just two people interested in preserving native wilderness areas and to be able to really "escape" once in a while.

We ask that you do everything you can to make possible the passage of bill S. 3015. Thank you for your time and good luck.

Very sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. SULLIVAN.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO, October 31, 1969.

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

HON. FRANK CHURCH: I am writing you this letter concerning the White Clouds situation. I, like many people feel that it would ruin this beautiful mountain range if they put a mining road up there. During the summer I like to hike, and look at the wild flowers, and the animals; the road would discourage the animals to come out and run around in the open meadows. We have very few primitive areas left, and I would like to see that this road will not be put in. Another thing is that all of that construction going up there would ruin the scenery. The mine would ruin the scenery also.

Sincerely,

NINA HEUSTON.

MADISON, WIS., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I have read the Oct. 24th report of The Wilderness Society of which we are members, and wish to have this letter be entered as a part of the hearing record on Senate bill S. 3014 in favor of establishing the 14 wilderness areas described in it.

As I travel I see the encroachments of "civilization" in every State. I am anxious to have the 14 areas described come under the control and protection of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as wilderness areas by act of Congress.

Sincerely,

EDWARD CROSSMAN.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, OHIO, November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I plead with you to encourage, with every possible effort, the establishment of the proposed 14 new wilderness areas as outlined in the Senate bill S. 3014 to be presented on Nov. 6, 1969. It is urgent that these areas located in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico, are included by act of Congress, in the National Wilderness Preservation System—so that any future destructive intrusions by "careless groups and individuals" can no longer damage what is fast disappearing from the face of our "one and only Earth"—some vast areas to tend to the souls of dying mankind and preserve what is vital and necessary in my animal life on Earth and to keep and continue as healthful and most necessary balance in nature, now and for future generations "unable to speak for themselves."

Let us exercise what remains of our shaky consciences and good and constructive wills!!

Most sincerely,

Mrs. JEANNE K. THOMPSON.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please establish the following 14 wilderness areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek and Bitter Lake in New Mexico.

Please make my communication a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

NANCY C. CUTTER,
KALANI CUTTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SIR: It has recently come to my attention that a number of wildlife areas are being considered for wilderness areas under a bill S. 3014.

I would like to express my strong desire to see these areas included: Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, St. Lazaria Island, Forrester Islands, Hazy Islands, Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Washington Islands Wilderness, which include, Copalis, Quillayute Needles and Flattery Rocks, and Salt Creek Wilderness (in Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico).

I shall inform Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin of my letter to you on this issue.

Sincerely,

TEDDI KACHI.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My husband and I want to add our names to others who have written you in behalf of bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new wilderness areas.

We feel very strongly that these areas should be left in their original natural state as a refuge for bird and animal species from the destructive forces of human occupation, mechanization and military activity.

We hope that you are successful in passing these important wilderness proposals and that this letter be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

VIRGINIA and PHILIP RASHBAUM.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are very interested in the wilderness proposals in bill S. 3014. We feel there is great need to get this bill passed thereby establishing these important wildlife refuges in Alaska, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. We hope we may count on you to do all in your power to see that this bill is passed, in spite of many commercial interests who will lobby against the bill and who do not see or understand the importance of wildernesses and wildlife refuges to future generations.

Thank you for your attention to this matter for us.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD TINKHAM, Jr.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing you out of very deep concern for the maintenance of what wilderness area there is left in our country. My husband, Dr. Rickles, and I feel very strongly that bill number S. 3014 should be passed and implemented without hesitation or reservation.

What with air and noise pollution all about us, with population increase and density pressing in on us from all sides, and with massive disturbances of natural ecology due to all of the inanities man has foisted on himself and his environment, we may some day (and not too distant one at that) discover that only by being able to retreat to these wilderness areas once in a while, will we be able to hang onto our sanity. Thank you for your consideration of our concerns.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. NORMAN H. RICKLES.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 4, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As concerned environment-watchers (as well as bird-watchers and campers), my family shares my life and appreciation for the parks, forests and wild regions of our country. As yet we haven't gotten to all of them but we are trying hard. I realize that there are wild areas to which I shall never go, but I have hopes that my children and their children may have access to such regions and the wisdom to use them wisely. I hope that wilderness areas will increase; that we are farsighted enough now to put aside for preservation as much land as possible.

I am aware of course that unless our population is stabilized, our wild areas will remain "wild" for only a short time and that attempted encroachments on natural resources in parks and forests will steadily increase. I'm convinced we

should all be working overtly and diligently for population control and family planning right here at home. After all, this is the only real solution to our problem of environment deterioration. But until there is more public and government awareness of this solution I believe we must do the immediate—set aside land, clean up air, water now.

And so I ask you to please work toward the establishment of the 14 wilderness areas as proposed in S. 3014. I understand that these refuges established by executive order have little real protection under law from certain forces—population, mechanization and economic and military activity. I believe these valuable refuges in Oregon, Washington, Alaska and New Mexico should be given permanent protection under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please make my communication a part of the hearing record on Nov. 6th by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands.

Very sincerely—and in appreciation for your service on this committee on behalf of concerned Americans here in St. Louis county and specifically in our neighborhood where most of our friends and neighbors feel as we do—strongly!

Thank you.

Mrs. D. R. MILLER.

SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO, November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am heartily in favor of S. 3014, establishing 14 new wilderness areas within the national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I hope my communication can be made part of the hearing record.

It is only by measures such as S. 3014 that such areas can be protected from destructive interests. We must safeguard these lands.

Very truly yours,

MARIE DAERR.

HILLSBORO, OREG., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Senate bill S. 3014 by Senator Henry M. Jackson is one more great step forward asking for inclusion of many large and small National wildlife refuges into the National Wilderness Preservation System which will give them form statutory protection. Wilderness classification is supplemental to the purpose of wildlife conservation for which a refuge is established. These wildlife areas will have more safeguards from economic and military activity and other human intrusion.

During October 1969 I visited Malheur and Harney Lakes National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon which are near fifty miles in length. My car and others were driven some thirty miles within the heart of these refuges and I feel this was a gross intrusion of mechanization within the habitat of all wildlife here. Without wilderness protection many types of mechanization may intrude this and other refuges.

I urge this bill S. 3014 be passed in its entirety without exclusions.

I ask this communication be made a part of the hearing record on bill S. 3014.

Sincerely,

C. H. GRIDLEY.

INCHELIUM, WASH., November 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am not too familiar with these affairs on this bill S. 3014. But I will say this, I am for preservation of wildlife and wilderness to keep it safe from harm.

Now days people are always looking for a nice quiet place to "camp-out." It is wonderful to know there are people who take interest in affairs—such as this. In wildlife and preservation of all sea birds, seal, etc.

I will mention that The Wilderness Society had mentioned to me in their letter recently:

1. The Islands of St. Matthew, 2. The Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, 3. Tuxedni Refuge, 4. St. Lazaria Island, 5. Forrester Islands, 6. Hazy Islands, 7. Off the coast of Oregon for same reason as others for refuge of sea gulls—other sea birds and their protection. Hart Mountain Area Southeastern Oregon. The Lakes Malheur and Henry marshlands, 8. Off the coast of Washington State—Copalis Islands, Quillayute Needles, 117 acres in the beach strip of Olympic National Park; Flattery Rocks, 125 acres extending to Neah Bay in the North-western tip of the State, 9. Also New Mexico for the preservation of 8,500 acres of Salt Creek Wilderness in the National Bitter Lake Wildlife Refuge. East Central New Mexico. For restoration of prairie chicken.

We hope you will do everything possible for the necessary help you can give this bill S. 3014. For the preservation of all these important matters. For the sake of all Wildlife and Wilderness.

Thank you very much for your time and patience.

An interested party,

MARIAN BOURGEOU (Colville Indian Breed).

SEATTLE, WASH., November 10, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My husband and I wish to express our views for the bill S. 3014. We wish to see all the islands and land covered by this bill be included in the wildlife protection.

The island on the coast of Alaska, Washington and Oregon must be saved from human intrusion. The birds and sea life can not survive upon this earth if people keep taking away their nesting grounds and the quiet, peaceful environment that they need when nesting.

Please help save them from extinction.

Sincerely,

GERALDINE and VICTOR TOWER.

MILLETTE & ASSOCIATES, REALTORS,
Lake Oswego, Ore., November 12, 1969.

Hon. LEE METCALF,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: I would appreciate your entering into the hearing record of last Thursday my support of the National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Bill. I am particularly concerned over the Malheur and Hart Mountain proposals. Wilderness protection would strengthen the purposes for which these areas were established.

Sincerely,

HELEN R. MILLETTE.

COLLEGE, ALASKA, November 20, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Since it was impossible for me to attend the hearings on S. 3014, to include certain areas in Alaska (Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, St. Lazaria Island, Forrester Islands, and Hazy Islands), in Oregon (Three Arch Rocks, Oregon Islands, and Malheur National Wildlife Refuges and Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge), in Washington (Copalis, Quillayute Needles, and Flattery Rocks), and in New Mexico (Bitter Lake National Wild-

life Refuge), within the National Wilderness Preservation System, I should like to take this opportunity to express my support of this action for the official record.

All of the areas have unique or unusual biological features. The Bering Sea Wildlife Refuge, for example, includes the only uninhabited, relatively undisturbed, arctic islands of any size within the geographical limits of the United States. I am quite familiar with St. Matthew Island, the largest of the group comprising the Bering Sea Wildlife Refuge, where I participated in a biological survey in 1954.

The vegetation of St. Matthew Island was severely damaged by reindeer, which were introduced in 1944 without adequate consideration of the biological implications of the action. These reindeer have decreased in numbers in recent years, and it is hoped that the vegetation of St. Matthew Island will eventually recover.

While ill-advised introductions of exotic animals to such areas are detrimental enough, the uncontrolled activities of man are potentially much more damaging. It has generally been the case that the desire for monetary gain has been placed ahead of any other values. Certain protection of special areas can be ensured only by means of appropriate statutory regulation.

I strongly support the proposal to include all of the above-mentioned areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I request that if possible my letter be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. RAUSCH.

SIERRA CLUB,
PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER,
Seattle, Wash., November 15, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: On behalf of the Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club I would like to urge passage of bill S. 3014 which would establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Such an omnibus bill as this will probably get very little publicity since the public at large does not realize how easily National Wildlife areas can be intruded upon. Hence, I feel that an especial expression of concern on our part is necessary.

We firmly believe that these last, out of the way islands and preserves should be given firm statutory protection by wilderness classification. Just as we set aside wilderness areas for human use so we should preserve undisturbed wilderness areas such as these for the nesting and life processes of our wildlife and wildfowl. Just as we should strive to give our children a safe, loving home free from intrusion; also, should we strive for in the same vein for the other "children of the earth."

I would like this letter to be made part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINA M. POWERS,
Chairman, Puget Sound Group.

KENAI, ALASKA, November 17, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As I understand it, there are 14 areas that have been requested for wilderness areas. This is important.

With so much of our national environment already gone it is essential to save what we can.

I urgently request you and your committees will find favorably for the inclusion of these areas into the wilderness system.

STAN THOMPSON.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, November 18, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: In the past two years I have sent more letters to my representatives, to newspapers, and so on, than in all the previous years combined. I do believe, and yet again and again I find myself missing or just barely making deadlines for matters of much public concern. I am sending this letter in the hope that it may still be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

I heartily endorse this measure to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I have read the brochures on these areas and have heard accounts of some of them by men who know them well. Without the clear, firm protection afforded them by their inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System, I know all too well what is likely to be their fate. To ensure them such protection will be a significant step along the path man must take if he is to leave a habitable globe for himself and for his fellow-dwellers on this planet.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM PHILIP DUNN.

CORVALLIS, OREG., November 19, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I'm writing in regards to the Senate measure S. 3014. I think that it would be a good idea for these 14 Wildlife Refuges mentioned in S. 3014 to be made into Wilderness areas and included in the Wilderness Preservation Act.

I hope that you will work to pass this bill.

Sincerely yours,

ALTHEA MARTEL.

AUKE BAY, ALASKA,
November 17, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Our superb planet rich in diverse forms of life is being, as you are well aware, subjected to an ever increasing alteration through human activities. We are all well aware also that such activities are usually without very much consideration of the side effects in achieving the main goal. Until such time that our civilization can understand and control its effect upon the total environment further alteration wherever possible of our environment must cease.

The 14 proposed Wildlife Refuge Wilderness proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico are a pitiful token to our dedication of wildness and species of life to our children but such dedication signifies perhaps the beginning of a greater awareness of the value of these resources. Please support S. 3014 and plan to obtain for all of us much more of our remaining wild places for the benefit of all mankind.

Sincerely,

RICHARD T. MYREN,
Executive Committee, Juneau Group, Sierra Club.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 18, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As an Oregon citizen I'm expressing support for Senate Bill 3014 which would designate portions of four Oregon national wildlife refuges as wilderness under terms of the Wilderness Act.

To my mind, wilderness protection is needed for the Hart Mt. National Antelope refuge, the Malherr National Wildlife refuge, and the Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife refuge and Oregon Island N.W.R.

I hope you can see these places when you visit Oregon. The presence of these (now) unexploited, rare wild areas makes my state an exciting place to be.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

CYNTHIA L. BARRETT.

P.S.—If possible, please insert this letter into the hearing record.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, November 13, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I give you my support for Senate Bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and located in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

Please enter this letter of support in the hearings record of S. 3014.

Sincerely,

VERNON A. LUTHMAN.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY,
Cleveland, Ohio, November 17, 1969.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to register my support for S. 3014. All of the land that can be given the protection of the Wilderness Act should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD W. REITZE, Jr.,
Associate Professor of Law.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 21, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Some members of our organization have already written on behalf of S. 3014, the Refuge Wilderness Bill, on which you held a hearing earlier this month. It is our understanding that at Senator Hatfield's request, the hearing record is to be held open past the normal 10-day interval and the hearing will be reopened later this month; consequently, we would appreciate your placing this letter in the official record.

This Society was an early supporter of the Three Arch Rocks-Oregon Islands, Malheur and Hart Mountain Wilderness Proposals. Many of our members are quite familiar with these areas. We support the wilderness concept for these refuges but are unable to speak with authority with respect to the Washington and Alaska areas contained in the same bill. However, we learn from material provided us by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles Refuges are similar to the Oregon Islands Refuge, and that the Alaska proposals under this bill are also breeding areas for sea birds. It thus appears to us that these areas along with the sea birds they support would benefit from wilderness status. Many of these same sea birds are ones we enjoy during the winter and during migration periods off our coast.

In reviewing the wilderness studies area brochure for Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands Refuge, published by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, we note that only 21-acre Goat Island is included in the Oregon Islands proposal. The Oregon Islands Refuge was enlarged, in part as the urging of this

Society, by Public Land Order 43951 which appeared in the *Federal Register* for April 5, 1968. This addition to the refuge was substantial, taking in all major offshore rocks and islands along the Oregon coastline that have significant use by colonial nesting birds. Goat Island is thus now only a small part of the Oregon Islands Refuge. It is our recommendation that all of the Oregon Islands Refuge, or approximately 367 acres of islands, islets and rocks, be included in the wilderness area.

We are interested in the congressional protection that the Wilderness Act would provide for these areas without interfering in any way with the primary objectives for which the areas were established.

In connection with the proposed Malheur Lake wilderness, we would like to point out that this Society opposed the original study area boundary as being unrealistic from a wildlife management standpoint. It also affected haying operations by some Harney County ranchers. We are pleased that the wilderness area boundary now proposed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for Malheur Lake does not affect any lands which need to be manipulated by mechanical equipment for wildlife management purposes. We urge that the Malheur portion of the bill be left unchanged. We feel that wilderness protection for Malheur Lake would help establish the need to maintain a natural flow into Malheur Lake from the Silvies River. We are opposed to any dam on the river which would cut off the periodic floods that are needed for flushing the waters of Malheur Lake into Harney Lake. Malheur Lake is the last marsh in the West still left in pristine condition. We want to keep it that way as a yardstick for the future and for its educational and aesthetic values.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY NEHLS, *President.*

CORVALLIS, OREG., November 20, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am in favor of Senate S 3014, changing these 14 wild life refuges to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Cordially,

EDITH YANG.

CORVALLIS, OREG., November 14, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please support the bill to establish the following 14 wilderness areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedi, St. Iazaria, Hazy and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Maller, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico. Please vote to put all of these refuges under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

And please make our communication a part of the hearing record S. 3014.

Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. BRUENK.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., November 12, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge that the 14 important wildlife refuge wilderness proposals in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico, as embodied in the bill S. 3014, be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to protect these valuable areas from exploitation by forces inimical to our environment.

I ask that this communication be made a part of the hearing record of S. 3014.

Sincerely,

LOUISA BUTLER.

PLUSH, OREG., November 15, 1969.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As I have written to Senator Packwood: "I wish to let you know of my stand on the Wilderness Bill; so you will know, how things stand on the Hart Mountains situation."

"If it has to pass, it should have in the by-laws or in writing about the cattle grazing."

"I have had my cattle ranging on the Hart Mountain long before it became a Wildlife Refuge."

"It is necessary for six or seven Ranchers to have this for grazing. They also, need to have the roads left to be able to take salt out to the range in the Pickup's."

Now, you should also know that we own around 1,500 acres inside the boundary of the Hart Mountain Refuge and that it is deeded land.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Senator Mark Hatfield, also.

Sincerely,

DEESE McKEE.

LAKE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Lakeview, Oreg., November 12, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Lake County Chamber of Commerce would like to submit the following statement in connection with Bill No. S. 3014, insofar as it relates to Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge located within Lake County, Oregon:

The Lake County Chamber of Commerce wishes to register its complete opposition to any part of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge as being designated as a wilderness area for the following reasons:

1. Multiple use is a more desirable and a better use of the area in view of the type of area involved than would be a wilderness area. Anybody with actual knowledge of the area is aware that it is presently in a largely natural condition, and includes a vast expanse of open area, particularly the Poker Jim Ridge area, which is for all intents and purposes entirely undeveloped. There is no reason that the wilderness enthusiast, sportsmen, and livestock operators cannot use the area in harmony, as this is in fact what is happening at the present time. It should further be pointed out that these groups, rather than being antagonistic, actually enhance the usability of the area for the others. The livestock operator provides additional feed for the wildlife on his adjacent private lands; the sportsman allows an orderly management program of the wildlife to be continued; and it is in the interest of both the sportsman and livestock operator to keep the area primarily in its natural condition, as this will continue to make the area a desirable habitat for wildlife and livestock.

2. The present multiple use of the area has proved satisfactory in the past and has resulted in economic development based thereon, including, livestock, tourism, and sports. Any change now from a refuge to a wilderness area would adversely affect the economy of Lake County, Oregon, which is a small, sparsely settled county, largely dependent upon publicly owned land. Indeed, the county is over 75 per cent publicly owned now.

3. It should be remembered at all times, and this cannot be emphasized enough, that the land in question is already a federal refuge and, therefore, is not subject to commercial development except as the federal government allows. In this regard, the Lake County Chamber of Commerce would like to state emphatically that no plans whatsoever for any further commercial development are now known, and they challenge any statement to the contrary. Again, since it is already a federal refuge, no commercial development could be had without the consent of the federal government.

In conclusion, the Lake County Chamber of Commerce feels that people who are actually familiar with the area would unhesitatingly agree that its present use is the most desirable, and the multiple use concept should not be eliminated for a single purpose use when that multiple use is not inconsistent with the desires of the single purpose use. For this reason, if any serious consideration is to be given to the inclusion of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge as a wilderness area, before such a drastic step is taken, hearings should be

held at Lakeside, Oregon. This would allow an opportunity to actually see the area in question, which area is a vast, open area with ravines, gullies, limited stands of timber, and some meadow lands among large stands of sage and other brush.

Respectfully submitted.

JIM LYNCH,
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: For some years I have been deeply concerned about what is happening to our continent—once so rich in natural resources and hopeful for a prosperous society.

Man and nature must exist in a balanced harmony—or else man can no longer exist, or at best, in squalor. Therefore I beg you to listen seriously to all the proposals for Wilderness in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico now coming before your committee.

Let it not be said that we saved too little, too late.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. LINDSAY HOBEN.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, October 31, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to go on record in urging the passage of S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas. All of the areas included in S. 3014 are important to the preservation of wildlife in the areas in which they are located.

Sincerely,

Miss ELIZABETH BLUNN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 2, 1969.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Both John Burroughs: "In wildness is the preservation of the world. Wildness is a tonic and a refreshment."

And Marjorie K. Rawlings: "We cannot live without the earth or apart from it, and something is shriveled in a man's heart when he turns away from it and concerns himself only with the affairs of men", reflect my sentiments.

Gentle Nature works unobtrusively and tirelessly to produce miracles for us. The bulldozer can and does, as you know, level in a few hours what Nature has painstakingly spent a century producing.

To maintain a livable society, man, more than ever in this high-powered age, needs the soothing, relaxing atmosphere of the wilderness for renewal.

Therefore I urge you to work for the legislation of Bill S. 3014 covering the 14 wilderness areas described therein, thereby helping to protect and preserve our precious vanishing heritage.

Please make this communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Very truly yours,

HELEN DELONG WOODWARD.

CRESWELL, OREG., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to go on record of being in favor of S. 3014, to include all 14 Important Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Proposals.

Although I have traveled the length of the many coastlines in Washington, Oregon and California, I especially want the Three Arch Rocks, Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

I have made many trips to each, but, the Bird Refuge on the North Coast is so enjoyable.

Sincerely,

RAY SIMS,
*Past Obsidian President and Cofounder of the
Obsidian Mountaineering Club of Eugene, Oreg.*

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Wilderness is old and beautiful. Man is a newcomer, but he is capable of destroying all wilderness. Please support the bill, S. 3014, which will set aside 14 wilderness areas.

Thank you.

Dr. ROBERT HOLZAPFEL.

MADISON, WIS., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to express my support for the proposal S. 3014 which would make fourteen wildlife refuges in Alaska, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico, protected by law as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. I think that it is essential that we continue to preserve the homes of wildlife on our continent, not only so that they will be able to survive but so that we may benefit from their presence and their presence of wilderness areas. If our civilization is to survive, we must work now to preserve our natural environment and the various creatures inhabiting it.

Will you please make my letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014? Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

JANE L. SEE GAL.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I understand that the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings on S. 3014 on November 6, 1969. I am unable to be present at these hearings, however, I would like to go on record as being in favor of this bill which would establish fourteen new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

KATRINA STONOROV.

CREVE COEUR, MO., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to express my support of Senate Bill S. 3014, which increases our Wilderness Areas. I have personally visited several of the proposed areas in Oregon and Alaska, and I feel they are certainly worthy of preservation as Wilderness Areas.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on this bill.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. LAWRENCE E. NIELSEN.

CRESWELL, OREG., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: A letter from the Wilderness Society "came to my attention and I wish to state that I believe in the proposal to establish the 14 Wilderness Areas and I ask that my communication be made a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

I am especially concerned for my State of Oregon and believe that all areas listed for it are necessary.

Sincerely,

Mrs. NINA BAXTER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We very much need the legislative protection for wilderness areas embodied in the bill No. S 3014. While we have some protected areas, we do not have nearly enough for the present and future generations to enjoy. We have "bulldozed" much of our magnificent country in the name of progress—let us learn from our past mistakes.

There is a real need for the quiet solitude of nature, for acres where wildlife—birds, animals, etc. may live in peace, unmolested by man.

I urge you to do all in your power to see that this bill becomes the law of our land. I should also like this letter to be made a part of the hearing record on S 3014.

Sincerely yours,

MARGERY POSNER.

P.S.—I have communicated with my own Senators regarding S. 3014.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Columbia Group, Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club wishes to express its support for Senate Bill 3014 which would provide for wilderness areas in Hart Mountain, Harney, and Malheur National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon.

The two-hundred-fifty members of the Columbia Group believe that Oregon does not have enough wilderness given statutory protection under terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. We wish to see additional lands in our state placed under this designation.

We are especially opposed to any amendments to S. 3014 which would delete or diminish the proposed wilderness units in Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge. To leave these areas open to vehicular recreation or vehicular access would lead to the inevitable deterioration of some of the last really wild lands in this state.

Please insert this statement in the hearing record. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID H. CORKRAN III,
Vice Chairman, Columbia Group, Sierra Club.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am very strongly in favor of bill S. 3014. If we are ever going to do anything for wildlife and the wilderness, now is the time; not tomorrow.

Thank you,

ROBERT G. TRACHT.

CHESTERTON, IND., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Will the fulmar, the murre, the puffin and the cormorant go the way of the passenger pigeon? This may occur unless we preserve, for all time, the wildlife refuge areas mentioned in S. 3014.

I hope, sir, that this letter can be made a part of the hearing record on this proposed bill.

Very truly yours,

CHESTER A. JONES.

SALEM, OREG., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing you in regard to Senate Bill S-3014 which I feel should definitely be passed. It is important that the areas mentioned in this bill be included in the wilderness areas. If steps are not taken soon to preserve our natural resources which includes wildlife, they will be taken over by private interests thereby contributing to the impoverishment of all mankind.

I respectfully request that this letter become part of the public record.

Yours very truly,

DONALD R. FICHTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am in favor of the wilderness proposals as embodied in Bill S. 3014.

CHARLINE E. MCNEIL.

EUGENE, OREG., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I believe strongly in the establishment of these Wilderness Areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslof Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, Forrester Islands, Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, Oregon Islands, Copalis, Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Salt Creek. Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

JACOB A. WEGELIN.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is wonderful that as a people are beginning to realize the responsibilities that we have to preserve and protect the integrity of our country, particularly with respect to its wilderness areas. The wilderness

proposals of S. 3014 are wonderfully in keeping with this principle and I hope the bill will be approved.

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record for this bill. Thank you for all you are doing for American conservation.

Sincerely,

KRISTEN FRIBERG.

EUGENE, OREG., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I feel very strongly that S. 3014 sponsored by Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington be passed, that these fourteen new Wilderness areas within the national wildlife refuges be established.

I wish this communication be made a part of the hearing record, please.

Yours truly,

MYRLE A. EGLAND.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I seek your support of Bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. These 14 new Wilderness Areas will protect auklets, puffins, cormorants, murres, reindeer, sea lions, kittiwakes, pigeon guillemots, petrels, gulls, bald eagles, antelope, big horn sheep, deer, oystercatchers, prairie chicken. These 14 new Wilderness Areas are remote, uninhabited, and they provide a natural refuge for many unusual bird species which require wilderness nesting sites. Each of these 14 new Wilderness Areas possesses special feature which make them suitable for game and bird refuge. Their inclusion, by congressional action, in the National Wilderness Preservation Systems will give them statutory protection. This is our opportunity to safeguard these wildlife areas from being inhabited by people or disturbed by economic or military activity. They should forevermore be preserved for wildlife. Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

JOSEPH S. NEUMAN.

SALEM, OREG., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express my support for S. 3014 dealing with the establishment of several small Wildlife Refuges and Wilderness Areas in the Pacific Northwest.

Faithfully yours,

CAMERON J. WILEY, M.D.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 31, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please include the following comments in the hearing record on S. 3014.

The bill to establish 14 new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (S. 3014) should be approved as it is now written.

The need for this legislation is readily apparent. The proposed Areas now have only minimal protection. Yet they contain unusual and rare natural resources—the rare McKay bunting (Bering Sea refuge), natural grasslands (Salt Creek and Bitter Lake refuges), fine marshes (Malheur refuge), nesting grounds (Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands refuges), home for sea lions (Hazy Is-

lands). I mentioned these only to show why protection is needed. All of the 14 proposed areas should receive Wilderness Area protection.

Thus it is that I join with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and The Wilderness Society in asking approval of S. 3014.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

EDWARD LIEF.

St. Louis, Mo., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in regard to Bill S. 3014.

I am of the opinion that we should establish the fourteen new Wilderness Areas.

We desperately need such things right now to protect what we have left of the valuable birds and wildlife of the area.

When are we going to stop private interests and think of the heritage we will fail to pass on to our children.

Please have these included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Thanking you in advance I am

DOROTHY WALLHERMFICHTEL.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY,
College, Alaska, October 30, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Alaska Conservation Society strongly supports inclusion of all 14 areas included in this bill into the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Society offered testimony in support of the Alaska wilderness area candidates at the original hearings on these islands in 1967, and we continue to support them now.

Though small in total area, these island refuges provide vital nesting grounds for many varieties of sea birds and other species of birds, and provide habitat for sea mammals, such as the sea lion. The added protection afforded by inclusion in the NWPS will assure all of these creatures of the opportunity to continue their existence undisturbed by human intrusion.

We are most pleased at the prospect of these six island refuges being included in the N.W.P.S. since they are the very first areas in our large state to be afforded such protection. We trust that much more of the wilderness of Alaska will obtain such protection over the next few years.

Please enter this letter as part of the hearing record on S. 3014. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

CELIA M. HUNTER, *Executive Secretary.*

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Your subcommittee is scheduled to hold hearings on November 6 concerning the above referenced bill; the bill provides for the establishment of fourteen wilderness areas within national wildlife refuges.

I would like to go on record (and accordingly request that this letter be included in the official hearing record) in favor of this bill, and I urge your subcommittee to issue a favorable report.

All the proposed wilderness areas are located in regions which hold little attraction to most people. Classifying these remote areas as wilderness will be putting truly wild land to its highest use and will for the first time assure permanent protection against unwarranted human intrusion.

Yours very truly,

HARRY B. WYETH.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing concerning bill S. 3014 which would establish fourteen new Wilderness Areas within national wildlife refuges managed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I wholeheartedly support all the wilderness proposals contained in this bill and hope that the Subcommittee will act favorably on S. 3014. Now, before it is too late, we should have the foresight to protect the areas mentioned in S. 3014 so that our future generations may enjoy them and have at least a vague notion of what wilderness is.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS M. BARE.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN,
St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to voice my approval of the addition of 14 new wilderness areas into the National Wilderness Preservation System. All of us here at the Missouri Botanical Garden are in hopes the Bill, S. 3014 will be passed.

This is a serious issue, with man rapidly encroaching on the few remaining areas of ecological importance, we can waste no time in our efforts to preserve them. I hope that you will do all in your power to advance the cause of conservation.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS B. CROAT,
Research Associate.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., November 2, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I want sincerely and definitely to urge passage of S. 3014, establishing 14 new Wilderness areas for wildlife refuge.

Thank you.

Mrs. BETH A. FLOYD.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., December 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Urgently support wilderness bill S. 3014.

Also—may I add—a vigilance on the reason for the Northwest Passage ice break and any possible exploitation of Alaskan land for private property interests. Also writing Senators Montoya and Anderson accordingly.

Please make my communication a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

ELEANOR B. JONES.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 31, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to request that consideration be given to allow 14 new Wilderness areas to be set aside as per bill S. 3014.

Wildlife and wilderness must be protected from the in-roads of an increasing population for future generations to enjoy.

Thank you.

E. C. LUEBKE.

WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
GRANTS PASS, OREG., November 3, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to have my letter become a vote for the passing of the bill S. 3014 to establish 14 new wilderness areas within the National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

OPAL M. SIMPSON.

MADISON, WIS., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge support for the wilderness proposal embodied in bill S. 3014. Let us preserve a sense of ourselves and of our humanity by keeping in life the wilderness we contemplate. We are losing so much of our world.

Thank you.

GEORGE COFFEE, M.D.

MADISON, WIS., November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I draw your attention to bill S. 3014 on which hearings will be held November 6th. I feel it is imperative that this bill be supported in its entirety.

Time is running far too short in our frantic era to protect those things which feed the soul of humanity—wild creatures and wild places.

I urge support of bill S. 3014.

Sincerely,

LINNIA B. COFFEE.

LAKEWOOD, OHIO, November 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It would seem redundant to have to write again in the name of nature and her creatures.

However, I request you establish these 14 new wildlife areas within national wildlife refuges, as stated in bill S. 3014.

Surely the day has long past when vested interests can take precedent over what's left of nature in the U.S.A.

I live along Lake Erie, and to see a great body of water slowly dying every day, is not a pretty sight. The fish, the birds have left or have died in pollution.

Mankind must cease ruining his environment, or he will cease to live too.

Sincerely,

HELEN BROWN.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., December 9, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is written for the purpose of approving proposals for the establishment of the following wilderness areas: Bering Sea, Bogoslov Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy, and Forrester Islands in Alaska; Hart Mountain, Malheur, Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands in Oregon; Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Guillaute Needles in Washington; and Salt Creek in New Mexico.

Please have my statement made a part of the official hearing records on S. 3014.

Respectfully yours,

F. LOUIS HERNANDEZ.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. January 27, 1970.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: At the November 6 hearings on S. 3014 before the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a request was made for additional information on the acreages of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

The information follows:

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge contains about 241,000 acres of Federal lands. In addition, there are State and private inholdings, totaling approximately 34,700 acres, scattered throughout the refuge.

As a result of a study of the entire refuge for designation as wilderness, two units were selected as meeting the criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act. These were the Poker Jim Ridge Unit, encompassing about 18,000 acres, and the Fort Warner Unit, covering about 25,000 acres. Thus, the original wilderness proposal contained a total of approximately 43,000 acres, or about 18 percent of the refuge.

The Poker Jim Ridge Unit was reduced by about 1,000 acres after a public hearing. The boundary was changed so that it would fall on more easily recognized landmarks. In this context there were minor areas deleted along the west side and the unit was extended to the south. The total size is now approximately 17,000 acres.

The Fort Warner Unit was enlarged by about 5,000 acres after the public hearing, mainly to place the boundary on more easily recognizable landmarks. Small parcels of private lands were excluded along the northern boundary. Other areas were deleted along the southern boundaries and in the lower portion of Juniper Canyon. The boundary was extended along the east to include all of the mountain top and some rugged hillsides. The unit now contains about 30,000 acres.

The Hart Mountain Wilderness Proposal presently includes a total of about 47,000 acres, or about 20 percent of the total land area of the refuge.

In our judgment the wilderness area, preserved in a natural condition and located in the more inaccessible part of the refuge, would best serve wildlife management objectives. Similarly, wildlife-range relationships and habitat manipulation could best be served in the major portion of the refuge not included in the wilderness proposal. These "non-wilderness" lands accommodate 93 percent of the grazing activities.

We trust that this additional information is satisfactory. If we may be of further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
Salem, Oreg., December 6, 1969.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senator ROBERT PACKWOOD,
Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Representative EDITH GREEN,
Representative AL ULLMAN,
Representative WENDELL WYATT,
Representative JOHN DELLENBACH.

DEAR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: The Environmental Planning Committee recently received a lengthy reply from Representative Al Ullman expressing his concern and questions relating to the Malheur Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Wilderness proposals. The questions that Representative Ullman and the questions that were asked by the opposition at the December 2, 1969, hearing were thought provoking. The Committee has attempted to interpret these questions in light of existing practices, established precedents, and interpretations of the Wilderness Act of 1964. We have arrived

at the following conclusions, which have been reviewed and approved by the Executive Board of Directors of the Oregon Environmental Council.

1. Do existing multiple use concepts serve all segments of our society, and if so, why change the method of management protection from the multiple use concept to the wilderness concept? The multiple use concept presently being used throughout the subject area at the present time, does very adequately serve all segments of the society. However, unless we begin to take into consideration potential long range uses that could significantly alter existing uses of an area then we, as a nation, are very short sighted. To be quite frank we are more concerned about future generations and what they are going to inherit from this generation. It is obvious when we look around us that past and present generations have already been negligent and irresponsible in protecting and improving man's environment for the sake of an enriched and liveable society rather than for the simple means of profit motivation.

2. Does an area designated as wilderness prohibit recreation, hunting, rock hounding, hiking, wildlife management, cattle and sheep grazing? No. There have been innumerable instances in several wilderness areas throughout the United States that have established wilderness management precedents. For example, livestock grazing is permitted in the wilderness areas of Montana. Recreation potential is not necessarily altered when consideration is recognized that refuges are not zoos, or playgrounds developed for the wanton freedom of man. These areas are established for the animal kingdom so that these creatures may have an area free from the influences of mankind.

3. Does a wilderness classification provide for more or less control than multiple-use management? Wilderness classifications are a higher degree of administrative management than the multiple use concept. The wilderness classification is controlled by Congress of the United States for the people, whereas multiple use management is controlled by administrators of governmental policy. For example, a dude ranch or similar development could be established in one of the inholdings of private land at the Hart Mountain Refuge. The traffic and population concentration of this activity would be a detriment to the surrounding wildlife refuge. If the commercial development were large enough substantial pressure could be brought to bear against multiple use managers to begin encroachment upon the refuge for one reason or another. Under a wilderness designation the commercial enterprise would have to influence the entire Congress a procedure that would be very unlikely unless there was some unique circumstances involved. We only need to look at the urban sprawl theory of land use management to understand how destructive the commercial encroachment could be.

4. Would Lake County lose a significant tax revenue due to the conversion of private land to public domain should it be necessary to purchase some of the private inholdings to preserve the integrity of the wilderness area? Tax revenues and tax incomes are irrelevant. If the questions of tax values are to be considered, then the Congress should also concern itself with the question of social cost. Social cost is that price that future generations will have to pay to replenish an item such as parks or city cores and even refuges which should have been preserved and developed properly by proceeding generations.

5. Would a wilderness classification hinder proper development and management of the wildlife refuge? No. The wilderness Act specifically provides for the proper management of wildlife areas. (Section 2 a.)

6. Would visitor access and recreation be hindered by a wilderness classification? Yes and No. Visitor access would be by hiking. Remember this is a wildlife refuge not a vehicular zoo. Access would be limited to the general public using non-motorized equipment. The prohibition of motor vehicles would make certain areas of the refuge inaccessible to the general public, because of the distance involved in this remote area. Motor vehicles would not be prohibited for management purposes where their previous use has been clearly established.

7. Can motorized equipment be used in the management of wildlife refuges under a wilderness classification for wildlife refuges? To answer this question it is necessary to look at Section 2. Section 2 states that, "... the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion . . .". This statement implies that management is a necessary and essential part of the wilderness act. In addition Section 4 states that, "... no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act . . .". These two sections seem to imply that preexisting management practices are acceptable.

8. Would wildlife habitat improvements and the increase in wildlife food supply be prevented by a wilderness designation? No. Wildlife habitats and food supply are both a management function and therefore are in accordance with the intent of the wilderness Act.

9. Is the wilderness Act being diluted by the inclusion of areas similar to Hart Mountain and Malheur refuges in the wilderness system? No. Section 2(a) states that, "In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition . . .". This statement appears to be the initial intent of the wilderness act. Areas in the eastern parts of the United States have qualified to a lesser degree than Malheur and Hart Mountain for wilderness designation. It's a matter of comparative priority. Those who have, as we have had here in Oregon, an abundance of natural resources are wasteful, those who have very little are very cautious in their principles of preservation. If we are seeking perfect areas that can be described as wilderness areas, then we have lost the battle long ago.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Oregon Environmental Council adopted a position to support the establishment of wilderness areas in the Malheur Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. The Environmental Planning Committee after careful reconsideration of these important issues, and the recognition of increasing population pressures evident in the state of Oregon, and the need to provide future generations with token portions of this nation's natural heritage, therefore recommends that the Senators and Representatives of the State of Oregon join with the Oregon Environmental Council to support the inclusion of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge into the wilderness preservation system.

The Oregon Environmental Council would like to thank you for taking the time to peruse this lengthy dissertation. It is hopeful this can be entered into the public record for the consideration of those who may be researching for historical purposes the triumphs and errors of our generation: the generation of environmental awareness.

Very truly yours,

RODNEY R. STUBBS,

Chairman, Environmental Planning Committee.

Approved by resolution: Executive Board of Directors, Oregon Environmental Council, December 5, 1969.

This statement is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors supporting the establishment of wilderness areas in the Malheur Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in November 1969.

Enclosure: List of member organizations supporting the principle of more effective action through cooperative effort.

The organizations listed below are members of the Oregon Environmental Council in accordance with the by-laws established for this corporation:

The Chemeketans, Salem.
State Finance Co., Salem.
C.C.E., Corvallis.
Reed College Outing Club, Portland.
P.U.R.E., Bend.
Planned Parenthood Association, Inc., Portland.
Eugene Natural Historical Society, Eugene.
Regional Parks and Recreation Agency, Salem.
Santiam Alpine Club, Salem.
Portland Parachute Club, Portland.
Environmental Quality Committee OCNP, Portland.
OSU Mountain Club, Corvallis.
Columbia Willamette Air Pollution Authority, Portland.
Spencer Butte Improvement Association, Eugene.
Upper Willamette Anti-Pollution League, Eugene.

Portland Women's International League, Portland.
 Oregon AFL-CIO, Salem.
 Northwest Society of Landscape Architects, Portland.
 McKensie Guardians, Blue River.
 Fin and Antler Club, Corvallis.
 Beaver Creek Environmental Committee, Ashland.
 Sunriver Properties, Inc., Sunriver.
 Trails Club of Oregon, Portland.
 Committee for the Volcanic Cascades Study, Portland.
 Association of Northwest Steelheaders, Portland Chapter.
 Pacific Northwest Chapter Sierra Club, Portland.
 Oregon Council of Rock and Mineral Clubs, Inc., Salem.
 Obsidians, Inc., Eugene.
 Zero Population Growth, Lane County Chapter, Eugene.
 Oregon Park and Recreation Society, Eugene.
 Women's Architectural League of Portland, Portland.
 Southwestern Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Eugene.
 List of organizations updated to December 1, 1969.

RODNEY R. STUBBS, *Treasurer.*

COLORADO OPEN SPACE COUNCIL, INC.,
 Denver, Colo., December 1, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Colorado Open Space Council is a private non-profit conservation organization which coordinates the activities of 30 participating Colorado groups having approximately 25,000 members in this state.

The Wilderness Workshop of COSC is especially interested in assuring proper protection for areas of wilderness and related outdoor recreational resources in Colorado and other states for the use and enjoyment of Colorado citizens and, in fact, all Americans.

The Wilderness Workshop of the Colorado Open Space Council strongly endorses the establishment of the 14 Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Areas, as proposed in S. 3014.

It is apparent from all the facts available that a wilderness classification is a much needed and desirable step for these important wildlife areas. The wilderness designation will not only preserve some additional natural areas from single interests and population pressures but also give added protection to major wildlife resources inhabiting these areas.

We understand some question has been raised in regard to the proposed wilderness in the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge. It is of course equally important, if not more so, that this outstanding area receive a wilderness classification.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 3014.

Sincerely,

EDWARD CONNORS,
Chairman, Wilderness Workshop.

PORTLAND, OREG., November 24, 1969.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish I could have appeared personally at your committee's hearing on S. 3014 on November 6, to tell you how important I think it is that these wildlife refuges be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Since I couldn't be there, this letter will, I trust, be made a part of the hearing record.

I am personally familiar with the refuges in Oregon and Washington, and have read detailed descriptions of the Alaska refuges.

The off-shore islands are complete wilderness, in the sense that they are unaltered by any works of man, exactly as they have always existed. To preserve this wilderness character is certainly compatible with their purpose as refuges for wild creatures who require this natural environment as their home and breeding ground.

The heart-lands of both Hart Mountain and Malheur Wildlife Refuges are equally unaltered wild lands, and must remain so if their primary purpose in the protection of wildlife is to be realized. Dedicating them as wilderness, under the protection of Federal law, will add yet another bulwark to their preservation as permanent refuges for wildlife, not to be taken over or invaded by man or his machines.

The Alaska refugee are of extreme importance in the life cycle of many of our wild birds and some of our sea animals. If they are to continue to serve these birds and animals, they must be kept in their natural state, and human habitations or developments must be kept out. Hence it is completely logical that they should be brought into the wilderness system, with the protection of the Wilderness Act added to their existing dedication as wildlife refuges.

When the Oregon and Washington refuges were first proposed for wilderness status, the Mazamas recommended to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that these refuges be established as wilderness. Now that the issue is before Congress, the Mazamas are not permitted, as a tax-exempt educational and scientific organization, to lobby directly for or against any legislation. Hence I am writing you as an individual, in my own behalf only, but based on my long experience as a member and former chairman of the Mazamas Conservation Committee. On this basis I urge you to use your very considerable influence to bring about the enactment of S. 3014.

ROBERT T. PLATT.

KLAMATH FALLS, OREG., December 8, 1969.

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: I am most concerned that the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge was deleted from Senate Bill 3014, apparently upon the basis of testimony submitted largely by persons who were not professionally qualified to discuss the technical aspects of that subject.

If I am to believe the press releases relating to the hearing representatives of an Eastern Oregon Chamber of Commerce and a Lakeview attorney opposed the designation of Hart Mountain as a wilderness area on the premise that the land had been taken over by sagebrush and could be managed more effectively in its present status.

None of this group, I am sure, disclosed how they were eminently more qualified to talk on this subject than the range management experts and biologists at Hart Mountain who were the sponsors of wilderness classification for that area. As you know, these professionals devote most of their time to range management and the study of range improvement.

Much of the research on the wilderness proposal was conducted by William Carter, a range specialist and manager of the Hart Mountain Refuge. In the case of wilderness status for Hart Mountain, I believe that an appraisal by Mr. Carter, an expert in this field, is of considerably more value than the emotional appeals of a Lakeview attorney who has visited the area not more than once in the past five years. Yet, this attorney, also representing the views of the cattle industry, was able to convince the senate subcommittee that sagebrush "has taken over" the antelope refuge.

Range management specialists in that area have told me that there always has been a preponderant amount of sagebrush in the Eastern Oregon desert and that there is no more of it present now than there was 100 years ago. They also state that most of the area proposed for wilderness is situated along steep terrain, much of it unsuited for the grazing of livestock. It is their belief that this 48,000-acre region of the 285,000 acres within the Sheldon-Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge would serve the best interests of all if it were designated wilderness.

Other contacts have advised me that the cattlemen of Lake County fear that they would lose their grazing rights if portions of the refuge are set aside as wilderness. This would seem to be an underlying reasons for their opposition. Yet, this united opposition notwithstanding, there are many residents of Lake County and many more Eastern Oregonians who favor that the Fort Warner and Poker Jim Ridge areas be classified wilderness.

One other point: It is interesting to note that some of those who testified indicated that the area would be better served if the sagebrush was replaced with native grasses. The livestock industry might be better served, but the

result could be disastrous to wildlife, such as antelope, deer and the big horn sheep. The cattle graze this land in the summer and fall and are herded home in the winter when they are fed and protected by their owners. Wildlife has no such protection and must survive upon brush, the only forage available to them on the open range during the winter.

I hope you will thoroughly explore the other side of this question, with the result that one day Hart Mountain will rightfully become one of America's wilderness areas.

Yours very truly,

DICK BRIGGS,

Wildlife Editor, Herald and News.

BURNS, OREG., *December 4, 1969.*

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: We are in favor of having the proposed portions of the Hart Mountain and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge included in a Wilderness Area. We think that their value as a Wilderness Area far outweighs its minor value of future agricultural development. Malheur Refuge draws many thousands of visitors a year which represents a greater economic value than that obtained from agriculture. We need something to diversify our economy of lumber and cattle and tourism represents one alternative. Also, we think that the fragile ecology of these two lakes, Malheur and Harney, should be preserved as they are the last remaining in the United States. The people of the Fish and Wildlife Service that we talked to are in favor of the Wilderness area there and feel that it would be beneficial to the Refuge, although they are not permitted to make a public stand on this. The same things are true in the Hart Mountain area which preserves a section of the high desert and will not affect grazing.

In closing we urge you to vote in favor of including the Hart Mountain and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in a Wilderness Area. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. HARVEY L. BROWN.

JORDAN VALLEY, OREG., *November 30, 1969.*

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I must say that in the least I'm shocked to hear that a proposal has been made to turn the Malheur Wildlife Refuge into a Wilderness Area. Not only am I concerned about the economic plight this will place Harney County in but I'm also sadly worried about the effect this will have on the people that opened up this country in the first place. Many of the people that rent parts of the Refuge from the Government have ancestors that chased the Indians away and through their hard work made it the productive area it is today. Even tho the Refuge was established to protect Wildlife it has greatly enhanced the cattle industry of Harney County.

It was My Great Uncle, Bill Hanley, who reclaimed the area now known as the Malheur Wildlife Refuge. With a steam powered dredge and juniper wood for fuel he undertook to reclaim land which had formerly been claimed worthless by the Government.

The following is a newspaper article telling of the dredging and the controversy that followed. I believe it is representative of the argument that I make in favor of stopping the Wilderness Bill from destroying this area for Harney County and the State of Oregon.

[From the Oregonian]

"CONSERVING JACKASS MOUNTAIN

"Near Burns, in Harney County, is a juniper covered, government-owned hill called Jackass Mountain. Below is a swamp. The mountain and the Juniper trees and the swamp are counted worthless in their present condition, and indeed

are of benefit neither to man nor beast, nor even to special agents. But because Bill Hanley undertook a plan for digging a canal, by means of a machine that used the government's juniper trees for fuel, so as to drain the swamp and redeem the land from water waste, special agents had him indicted; and now Mr. Hanley must stand trial for an alleged crime whose maximum punishment would be twelve months' imprisonment.

"Now, here is "jackass" conservation with a vengeance. Most persons of the vicinity regard the Hanley project as highly beneficial to the region, and Mr. Hanley as an enterprising citizen. The trees never have been classed as a forest, nor as timber, in any commercial sense; not even fit for cordwood, in any use other than Mr. Hanley's. Since it seized 750 cords of the wood, the government finds nobody will buy it. Meanwhile, a worthy project is stopped, and progress of the Burns region is that much arrested.

"It may be that Mr. Hanley could have saved all this trouble by obtaining a permit from the government to use the juniper trees. Probably this would have been his proper course. But, the trees not being classed as timber or valued as such, he thought he could cause them to be cut and burned in his dredger without violating the law. It is a case wherein criminal intent is wholly lacking, and wherein trouble comes of definitions merely. Conservation agents call the trees timber, and start prosecution. Yet, that definition had never held in the Burns country till they brought it there.

"This business renews a warning, which the experience of all kingdoms and republics has declared time out of mind, against government by rulings and decrees instead of by laws. Too many edicts of conservation officials have the force of law.

"The case of Jackass Mountain is one in which the government should deal kindly with the alleged offender."

Sincerely yours

MIKE HANLEY.

JORDAN VALLEY, OREG., November 30, 1969.

Senatorial delegations of the States of Washington, New Mexico, and Alaska.

DEAR SIR: I must say in the least that I'm shocked to hear that you have proposed a bill that would make a Wilderness Area out of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Harney County, Oregon. According to the article I read on the subject our Senators, Packwood and Hatfield, were not made aware of this move until after it happened. This is regrettable for I thought we western states would have to work together to stop this very thing from taking place at the hand of those in the east. I can't say what the motives are but I can assure you that if you bring this to pass it would be only a matter of time before it would effect all of us. For example: Why not turn two thirds of Alaska into a Wilderness Area since it has so much to offer in rugged scenic beauty? Our "neighbor" Washington also has much "Wilderness potential" as does the State of New Mexico. As a side light, how about turning the oil fields of Alaska into wilderness and stopping the drilling and pumping?

You have had enough experience to know that Oregon could join with the eastern states and maybe make all that I proposed true.

Please reconsider.

MIKE HANLEY.

BURNS, OREG., November 27, 1969.

Senator MARK HATFIELD
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At our last meeting of the Harney County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League the Wilderness proposal for Malheur Lake was discussed.

I was instructed to write the following. The I.W.L. of Harney County has no opposition to the original idea of about 18,000 acres of Malheur Lake being put into a wilderness area if grazing of livestock is permitted.

Sincerely,

RUSSELL PENGELLY,
Secretary, Izaak Walton League.

LAKEVIEW, OREG., November 15, 1969.

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Chairman of the Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: As an individual citizen and a member of the Oregon CowBelles I am interested in considerations being made concerning wilderness areas in the Western United States.

Of particular concern to me is the hearing that was held November 7th, relating to the setting aside of the Hart Mt. Refuge, and a section of the Malheur National Refuge as wilderness area.

A particular concern of mine is the manner in which this hearing was held. There was a definite lack of communication between the Interior Committee and the population of the State and County involved. It appears there was little or no opportunity for those opposing the bill to testify.

In objection to Bill 308 I would like to make the following points:

First, there is a question as to whether creating a wilderness area is conducive to good management when consideration is given to the multiple use concept and the ecology of these areas. Recent research by both wildlife biologists and range scientists indicate the restrictions imposed by the regulations governing wilderness area management prohibit some of the best practices currently known to wildland managers. Therefore, it is my belief that future hearings should be held in the areas concerned, and that not legislatures, but biologist, ecologist and land managers be given the responsibility of deciding what is best for these areas.

I also wonder how people far removed from an area can possibly be better informed than those who live in the immediate location. With this thought in mind, does it not seem reasonable to keep the Hart Mt. Refuge and the Malheur Refuge in their present status until research and experimentation present the needed knowledge to manage these areas for the best of the entire population?

There is another adequate argument equally strong from the economic viewpoint. This argument is based on the conservation, not preservation, of the natural resources available from good management of these areas. This is not just for today, but for tomorrow, and for generations to come.

Some people may think we in the livestock consider only the monies brought in by the harvesting of forage by livestock. A broader viewpoint indicates the need for good management to provide municipal water supplies, irrigation water and available recreation for those who do not have the money or time to realize the benefits from a wilderness area.

Let's be sure what we are doing before we set aside large areas of wilderness when we know it will be a long, complicated task to undo the legal work involved in returning these lands to production, let alone the tremendous job in beginning a new management program to correct mistakes.

Sincerely,

MARY FITZGERALD,
President, Oregon State CowBelles.

TERREBONNE, OREG., November 16, 1969.

Hon. MARK O. HATFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I urge your support of the proposals to place Malheur and Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuges in the Wilderness Classification. The areas involved within these refuges merit such classification.

Malheur Lake is superb waterfowl habitat. From the standpoint of a student of natural history or as a hunter I believe that the Wilderness category will add measurably to experiences anyone might have when visiting Malheur Lake. Equally valuable is Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

Alaskan refuges including Puffin and Chamisso Islands and the proposed Simeonaf Wilderness should also be included in the Wilderness category. Seemingly, such remote regions in Alaska are safe from man's influence, yet apparently changes are so rapidly occurring in the far North that "no corner of the state is free from development".

My employment as a Fisheries Biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game during the summer of 1968 allowed me first-hand experience with the Kotzebue area. Islands in Kotzebue Sound are important breeding areas of sea birds. Protection of these nesting colonies of Puffins, Pacific Kittiwakes and Murres are essential to the perpetuation of the species. Visits to Alaska during other years together with experience gained on my most recent trip have made me realize that vast areas of the land are without game in abundance. Summer is the period of activity for nesting birds and for spawning anadromous species of fish. Areas of concentration of wildlife are, therefore, regions where a great segment of an entire population may reside.

It is imperative that such areas receive maximum protection. I believe that the Wilderness Classification will best allow for such preservation, yet still provide for appreciation through controlled human visitation.

I am curious, Senator Hatfield, of the outcome of the Marion Lake addition to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness. Will you please inform me as to the present status of the boundaries of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness? I would also appreciate receiving information on the outcome of the Oregon and Alaska Wilderness hearings.

Respectfully yours,

GAWAN PAT BUCARIA.

BURNS, OREG., November 29, 1969.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: I would like to urge your support of the proposal to create a wilderness area on the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Harney County. It is essential that we thus designate some land to maintain the ecological balance not to mention the benefits sportswise—hunting, etc.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM DAVID SNELL.

PUBLIC RESOURCES COUNCIL OF OREGON,
CORVALLIS, OREG., January 12, 1970.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Attached is a resolution passed by the recently formed Public Resources Council of Oregon supporting your stand on the Malheur and Hart Mountain Wilderness issues.

We are aware that for the time being status quo is assured. However, if in the future you need assistance on this matter, please contact the Council.

We are forwarding a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM N. PARKE, *Chairman.*

RESOLUTION—HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE AND MALHEUR
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Wilderness Act of 1964 directs the Secretary of the Interior to review, within ten years after passage of the Act, all roadless areas of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national wildlife and game ranges under his jurisdiction and report as to their suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness. Accordingly, the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, both in southeastern Oregon were reviewed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and recommended for wilderness classification under the Wilderness Preservation System.

Outdoor recreation, grazing, and other groups, centered in Lake and Harney Counties contend that the interests of motorists, campers, picnickers, hunters, fishermen, hikers, stockmen and other segments of the general public can best be served if these areas are managed for the several resources and multitude of recreation opportunities which they now provide. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the Public Resources Council of Oregon, a group dedicated to promote the balanced and coordinated use of all public natural resources, commend and support Messrs. Don Fitzgerald and Forrest Cooper of Lakeview, and William D. Cramer of Burns, and the concerned residents of Lake and Harney Counties of Oregon in their efforts against the locking-up of the resources of the Hart Mountain and Malheur Refuges as wilderness areas.

LAKE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE,
Lakeview, Oreg., December 1, 1969.

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: The members of Lake County Pomona Grange in regular meeting instructed the Secretary to write you urging that you work to keep Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge a multiple use area. Work against it becoming a wilderness area, as proposed.

Respectfully yours,

ALICE I. L. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

MANITOU SPRINGS, COLO., December 3, 1969.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: Please support S. 3014 which would give Wilderness Area status to 14 areas. They need protection from misuse.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

MEGAN COX.

VIDA, OREG., December 6, 1969.

Senator MARK O. HATFIELD,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for your letter of Nov. 26. You have, since you wrote that letter, received a night letter from me to Senator Frank Church. I attempted to explain and get my thoughts across in a few short words that I should not have included the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in my request that you urge the passage of S. 3014. I believe after spending some time there recently and talking with the residents of that area that it should be excluded from S. 3014. If any substantial part of the Malheur Refuge were to be taken out of the beef production program in that area it would greatly damage the ranchers who depend on it for a source of hay and winter pasture.

The birds and animals on Malheur Refuge have always, and still do, had a great refuge and thousands and thousands of birds are there right now. I saw in several locations the other day where there were 2000 or 2500 geese in one flock. They were not disturbed by the distant road or the stock at also a sufficient distance. The same thing was found in ducks and other water fowl. I also saw many coveys of quail and Chukar Partridge within the sanctuary.

I do firmly believe that to include the Malheur Refuge in S. 3014 would be a severe blow to the cattle and sheep industry of Harney County and urge that you consider my findings when you make your final decision on how you will stand on S. 3014 as it now reads. I hope that you will push for exclusion of the Malheur Refuge from that bill.

Sincerely,

LEROY PRUITT,
President, Oregon Guides & Packers, Inc.

[Telegrams]

BURNS, OREG., December 1, 1969.

Senator MARK O. HATFIELD,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The Harney County Stockgrowers Association opposes the Malheur Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Area proposal. Said bill defeats the multiple-use principle; limits wise use of our resources, and creates difficult management problems related to our industry.

C. M. OTLEY, *President.*

RILEY, OREG., *December 1, 1969.*

Senator MARK O. HATFIELD,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Strong object to Senate bill 3041 making wilderness part of Malheur Refuge. Change would not affect or change management of affected part of refuge. Would severely limit future necessary development of Harney County.

Regards,

DICK AND HELEN COWAN.

EUGENE, OREG., *December 3, 1969.*

Senator MARK O. HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Refer to my letter to you dated November 12, 1969, subject S. 3014, would request that you make effort to withdraw Malheur National Wildlife Refuge from that bill. Just spent 4 days on refuge and my findings not conclusive to wild refuge bill. Malheur Refuge is very fine the way it is. If not too late request this become part of hearing record on S. 3014.

LEREOY PRUITT,
President, Oregon Guides & Packers, Inc.

DIAMOND, OREG., *November 28, 1969.*

Senator MARK O. HATFIELD,
New Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.:

We oppose wilderness area proposal on the Malheur Wildlife Refuge area because it defeats the multiple-use principle of our resources.

JENKINS RANCHES, INC.

BURNS, OREG., *December 1, 1969.*

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge you support in opposition Malheur Refuge Wilderness Area proposal. Multiple-use principle of resource not considered completely in proposal.

KATHERINE FINE.

BURNS, OREG., *December 1, 1969.*

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Harney County Farm Bureau opposes designation of part of Malheur Wildlife Refuge as wilderness area.

HARRY A. WITHERS, President.

PORTLAND, OREG., *December 4, 1969.*

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Keep Hart Mountain and Malheur Wilderness Area in S. 3014, please.

DAVID A. BELTZ.

KLAMATH FALLS, OREG., *December 4, 1969.*

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Please revise your decision on saving the Hart Mountain Wilderness Area.

EUGENE WATSON.

LA GRANDE, OREG., December 4, 1969.

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Washington, D.C.:

Have citizens' concern about Oregon future. We sincerely urge you to support the inclusion of Malheur Hart Mountain Refuge in the wilderness system for us and our children.

John and Lois Barry, Barbara and Marilyn Johnson, Sandy and Herb Gottfried, Billie and Howard Fetz, Carter Townes, Charles and Regina Quintance, Bonnie and Gary Eisler, Lutz and Margareta Kethler.

PORTLAND, OREG., December 4, 1969.

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge you not to delete Hart Mountain and Malheur Wilderness Areas from S. 3014.

PAUL T. ROCKS.