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EASTERN WILDERNESS AREAS

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 316

A BILL TO FURTHER THE PURPOSES OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964 BY DESIGNATING CERTAIN LANDS FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 938

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN EASTERN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, TO AMEND SECTION 3(B) OF THE WILDERNESS ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

CONCORD, N.H., MAY 7, 1973

PART 2



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

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EASTERN WILDERNESS AREAS

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1973

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Concord, N.H.

The subcommittee met at 9:30 a.m., in the Pierce Ballroom, New Hampshire Highway Motel, Concord, N.H., Porter Ward and Russell R. Brown (professional staff members, Senate Interior Committee, cochairing).

Hampshire Highway Hotel, Concord, N.H., Porter Ward and Russell R. Brown also present: Claudette R. Cox, Senate Interior Committee; staff.

Mr. WARD. Will the hearing room please come to order?

This is the time duly noticed and set for hearing into S. 316 and S. 938, the so-called Eastern Wilderness bills, the bills which might eventually add eight areas here in New England to the National Wilderness Reservation System.

Senator Haskell, chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands could not be here. He has a statement which he requested I read to you, and I will do that now.

STATEMENT OF HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Senator HASKELL. Ladies and gentlemen, please accept my most sincere apologies for not being here this morning to receive testimony regarding Senate bills S. 316 and S. 938, legislation to provide for wilderness areas in national forests in the Eastern United States.

Unfortunately, my presence is required at an executive session of the full Interior Committee in Washington, D.C., this morning where the committee will be completing action on legislation regarding rights-of-way across Federal lands.

I have offered substantive amendments to the legislation and it is necessary for me to be there. The executive session was originally scheduled for last Friday, but had to be postponed until today.

I did not feel that it would be fair to the witnesses and other citizens who had counted on this hearing to cancel it. I know that many

of you have had to arrange for transportation and perhaps lodging in order to appear and present your views.

I would like to emphasize that all of the remarks that you present today, as well as your written statements, will be made a part of the official hearing record of these proceedings; all will be considered by the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Whether your testimony is oral or written, it will be given equal weight by the members of the full committee and the staff when it comes time to act on these measures.

Therefore, with the concurrence of Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the full committee, I have directed the staff of the committee to conduct this hearing and receive public testimony as if a member of the committee were present.

Thank you all for your kind forbearance of these unfortunate circumstances and thank you for your appearance here today.

That is the end of the statement.

Mr. WARD. I am Porter Ward, this is Russell Brown; we are professional staff members of the committee. Mr. Brown has a statement from Senator Jackson which he will read to you now.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to read for the record the statement by Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and sponsor of S. 316.

**STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

Senator JACKSON. I am certainly pleased that Senator Haskell, chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee was able to call this hearing at this time.

It is my understanding that Senator Haskell has been unavoidably detained in Washington, D.C., but I have concurred with his suggestion that the hearing not be canceled as a service to the public.

I believe that it would be appropriate for me at this time to state that the sponsors of S. 316 are not "locked in" on any specific acreage figures as contained in the bill, nor in fact are we even sure that all of the areas mentioned in the measure merit preservation as parts of the National Wilderness System. That is why this public hearing is being held. The members of the committee badly need the advice and information that can only be supplied by the people who intimately know the areas in question.

I should also point out that it is my intention to offer amendments to my bill at the appropriate time. What these amendments will be depends heavily upon the testimony of the public at this hearing and I hope, additional hearings in other parts of the Eastern United States.

I can say, that one of the amendments I may consider will be to provide for a study category for areas which may have potential as additions to the wilderness system but about which we do not have adequate information to make a judgment at this time.

I appreciate the opportunity to have this statement made a part of the permanent hearing record on S. 316 and S. 938.

[The texts of S. 316 and S. 938 follow:]

1 preserve areas of wilderness by including suitable lands
2 within the national wilderness preservation system;

3 (b) in recognition of this urgent need, certain suit-
4 able lands in the national forest system in the eastern
5 half of the United States were designated by the Con-
6 gress as wilderness in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78
7 Stat. 890) ; certain suitable lands in the national wildlife
8 refuge system in the eastern half of the United States
9 have been designated by the Congress as wilderness or
10 recommended by the President for such designation; and
11 certain suitable lands in the national park system in the
12 eastern half of the United States have been recommended
13 by the President for designation as wilderness;

14 (c) there exist in the national forest system in the
15 vicinity of major population centers and in the eastern
16 half of the United States additional areas of undeveloped
17 land which meet the definition of wilderness in section 2
18 (c) of the Wilderness Act but which are not required
19 by that Act to be reviewed as to their suitability for pres-
20 ervation as wilderness and have not been so reviewed,
21 systematically and with full public participation, by the
22 Secretary of Agriculture acting on his own initiative;

23 (d) these and other lands in the United States
24 which are suitable for designation as wilderness are in-

1 creasingly threatened by the pressures of a growing and
2 concentrated population, expanding settlement, spread-
3 ing mechanization, and development and uses incon-
4 sistent with the protection, maintenance, and enhance-
5 ment of their wilderness character;

6 (e) the Wilderness Act established that an area is
7 qualified and suitable for designation as wilderness which
8 (1), though man's works may have been present in the
9 past, has been or may be so restored by natural influences
10 as to generally appear to have been affected primarily
11 by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work
12 substantially unnoticeable, (2) which may encompass
13 within its boundaries greater or lesser areas of private or
14 other non-Federal lands and waters, or interests therein,
15 and (3) which may, upon designation as wilderness,
16 contain certain preexisting nonconforming uses, im-
17 provements, structures, or installations; and the Congress
18 has reaffirmed these established policies in the subsequent
19 designation of additional areas, exercising its sole author-
20 ity to determine the suitability of such areas for designa-
21 tion as wilderness;

22 (f) in certain areas of the national forest system in
23 the eastern half of the United States which are suitable
24 for designation as wilderness there is an urgent need to

1 acquire non-Federal lands and waters, or interests there-
2 in, in order to assure the proper preservation and man-
3 agement of such areas as wilderness; and

4 (g) therefore, the Congress further finds and de-
5 clares that it is in the national interest that these areas
6 and similar suitable areas be promptly designated as
7 wilderness within the national wilderness preservation
8 system, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring
9 resource of wilderness which shall be managed to pro-
10 mote, perpetuate, and, where necessary, restore the wil-
11 derness character of the land and its specific values of
12 solitude, physical and mental challenge, scientific study,
13 inspiration, and primitive recreation for the benefit of
14 all of the American people of present and future genera-
15 tions.

16 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

17 SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the provisions of the Wil-
18 derness Act, the following lands are hereby designated as
19 wilderness:

20 (1) certain lands in the Bankhead National Forest,
21 Alabama, which comprise about twelve thousand acres
22 and which are generally depicted on a map entitled
23 "Sipsey Wilderness—Proposed" and dated April 1971,
24 which shall be known as the Sipsey Wilderness;

25 (2) certain lands in the Ouachita National Forest,

1 Arkansas, which comprise about fourteen thousand four
2 hundred and thirty-three acres and which are generally
3 depicted on a map entitled "Caney Creek Wilderness—
4 Proposed" and dated December 1972, which shall be
5 known as the Caney Creek Wilderness;

6 (3) certain lands in the Ozark National Forest,
7 Arkansas, which comprise about ten thousand five hun-
8 dred and ninety acres and which are generally depicted
9 on a map entitled "Upper Buffalo Wilderness—Pro-
10 posed" and dated November 1972, which shall be known
11 as the Upper Buffalo Wilderness;

12 (4) certain lands in the Appalachian National
13 Forest, Florida, which comprise about twenty-four thou-
14 sand five hundred and twelve acres and which are gen-
15 erally depicted on a map entitled "Bradwell Bay Wil-
16 derness—Proposed" and dated September 1972, which
17 shall be known as the Bradwell Bay Wilderness;

18 (5) certain lands in the Chattahooche and Cherokee
19 National Forests, Georgia and Tennessee, which com-
20 prise about sixty-one thousand five hundred acres and
21 which are generally depicted on a map entitled "Cohutta
22 Wilderness—Proposed" and dated December 1972,
23 which shall be known as the Cohutta Wilderness;

24 (6) certain lands in the White Mountain National
25 Forest, Maine, which comprise about twelve thousand

6

1 acres and which are generally depicted on a map entitled
2 "Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness—Proposed"
3 and dated January 1973, which shall be known as the
4 Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness;

5 (7) certain lands in the Mark Twain National
6 Forest, Missouri, which comprise about seventeen thou-
7 sand eight hundred and eighty acres and which are gen-
8 erally depicted on a map entitled "Irish Wilderness—
9 Proposed" and dated June 1972, which shall be known
10 as the Irish Wilderness;

11 (8) certain lands in the White Mountain National
12 Forest, New Hampshire, which comprise about twenty
13 thousand acres and which are generally depicted on a
14 map entitled "Wild River Wilderness—Proposed" and
15 dated January 1973, which shall be known as the Wild
16 River Wilderness;

17 (9) certain lands in the White Mountain National
18 Forest, New Hampshire, which comprise about thirty-
19 four thousand acres and which are generally depicted
20 on a map entitled "Dry River-Rocky Branch Wilder-
21 ness—Proposed" and dated January 1973, which shall
22 be known as the Dry River-Rocky Branch Wilderness;

23 (10) certain lands in the White Mountain National
24 Forest, New Hampshire, which comprise about twenty-
25 four thousand acres and which are generally depicted

1 on a map entitled "Kilkenny Wilderness—Proposed"
2 and dated January 1973, which shall be known as the
3 Kilkenny Wilderness;

4 (11) certain lands in the White Mountain National
5 Forest, New Hampshire, which comprise about ten
6 thousand acres and which are generally depicted on a
7 map entitled "Carr Mountain Wilderness—Proposed"
8 and dated January 1973, which shall be known as the
9 Carr Mountain Wilderness;

10 (12) certain lands in the Nantahala and Cherokee
11 National Forests, North Carolina and Tennessee, which
12 comprise about thirty-two thousand five hundred acres
13 and which are generally depicted on a map entitled
14 "Joyce Kilmer Wilderness—Proposed" and dated June
15 1972, which shall be known as the Joyce Kilmer-
16 Slickrock Wilderness;

17 (13) certain lands in the Monongahela National
18 Forest, West Virginia, which comprise about thirty-
19 six thousand three hundred acres and which are generally
20 depicted on a map entitled "Cranberry Wilderness—
21 Proposed" and dated 1967, which shall be known as
22 the Cranberry Wilderness;

23 (14) certain lands in the Monongahela National
24 Forest, West Virginia, which comprise about twenty
25 thousand acres and which are generally depicted on a

1 map entitled "Otter Creek Wilderness—Proposed" and
2 dated 1967 and revised August 1971, which shall be
3 known as the Otter Creek Wilderness;

4 (15) certain lands in the Monongahela National
5 Forest, West Virginia, which comprise about ten thou-
6 sand two hundred and fifteen acres and which are gen-
7 erally depicted on a map entitled "Dolly Sods Wilder-
8 ness—Proposed" and dated 1967, which shall be known
9 as the Dolly Sods Wilderness;

10 (16) certain lands in the George Washington Na-
11 tional Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, and the
12 Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, which
13 comprise about eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-six
14 acres and which are generally depicted on a map en-
15 titled "Laurel Fork Wilderness—Proposed" and dated
16 December 1972, which shall be known as the Laurel
17 Fork Wilderness;

18 (17) certain lands in the Jefferson National Forest,
19 Virginia, which comprise about eight thousand eight
20 hundred acres and which are generally depicted on a
21 map entitled "James River Face" and dated January
22 1973, which shall be known as the James River Face
23 Wilderness;

24 (18) certain lands in the Cherokee National For-
25 est, Tennessee, which comprise about one thousand one

1 hundred acres and which are generally depicted on a map
2 entitled "Gee Creek" and dated January 1973, which
3 shall be known as the Gee Creek Wilderness;

4 (19) certain lands in the George Washington
5 National Forest, Virginia, which comprise about six
6 thousand seven hundred acres and which are generally
7 depicted on a map entitled "Ramsey's Draft" and dated
8 January 1973, which shall be known as the Ramsey's
9 Draft Wilderness;

10 (20) certain lands in the Daniel Boone National
11 Forest, Kentucky, which comprise about five thousand
12 five hundred acres and which are generally depicted on
13 a map entitled "Beaver Creek" and dated January 1973,
14 which shall be known as the "Beaver Creek Wilderness";

15 (21) certain lands in the Sumter National Forest,
16 South Carolina, which comprise about three thousand
17 six hundred acres and which are generally depicted on
18 a map entitled "Ellicott's Rock" and dated January
19 1973, which shall be known as the Ellicott's Rock
20 Wilderness;

21 (22) certain lands in the Green Mountain National
22 Forest, Vermont, which comprise about nine thousand
23 one hundred acres and which are generally depicted on a
24 map entitled "Lye Brook" and dated January 1973,
25 which shall be known as the Lye Brook Wilderness;

1 (23) certain lands in the Green Mountain National
2 Forest, Vermont, which comprise about four thousand
3 nine hundred acres and which are generally depicted
4 on a map entitled "Bristol Cliffs" and dated January
5 1973, which shall be known as the Bristol Cliffs
6 Wilderness;

7 (24) certain lands in the Chequamegon National
8 Forest, Wisconsin, which comprise about six thousand
9 six hundred acres and which are generally depicted on
10 a map entitled "Rainbow Lake" and dated January
11 1973, which shall be known as the Rainbow Lake
12 Wilderness;

13 (25) certain lands in the White Mountain National
14 Forest, New Hampshire, which comprise about forty-
15 seven thousand three hundred acres and which are
16 generally depicted on a map entitled "Presidential
17 Range" and dated January 1973, which shall be
18 known as the Presidential Range Wilderness;

19 (26) certain lands in the Clark National Forest,
20 Missouri, which comprise about three thousand acres and
21 which are generally depicted on a map entitled "Rockpile
22 Mountain" and dated January 1973, which shall be
23 known as the Rockpile Mountain Wilderness;

24 (27) certain lands in the Hiawatha National For-
25 est, Michigan, which comprise about six thousand six

1 hundred acres and which are generally depicted on a
2 map entitled "Big Island Lake" and dated January
3 1973, which shall be known as the Big Island Lake
4 Wilderness; and

5 (28) certain lands in the Mark Twain National
6 Forest, Missouri, which comprise about sixteen thousand
7 four hundred acres and which are generally depicted on
8 a map entitled "Hercules Area" and dated January
9 1973, which shall be known as the Glades Wilderness.

10 (b) The maps reference in this section shall be on file
11 and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief
12 of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

13 FILING OF MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

14 SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,
15 a map and a legal description of each wilderness area shall
16 be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees
17 of the United States Senate and House of Representatives,
18 and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force
19 and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That
20 correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal
21 description and map may be made.

22 MANAGEMENT OF AREAS

23 SEC. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this sec-
24 tion, the wilderness areas designated by this Act shall be
25 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance

1 with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas
2 designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any
3 reference in such provisions to the effective date of the
4 Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the
5 effective date of this Act.

6 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 (d) (2)
7 of the Wilderness Act and subject to valid existing rights,
8 federally owned lands within areas designated as wilderness
9 by this Act or hereafter acquired within the boundaries of
10 such areas are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropria-
11 tion under the mining laws, and from disposition under all
12 laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments
13 thereto.

14 (c) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of
15 the Wilderness Act, within areas designated as wilderness by
16 this Act the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire by pur-
17 chase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange,
18 condemnation, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or inter-
19 ests therein as he determines necessary or desirable for the
20 purpose of this Act and the Wilderness Act.

21 (2) In exercising the exchange authority granted by
22 paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary may accept
23 title to non-Federal property for federally owned property
24 located in the same State, of substantially equal value, or if
25 not of substantially equal value, the value shall be equalized

1 by the payment of money to the grantor or to the Secretary
2 as the circumstances require.

3 (d) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting
4 the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States
5 with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

6 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

7 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
8 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
9 this Act.

93^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 938

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 21, 1973

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the addition of certain eastern national forest lands to the national wilderness preservation system, to amend section 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as "The Eastern Wilderness
4 Amendments of 1973".

5 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall review
6 each area listed in subsection (b) of this section as to its
7 suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as a part of the
8 national wilderness preservation system in accordance with
9 the criteria specified by subsection 3 (b) (2) of the Wilder-
10 ness Act, as added by this Act. In conducting his review, the

1 Secretary shall comply with the provisions of subsection
2 3(d) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78
3 Stat. 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(d)), and upon transmittal of
4 the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendations to the Presi-
5 dent, the President shall advise the Senate and House of
6 Representatives of his recommendations with respect to
7 designation as wilderness of the areas reviewed by the
8 Secretary of Agriculture.

9 (b) The following areas, as generally depicted on maps
10 appropriately referenced, dated February 1973, and on file
11 and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief,
12 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, are hereby des-
13 igned for review by the Secretary of Agriculture as to their
14 suitability or nonsuitability for designation as additions to
15 the national wilderness preservation system—

16 (1) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
17 "Sipsey Wilderness Study Area", Bankhead National
18 Forest, Alabama, comprising approximately nine thou-
19 sand four hundred acres.

20 (2) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
21 "Belle Star Cave Wilderness Study Area", Ouachita
22 National Forest, Arkansas, comprising approximately
23 five thousand seven hundred acres.

24 (3) The area generally depicted on a map entitled

3

1 "Caney Creek Wilderness Study Area", Ouachita Na-
2 tional Forest, Arkansas, comprising approximately ten
3 thousand two hundred acres.

4 (4) The area generally depicted on a map en-
5 titled "Dry Creek Wilderness Study Area", Ouachita
6 National Forest, Arkansas, comprising approximately
7 five thousand five hundred acres.

8 (5) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
9 "Upper Buffalo River Wilderness Study Area", Ozark
10 National Forest, Arkansas, comprising approximately
11 ten thousand six hundred acres.

12 (6) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
13 "Richland Creek Wilderness Study Area", Ozark Na-
14 tional Forest, Arkansas, comprising approximately two
15 thousand one hundred acres.

16 (7) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
17 "Bradwell Bay Wilderness Study Area", Apalachicola
18 National Forest, Florida, comprising approximately
19 twenty-two thousand acres.

20 (8) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
21 "Alexander Springs Wilderness Study Area", Ocala
22 National Forest, Florida, comprising approximately ten
23 thousand acres.

4:

17 (9) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
18 "Cohutta Wilderness Study Area", Chattahoochee and
19 Cherokee National Forests, Georgia and Tennessee, com-
20 prising thirty-four thousand five hundred acres.

21 (10) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
22 "Nebo Ridge Wilderness Study Area", Hoosier National
23 Forest, Indiana, comprising approximately fifteen thou-
24 sand five hundred acres.

25 (11) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
"LaRue-Pine Hills Wilderness Study Area", Shawnee
National Forest, Illinois, comprising approximately two
thousand eight hundred acres.

(12) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
"Lusk Creek Wilderness Study Area", Shawnee National
Forest, Illinois, comprising approximately eleven thou-
sand acres.

(13) The area generally depicted on a map en-
titled "Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area", Daniel
Boone National Forest, Kentucky, comprising approxi-
mately five thousand five hundred acres.

(14) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
"Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Study Area", Kisatchie
National Forest, Louisiana, comprising approximately
ten thousand acres.

(15) The area generally depicted on a map entitled

1 "Saline Bayou Wilderness Study Area", Kisatchie Na-
2 tional Forest, Louisiana, comprising approximately five
3 thousand acres.

4 (16) The area generally depicted on a map en-
5 titled "Big Island Lake Wilderness Study Area", Hi-
6 awatha National Forest, Michigan, comprising approxi-
7 mately six thousand six hundred acres.

8 (17) The area generally depicted on a map en-
9 titled "Rock River Canyon Wilderness Study Area",
10 Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, comprising ap-
11 proximately five thousand four hundred acres.

12 (18) The area generally depicted on a map en-
13 titled "Sturgeon River Wilderness Study Area", Ot-
14 tawa National Forest, Michigan, comprising approxi-
15 mately thirteen thousand two hundred acres.

16 (19) The area generally depicted on a map en-
17 titled "Bell Mountain Wilderness Study Area", Clark
18 National Forest, Missouri, comprising approximately
19 ten thousand two hundred acres.

20 (20) The area generally depicted on a map en-
21 titled "Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness Study Area";
22 Clark National Forest, Missouri, comprising approxi-
23 mately nine thousand acres.

24 (21) The area generally depicted on a map en-

6

1 titled "Hercules Wilderness Study Area", Mark Twain
2 National Forest, Missouri, comprising approximately
3 sixteen thousand six hundred acres.

4 (22) The area generally depicted on a map en-
5 titled "White's Creek Wilderness Study Area", Mark
6 Twain National Forest, Missouri, comprising approxi-
7 mately nineteen thousand one hundred acres.

8 (23) The area generally depicted on a map en-
9 titled "Caribou Mountain-Speckled Mountain Wilder-
10 ness Study Area", White Mountain National Forest,
11 Maine, comprising approximately twelve thousand
12 acres.

13 (24) The area generally depicted on a map en-
14 titled "Carr Mountain Wilderness Study Area", White
15 Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, comprising
16 approximately ten thousand acres.

17 (25) The area generally depicted on a map en-
18 titled "Kilkenny Wilderness Study Area", White
19 Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, comprising
20 approximately sixteen thousand acres.

21 (26) The area generally depicted on a map en-
22 titled "Presidential Range Wilderness Study Area",
23 White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, com-
24 prising approximately forty thousand acres.

1 (27) The area generally depicted on a map en-
2 titled "Wild River Wilderness Study Area", White
3 Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, comprising
4 approximately twenty thousand acres.

5 (28) The area generally depicted on a map en-
6 titled "Craggy Mountain Wilderness Study Area",
7 Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, comprising
8 approximately one thousand one hundred acres.

9 (29) The area generally depicted on a map en-
10 titled "Pocosin Wilderness Study Area", Croatan Na-
11 tional Forest, North Carolina, comprising approxi-
12 mately one thousand one hundred acres.

13 (30) The area generally depicted on a map en-
14 titled "Clear Fork Wilderness Study Area", Wayne Na-
15 tional Forest, Ohio, comprising approximately nineteen
16 thousand acres.

17 (31) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
18 "Ellicott's Rock Wilderness Study Area", Sumter Na-
19 tional Forest, South Carolina, comprising approximately
20 three thousand six hundred acres.

21 (32) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
22 "Wambaw Swamp Wilderness Study Area", Francis
23 Marion National Forest, South Carolina, comprising ap-
24 proximately one thousand five hundred acres.

1 (33) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
2 "Big Frog Wilderness Study Area", Cherokee National
3 Forest, Tennessee, comprising approximately three thou-
4 sand acres.

5 (34) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
6 "Gee Creek Wilderness Study Area", Cherokee National
7 Forest, Tennessee, comprising approximately one thou-
8 sand one hundred acres.

9 (35) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
10 "Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness Study Area", Cher-
11 ookee and Nantahala National Forests, Tennessee and
12 North Carolina, comprising approximately fifteen thou-
13 sand acres.

14 (36) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
15 "Big Slough Wilderness Study Area", Davey Crockett
16 National Forest, Texas, comprising approximately four
17 thousand acres.

18 (37) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
19 "Chambers Ferry Wilderness Study Area", Sabine Na-
20 tional Forest, Texas, comprising approximately four
21 thousand acres.

22 (38) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
23 "Bristol Cliffs Wilderness Study Area", Green Moun-
24 tain National Forest, Vermont, comprising approxi-
25 mately four thousand nine hundred acres.

1 (39) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
2 "Lye Brook Wilderness Study Area", Green Mountain
3 National Forest, Vermont, comprising approximately
4 nine thousand one hundred acres.

5 (40) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
6 "James River Face Wilderness Study Area", Jefferson
7 National Forest, Virginia, comprising approximately
8 eight thousand eight hundred acres.

9 (41) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
10 "Laurel Fork Wilderness Study Area", George Wash-
11 ington and Monongahela National Forests, Virginia and
12 West Virginia, comprising approximately eight thou-
13 sand three hundred acres.

14 (42) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
15 "Mill Creek Wilderness Study Area", Jefferson National
16 Forest, Virginia, comprising approximately four thou-
17 sand acres.

18 (43) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
19 "Mountain Lake Wilderness Study Area", Jefferson Na-
20 tional Forest, Virginia, comprising approximately eight
21 thousand four hundred acres.

22 (44) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
23 "Peters Mountain Wilderness Study Area", Jefferson
24 National Forest, Virginia, comprising approximately five
25 thousand acres.

1 (45) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
2 "Ramsey Draft Wilderness Study Area", George
3 Washington National Forest, Virginia, comprising ap-
4 proximately six thousand seven hundred acres.

5 (46) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
6 "Cranberry Wilderness Study Area", Monongahela Na-
7 tional Forest, West Virginia, comprising approximately
8 thirteen thousand two hundred acres.

9 (47) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
10 "Dolly Sods Wilderness Study Area", Monongahela
11 National Forest, West Virginia, comprising approxi-
12 mately ten thousand two hundred acres.

13 (48) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
14 "Otter Creek Wilderness Study Area", Monongahela
15 National Forest, West Virginia, comprising approxi-
16 mately eighteen thousand acres.

17 (49) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
18 "Black Jack Springs Wilderness Study Area", Nicolet
19 National Forest, Wisconsin, comprising approximately
20 two thousand six hundred acres.

21 (50) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
22 "Flynn Lake Wilderness Study Area", Chequamegon
23 National Forest, Wisconsin, comprising approximately
24 six thousand three hundred acres.

1 (51) The area generally depicted on a map entitled
2 "Rainbow Lake Wilderness Study Area", Chequamegon
3 National Forest, Wisconsin, comprising approximately
4 six thousand six hundred acres.

5 (52) The area generally depicted on a map en-
6 titled "Whisker Lake Wilderness Study Area", Nico-
7 let National Forest, Wisconsin, comprising approxi-
8 mately two thousand seven hundred acres.

9 (53) The area generally depicted on a map en-
10 titled "El Cacique Wilderness Study Area", Caribbean
11 National Forest, Puerto Rico, comprising approximately
12 eight thousand five hundred acres.

13 (c) The areas listed in subsection (b) of this section
14 shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to
15 maintain their potential for inclusion in the national wilder-
16 ness preservation system until the Congress has acted on a
17 recommendation that the area be included in the wilderness
18 system, or until the President has determined that the area
19 should not be included in the system.

20 SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat.
21 891; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (b)) is hereby amended by redesi-
22 gnating said section as subsection 3 (b) (1) and by adding
23 the following as subsection 3 (b) (2) :

24 “(2) The Secretary of Agriculture may, through publi-
25 cation in the Federal Register, designate national forest

1 system areas other than those specified in subsection (b) (1)
2 of this section for review as to suitability or nonsuitability
3 for preservation as wilderness pursuant to the criteria set
4 forth in section 2 (c) of this Act: *Provided*, That only with-
5 in those national forest system units east of the one hun-
6 dredth meridian the Secretary of Agriculture may con-
7 sider for review areas where man and his own works have
8 once significantly affected the landscape but are now areas
9 of land (1) where the imprint of man's work is substan-
10 tially erased; (2) which has generally reverted to a natural
11 appearance; and (3) which can provide outstanding oppor-
12 tunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of
13 recreation. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as
14 limiting the authority of the Secretary to carry out manage-
15 ment programs, development, and activities in accordance
16 with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (74
17 Stat. 215; 16 U.S.C. 528-531) within areas not desig-
18 nated by him for review in accordance with the provisions
19 of this subsection."

20 SEC. 4. Any national forest system areas east of the
21 one hundredth meridian heretofore or hereafter designated
22 as wilderness shall be administered in accordance with the
23 provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated
24 by that Act as wilderness areas, except that—

1 (a) subject to valid existing rights, federally owned
2 lands within such national forest system areas designated
3 as components of the national wilderness prevention
4 system, or lands hereafter aquired within the boundaries
5 of such areas, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of
6 appropriation under the mining laws, and from disposi-
7 tion under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all
8 amendments thereto;

9 (b) the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire pri-
10 vately owned lands or interests therein within such na-
11 tional forest system areas heretofore or hereafter desig-
12 nated as wilderness, without the consent of the owner;

13 (c) subject to valid existing rights, the commercial
14 grazing of livestock shall not be permitted within such
15 wilderness areas; and

16 (d) nothing in this Act shall apply to manage-
17 ment of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior
18 National Forest, Minnesota, which shall continue to be
19 managed in accordance with applicable provisions of law
20 in effect on the date of this Act.

Mr. WARD. Good morning, now maybe we can begin.

As you well know, at least you witnesses, we have placed a 5-minute limit on your oral presentation. Please cooperate, it is the only way we are going to get through here today, and it is the only way that everyone will have a chance to be heard.

I think that you will find that it all comes out well because when you submit your statement after your oral testimony, it will appear in the record as if read. And when you read that record bear in mind the record is what the Senators and the staff, really, basically the Senators decide what will occur through the legislation and how and if they will report it to the Senate floor. So, don't feel that just because you are submitting your statement, it is not as effective as if it were orally presented, actually it will be.

We want to thank you all for coming. We know that a lot of you came a great distance and we are happy that you have such a fine turnout here today.

We understand that you are disappointed that Senator Haskell at least could not be here, but with that I think we should proceed.

Our first witness is Mr. George Gilman, the Commissioner of the Department of Resources and Economic Development from Concord in the State of New Hampshire.

Welcome, Mr. Gilman, glad to have you here. I understand you also represent the Governor?

Mr. GILMAN. That is correct.

Mr. WARD. You may proceed in your own way, bearing in mind the 5-minute limitation which we discussed earlier.

Mr. GILMAN. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE GILMAN, COMMISSIONER, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Ward and Mr. Brown, ladies and gentlemen, my name is George Gilman, commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development. I am appearing today for Governor Thomson and the department.

The department of resources and economic development has primary responsibility for State forestry programs, land management, State parks, industrial development and tourist promotion. Any Federal legislation which would substantially affect New Hampshire's environmental or economic welfare is naturally of great interest to us.

May I first say that we in New Hampshire consider the White Mountain National Forest a priceless asset in our State. Located here are approximately 630,000 acres of the national forest which contribute significantly to the beauty and economic strength of New Hampshire.

On behalf of Governor Thomson and my department, I would like to have on the record show that the working relationship between New Hampshire State officials and supervisors of the national forests and their staff has been excellent. We share a common goal of wise use of public lands and their resources.

We appreciate the courtesy this subcommittee has shown by scheduling this hearing on S. 316 and related legislation in New

Hampshire. The main thrust of this legislation, as we view it, is to establish large "wilderness" areas on the forest in New Hampshire, with restrictions on the use of these designated areas resulting.

This action would replace the multiple-use practices now existing on most of the forest and which to us seem so necessary and have been so successful in the White Mountain National Forest.

In these circumstances, we oppose enactment of S. 316 and those other pending bills removing large tracts from multiple use as unwise and premature at this time. Our reservations are based on three main considerations:

One, planning now in process should be considered before enactment of these bills.

Two, removal of timber harvest lands from multiple use is unnecessary and would have adverse economic impact on local industries and employment.

Three, with 60 million people nearby as potential users of the forest, diverse reaction opportunities must be available rather than restricted areas available only to a few.

We believe important questions must be answered and particular local and regional needs considered before establishment of large wilderness areas in New Hampshire should be undertaken by Federal law.

For example, what are the present and projected needs for national forest lands in New England? How and where can these needs best be met without reducing environmental quality? What changes in law, administration, management policy, staffing, and funding are necessary to accomplish these goals?

The answers to these questions for the White Mountain National Forest are now being considered in depth. We understand the national forest staff is just beginning the comprehensive planning so essential before "wilderness" can be intelligently identified and preserved.

A New England guide for national forest management is just about finished and planning within its framework for the White Mountain is really just starting.

Careful land use zoning at a much more precise scale than sketchily included in S. 316 will no doubt be the result of these current policy reviews.

The complex resource mix and demands thereon of this area certainly mandate policy for and treatment of smaller land units than watershed or mountain range size. Therefore, to talk in terms of 100,000 plus acres as "wilderness" in an overall area of less than 750,000 acres is unsound.

This legislation is premature as it does not, in our opinion, reflect adequate planning nor does it reflect judgements of a number of detailed studies now under way which contain opinions and recommendations from a large number of parties interested in the White Mountain National Forest, including State departments, local and regional groups, timber using industries, recreational and environmental organizations, and private citizens all of whom were asked for their views on current and future plans for the forest.

We must also oppose enactment of S. 316 as unwise in its concept of removing from multiple-use management the many thousands of acres of timber harvest lands.

Forest resources from the White Mountain National Forest are critical to the needs of many wood-using industries in New Hampshire, and, in fact, all of the New England area.

It seems clear that there would be severe adverse economic impact on loggers and lumbermen if this vast acreage proposed as wilderness were removed from the multi-use category.

This can and should be avoided and particularly when timber management and harvest on public lands can be controlled so as to have no negative environmental impact. And in fact, good timber management programs contribute measurably to the attractive environment.

Please let me stress, and Governor Thomson requested me to emphasize his personal concern in this area, we are unwilling to see removed from timber harvesting the many thousands of acres covered by S. 316 and proposed to be "wilderness" areas.

I call to your attention that the Weeks Act which brought into being the White Mountain National Forest authorized the Federal Government to purchase lands for "timber production." We believe that should remain one of the objectives on the national forest, particularly where there has been careful management and harvesting.

Forest lands are a renewable resource. With this and with the increasing amounts of forests lands being taken for development we need the timber resources of both Federal and State public lands.

I should like to make one additional point regarding the designation of these "wilderness" areas. With 60 million people within 1 day's drive of the White Mountain National Forest, there is obviously very intense pressure on all recreational resources.

Great care must be taken to try to accommodate the public without permanently or seriously injuring the very resources they came to enjoy. This means that wherever possible the forest should be available to all those seeking some recreation not only those who want the assumed solitude and tranquility of a so-called wilderness.

As stated, there is a basic fallacy in the assumption that locking up large tracts of land and calling them "wilderness" is in the best interest of anyone, even the wilderness advocate.

I would like to submit for the record, Mr. Chairman, statements made by Theodore Natti, State Forester and director of the Division of Resources Development and George Hamilton, director of our State Parks Division. Both of these gentlemen speak from long experience, close association and thorough knowledge of the White Mountain National Forest. I know you and the committee will find their statements pertinent and constructive.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, the White Mountain National Forest helps to set the character of New Hampshire. It is a resource treasured by our State and all of our citizens. We want to see the forest carefully protected from harm or danger. We are aware that our responsibility extends to seeing the White Mountain National Forest preserved for future generations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Gilman. The statements of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Natti will be included in the record.

[The statements referred to follow:]

STATEMENT OF G. T. HAMILTON, CONCORD, N.H.

Mr. Chairman, my name is George T. Hamilton, Director of State Parks. I speak today from a personal viewpoint as one who has hiked and camped on the White Mountain National Forest for more than 35 years, and who has worked and lived on the Forest for about 15 of those years as a Fish and Game Conservation Officer, and employee of the Appalachian Mountain Club. I speak also from a professional viewpoint as one who is charged with administering certain state lands for recreational purposes and who is concerned about the recreational use of all lands in the State including those on the White Mountain National Forest which comprise about 11% of the entire State. The U.S. Forest Service has a record of natural resources and recreation management on the WMNF spanning more than half a century. It has practiced the principle of multiple use to the satisfaction of most observers all these years. It is a record to be proud of and the Service deserves much more credit than it has received for its achievements.

Proposed legislation to create several "wilderness" areas would be, in effect, altering the basic management principles of multiple use by committing large tracts of the Forest to restricted uses. Do we need to do this? Can we afford the luxury here in the Northeastern United States to remove large areas from timber production and from time-tested multiple use management practices? The answer to both questions is no, in my opinion. To the first question, I say the "need" has not been demonstrated by proponents of this legislation. Wilderness is, in the final analysis, a state of mind; its definition varies from person to person.

I am a strong supporter of the wilderness experience. It is critical to man's perspective of his relationship to nature. Those who never have experienced a wilderness trip, either alone or with friends, have missed the only true way for man to separate the artificiality of urban life from the real world we live in. The wilderness experience affords man a chance to wrestle with the age old question: why are we here? He may not find the answer, but he will learn things about himself unknown before as well as of the world around him.

I have talked with hundreds of visitors to the WMNF through the years in connection with my work. I am convinced that most of them find all the wilderness they seek through their assorted recreational experiences on the WMNF. The Great Gulf area was designated a Wild Area, then a Wilderness Area some years ago, and rightly so. Likewise, the sub-arctic zones above treeline and their related environment in the Presidential and Franconia Ranges deserve and need special treatment, the sooner the better. Other tracts have been designated as scenic, historic, and natural areas. It may be that other areas should be accorded designations which will remove them from multiple use management. In depth study and public scrutiny is needed to make such assessments.

As to the second question, there can be no justification for designating large tracts of public lands in the Northeast for single purpose use when more and more private lands are being closed off to general public use each year, and when public administrators are being asked to accommodate a greater variety of uses and greater numbers of users at the same time. It is true that public lands cannot provide limitless experiences for limitless numbers of recreationists, nor for that matter, endless quantities of wood for the market. Recreationists of all kinds are facing controls of various types on public lands, but these pressures cannot justify reverting to single use management of such large tracts as the WMNF.

I should hasten to point out that the need for controls is not limited to recreational pursuits. It is my feeling that the annual allowable cut on the WMNF must be limited so as to be compatible with all other uses. Clear cutting should be either eliminated or confined to small areas. Access roads to the upper recesses of various drainages should be as modest as possible, gated, then closed following logging operations. These kinds of controls can go a long way toward accommodating the often dichotomous goals of the wilderness seeker-recreationist, the game manager, the timber manager, and commercial logger.

I submit, therefore Mr. Chairman, that what is needed for the WMNF is careful review by all interested parties of the New England Area Guide now in the final stages of completion by the United States Forest Service. Considerable public input has been incorporated in this work. Once it is available it should be reasonably clear how some concerned citizens feel the WMNF should be managed. Their feelings about "wilderness" areas should be reflected in this work.

It is to be hoped that Congressional action on the establishment of wilderness areas on the WMNF will await public reaction to Forest Service recommendation resulting from the Area Guide and that such reaction will be articulated at subsequent public hearings.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE NATTI, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
(STATE FORESTER)

The issue before this committee is a most complex one, in no way lending itself to a simple answer. It involves the entire State of New Hampshire, its total environment and its people. It has regional and national implications, as well.

It is natural for people to have likes and dislikes. How convenient it would be if we had enough resources to apportion a neat little cubbyhole to each person in which he could satisfy his personal likes. The problem is that there is not enough to go around. Therefore, reasonable compromises have to be attained to meet economic needs, while preserving the unusual and unique.

The Presidential Range is unique. The forests surrounding the Presidential range are not. These forests have been harvested and reharvested several times. A look at the three proposed wilderness areas supported by the Appalachian Mountain Club (316:2(a), 6, 8, and 9) is quite enlightening. Essentially, all of the commercial forest land in the proposed Wild River Wilderness was cutover during the 1950's with removal of more than 29 million board feet. In the 1960's more than 9 million board feet was cut from what is now proposed as the Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness. On the Rocky Branch part of the proposed Dry River-Rocky Branch Wilderness nearly a million board feet of lumber was cut in three timber sales during the 1960's, primarily salvaging blowdown.

These figures prove to me careful timber harvest does not destroy wilderness quality. If we increase our management intensity we can in fact improve the quality of wilderness experience.

Productive forest land in the National Forest is no different than the bulk of forest land in New Hampshire with a tremendous capacity for renewal. How many of the public realize that when travelling today through the forests of New Hampshire by car, motorbike, snowmobile, on foot or otherwise, that there is 40% chance that the forest stand they are enjoying at any given time was once an open pasture or tilled field. Yes in 1850, about 50% of this State was open land, now only 10% has that distinction.

In face of the projected increase in timber needs of this nation,¹ locking up large blocks of productive forest land represents a most unwise move, in my view. Today's timber prices are indicative of what may be in store for us with predicted shortages. Temporary disruption of a forest is indeed a small price to pay for the major benefits which accrue to the State's labor force and the public from forest products. The extent of New Hampshire's forests is clear evidence of the ability of the forests to regenerate themselves. With increasing silvicultural knowledge and understanding, stricter forest laws and enforcement and closer attention by foresters and the industry to social and other needs of the public, timber harvesting can and must be a part of multiple-use management of productive forest lands.

In my more than 20 years of forestry and land management experience, much of which has been spent in evaluation and appraisal of forest and recreation lands, I have found that most people are willing to share use of a given area of land with others—in other words—subscribing to the concept of multiple-use. Locking up lands whether private or public is not a New Hampshire characteristic, nor should it be public policy.

I therefore, urge an "inexpedient to legislate" report on S. 316.

¹ See attached excerpt from USDA Report No. 8, "Outlook for Meeting Future Timber Demands", December 1972.

[Excerpt from "Outlook for Meeting Future Timber Demands" Based on Highlights of Latest National Timber Review—USDA Forest Service, December 1972]

MAJOR TIMBER SUPPLY-DEMAND FINDINGS¹

1. Demands for wood products have increased 70 percent in the last three decades and similar substantial increases are expected through the end of this century.

2. During the past three decades, lumber consumption rose 49 percent. Use of pulp products climbed 235 percent. Consumption of veneer and plywood increased 475 percent.

3. Net growth of softwood increased about one-third between 1950 and 1970. This included about 40 billion board feet of softwood sawtimber suitable for lumber and pulpwood. Net growth of hardwoods increased nearly as much, with growth of the hardwood sawtimber portion of the total amounting to 20 billion board feet.

4. With current levels of forest management for timber production, only modest increases in timber harvests will be available in the next few decades. Inadequate supplies of timber to meet rising demands will lead to consequent increases in prices of timber and timber products.

5. Increasing pressures for transferring land from commercial forests to recreation and other non-timber uses, as well as increased environmental considerations, have a direct effect on timber supplies.

6. Rising imports of wood products will provide some increase in supply but may be largely offset by increases in exports.

7. Greater use on non-wood materials as substitutes can be a partial solution to future wood supply problems, but could have undesirable environmental and economic effects.

8. The two most promising methods for increasing supplies and holding down prices are (1) intensifying growth rates of timber in domestic forests, especially on the 296 million acres of non-industrial private lands which make up three-fifths of the commercial forest land base, and (2) improving product yields from available raw materials.

9. Increased research and application efforts could increase supplies of timber and wood products substantially through solution of protection, harvesting, processing, and utilization problems.

10. Due to the long term nature of forestry, decisions must be considered promptly as to how we are to meet future demands for timber products while simultaneously providing for non-timber uses of forests and environmental protection.

Mr. WARD. I just want to ask one question. You mentioned earlier a New England guide for national forest management is about finished. This is underway now?

Mr. GILMAN. I believe so, sir.

Mr. WARD. Is there any planning being done at the State level?

Mr. GILMAN. We have found recently that the cooperation and the planning aspect between State agencies and the national forest has improved considerably. I recall last year at a meeting hosted by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Forest Service at that time paid careful attention to the position of State government, and I do feel that the staffs do take these planning aspects and the planning suggestions of State agencies into consideration.

Mr. WARD. Good. Thank you, Mr. Gilman, I appreciate your being here.

Our next witness is Mr. Warner Shedd, northeastern regional executive for the National Wildlife Federation.

¹This study reflects the supply-demand situation for timber as of 1970, and the projected supply-demand situation through 2000 based on current levels of forest management throughout the Nation. It does not attempt to project increased demands that may be made for other forest outputs than timber, except in terms of estimated reductions in available commercial forest acreage.

STATEMENT OF E. WARNER SHEDD, JR., NORTHEASTERN REGIONAL EXECUTIVE FOR THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. SHEDD. Which microphone do I use?

Mr. WARD. Right down there, Mr. Shedd.

Mr. SHEDD. Do you want me to sit here?

Mr. WARD. Would you summarize for us in 5 minutes?

Mr. SHEDD. I believe I can give my whole statement in 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Warner Shedd, and I am the northeastern regional executive for the National Wildlife Federation.

My testimony will supplement that of Mr. Louis Clapper of our headquarters staff, given on February 21, 1973, before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

My comments will be general, rather than being directed toward specific areas proposed as eastern wilderness. The National Wildlife Federation has one statewide affiliate organization in each State, and we look to these State affiliates for recommendations regarding specific proposals for wilderness areas.

In particular, you will hear recommendations from our Maine and Vermont affiliates, the Maine Natural Resources Council and the Vermont Natural Resources Council and the Vermont Natural Resources Council, respectively.

The National Wildlife Federation strongly supported the creation of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Consistent with this policy, we support the additional of eastern areas to the Wilderness System rather than protecting such areas through a separate wild areas system.

We endorse the principles contained in S. 316. However, we feel that a distinction should be made between wilderness areas in the East, where there is still much evidence of man's activities, and the pristine wilderness areas of the West.

Unless this clear distinction is made, we fear that the evidence of man's activities on some eastern wilderness areas might be used in the future as a rationale for degrading western wilderness areas to the level of the lowest common denominator.

The 100th meridian has been suggested as a dividing line between eastern and western wilderness areas, and we would support this separation. However, nothing in this statement should be construed as an endorsement of the status quo in proposed eastern wilderness areas; rather, time and natural processes should be permitted to obliterate all evidence of man's activities in these areas.

We further recommend that eastern wilderness areas be closed to mining, mineral exploration, grazing and lumbering. Also, we believe that there should be condemnation authority with regard to private lands or interests within the boundaries of areas designated as eastern wilderness.

Arguments have been made against establishing eastern wilderness areas based on loss of timber production, economic loss, and the loss or diminution of certain types of recreation activities.

Although there is some validity to these arguments, we believe that there is an overriding need for eastern areas where people can

seek solitude and observe natural processes at work, as free as possible from man's influence.

The National Wildlife Federation has been, and remains, a strong advocate of the multiple use system of management as a general policy, but we also recognize the great need for a system of wilderness areas.

Furthermore, in discussing eastern wilderness areas, we are talking about relatively tiny percentages of the land area of most of the States involved. If my calculations are correct, the maximum percentage of the total land areas of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont proposed by all groups and agencies as wilderness are as follows: Maine, 0.06 of 1 percent, New Hampshire, 2.1 percent, Vermont, 0.35 of 1 percent.

I might add that much of this land, especially in New Hampshire, is at high elevations and has little or no value for timber production and very limited value for many common types of outdoor recreation. Therefore, it would certainly seem appropriate that such land be set aside to meet man's growing hunger for solitude and wilderness.

In conclusion, we would like to recognize the fact that the establishment of wilderness areas within the National Forest System involves the jurisdiction of two committees, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

It is the hope of the National Wildlife Federation that these two important committees will cooperate effectively in reviewing proposed eastern wilderness areas and in establishing those areas which are deemed suitable.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to present our views to your committee.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much, Mr. Shedd. I thought that I might advise you that S. 316 does contain a condemnation authority.

Mr. SHEDD. It does, thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. And in line with what you have just said about the need for cooperation between the two committees, I have a letter here to Senator Haskell, the chairman of the subcommittee, from Senator Aiken, and he had asked that his letter be read into the record.

I think because of some misunderstanding which has been spread around that there is conflict between the two committees, that it would be advisable to read the letter into the record at this point:

[The letter referred to above submitted by Mr. Ward follows:]

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands.

DEAR FLOYD: I appreciate your invitation to testify at your hearing in Concord, New Hampshire, on May 7th, but it is not possible for me to be with you. I would, however, like to offer my comments on S. 316 and S. 938 in view of S. 22, the National Forest Wild Areas Act of 1973, which is now on the Senate Calendar.

While there have been reports of some conflict over the purposes of the three bills, as far as I am concerned, there is no conflict at all. The three bills are aimed at offering protection to forest areas in the East where protection is urgently needed.

I have been concerned that areas in the East are not protected while there are many in the West that are under the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

These Western areas fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs since almost all of these wilderness areas are located on land in forest reserves and National Parks that were created from the public domain.

Since the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry handles legislation which affects forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain or from "acquired lands", the Committee felt it was necessary to report out S. 22 to make sure that acquired forest lands, which comprise most of the Eastern National Forests, are also offered some measure of protection.

I note that S. 316 and S. 938 includes Eastern National Forest areas which were created from acquired lands. Therefore, I am hopeful that when your Committee considers wilderness legislation for the East that a provision will be included to insure an opportunity for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to exert its jurisdiction over the wilderness/wild areas in the East that are located on acquired lands.

I am sure that a mutually satisfactory legislative solution can be worked out which will enable the 93rd Congress to pass legislation offering forest areas in the East this badly needed protection and I stand ready to work with you in this endeavor.

Since two of the areas included in S. 316 and S. 938 are within the Green Mountain National Forest, I would hope that the Committee would include in the legislation appropriate language which would:

- A. Withdraw lands from appropriation under the mining laws;
- B. Subject to existing private rights, ban all permanent roads completely and temporary roads except as necessary for minimum requirements for administration of the areas;
- C. Allow no timber stand modification except as necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases;
- D. Permit no grazing of livestock, except where riding stock is permitted;
- E. Subject to existing rights, permit no power project or other structure or installations, except those necessary to meet the minimum requirements for administering a wild or wilderness area in the East.

These management principles are already set forth in S. 22. I feel they are necessary before I could agree to legislation from the Interior Committee that would affect wild/wilderness areas that are located in the State of Vermont and in other Eastern States where forest areas are created from acquired lands.

I would appreciate this letter being read at your hearing and included in the Committee's hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. AIKEN.

Mr. WARD. The letter, I think, is self-explanatory, Mr. Shedd. Thank you for coming.

Mr. SHEDD. Thank you, and I might just add that this is exactly the type of cooperation we had hoped to see between the two committees. This is very good news.

Mr. WARD. I am sure you will see it.

Our next witness is Mr. William King representing the Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

Mr. King, you have some gentlemen with you; I hope you will introduce them, but let me caution you, you are the only witness at this point.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM KING, APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB,
BOSTON, MASS., ACCOMPANIED BY S. ROBERT COLBY AND ED-
WARD T. RICHARDSON**

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

I have two gentlemen with me and would request permission for me to give up 2 minutes for them each to have 1 minute.

Mr. WARD. Very good.

Mr. KING. Our combined presentation being 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, my name is William A. King, I am an attorney in Boston, Mass. I am volunteer president of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

Our statement in regard to S. 316 has previously been submitted when our former president, Mr. Saunders and our associate secretary director, Mr. Dean, appeared before the committee in Washington. Consequently I will not repeat any portion of that, nor do I have a written statement to read at this time.

I do have certain comments. The Appalachian Mountain Club has had, as our previous testimony indicated a historic concern with this region where our parks, our trails, and our people have been involved for nearly a century. We are strongly committed to the concept of wilderness in this area which lies too close to the great metropolitan areas that Mr. Gilman referred to in that context of so many people.

The wilderness and the opportunity for it take, in our view, an even greater and more precious significance. We do not intend by our position here to see the White Mountain Forest locked up purely for wilderness use, and I would submit on behalf of the club that our view of this is that we should have a balanced approach to it.

The Appalachian Mountain Club has not supported all of the areas which are included in S. 316. We have carefully studied them and we very strongly favor wilderness protection for three of them at this time based on our studies: The Wild River 20,000 acres, of which 10,000 are loggable; the Dry River-Rocky Branch 29,000 of which a portion—and I am sorry I don't have the details, but by no means is all of it loggable; the Caribou-Speckled Mountain area 12,000 acres, 8,000 loggable.

There has been some question why we have not advocated Mount Washington as being an area appropriate for wilderness designation. Basically in our view it is in no way wilderness; it is a high use area adequately protected for its present purposes.

We would submit that this national forest and the assets that we have here are supported by 60 million people for our participation and our tax money and not purely for the local interest. We have great concern for their interests as well and that is why our balanced view—we don't want everything, we want a carefully considered result.

[Subsequent to the hearing Mr. King submitted the following statement:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. KING, PRESIDENT, APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

My name is William A. King. I am an attorney in Boston, Massachusetts, and I presently am serving as volunteer President of the Appalachian Mountain Club. At the hearing in Washington, D.C. Preston Saunders, a past President of the Appalachian Mountain Club, testified with respect to S. 316 and submitted on behalf of the Club a written statement which is part of the record, and, accordingly, will not be repeated here. However, I do have some specific comments.

The Appalachian Mountain Club's historic commitment to service of the public in the White Mountains of New Hampshire through the maintenance of our huts and trails and many other activities has been documented in our earlier statement. This commitment makes our presence today particularly appropriate.

We have supported and we continue to support the addition of eastern areas and, in particular, areas within the White Mountain National Forest to the national wilderness system. We are strongly committed to the preservation of wilderness here in this Forest, in major part due to the unique location of this Forest in relation to the New York, Boston and Washington metropolitan areas and the 60,000 people that Mr. Gilman has referred to in his testimony this morning. The interest of this broad population base in the preservation of areas where the experience of wilderness still can be enjoyed goes far beyond the im-

mediate interests of those who live or work on the boundaries of this Forest. The White Mountain National Forest is supported and paid for by the tax dollars of all of us, not just the citizens of the abutting communities.

Contrary to what Mr. Gilman has said, the Appalachian Mountain Club does not seek to lock up most of the Forest. Through our staff and volunteers we have extensively and carefully studied all five areas proposed for wilderness classification under S. 316. Of those five, we have chosen three which after careful consideration we believe merit wilderness classification now. Specifically, we strongly urge that there be brought into the national wilderness system, in order of priority, the following three areas:

The Wild River area—approximately 20,000 acres;

The Dry River-Rocky Branch area—approximately 29,000 acres.

Caribou-Speckled Mountain area—approximately 12,000 acres.

The Kilkenny and Carr Mountain areas, in our opinion, should be further studied.

I would like to try to clarify the point that has been made at these hearings that the needs for wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest would be adequately served if the Mt. Washington and adjacent high peaks were given wilderness protection. In fact, the Mt. Washington area is in no way wilderness. It is a heavily used area served by the cog railroad and the toll road, an area where thousands of skiers gather in Tuckerman's Ravine for spring skiing every weekend as long as the snow remains; and the area is intensively used for hiking. The means for protection of this area from undesirable development are available without regard to wilderness classification, and we strongly urge that the attention of this Committee be directed to the protection of those places where the quality of wilderness remains unspoiled today.

The issue, and the people whom we represent, go far beyond the State of New Hampshire, and only by turning to the Congress do we have any hope of seeing any of this priceless heritage adequately protected.

Mr. KING. I refer to my colleagues, Mr. Robert Colby is the chairman of the New Hampshire chapter of the Appalachian Mountain club.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Colby.

STATEMENT OF S. ROBERT COLBY, CHAIRMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE CHAPTER, APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

Mr. COLBY. My name is S. Robert Colby, I am chairman of the New Hampshire chapter of the Appalachian Mountain club, and we have approximately 1,600 members.

I would say the sentiment is running in favor of the bills in general, of the wilderness area concept. Certainly it is not 100 percent but in general sentiment is in favor.

I think the main point I would like to make is that multiple uses in the White Mountain National Forest are multiplying very rapidly and I think it is extremely important that we maintain some areas where persons can seek solitude away from the pressures of modern society, including especially all types of motorized vehicles which are moving in very rapidly.

I think perhaps the most important thing is that we do maintain some areas where we provide an option for our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren to decide what uses will be made of these particular areas.

In other words let's leave these areas alone for the time being. We are not locking them up, we are leaving them open, leaving some options open for our grandchildren.

[Subsequent to the hearing Mr. Colby submitted the following communication:]

DURHAM, N.H., May 17, 1973.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,

Chairman of Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: On Monday, May 7, at the Senate Hearing in Concord, N.H., I spoke as Chairman of the New Hampshire Chapter, Appalachian Mountain Club in favor of the establishment of Eastern Wilderness Areas. We have a membership of about 1600 in the NH Chapter and sentiment among members is running strongly in favor of the establishment of such Eastern Wilderness Areas.

We desperately need to retain a few areas in the East where all (not just AMC members!) will have the opportunity to seek solitude away from the pressures of modern society if they wish.

Multiple uses of the White Mountain National Forest are multiplying rapidly and the many users are competing aggressively for the space available. Large numbers of off-highway recreational vehicles are moving into all areas and destroying the solitude which so many have enjoyed. The solution is to establish zones were non-compatible users can enjoy their respective wilderness experiences.

Perhaps the most important reason for Eastern Wilderness Areas is to conserve some small percentage of our land in a natural state for future generations. If we do not act now we will lose this option! Development of private lands is at a staggering rate and exponentially increasing use of public lands is a reality.

I would agree that further study of the Eastern Wilderness Areas is desirable before final selection of the number and size of areas. However, interim protection during the study period is a must.

I encourage your favorable action.

Very truly yours,

S. ROBERT COLBY,

Chairman, New Hampshire Chapter, AMC.

Mr. KING. I would like to introduce Mr. Ed Richardson on behalf of the main chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Richardson, please proceed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, sir.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN,
MAINE CHAPTER, APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB**

My name is Edward T. Richardson, Jr., vice chairman of the Maine chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and presently a member of it.

The Maine chapter which is very strong to support the wilderness concept in that area proposed for Maine on the east side of Evans Notch. The Maine chapter constitutes a large number of very active outdoors people who for a long time had recognized this particular area as being freer than most of the White Mountain area from the heavy pressures of recreation, to be an outstanding area for nature study for quiet intimate type of hikes and enjoying those particular natural beauties that it has, especially the waterfalls, rapids, cascades, beautiful streams, the high reaches of Blue Berry Ridge and the neighboring areas and those especially with rich growths of mosses like in fungi and the smaller plants that are a great delight to nature lovers.

I summarize by saying that we urge very strongly the inclusion in the wilderness bill of this area, the Caribou Mountain Area.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Richardson.

You gentlemen did not have prepared statements with you and spoke very well from notes. I would call your attention to the fact that the subcommittee will keep open the hearing record for at least 10 days—

10 days, make it exact, after this hearing, to receive further statements. So, there is nothing to prevent you, and I think it would be appreciated by the subcommittee if you would elaborate on your recommendations and submit them for the record.

One second please. Mr. Brown, do you have any questions?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, I think your testimony is particularly appropriate. Senator Jackson said in his statement which I read earlier, the members of the committee and sponsors of the bill are not "locked in" on any areas, they are not "locked in" on any acreage figures.

The testimony which you have presented, I think, is particularly appropriate to that point and I would like to thank you three gentlemen for a very fine presentation.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Richardson follows:]

STATEMENT OF EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN, MAINE
CHAPTER, APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

The Main Chapter of the Nature Conservancy wishes to go on record as supporting the concept of a wilderness area in that portion of the White Mountain National Forest that lies east of the Evans Notch Road, Route 113, in the State of Maine. The Maine Chapter of this National organization, working through volunteers, is devoted to locating and procuring for preservation areas of wild land valuable from an esthetic, scientific or educational point of view, and in its nearly twenty years in existence in Maine has had much success in this work.

The Conservancy is currently working on a project northwest of Kezar Lake in Maine, not far from the boundary of the National Forest, and so has a special interest in the region under consideration by your committee. However, the Conservancy's resources, coming from voluntary gifts of the general public, are inadequate for the acquisition of areas of such large size and value that only an arm of government is capable of procuring their protection. It would welcome, therefore, the creation of a wilderness area in Evans Notch.

At the present time, the qualities of wildness to which this region has returned are such as to recommend it for designation as a wilderness area. Its present extensive growth, including many old trees, especially big yellow birch, its beautiful streams with their many picturesque cascades and rapids, the high ridges from which sweeping panoramas may be viewed, all recommend it.

Rich also in flowering plants, mosses, lichens and fungi, it is a favorite region for nature lovers and photographers. Of all the areas in the White Mountains, it is one of the best for seeking out those quiet places, either deep in the woods by a cascading stream or on the high ridges, alone with wind and sun, where one can enjoy the tranquil solitude which is one of the best criteria of a wilderness area.

Mr. WARD. Our next witness is the Rev. Carleton Schaller, Jr., from Littleton, N.H.

STATEMENT OF REV. CARLETON SCHALLER, JR., LITTLETON, N.H.

Reverend SCHALLER. My name is Carleton Schaller, Jr. I am and have been a resident of Littleton, N.H., for 11 years. My vocation is that of clergyman in the Episcopal Church.

Although I am a member of several conservation oriented groups, State and national, I speak only for myself and therefore I deeply appreciate the opportunity of addressing you as an individual.

I am and have been an interested student and enthusiastic supporter of wilderness legislation, extending back several years prior to the enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

I fully support the inclusion of certain eastern lands into the National Wilderness System, and in particular selected lands of the White Mountain National Forest.

In a hearing conducted in Lincoln, N.H., on May 4 of this year, several persons questioned the need for Federal wilderness legislation. The chairman, in fact, indicated that the "burden of proof" ought to be on these persons who support such national legislation.

I firmly believe that the answer is both blunt and compelling. It is not sufficiently binding to leave the determination or the maintenance of wilderness status in the hands of an agency.

Pressures upon an agency chief can cause policies to change with the stroke of a pen, and the matter of wilderness protection is too vital to be exposed to such uncertainties.

Therefore, while I have great respect for the manner in which the White Mountain National Forest has been managed in accordance with the multiple-use sustained yield principle, and while I know personally several of the men charged with this responsibility, I am not willing to permit the matter of perpetuation of wilderness areas to reside in their hands alone.

I want to see the determination of wilderness, and the change in that status if necessary, designated as a responsibility of the Congress. The Congress has both the right and the responsibility to select land for such classification.

As some one has said, we have all the land we ever will have; no more can be created, none can be manufactured. We are dealing with a national matter, not a local or even regional one. Hence legislation by legislators responsible to all the people is fitting.

Expressing lack of knowledge about the move to place eastern lands in the wilderness system, some persons have asked why there is "such haste." I would point out that the Wilderness Act was signed nearly 9 years ago. I am sure that the reason persons in northern New Hampshire are uninformed as to wilderness studies is simply because the Forest Service has chosen to define the Wilderness Act in such a way as to make eastern lands ineligible for inclusion in the system. The Great Gulf, of course, was placed in the system at the time the act was enacted.

Only recently has the Forest Service encouraged studies leading to possible wilderness legislation here in the East. A period of 9 years, during which study has been called for under the provisions of the original act, can hardly be described as undue haste!

I believe that Federal legislation is particularly needed in the East, where the population pressure demands perhaps even greater attention to wilderness protection than in other parts of the Nation, to insure that "man does not change every acre within the United States; that some places shall be kept where nature is dominant and man comes only as a visitor, where man does not change the face of the Earth, where man does not interfere with the natural course of the waters of the Earth."

Further, I do not believe that the loss of commercial timber from the lands listed below will in any serious way damage the timber products industry of the Northeast. Nor will this timber loss have a substantial impact on the timber shortage problem itself. The White and Green Mountain National Forests together account for 2 percent of the commercial forest land in New England!

As a resident of the White Mountains and avid visitor to the wilderness, I strongly support the principles of S. 316. And unlike those

who speak glowingly of the principle of wilderness preservation, but then go on to suggest no implementation but only further study, I hope for immediate designation of some lands now.

For this reason, I do not favor the lack of action which I find inherent in S. 938. Nor do I believe it wise to create a separate wild area classification for eastern lands as distinguished from the criteria for wilderness classification inherent in the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Specifically, I believe that within the White Mountain National Forest, the following should receive prompt wilderness designation:

First, Caribou-Speckled Mountain.

Second, the Wild River Wilderness.

Third, the Dry River-Rocky Branch Wilderness.

The remoteness of each of these, coupled with other wilderness criteria, renders them highly suitable and deserving of early wilderness classification.

Because of heavy recreational use or pending studies, other areas listed in S. 316 might be further studied for possible inclusion in the system.

To these study areas, I would add the Pemigewasset section of the White Mountain National Forest, and in particular the Lincoln Woods Scenic Area. Adequate protection should be accorded all the study areas during the period of any study against permanent, man-produced actions which would alter the wilderness character of such areas.

Finally, I take strong exception to the contention by some persons that to place land in the wilderness system is to "lock it up for the few." Considering that all Americans have the right to enter, to camp, walk, swim, canoe, horseback, bird watch, study nature, fish and hunt, or ski in wilderness areas, I hardly think there is a danger of a lock up.

And wilderness designation allows for several additional multiple use features of forest management—watershed protection, habitat protection. This is not a selfish preservationist approach to forest management. This is a wise use wherein some uses are disallowed, but many others are permitted. And such a principle is in clear accord with the very necessary demand for stewardship which America faces today.

What we do or don't do now will have great influence on the quality of life for those who come after us. A Nation proudly espousing certain Judaic-Christian principles, cannot afford to overlook the very basic tenet of stewardship. And that tenet in part rests upon resistance to the ambition of "civilization" to conquer every niche on the face of the earth, or to ride through it, or to develop or otherwise permanently alter it.

I deeply appreciate the opportunity of presenting this statement for consideration in your deliberation on eastern wilderness legislation.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Schaller. One moment please.

Do you have any questions, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. No, I do not, Mr. Ward.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Schaller.

Our next witness is accompanied by four additional people, Mr. Allen E. Smith, the New England chapter of the Sierra Club, from North Andover, Mass., accompanied by Mr. William Kittredge of Wiscasset, Maine, Mr. William Congdon, Sugar Hill, N.H., Mr.

Peter B. Smith, Belmont, Vt., and Mr. Roger Marshall, Cambridge, Mass.

All right, Mr. Smith, I believe that you are the leadoff witness. Now, let me ask, are you the spokesman for this panel or are all of you intending to express opinions?

STATEMENT OF ALLEN E. SMITH, NORTH ANDOVER, MASS., WILDERNESS CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, SIERRA CLUB, ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM G. KITTREDGE, WISCASSET, MAINE, MAINE GROUP, SIERRA CLUB; WILLIAM CONGDON, SUGAR HILL, N.H., NEW HAMPSHIRE GROUP, SIERRA CLUB; PETER B. SMITH, BELMONT, VT., VERMONT GROUP, SIERRA CLUB; AND ROGER MARSHALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Ward, it really wasn't clear by telegram just how much time was allotted, whether we were allotted 5 minutes each or 5 minutes as a panel.

Mr. WARD. So far we have been allowing 5 minutes except for those gentlemen from the Appalachian Mountain Club who testified from notes. But, I would like to caution again, if it is at all possible please hold your comments to 5 minutes.

Do you think you can do that all right?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir, I would like to make one correction in your witness list, my address is North Andover, Mass., not Maine.

Mr. WARD. North Andover, Mass., thank you. We moved you around a little bit, you will have to forgive us.

Mr. SMITH. My name is Allen Smith. I am an accountant from North Andover, Mass. I am the volunteer chairman of the Wilderness Committee of the New England chapter of the Sierra Club.

With me today are four representatives, one from Maine, one from New Hampshire, one from Vermont and another from Massachusetts, who are here to assist me and answer any questions the committee may have.

Previously the Sierra Club testified before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington, D.C., with regard to S. 316.

In that proposal we made specific recommendations for wilderness designation of areas in the Eastern national forests that citizens groups have studied and believe qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System now.

In addition, we recommended that S. 316 be amended to provide for a process of timely study of other roadless areas in the eastern national forests to identify and present wilderness proposals to the public and Congress for action.

Now, an important feature of this process of study must be that it afford interim protection for areas being studied. Today, representing the more than 20,000 Sierra Club members in the Northeast region, we are restating our support for the principles and recommendations outlined in our testimony on S. 316 of February 21, 1973.

Our purpose here is to focus on the wilderness proposals for the White Mountain National Forest in Maine and New Hampshire and the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont.

These two national forests, comprised of approximately 1 million acres, constitute the only major federally owned land-base in the Northeast, and are within a day's drive of one-third of our Nation's population.

These two national forests are truly unique in the natural values contained within them and offer some of the very few opportunities, on public lands in New England, for primitive recreation in a natural setting. The White Mountain National Forest is also unique for its ownership pattern: 82 percent of the proclamation area is federally owned.

By contrast, the Green Mountain National Forest is only 38 percent federally owned and offers only one-third as much acreage in primitive public land as does the White Mountain National Forest.

Many of the large, privately owned blocks of land within the proclamation boundary of the Green Mountain National Forest are under intensive development for permanent commercial purposes, and many others may soon be similarly committed.

The need for Federal acquisition of threatened lands in both the Green Mountain National Forest and the White Mountain National Forest is very high, but the availability of Federal funds for such purposes remains totally inadequate.

The White Mountain National Forest is a treasure to New Englanders. It has its unique characteristics today because of many people. This is where the Weeks Act establishing the eastern national forests began. The Society for the Protective of New Hampshire Forests was founded out of the concerns of people to protect these lands from abusive logging practices and started the movement within other organizations such as the Appalachian Mountain Club that led to the passage of the Weeks Act.

Over time, many people have stayed involved in the management of this national forest. At the same time, the White Mountain National Forest has become the most heavily used eastern national forest for people-oriented recreation. It has had well over 2 million visitor days for the last 4 years.

These factors have provided a management direction that has allowed a wilderness resource to remain, even in the face of very heavy development on adjacent lands and heavy pressure to develop the national forest lands.

The Sierra Club is proposing wilderness designation for five areas totaling 95,000 acres on the White Mountain National Forest in Maine and New Hampshire. These are areas in which study by citizen groups has led us to believe that they qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System now.

In addition, we are proposing three areas totaling 186,000 acres in the White Mountain National Forest and three areas totaling 41,400 acres in the Green Mountain National Forest for wilderness study, to the Dry River-Rocky Branch area 29,000 acres, south of Mount Washington, Kilkenny, 24,000 acres, to the north end of the forest the Carr Mountain area, 10,000 acres on the southwest corner of White Mountain National Forest.

These are areas which citizen groups have yet had the opportunity to study, but are known to contain wilderness resources that should be identified and studied for possible protection.

Originally S. 316 we subsequently corrected to 29,000 in our recommendations.

Mr. WARD. You are recommending that these first five listed here, the Caribou-Speckled Mountain, the Wild River, the Dry River-Rocky Branch, Kilkenny and Carr Mountain be designated but that the other three, Presidential Range, Pinkham Notch, and Sandwich Range be studied?

Mr. SMITH. That is correct. In Vermont there are three areas we are recommending to be studied as well, Bristol Cliffs, Wallingford Pond, and Lye Brook. The Forest Service has its own in-house materials prepared and study materials prepared on four of these areas at this time, principally for other purposes but in the forms which provide a basis for agency reviews.

One of the things that is absent here is an agency review in this whole process. The Forest Service needs to provide the public with documents, with maps, with their evaluation of these proposals so that everybody can evaluate them.

The four areas where we know that a large amount of study has already been accomplished on both the White Mountain National Forest and the Green Mountain National Forest are in the combination of the Presidential Range and the Dry River-Rocky Branch in the White Mountain National Forest and Kilkenny in the White Mountain National Forest, and Bristol Cliffs and Lye Brook in the Green Mountain National Forest.

Since the Wilderness Act was passed more than 8 years ago by Congress, no areas have been added to the National Wilderness Preservation System on eastern national forests. The wilderness areas in the West cannot readily provide a wilderness experience for the majority of people in the East. Neither can the preservation of wilderness resources in the West preserve the unique species, habitats, and landforms that make up our wilderness resources in the East.

The National Wilderness Preservation System must become a more balanced system regionally. The burden of proof that these areas we propose for wilderness designation are now needed was established over 8 years ago with the passage of the Wilderness Act itself. Section 2(a) of the act, statement of policy:

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, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.

Mr. WARD. Does that complete your summary, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. No; I want to speak to the economic impact if I have time.

Mr. WARD. Well, you don't have time but I will give you a couple of minutes.

Mr. SMITH. OK.

The economic impact of these proposals must also be considered. It has been stated by the U.S. Forest Service that about one-third of the 95,000 acres we are proposing for wilderness designation is merchantable timber that should be harvested.

There are just over 32 million acres of commercial forest land in New England and only 6 percent of it is in public ownership, with 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent being on the White Mountain National Forest and Green Mountain National Forest.

Further, as a percentage of land base, New Hampshire is the most forested State in the Nation at 84 percent of its land base and Maine is the second most forested at 82 percent of its land base.

The New England national forests contain only 2 percent of the softwood growing stock and 5.5 percent of the hardwood growing stock of the New England commercial forest lands.

Over the past 20 years in New Hampshire, saw timber and veneer production has declined by 50 percent and pulpwood production has declined by 20 percent.

Finally, there is a demonstrated shortage of labor to cut timber, which may have been both cause and effect in what is an obvious decline in wood products output in New Hampshire. The above analysis begs the question: even if one-third of the 95,000 acres proposed for wilderness designation were merchantable timber, what is the likelihood that it would be needed with all the other sources available and in the face of what appears to be a declining forest products output in New Hampshire?

That concludes my remarks.

Mr. WARD. Thank you.

[The complete statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

STATEMENT OF ALLEN E. SMITH, WILDERNESS CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, SIERRA CLUB

On February 21, 1973 the Sierra Club outlined its proposal for the preservation of wilderness on our eastern national forests before a hearing of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington, D.C. In that proposal, we made specific recommendations for wilderness designation of areas in the eastern national forests that citizens groups have studied and believe qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System now. In addition, we recommended that S-316 be amended to provide for a process of timely study of other roadless areas in the eastern national forests to identify and present wilderness proposals to the public and Congress for action. An important feature of this process of study must be that it afford interim protection for areas being studied. Today, representing the more than 20,000 Sierra Club members in the northeast region, we are restating our support for the principles and recommendations outlined in our testimony on S-316 of February 21, 1973.

Our purpose here is to focus on the wilderness proposals for the White Mountain National Forest in Maine and New Hampshire and the Green Mountain Na-

tional Forest in Vermont. These two national forests, comprised of approximately one million acres, constitute the only major federally owned land-base in the Northeast, and are within a day's drive of one-third of our nation's population. These two national forests are truly unique in the natural values contained within them and offer some of the very few opportunities, on public lands in New England, for primitive recreation in a natural setting. The White Mountain National Forest is also unique for its ownership pattern: 82% of the proclamation area is federally owned. By contrast, the Green Mountain National Forest is only 38% federally owned and offers only one-third as much acreage in primitive public land as does the White Mountain National Forest. Many of the large, privately-owned blocks of land within the proclamation boundary of the Green Mountain National Forest are under intensive development for permanent commercial purposes, and many others may soon be similarly committed. The need for federal acquisition of threatened lands in both the Green Mountain National Forest and the White Mountain National Forest is very high, but the availability of federal funds for such purposes remains totally inadequate.

The White Mountain National Forest is a treasure to New Englanders. It has its unique characteristics today because of many people. This is where the Weeks Act establishing the eastern national forests began. The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests was founded out of the concerns of people to protect these lands from abusive logging practices and started the movement with other organizations such as the Appalachian Mountain Club that led to the Weeks Act. Over time, many people have stayed involved in the management of this National Forest. At the same time, the White Mountain National Forest has become the most heavily used eastern national forest for people-oriented recreation. These factors have provided a management direction that has allowed a wilderness resource to remain, even in the face of very heavy development on adjacent lands and heavy pressure to develop the national forest lands.

The Sierra Club is proposing wilderness designation for five (5) areas totalling 95,000 acres on the White Mountain National Forest in Maine and New Hampshire. These are areas in which study by citizen groups has led us to believe that they qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System now. In addition, we are proposing three (3) areas totalling 186,000 acres in the White Mountain National Forest and three (3) areas totalling 41,400 acres in the Green Mountain National Forest for wilderness study. These are areas which citizen groups have not yet had the opportunity to study, but are known to contain wilderness resources that should be identified and studied for possible protection. The study process, as recommended for an amended S-316, could yield National Wilderness Area proposals, National Recreation Area proposals, other special use designations, or return to general forest zone for other Multiple Use Management purposes.

Since the Wilderness Act was passed more than eight years ago by Congress, no areas have been added to the National Wilderness Preservation System on eastern national forests. The Wilderness Areas in the West cannot readily provide a wilderness experience for the majority of people in the East. Neither can the preservation of wilderness resources in the West preserve the unique species, habitats, and landforms that make up our wilderness resources in the East. The National Wilderness Preservation System must become a more balanced system regionally. The burden of proof that these areas we propose for wilderness designation are now needed was established over eight years ago with the passage of the Wilderness Act itself. Section 2 (a) of the Act, Statement of Policy: "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, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

The areas we propose for wilderness designation and study are outlined in the attached Table A, which also relates these proposals to S-316, the Eastern Omnibus Wilderness Bill, and S-938, the Administration's Eastern Wilderness Amend-

ments. We cannot support the provisions of S-938 which call for a different definition of wilderness for the East than is now defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. Neither can we support the acreages listed for study. Any study acreages should be large enough to allow comprehensive study of a wilderness area and its adjacent lands in order to determine the wilderness boundary, and not so small that they prejudice and limit the size of the ultimate wilderness area boundary by arbitrarily limiting the scope of the study. There are three areas we propose for study that are not presently in any piece of legislation, and we strongly urge that they be added to an amended S-316. Those areas are the "Pemigewasset" and the "Sandwich Range" in the White Mountain National Forest, and "Wallingford Pond" in the Green Mountain National Forest, as outlined in the attached Table A. All of the areas we propose are described in writing and by maps on file with the Subcommittee Public Lands of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In addition, we have attached a special issue of the New England Sierran which describes these areas with abbreviated maps.

It should be pointed out that, in addition to no action being taken in eight years on wilderness in eastern national forests, the National Forest Roadless Area Review and Evaluation released in January, 1973 made *no provisions* for wilderness study on eastern national forests. Further, the "Area Guide" planning process on the New England National Forests set no management directions for wilderness study and did not even reference the Wilderness Act as one of the National Directions to follow in managing the New England National Forests. This, in the face of several years of recommending that wilderness be considered, is why the citizens' groups have moved to Congress with these proposals. The Forest Service has studies in-house on Kilkenny, the Presidential Range and Dry River-Rocky Branch in the White Mountain National Forest and on Bristol Cliffs and Lye Brook in the Green Mountain National Forest. These studies could readily provide the basis for the agency reviews needed for the public and Congress to act on each wilderness unit and on these proposals as a whole. We urge that these studies be provided, as well as agency reports on the other proposals.

The economic impact of these proposals must also be considered. It has been stated by the U.S. Forest Service that about one third of the 95,000 acres we are proposing for wilderness designation is merchantable timber that should be harvested. There are just over 32 million acres of commercial forest land in New England and only 6% of it is in public ownership, with 2¼% being on the White Mountain National Forest and Green Mountain National Forest. Further, as a percentage of land base, New Hampshire is the most forested state in the nation at 84% of its land base and Maine is the second most forested at 82% of its land base. The New England National Forests contain only 2.0% of the softwood growing stock and 5.5% of the hardwood growing stock of the New England commercial forest lands. Over the past 20 years in New Hampshire, saw timber and veneer production has declined by 50% and pulpwood production has declined by 20%. Finally, there is a demonstrated shortage of labor to cut timber, which may have been both cause and effect in what is an obvious decline in wood products output in New Hampshire. The above analysis begs the question: even if one third of the 95,000 acres proposed for wilderness designation were merchantable timber, what is the likelihood that it would be "needed" with all the other sources available and in the face of what appears to be a declining forest products output in New Hampshire? The economic impact of the wilderness proposal is *small*.

The regional value of the New England National Forests to people for primitive recreational pursuits and wilderness preservation is at least equal to its value for commercial products and mechanized recreation, if not more than equal. The opportunities to protect wilderness in the East lie almost entirely on federal lands and in the Northeast this is even more limited to the New England National Forests. We urge that Congress in fact secure "an enduring resource of wilderness" for the Northeast and thank the Committee for the opportunity of appearing here today.

TABLE A

Proposed areas and State	Wilderness ¹		Sierra Club proposal for an amended S. 316 ²	
	Designation, S. 316 acreage	Study, S. 938 acreage	Acreage	Recommended action
White Mountain National Forest:				
Caribou-Speckled Mountain, Maine.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	Designate.
Wild River, New Hampshire.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	Do.
Dry River-Rocky Branch, New Hampshire ^{3 4}	34,000	-----	29,000	Do.
Kilkenny, New Hampshire ⁴	24,000	16,000	24,000	Do.
Carr Mountain, New Hampshire.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	Do.
Subtotal.....	100,000	58,000	95,000	
Presidential Range, New Hampshire ^{3 4}	47,300	40,000	26,000	Study. ⁵
Pemigewasset, New Hampshire ⁶	-----	-----	100,000	Do. ⁶
Sandwich Range, New Hampshire ⁶	-----	-----	60,000	Do. ⁶
Subtotal.....	47,300	40,000	186,000	
Less estimated overlap ¹	(20,000)	-----	-----	
Total White Mountain National Forest.....	127,300	98,000	281,000	
Green Mountain National Forest:				
Bristol Cliffs, Vermont.....	4,900	4,900	4,900	Study. ⁵
Wallingford Pond, Vermont ⁶	-----	-----	20,000	Do. ⁶
Lye Brook, Vermont ⁴	9,100	9,100	16,500	Do. ⁵
Total Green Mountain National Forest.....	14,000	14,000	41,400	
Total New England.....	141,300	112,000	322,400	

¹ None of the areas listed here are contained in H.R. 2420, the wilderness study bill.

² The Sierra Club recommends wilderness designation for 5 areas totaling 95,000 acres in the WMNF, wilderness study for 3 areas totaling 186,000 acres in the WMNF, and wilderness study for 3 areas totaling 41,400 acres in the GMNF. The details of the Sierra Club recommendations were presented to the Senate Interior Committee, Public Lands Subcommittee hearing on Feb. 21, 1973, in Washington, D.C. The maps and descriptions of these proposals are on file with the subcommittee.

³ There is an estimated 20,000 acre overlap between the "Dry River-Rocky Branch" and "Presidential Range" proposals in S. 316.

⁴ The "Presidential Range" and "Dry River-Rocky Branch," "Kilkenny," "Bristol Cliffs" and Lye Brook" areas are in S. 22, the wild areas bill.

⁵ It is known that the U.S. Forest Service has studied these areas and could provide the public with an agency review as a basis for further public review and input.

⁶ The "Penigewasset," "Sandwich Range," and "Wallingford Pond" areas are not contained in any legislation at present, and should be added to the study provisions of the proposed amendments to S. 316.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Kittredge, proceed please.

Mr. KITTREDGE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask, do I have 5 minutes, or 1 minute?

Mr. WARD. You have 5 minutes, Mr. Kittredge.

Mr. KITTREDGE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. KITTREDGE, MAINE GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. KITTREDGE. I have no prepared testimony but I have a few remarks which are pertinent to the interest of the citizens of Maine in the wilderness classification system.

In Maine we have only about 400,000 acres of public land; Maine has a total acreage of something over 20 million. The Caribou-Speckled Mountain proposed wilderness area would therefore be, and I am repeating what has been said before, less than one-half of 1 percent of the total area of the State.

We aren't getting very much. I would like to stress the fact that we are not trying to lock up this area.

I have been in contact with Snowmobile clubs, with fish and game clubs, with selected men from the town, with citizens from the unin-

corporated townships in that area; we are trying to point out to them that wilderness classification will in fact open up this area to more people. It will leave more alternatives open than would a multiple-use pattern.

We have nothing like this in the State of Maine. The Oxford Hills, which are foothills of the White Mountains in which Speckled and Caribou lie, are very gently rolling, gentle fragile wilderness. We would like to keep it that way for our heirs and prodigies.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Kittredge.

Mr. William Congdon from Sugar Hill. Mr. Congdon, just before you begin I would like to advise other witnesses who will be coming up that if they haven't already turned in their surplus statements to Miss Cox that they do so on their way up to testify. Now if you will go ahead, Mr. Congdon.

Mr. CONGDON. Sir, I won't take anywhere near 5 minutes.

Mr. WARD. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM CONGDON, NEW HAMPSHIRE GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. CONGDON. I want to speak to two major considerations briefly. First of all I am a citizen of New Hampshire, I love the State, I know the State; I live within sight of at least one of these wilderness areas. I see it every morning as I drive to work over the horizon.

I think I speak, therefore, for many citizens of our area who are perhaps not represented here by any organization, people in twos and threes who know the mountains and who would go to see particular stands of wild flowers or would go to see a certain brook at a certain time of the spring overflow because it is so beautiful and because they have since they were children. Therefore I would say that the area, although there are many people who see the mountains in terms of one particular or maybe two particular uses, I think the whole area in fact sees it more in terms of wilderness although it is a fancy word that our people perhaps are not familiar with—but see it in terms of the Wilderness Act perhaps more than any other kind of site.

Second, I would like to make this point, that each of the areas in the White Mountain National Forest that we have closed and that are in bill 316 are unique areas in themselves; they are just not other stands of woods and they are not a lot of trees or a few rocks, but each one of them from the Kilkenny area, which is a true wilderness area, to the north over the high mountains of the Wild River area, the Rocky Branch-Dry River area, in which I hiked last Friday, and in the Carr Mountain area. Each one of these area are unique ecological, environmental, and in fact historical monuments if you will, that should be preserved they have this quality.

I think of only two things and then I shall stop. I think of a stand of maple trees on Carr Mountain where there are certainly trees there that were saplings when Abraham Lincoln was a boy.

I think also of the Dry River, so named evidently by some early New Hampshire humorist because it is one of the wettest rivers I have ever had to deal with, its roars down off the mountain. I would like for people to be able to go and see this unique phenomenon.

Finally I might add that at a recent meeting of a small town, volunteer fire company the following happened. The chairman stood up and said, sir, or gentlemen, we received a check for \$5 from Mr. Smith for fighting a fire at his house. There was silence, a New Hampshire silence. Finally a voice from the back of the room said, "Sir, I wonder what he would have sent us if we have saved anything." I don't want to be in that position, gentlemen; I would like to save a little of it.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Congdon.

Is Mr. Smith—we had Mr. Allen Smith, Mr. Marshall. Oh, there are two Mr. Smiths, no wonder I am confused.

STATEMENT OF PETER B. SMITH, VERMONT GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. SMITH. I am from the Vermont Group and I would direct my remarks—I am Peter Smith, I am a member of the Sierra Club, a biologist by training, particularly a Ph. D. with a specialization in mammalian ecology and I will direct my remarks to that area with one preliminary request, and that is to urge that the study category that Senator Jackson referred to in the letter this morning be added to S. 316. I think this is particularly important in terms of the Vermont situation.

The Forest Service for example in the case of Lye Brook indicates in their management proposal of 1971, approximately 12,280 acres are present there. Yet when talking to Congress they recommend simply 9,100 acres. We are concerned over this loss of 3,000 acres.

These are areas, I might add, that we have used as though they were wilderness areas in the past. We have used them as wild areas in the State and so we have not done the studies to date to delineate the exact boundaries of these areas. Consequently, we are urging that a study category be added and in this regard it only makes sense to study the total area, which in this case we feel would be closer to 16,500 acres. So, consequently we are urging that for this reason a study category be added.

Second, I would like to direct my remarks to the Wallingford Pond area that had been proposed. This is an area that superficially resembles the Lye Brook area except that it is distinct in several ways. First it is not in the foothill region as is the Lye Brook area. Second of all, this is about 20 percent larger and this is vitally important if we are going to preserve the type of wildlife population that we have in Vermont right now, species like the Black Bear, the Bob Cat. These animals simply do not coexist in close proximity to man; they need space, they need distance from man, they need this isolation, this is essential.

You have only to look at the past distribution patterns of such animals, particularly the bear perhaps which originally covered most of our east coast from the Atlantic over the Appalachian. Today he is pretty much restricted to these wildest most remote areas on the tops of this mountain chain. Consequently we need these areas.

The wolf and the mountain lion are obviously totally extinct in this area and it is pretty much for this reason, because of this inability to coexist.

The Wallingford Pond area is a high basin drained by mountains approaching the 3,000-foot area again providing the isolation required.

On several instances in this past year I have had experiences observing bear behavior for instance in this area that I have not seen elsewhere in the State and I think it is in part due to this remoteness. I have seen them for example feeding in these ponds just as I have seen moose elsewhere wading out into the water until they are belly deep and then feeding on the tops of emergent and floating vegetation.

I think this is in part because elsewhere they are, if I can use the phrase somewhat parasitic on the farming community in the State. Here they are not; here they are existing in a wild situation as they have for generations in the past.

In addition, as I have said, the black bear is common here as is the bob cat.

I would like to stress the importance of one animal in this wilderness generation and that is the beaver. We have a large population of beaver in Vermont and that is perhaps due to this species more than any other and this factor more than any other, that wilderness has never been the unbroken extent of forests that has been portrayed, it has always been broken by openings. The Wallingford Pond area provides an excellent example of this kind of thing, everything from active ponds and dams to inactive ones overgrown with grasses, with the brush from raspberries, blackberries, this sort of thing that provides food for bear and deer and with the upper slopes the mature forests that are also essential in this case for deer.

Logging has been discussed as a means of providing the habitat required for deer. Well, this is somewhat erroneous; logging in hardwood situations does not do that because summer food is not a problem for the deer in the State of Vermont. It is only winter food when they are forced onto somewhere between 10 and 15 percent of their summer range that food becomes a problem. And consequently since hardwood areas are not yarding areas they are not a situation that produces by logging food that they can use.

Logging in softwood areas for the most part on Green Mountain National Forest involves logging in spruce and balsam fir areas and here mature, large deciduous trees are essential for the type of yarding area that you need. You need the support of large branches to keep snow above the ground so that when it does drop, if it does, it drops in heavy masses which compacts the snow beneath it which produces the snow depth that is a critical factor. Available food becomes a problem once you have allowed the herd to increase your problems of management.

So, for this reason we are urging these areas, and if I may quote from Dr. Derwood L. Allen, currently of Purdue University, formerly of the Fish and Wildlife Service, he said:

The Wildlife Manager especially needs complete wilderness since the elimination of certain species from the forest, especially the predators, is so universal that he seldom has an opportunity to study freely functioning relationships. When he can make such studies he frequently finds that nature has provided a logical way out of some of these difficulties.

So in closing I would strongly urge that the study category be added and that these three areas, the Bristol Cliffs, the expanded Lye Brook, and the 20,000 acres of the Wallingford Pond area be placed in that category.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Marshall.

Mr. MARSHALL. Thank you, Mr. Ward.

**STATEMENT OF ROGER MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST
REGIONAL COMMITTEE, SIERRA CLUB**

I am Roger Marshall. I live in Cambridge, Mass. I am a practicing architect from the Sierra Club. I am the Sierra Club's northeast regional vice president.

I would like to address myself if I may to the need for natural values to be preserved on our national forest lands which are essentially the only major publicly held land base that we have in the New England region.

Wilderness is in fact a zoning tool, but we have not had, in the New England area, a comprehensive land use planning system. The zoning and land use planning that we have had to date in the area has only encompassed small local towns and cities, and has not really worked in the national forest as part of the overall plan for the area.

The Sierra Club's statement in January recommended that the bills before us, S. 316 and the administration bill be amended to include a study process in addition to the designation of certain areas that are proposed both in these bills and additionally that have been proposed subsequently.

The concept of study is one whereby because of the fact that the roadless area reviewed has not been used as a planning tool for the Eastern National Forest, it is an attempt to speed up the planning process.

The New England area guide that is being prepared by the Forest Service is going to take time. This whole planning process takes time. All participatory planning processes take time.

In the meanwhile, if we don't do something to rescue the few areas to protect watershed areas where one can walk out in the woods and dip one's cup in the clean streams and drink it and not suddenly gasp as one would in many of the streams out of the national forest areas, these areas will be gone if they are not somehow held in escrow.

So, a planning process can take place, and what we are proposing is that the three areas that we have pointed out and identified in the White Mountain National Forest and the Green Mountain National Forest be subjected to an intensive study, both by us and by—and we haven't had the time to get into the studying as we have in the five areas that have been proposed, but also studies by the Forest Service and by State and other local agencies.

These areas need protection until this review process can be completed, until it is determined whether these areas should be preserved for wilderness or for some other management purpose.

We feel that it is necessary to preserve values, outdoor natural values, to protect them from commercial utilization until such time it is determined what the highest and best use for these areas are.

We have sort of wasted it—if it went into a format where we could answer questions—I guess we are among those who have gotten this hearing in the first place by making these seemingly outrageous pro-

posals. I think that maybe when the hearing is over and during the times of the break, we will certainly be available to answer any questions and help dispel the fears that people may have of these areas being wilderness.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Brown has a couple of questions, I don't have any but I would like to tell you what I told the other people who came up here and spoke from notes, that the record will be kept open for 10 days after the hearing to receive your statements and you can make a full statement and have it inserted if you would like to do that, and we would appreciate it; it gives us guidance.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you. I would like to direct my first question to Mr. Peter Smith.

Most of the Senators that we have on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee are from the Western United States; they are not familiar with the vegetation and types of forests that you have here in New England.

You mentioned the Wallingford Pond area as a potential study area. Has this area been logged in the past?

Mr. SMITH. It has been, but most of the logging on this has been of a selective nature and I believe again, if you look at these areas with an eye toward the fact that although damage may be evident today, since Vermont was originally 70 percent covered land, this perhaps could restrict some of your cleared land; this perhaps could restrict some of your considerations.

However, if you take a longer range perspective and the fact that growing seasons, water supply, this sort of thing, which increased your speed of growth and recovery of a damaged area, given a reasonably short period of time, not only in terms of western growth standards but in terms of the east, these areas will recover and be without the perhaps experience of an experienced forester or a biologist, unnoticeable to the public using them.

Mr. BROWN. What type of a forest vegetation do you have in Wallingford Pond? Is it hardwood or spruce?

Mr. SMITH. It is partly hardwood, fixed hardwood which is our standard northern hardwood type, maple—sugar maple that is, the yellow birch and beech being the predominant species, but then mixtures of elm, the various other birches black birch, white birch, cherry and so forth, and also the spruce-fir complex.

Mr. BROWN. Very good. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Marshall, you advocated management in the interim while the areas are under study. What kind of criteria would you advocate for management of these areas?

Mr. MARSHALL. I would recommend that as we have in our previous testimony that these areas be managed as wilderness. This is the only kind of management that one can have that will protect these areas from logging, mining, road building, or any other methods that would be removing the natural values that they presently have.

Mr. BROWN. Would you advocate a time limit on how long these areas could be in a study category?

Mr. MARSHALL. I think one has to keep the planning process honest and that one does have to have time limits. I would hope that all reviews for all of the areas that we proposed on the east of the 100th meridian scale would take no more than 5 years for the first round. I believe that one could probably quite easily complete the studies for the areas that we are proposing here in the Green and White Mountain National Forests within a 2-year period.

By that time we would propose that the Congress be appraised of the results of the studies which they should be involved with actually, and then this committee, your committee, will be able to evaluate what their status in this position should be.

If there are some reasons for which these areas should be reevaluated at a later date and managed in certain ways to preserve their integrity, although they might not at that time after the 2-year study qualify in your eyes as wilderness, then they would be managed. So perhaps they could be wilderness in the future if this is the pleasure of the Congress.

Mr. BROWN. Very good. I have no further questions.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Marshall and gentlemen, for coming, and thank you for your statements.

Gentlemen, the next witness is Mr. Buhrman B. Garland of the Maine Forest Products Council from Fryeburg, Maine.

STATEMENT OF BUHRMAN B. GARLAND, MAINE FOREST PRODUCTS COUNCIL, FRYEBURG, MAINE

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown—

Mr. WARD. I am glad to see that Mr. Washburn finally got you here. Is he with you?

Mr. GARLAND. No, he is not. He intended to come but he is ill, and I believe that is where he is now.

Mr. WARD. Express my regrets.

Mr. GARLAND. I will.

I am Buhrman B. Garland of Fryeburg, Maine. I am a registered New Hampshire forester and vice president, Woodlands of Saunders Bros., in Westbrook, Maine.

It is difficult for me to follow the previous witness and stick to my text. However, in the interest of time I shall. I, too, know these areas for my entire life has been in some way related to the White Mountain National Forest. I was born in New Hampshire and as a youth, with my dad, and later with my wife and children, I have hiked, camped, fished, hunted, skied, canoed, snowmobiled, worked, and operated timber on the forest.

I hoped that my grandchildren are able to continue to use the forest as I have. My great-great-grandfather owned and operated the Dry Rivers area or part of it, and the lovely trail that was used by the sportsmen. Today going into that area which is the old railroad bed, it is about the only evidence you can see in the area now of man's activity.

Today, I represent the Maine Forest Products Council, a privately financed association comprised of nearly 300 members, individuals and industries involved in the growing and processing forest products into consumer goods.

Each of us here today, regardless of our "Wilderness" point of view, is concerned with S. 316 and its impact on the National Forests of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The burden falls on this committee to determine whether these forests will be managed for the benefit of the whole American people or for the creation of an elitist's playground for small but vocally controlled groups.

If we lock up these areas what will the real impact be on the small independent logger, the citizens of the towns within the boundaries of the forest, the adjoining communities, the wood-using industries, the average citizen who uses the forest for their recreational desires, and our future generations?

I believe we can make some logical assumptions based on past and presently known facts.

The area below the 2,500-foot contour is operable with current logging techniques and it is considered by the Forest Service to be commercial. The commercial acreage which is included in S. 316 is estimated to be 41,000 acres or 32.5 percent of the total acreage proposed for wilderness areas.

Based on the net average annual growth per acre on the White Mountain National Forest these 41,000 acres are capable of yielding 9.7 million board feet annually. At current stumpage prices this would represent \$200,000 per year.

Both the U.S. Forest Service and the Maine Forest Service interpret that \$1 in stumpage sales value is multiplied 25 times when processed and marketed. On this basis the potential annual contribution to our economy from the commercial areas which would be locked up would be \$5 million.

During the past 10 years there have been 4.3 million board feet harvested from the commercial forest area included in S. 316.

It is interesting to note that 1 million board feet, or 25 percent, was in blow down salvage operations. This would not be possible under wilderness classification.

In lieu of taxes, 25 percent of all forest receipts are shared with the towns containing national forest land. These receipts come primarily from the sale of timber and the collection of recreational fees and are earmarked for school programs and roads.

This distribution from the total forest during 1972 was \$157,569, a 31-percent increase over 1971. Wilderness classification would eliminate any income from harvesting on 41,000 acres of national forest land.

New Hampshire towns receive a substantial annual income from a severance or yield tax levied on the value of trees harvested—12 percent of the assessed stumpage value. Wilderness classification would eliminate this source of income from harvesting on 41,000 acres of national forest land of towns.

A survey reports that there are more than 50 sawmills and wood-using industries within the proximity of the White Mountain National Forest which depend on the forest for some part of their raw material.

The majority of these businesses are small, employing from 10 to 200 people. In total, however, they represent more than 13,000 employees.

There is an addition a supporting group of workers who operate and transport forest products to these processing mills. All of these people and their families will be affected to a varying degree by any withdrawal of a potential timber source.

A typical reply to a survey of the wood-using industries is:

We join you in your concern about turning over parts of the White Mountain National Forest into a wilderness area excluding timber harvest.

Already, the trend is toward more difficulty in obtaining timber for wood-working.

We have, in the past, averaged about 2,000 cords of white and yellow birch from the National Forest per year. Our estimated value of these purchases would be approximately \$100,000. I hope these figures will aid you in your report. We have 38 employees.

We in the forest management business are confident that the present and future wilderness experiences and wood use requirements can be adequately met by a sound multiple forest use policy.

We question the need, or even the right, which we may have to assign the wilderness designation to more than 100,000 acres in the White Mountain National Forest. This is of serious concern when one considers the real probability of a growing timber famine in the Northeast.

Good healthy forests are vital to our civilization. We must obviously see that they are maintained. We do not question the fact that there are areas which could and should be preserved, however, we do not feel that the solution is to create "instant wilderness." Before any areas are set aside, if they must be, careful impact studies are required. We do not believe this has been the case with S. 316.

We in Maine and New Hampshire recognize that we have a vital stake in our forests, be it recreational or industrial. Without productive use of our great renewable resource the economic vitality of our States may be in jeopardy.

Consider some of the restrictions of the wilderness concept. No roads, no vehicles, no structures, and therefore no expedient means of fighting fire or disease and insect infestation. Even aside from these hazards, trees age and die, and instead of being put to productive use, must be left to decay pointlessly. This is not conservation, this is waste.

Wilderness areas are limited to those with the taste and stamina for hardship. This is discrimination. It eliminates most families with children, most people over 30 and most urban dwellers untrained for the wilds.

Wilderness advocates are asking that an unproportional part of our forest lands be restricted for the benefit of less than 1 percent of the population.

In the interests of ourselves and future generations the use of our forests must be improved. My fear is that we are moving too fast in setting up single use areas of our forests and much too slowly in applying the knowledge we have gained in forest management. Fortunately, it's not too late to determine what we really needed and how far and how fast we must go to get it.

On behalf of the Maine Forest Products Council I submit that the passage of S. 316 should not be recommended by your committee.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Garland, in your statement you say you do not question the fact that there are areas which could and should be preserved. Do you have any of these in mind?

Mr. GARLAND. Well, I think most of the higher elevation areas should be preserved, the whole Mount Washington area, the Presidential Range area which is proposed here; I see no harm in that.

And there are other areas throughout the forest that I think should be preserved.

Mr. WARD. I see. There is one statement that you have here which I take umbrage at. You say wilderness eliminates most families with children, most people over 30. I want you to know, Mr. Garland, that 2 years ago I hiked with my wife into the Mount Jefferson wilderness in Oregon, and I am 61 years old. [Applause.]

Mr. GARLAND. I myself am 55, but I don't think most of the people from the cities are looking for this kind of a wilderness experience. I think they are going to stick to the trails which are manicured and they are not going to be bushwhacking, as we foresters call it.

Mr. WARD. Thank you for a very eloquent statement, and we appreciate your coming.

Mr. GARLAND. Thank you, sir.

Mr. WARD. Our next witness is Mr. Seward Weber of the Vermont Natural Resources Council, Montpelier, Vt. Am I pronouncing that correct?

STATEMENT OF SEWARD WEBER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VERMONT NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL, MONTPELIER, VT.

Mr. WEBER. Thank you, Mr. Ward.

My name is Seward Weber. I am the executive director of the Vermont Natural Resources Council with offices in Montpelier, Vt.

The Council is a statewide citizens environmental action and education organization with approximately 1,400 individual members and 80 member organizations.

The Vermont Natural Resources Council favors the concept of wilderness in eastern national forests. Wilderness values are clear and valid and they must find expression in the management of national forests east of the 100th meridian alongside those of multiple-use and sustained-yield forestry.

The council believes that Senate bill 316 should be amended to provide for a wilderness study area classification and that provisions be made to encourage State and local participation in the study process. Study classification should freeze management activities including timber harvesting and road building.

Regarding the Lye Brook and Bristol Cliffs areas in the Green Mountain National Forest, the council believes that these should be designated for further study at this time and that for purposes of study the acreage in each case should be sufficient to analyze the target area with reference to the larger geographical and ecological unit of which it is a part.

The target areas in each case should be those delineated as desirable by the National Forest Service in section IV of the proposed management plans for the Bristol Cliffs and Lye Brook Backwoods areas.

We further believe that a third area within the Green Mountain National Forest should be studied for possible designation. This is the Wallingford Pond area. Wallingford Pond is one of the few large ponds in New England that remains undeveloped and unspoiled.

I do not have a specific acreage recommendation for this study area but it ought to include the proclamation area of the National Forest

north of Forest Service Highway 10 and the Rutland-Windsor County line.

To summarize:

One, wilderness areas in Eastern National Forests, in our opinion, represent a valid concept.

Two, we are not sure at this time if there are valid grounds for classifying areas within the Green Mountain Forest as wilderness areas.

Three, we therefore urge the committee to create a study category within the terms of Senate bill 316 and place Lye Brook and Bristol Cliff's Backwoods areas and the Wallingford Pond area in this classification.

The Vermont Natural Resources Council is vitally interested in the question of wilderness designation in the Green Mountain National Forest and we are willing to commit time and energy to help determine a classification recommendation for the areas indicated. We believe that the final recommendations in each case should not be made until additional study is undertaken.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Weber. And, I would like to hold up his statement, it is a shining example of a good statement. It is short.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Weber, do you feel qualified to speak regarding the New Hampshire and Vermont statewide outdoor recreation plans that have been prepared in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation?

Mr. WEBER. I am sorry, Mr. Brown, I do not at this time. I would feel qualified to speak about the Vermont plan which as you know is under revision at this point, and which I have not had time to thoroughly review.

In any event, I don't know anything about the New Hampshire.

Mr. BROWN. Do you know something about the previous Vermont plan?

Mr. WEBER. Well, that is stretching the point. I have not had occasion to review the Vermont State recreation plan in any detail, so I am not sure that I would be very helpful to you today on that subject.

Mr. BROWN. I do have one question. I was wondering if provision for wilderness-type recreation is included in the Vermont plan to your knowledge?

Mr. WEBER. To my knowledge, I do not know whether it is in the revised plan. I do, however, know that there is some effort to coordinate the Vermont State recreation plan revision on the subject with the Vermont actual area study which has occurred over the last 2 years.

The State resource planners are interested in including in the recreation plan some recognition of existence of natural areas in the State of Vermont. The natural areas certainly are very relevant, I think, to the whole question of wilderness designation in the National Forests and certainly in the Green Mountain National Forest.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Weber.

Our next witness is Mr. Siegler of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.

STATEMENT OF HILBERT SIEGLER, NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND
GAME DEPARTMENT'S GAME MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH
DIVISION

MR. SIEGLER. Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown, my name is Hilbert Siegler. I am in charge of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department's Game Management and Research Division, and have been asked by our department to express its stand relative to the establishment of so-called wilderness areas in the White Mountain National Forest of New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department is very much in sympathy with the concept of retaining portions of our State's National Forest in an unspoiled and primitive condition, to which we and future generations can turn for occasional much needed solitude.

We do not believe, however, that Senate bill 316 would accomplish this objective. It has been the experience of both Federal and State agencies that the attachment of a label to a unique area more often than not defeats the very purpose for which the label was established.

Prior to that label, the areas were enjoyed by those hardy few who sought them out. A label, on the other hand, attracts attention and curiosity. Labeling five of our more beautiful sections of the White Mountains as "wilderness areas" would, we believe, in crowded New England, act as a magnet to the curiosity seekers; and the end result—despite restrictions on developments—would be Coney Island wildernesses.

Of particular concern to those of us in the field of wildlife management is the potential threat this bill poses for certain important game species, and in particular, the white-tailed deer. This is New Hampshire's most important game species, from both a sporting and an economic standpoint.

Each fall approximately 90,000 sportsmen roam the small State of New Hampshire in an effort to bring home a deer. From spring to fall these deer can be found in most of our 8,000 square miles of deer habitat. However, these same deer are forced to yard up in midwinter, at which time they are concentrated in about 5 percent of the range they ordinarily occupy during other parts of the year.

Fortunately, numerous of these winter deer yarding areas are in our National Forest. In fact, at least four major yards are located in the Kilkenny area, proposed as one of the wilderness areas in this bill.

Lumber operations play a highly important role in the long-term maintenance of deer yarding areas. Since softwoods are essential in these yards, their total removal can eliminate a herd of deer. On the other hand, the lack of timber operations can eventually also eliminate deer, since browse for food gradually disappears. It is for this reason that our game biologists have since 1951 been working with the major paper and lumber companies in northern New Hampshire, and with the White Mountain National Forest personnel, to provide for the proper cutting of softwoods in key winter yarding areas to assure their continuing maintenance and rejuvenation.

By eliminating all types of cuttings in the wilderness areas proposed in S. 316, most of the deer will eventually disappear from areas such

as the 24,000-acre Kilkenny area. Since New Hampshire is small in size, every lost acre of habitat will hurt.

It is for this reason our Department favors Senate bill 938 over S. 316. S. 938 will permit a review of the five areas involved to determine the advisability of giving any or all a wilderness status. It would remove the objectionable feature of S. 316 which makes this changeover automatic.

Although I have expressed our Department's preference of the two bills involved in today's hearings, with your permission I would like to indicate what our Department believes would be a most preferable solution to the problems these bills attempt to solve, since we believe this to be quite germane to the bills under discussion.

During the past 10 years the U.S. Forest Service has been in the process of reviewing its long-range plans for the management of its Eastern forests. This past year it held a series of conferences involving representatives from every imaginable type of national forest user: from the person who desires to see the National Forest as a total primeval untouched wilderness, to that type of lumberman to whom a tree looks best when converted into dollars. It is my understanding that from 3,000 to 4,000 people had an opportunity to participate in the formulation of these plans.

These are now in final draft form. They represent a vast amount of time and thought. They represent many compromises for all types of interests. But I believe that the end result will better meet the desires of all interests than will be possible through the two bills under discussion today.

It will promulgate the area guide concept in which our White Mountain National Forest, for instance, will be treated as four zones.

For those who long for the solitude of a wilderness area, their desires should be met by the fact that approximately 100,000 acres of this forest are slated to be placed in the "solitude area" category, from which roads and from which commercial timber operations will be excluded.

The advantage of this approach over the wilderness area concept is at least twofold. It will not be publicly labeled as a "solitude area" thus eliminating the appeal to the casual curiosity seeker.

It encumbers the wildest and most scenic areas of the White Mountains and still involves a less significant loss of merchantable timber than do the two wilderness bills under consideration.

It does include, for instance, most of the 34,000-acre Dry River-Rocky Branch Wilderness Area proposed in S. 316. Due to the higher altitudes involved, some of our more unique and endangered wildlife species such as the Canada lynx, spruce grouse, pine marten, and 3-toed woodpeckers will stand to benefit most, species which do not require timber operations for survival.

It is for this reason that our Fish and Game Department respectfully requests of your committee that in its deliberations concerning S. 316 and S. 938 it give careful and favorable consideration to the forthcoming area guide concept which we sincerely believe will take care of the problems now facing our White Mountain National Forest.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Siegler.

You refer to the new forestry management plans as other witnesses have, and we have with us today Mr. Steve Harper from the White Mountain National Forest standing by. And I think, Steve, it would be interesting to know at this point what the status is of the so-called area guide.

Mr. HARPER. Well, the New England area guide is really a planning process which the Forest Service started about a year ago. It was partly in response to a number of groups saying that we needed broad overall direction for the national forests in New England.

It is the first of a three-step planning process, the first of which we call the area guide, and that establishes overall broad policies for the national forests.

The second step is what we call forest plans, and this will take each of the national forests, in our case the White Mountain National Forest, and make a forest plan which will be much more specific than the area guide, which will include various standards for management. And then lead into the third aspect which is a unit plan in which we take a particular part of the forest, and the first one we will do is the Kilkenny unit in which we have about half of the field work completed.

And the unit plan will get into the specifics of what we are going to do in which areas, which areas would be set aside for solitude, which areas would be managed primarily for wildlife, or for watershed, or for timber harvesting.

Mr. WARD. The third unit plan then, is the third and final step, is that right?

Mr. HARPER. Yes.

Mr. WARD. I see we have three steps here. Where are we on the three steps?

Mr. HARPER. We are now on the first step. We have produced a rough draft area guide which was sent out for public review to several thousand people. We have their comments back and we are in the process now of revising the guide and coming up with a final version of it based partly, or quite a bit on the comments we received from the public.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Harper, when do you expect a final draft of the guide to be ready for publication? Do you have any idea?

Mr. HARPER. August 1.

Mr. BROWN. You could make it available then to the members of the committee at that time?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir; it definitely would be.

Mr. BROWN. Very good. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Siegler.

Our next is a panel with snowmobile witnesses invited to come forward at the same time. We have Mr. Harry A. Bishop, Jr., of the New England Snowmobile Distributors Association in Maine; Mr. Duso from the Vermont Association of Snow Travelers in Burlington, Vt.; Mr. Freddy Hamelin, New Hampshire Snowmobile Association, Manchester, N.H.; Carolyn Ingerson, Jefferson Hi-Landers Snowmobile Club, Jefferson, N.H.; and Gary R. Green, Southern New Hampshire Snow Slickers, Inc.

Thank you lady and gentlemen, glad to have you here, and you may proceed in any way that you deem proper as long as each one of you don't speak in excess of 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF HARRY A. BISHOP, JR., NEW ENGLAND SNOWMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION, YARMOUTH, MAINE, ACCOMPANIED BY CARMİ DUSO, VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF SNOW TRAVELERS, BURLINGTON, VT.; FREDDY HAMELIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, MANCHESTER, N.H.; CAROLYN INGERSON, JEFFERSON HI-LANDERS SNOWMOBILE CLUB, JEFFERSON, N.H., AND GARY R. GREEN, SOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE SNOW SLICKERS, INC., MANCHESTER, N.H.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, Mr. Ward.

My name is Harry Bishop and I am from Bath, Maine, and I am executive secretary of the New England Snowmobile Distributors Association.

We are a group formed to promote snowmobiling both as a business and as a sport.

I would like to address my remarks to those portions of Senate bill S. 316 relating to the White and Green Mountain National Forests in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The forests have been used as a base for the local economy since the white man first settled these areas. The first use of the forests were for survival followed by commercial utilization. Then came the recreational users. First they came by train or horseback staying a week or more at the various resorts or villages and enjoying the pleasures of the forests.

The next big step was the automobile. Particularly since World War II we have been a highly mobile society and the demands for recreational use upon the national forests have been great and will be greater as time goes on.

A new dimension has been added to the recreational use of the forests. This is the snowmobile used in the winter and the off-highway recreational vehicle used in the summer.

Snowmobiling is a sport which has literally exploded within the last 6 or 7 years and with it has come the need for good snowmobile trail networks.

The local snowmobile clubs and the State associations have been working with the people of the U.S. Forest Service on trail programs. As a matter of fact, there are two towns in northern New Hampshire which have a new lease on winter economic life because of the snowmobile and the national forest.

The snowmobiler enjoys the forest and wilderness experience as well as anybody else. I submit that wilderness is an experience and not something tangible.

I noted in section 1(g) of Senate bill S. 316 the use of words or phrases like "preserve," "enduring resources," "managed to promote, perpetuate," and restore the wilderness character," "values of solitude," "physical and mental challenge," "scientific study, inspection, and primitive recreation."

It also says "for the benefit of all of the Americans of present and future generations."

There are many areas in the national forests right now where these various words and phrases apply. As an example yesterday, my 13-year-old son and I walked into a beaver flowage on the White Mountain National Forest to catch some native trout.

Mr. WARD. Pardon me one moment. You say in your prepared text that you caught your limit.

Mr. BISHOP. I wrote this Wednesday, and the fishing season opened Saturday, and my son and I went in Saturday and Sunday and the fish just weren't very cooperative. We did get our limit on Saturday but we weren't on the national forest.

Mr. WARD. Proceed.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

We had a lot of fun and enjoyed what I call a wilderness experience. The interesting thing is we only walked 10 minutes through the woods from where we had left the car. This is an interpretation I have of wilderness. I venture that no two people have exactly the same interpretation.

The snowmobiler believes in the multiple-use concept and also believes in sharing the forests with others, such as loggers, cross-country skiers, snowshoers, et cetera.

We don't feel that the proper use of any resource is wrong as long as permanent damage is not done. We agree there are certain areas that should be protected from all machines and foot traffic where erosion is a bad problem, but we don't think legislation is the way to do it. The U.S. Forest Service is perfectly capable of managing the national forests through their regulations, area guide, forest plans, et cetera, under existing law.

In closing I would like to make three recommendations:

One, get copies of the U.S. Forest Service regulations, area guide, forest plan, et cetera, to study and find out what is going on in the White and Green Mountain National Forests.

Two, delete those sections of Senate bill S. 316 pertaining to the White and Green Mountain National Forests.

Three, see to it that the U.S. Forest Service gets the money it needs to carry out the missions it has been charged with by legislation and/or regulation and allow it to carry them out.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Bishop.

My colleague here just cautioned me a moment ago that there should be no applause out there. The first time I heard it it was for me, that is why I accepted it; that was an exception, but let's have no more of it.

Thank you, Mr. Bishop. And now, Mr. Duso from the Vermont Association of Snow Travelers.

STATEMENT OF CARMI DUSO, MONTPELIER, VT.

Mr. DUSO. I am Carmi Duso, executive director of the Vermont Association of Snow Travelers.

As I understand, wilderness areas will restrict motorized vehicles. I have most of my notes pertaining to snowmobiles and the reasons why they should be used. The Lye Brook area, for instance, in Vermont, is located in the southern part of the State and is a little used area in the summer months. It consists of about 14,000 acres, mostly old logging roads are used as trails.

On the outside perimeter of the area, there is approximately 10 miles of trails used by snowmobiles in the winter. Some of these trails are through trails used as access trails to other areas. These trails are maintained by the snowmobile clubs in the area.

Bristol Cliffs area is located in the west-central part of the State and is not heavily used in the summer. It is a comparatively small area of about 6,500 acres.

This area has approximately 12 to 15 miles of old logging roads used as snowmobile trails in the winter. Some of these trails are through trails used as access trails to other areas.

As most of this area is of very rugged terrain, the trails or logging roads are on the outside edge of the area. These trails are maintained in the winter by snowmobile clubs.

Some of the reasons for the consideration of snowmobiles in these areas are:

One, there are more snowmobiles in Vermont than hikers, snowshoers, and cross-country skiers combined.

Two, Mr. Lane of the Green Mountain Club has stated that the club has more trail mileage now than can be maintained properly and doesn't see how they could use more.

Three, antisnowmobile propaganda: Noise—Snowmobile noise level has been brought down by 75 percent in the last 5 years. The required noise level in most States, and Vermont is 82 decibels, the required noise level for automobiles is 86 decibels in Vermont.

Pollution—the oil that most snowmobiles use now is synthetic, this has cut the pollution down below the level a car puts out.

Damage to terrain—most any kind of outdoorsman must agree that a snowmobile traveling over snowcover will not damage the terrain anywhere near as much as a hiker or birdwatcher.

Four, personal interests. Do not your own personal interests form an attitude toward other sports or interests? For instance, noise and the solitude of an area go together. How many use power mowers instead of a quiet hand mower, how many are driving foreign cars that are creating more noise than American cars. The snowmobiler pays his way in the wilderness.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Duso.

[Subsequent to the hearing Mr. Duso submitted the following:]

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF SNOW TRAVELERS,
Montpelier, Vt., May 9, 1973.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I was a witness at the May 7 hearing, in Concord, New Hampshire, on S. 316 (Eastern Wilderness Areas Act; New England Areas).

This is to add to the statement made that day by me, hoping that it will be of some help in the final decision.

It was suggested by several people that day that a study committee be utilized to determine what should, and what should not be included, in the Wilderness Areas, in Vermont. As our recreation areas in Vermont are very limited in numbers and size, it will be to take out as many miles of snowmobile trails as are in the areas involved.

The Wallingford Pond Area was mentioned for study committee also. Map enclosed will show the location of snowmobile trails in that area. There are possibly 40 to 50 miles of trails (snowmobile) that are heavily used.

I will agree that some small portions of Lye Brook Area, Bristol Cliffs Area, and also Wallingford Area might be designated Wilderness Area, but certainly not all of each of them.

Very truly yours,

CARM J. DUSO, *Executive Director.*

Mr. WARD. Mr. Freddy Hamelin of the New Hampshire Snowmobile Association, Manchester, N.H.

STATEMENT OF FREDDY HAMELIN, VICE PRESIDENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HAMELIN. Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown, my name is Freddy Hamelin, vice president of New Hampshire Snowmobile Association.

We represent over 8,000 snowmobilers, manufacturers, distributors, dealers, hotel and restaurant owners in New Hampshire.

We are 100 percent opposed to bills S. 316 and S. 938. There is no proof that the wilderness areas will be of any benefit. Instead it will be detrimental to the economy in many ways.

To cite a few examples, here is what we lose. Over 3½ million feet of timber can be cut every year in areas you plan to close. Timber has to be cut every so many years or else the forest grows into a jungle and no wildlife will stay there. It also creates a serious fire hazard with no fire lanes in the forest. It will cause financial hardship to many logging and timber operators by putting them out of work.

A well managed forest is a thing of beauty. A wilderness area is a jungle of tangled, stunted growth. We already have both kinds in the State now. We do not need 150,000 more acres to go to waste.

Hundreds of miles of snowmobile trails are located in the area you propose to take away. Hotels, restaurants and service stations located near these trails are now beginning to show a profit and are expanding due to snowmobiling. What will happen to them if your bills pass? Bankruptcy?

Studies have shown that less than 1 percent of the population does go into wilderness areas. Do you support legislation discriminating against 99 percent of the people?

Many middle aged and old people, 60 and 70 years old, plus many crippled and paraplegic veterans have no other way to get into the woods and mountains except by snowmobile, and I do not think their right and privilege should be taken away from them by the wishes and demands of a few selfish individuals under the so-called guise of ecology and environmental protection. Protection means taking care of something, not letting it rot.

The snowmobiler does not destroy the earth. He runs on 10 or 12 feet of snow. You can't tell where we were this winter, but look at your hiking trails next fall. You will see for yourself where a few hikers have been; it is very evident.

The New Hampshire Snowmobile Association has helped to promote good legislation and we have tried very hard to cooperate with other groups who enjoy the outdoors and to share our resources with them, but a certain segment in this country wants everything for themselves and is trying to dictate to everyone where to go and what to do.

This we are opposed to. We are 800,000 people in this State and

I think the residents of New Hampshire are well qualified and capable of taking care of their mountains and forests.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Hamelin. There isn't any doubt about where you stand.

Mr. HAMELIN. I am not opposed to wilderness areas in moderation. We all should share, every one of us, the quicker we learn the better we will be.

Mr. WARD. Thank you Freddy.

Mr. HAMELIN. You are welcome.

Mr. WARD. Carolyn Ingerson.

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN INGERSON, JEFFERSON, N.H.

Ms. INGERSON. I am Carolyn Ingerson of Jefferson, N.H., representing the majority of its residents, the planning board and the Jefferson Hi-Landers Snowmobile Club.

We would like to go on record opposing, as written, Senate bill 316, the Eastern Wilderness Areas Act.

It is estimated that 40 percent of the labor force of Coos County is engaged in forest-based industries and services. It seems that our existence has been threatened several times in the past. Illustrating this point are these recent proposed Federal projects—the Twin Mountain Dam, the Israel River Dam, and the East-West Highway, all of which were designed using our most valuable lands. The people concerned always seem to be the last informed or considered.

We approve of the past and present management of the national forests by the Forest Service. We are in the middle of a 4-year study designed to formulate master plans for land units within the forests. These plans are to create long range guidelines as to the best uses of each unit of forest, taking into consideration timber production, wildlife, watershed management, recreation and wilderness. In essence this will provide the greatest benefits for the greatest number of people over the longest period of time."

A total "wilderness area" would be detrimental to the public through the loss of timber sales, wildlife, and public recreation. It seems illogical to take timber producing land out of production permanently in the face of increasing demand and climbing costs of wood products.

Through timber sales, the Forest Service produces revenue to help support itself while adding to the local economy.

It has been stated that new recreational activities are required to lengthen the recreational season and bridge the gap between summer and winter activities. In New Hampshire, snowmobiles are a significant factor in the economy of many towns surrounding the national forest.

Timber owners, local fire departments and the Forest Service all work together for fire control. Without access roads and the use of motorized vehicles this would be impossible. The enforceability of the laws which accompany a "wilderness area" classification would create a difficult and expensive task; this due to the unique composition of most National Forests in the East with their established access roads and trails.

I appreciate this opportunity to present the feelings of the concerned people of my area. It is hoped the committee will seriously consider

the multiple use of the forests' natural assets in the best interest of both the permanent residents and the occasional visitor.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Ms. Ingerson.

Just to clarify the record, please, you say in your opening statement that you are representing the majority of the residents of Jefferson and the planning board. Is that the planning board of Jefferson, the city?

Ms. INGERSON. Yes, it is a town planning board. I am the secretary.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much.

Mr. Gary R. Green, Southern New Hampshire Snow Slickers, Inc. That is a very interesting name, how did you come about that?

Mr. GREEN. Well, I wasn't with the club, Mr. Ward, when it was brought into being but as I understand it our club is not made up of members all from one city but a group of towns, so we called it the Southern New Hampshire Snow Slickers.

Mr. WARD. Fine.

STATEMENT OF GARY R. GREEN, MANCHESTER, N.H.

Mr. GREEN. I would like to pass on the regrets of our president, Richard Beauvais, for not being here today, but I will try to make the club's views known.

Basically, we are one of nearly 100 clubs belonging to the New Hampshire Snowmobile Association. Our total membership is about 200 families.

We are a nonprofit organization and are striving to make the sport of snowmobiling a more enjoyable and acceptable one for all concerned.

Unlike some clubs, many of our members live in city areas and have to transport their snowmobiles by trailer before using them.

We frequently travel to all parts of New Hampshire and other nearby States to go snowmobiling. Naturally then it is most important for us that areas open to snowmobiling remain open and that Senate bills S. 316 and S. 938 are not passed. In fact, we feel that more should be done on the State and Federal levels to aid the snowmobiler in the way of maintained trails and snowmobile areas.

We are taxpayers like everyone else and beyond that our sport generates revenues for all levels of government through the payment of taxes for goods and services not to mention the kick all this spending does for the economy as a whole.

We love our sport and promote it as an exhilarating family activity in the winter months. Personally I find snowmobiling the most exciting pastime I have ever engaged in and I know many others who have never tried it might feel the same way if they did.

As we understand Senate bills S. 316 and S. 938, selected areas will become closed to all motorized vehicles, and this of course means snowmobiles. It is for this reason that we voice our main opposition to the proposed bills. Nothing can be gained by their passage except to discriminate against taxpaying citizens like ourselves.

The wilderness belongs to all of us, and so long as our group causes it no harm we have as much right as anyone in this room to use and enjoy these areas. Time will not permit me here to recite the many tests conducted by various groups that have proved that the snowmobile in no way can harm our environment when sanely operated.

As snowmobilers, we wholeheartedly understand the concern over the condition of our ecology. Without the great outdoors our sport is

doomed. But this does not mean that we must go off in different directions saying that everything might be bad for our environment and therefore should be banned.

I am sure that the people sponsoring S. 316 and S. 938 are well-meaning with their intentions, but in many cases ideas and legislation must have been brought forth by people who were misled, misdirected, and perhaps had become overemotionally involved with their cause.

Consequently, I feel our society and the very well-being of this country has been made to suffer. I would cite the well-known "energy crisis" as a perfect example. Had the Alaskan pipeline been allowed for instance, our fuel supplies might not be so critical.

At the same time I might add, pipelines are good places to go snowmobiling. We realize that it is important to preserve our environment but it must be done in such a way as not to make a second-class power out of our country.

I therefore feel that there are matters far more prevailing in this country that demand the immediate attentions of our U.S. Senators than for them to be wasting their time with the Eastern wilderness areas. Surely a nation that has achieved so much can properly lay out the priority of the many problems that face us and solve them accordingly and in the order of their urgency.

Pollution and misuse of our resources surely is an urgent and serious problem and I simply ask what the wilderness bills will do to offer any real solution?

I now submit this petition signed by the officers, board of directors, and elected officials of the Southern New Hampshire Snow Slickers, Inc., which voices our opposition to this legislation.

Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Green. The petition will be inserted.

[The document follows:]

Twin Mountain
Snowmobile
Club



Trails
Lodging
Restaurants
Stores

Services
Parking
Churches
Campgrounds

P.O. Box 66, Twin Mountain, N.H. 03595, 603-846-5591

TO: THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND
HOUSE OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

We, the undersigned, wish to go on record that we are opposed to Senate Bill 316 as proposed by Senator Henry Jackson.

The economic impact to the Town of Carroll will be greatly affected by this Bill due to the fact that this is a resort area and dependent on the various sports available to the outside communities, some of which take place within the bounds of the White Mountain National Forest.

Three years ago the Twin Mountain area was closed with no businesses open. This past winter 34 merchants were enjoying business. Outsiders of the area were lodging in this resort community for the purpose of utilizing the White Mountain National Forest for winter sport activities.

Local taxpayers who presently have use of the White Mountain National Forest will be denied enjoyment of the natural environment. This proposed Bill denies all persons who enjoy modes of recreation other than those related to foot traffic.

As to the building of additional roads throughout the forest, these roads are vital to the ingress and egress of equipment which would be necessary to combat forest fires if they occurred, and any other emergency or evacuation that might be necessary. Will the Proposer of this Bill take the responsibility of any fatality?

If rules and regulations are to be imposed as to the limited use of the National Forest, this regulation should be drafted effectuated by the Department of Agriculture for the preservation of the land. An example of a regulation of this type would pertain to the use of trail bikes whereby they would tear up the land and cause erosion. There are many motorized vehicles which would cause no damage whatsoever and should not be banned.

We sincerely hope that more consideration will be given to any Bill of this nature as it affects all of us and not just a handful of the public.

Snowmobile Capital of The East
In The Center of The White Mountains

Twin Mountain
Snowmobile
Club



Trails
Lodging
Restaurants
Stores

Services
Parking
Churches
Campgrounds

P.O. Box 66, Twin Mountain, N.H. 03595, 603-846-5591

Patricia Spasato	John Asker
Myra Spasato	Maell f. Piquette
Ann Ann Doyle	Betteann Equette
Jerry L. Spasato	Grace Coulter
Alan R. Francis	Iwan M. Johnson
Harold Yancey	Lila M. Johnson
Edward E. Dobby	Kathleen W. Schmecker
Louise F. Wey	Kurt R. Schmecker
George E. Bradburn	Charles Ricardi St.
Ruth B. Bradburn	Ambrosia
Maura Bradburn	Edward Fielding
Say Jordan	Barbara Fielding
Lionel R. Bourgeois	Lucien Morasso
Ronald S. Shuckon	Helen Brooks
Michael P. Francis	Gary Curran
James Francis	Patricia A. Martin
Hilda E. Wyman	Edward W. Martin
Fred W. Wyman	Daniel A. Whitcomb
Silva E. Suprahim	Maria S. Whitcomb
Maryon L. Loutts	Charles H. Combe
Chris Bumble	Jean A. Whitcomb
Emily E. Landry	Jill Roy
Gary L. Whitcomb	Gary L. Roy
	Marlene M. Harnean

Snowmobile Capital of The East
In The Center of The White Mountains

David O. Marve

Mr. WARD. I have no questions. Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. I do have one question. In the testimony by the panel, you stated that one of the chief objections to your sport by others is the noise factor and you have limits now of 82 decibels. Do you know if there is a program or research under way to reduce this noise even further?

Mr. DUSO. Definitely.

Mr. GREEN. I would like to make a statement from a reading that I have made from manufacturers tests that 82 decibels is obtained while on grass at a distance of 50 feet. The strongest point that they make here is that if we run the snowmobiles on snow it will be reduced to as low as 76 decibels. So, we already have improved, and I think the improvement has come over the last 2 years as a matter of fact.

Mr. BROWN. Very good. Thank you.

Mr. BISHOP. If I might comment, Mr. Brown, that one thing that Mr. Green said—to add to that. This test is made when the snowmobile is going by this point wide open, just as fast as it will go. In actual practice it is very rare, except on possibly lakes or fields or actually on race tracks, that people can hold the throttle of a snowmobile open for any length of time.

And second, yes, the snowmobile industry will be reducing the noise. Their target at the present time is to drop it down to 78 decibels as of February 1, 1975, and hopefully to get it lower than this at a later date.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Duso, you also stated that some of the clubs actually worked to maintain their own trails?

Mr. DUSO. Right.

Mr. BROWN. Their own work on National Forest Lands?

Mr. DUSO. Sure.

Mr. BROWN. Very good.

Mr. DUSO. Downed trees and things like this.

Mr. HAMELIN. If I may comment, the towns have—Bethlehem and Twin Towers, they have over 150 miles of developed and maintained trails throughout the National Forest and private areas of land.

Two years ago these two towns bought \$9,000 machines to groom these trails so that they are able to provide good accommodations, good restaurants and good trails for the snowmobilers. And these two areas are known as the snowmobile capitol of the East due to the reason of devoting their time and money—their own money, the businessmen, to make these trails and groom them. And there is a very large influx of snowmobilers up there because of the lack of space in this State where a snowmobiler can go without trespassing on private property is limited. In the southern part of the State it is impossible to ride without being on somebody's private land. There are none of us that want to be on private land; we like to be where we are welcome and northern New Hampshire is the area where we are welcomed with open arms.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you gentlemen, and lady.

Our next witness is Philip H. Chadbourne representing the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association from Glen Falls, N.Y.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP H. CHADBOURNE, NORTHEASTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, GLEN FALLS, N.Y.

Mr. CHADBOURNE. Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown. I am sorry, this gentleman wants to make a comment.

Since I wrote my speech the middle of last week, which you will find it impossible to follow, I have rewritten it to some extent and trust that you will accept a revision.

Mr. WARD. If you will sit down, Mr. Chadbourne, and pull the mike over?

Mr. CHADBOURNE. I have rewritten my speech from last week and you will not be able to follow the copy that I have presented.

Mr. WARD. Is the new script within 5 minutes?

Mr. CHADBOURNE. Considering the very few industry representatives and the many other representatives, I will try to keep it within 5.

Mr. WARD. We will give you 6, go ahead.

Mr. CHADBOURNE. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen it is a privilege to speak to all of you. I represent the New England Lumber Manufacturers Association which has members in New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

Today we are facing a gigantic energy crisis. I would like to emphasize that angle of this situation. Our forests, one of our greatest sources of energy, and our forests unlike the mines and oilfields are renewable.

As an indication of what this means, I would like to add to my testimony the latest issue of Time magazine dated today, May 7. Their editorial at the front of the paper refers to environment and the heading is "the energy crisis: time for action."

They have five full pages in here. I will leave this with you; I will not attempt to read any of it.

Mr. WARD. Fine, Miss Cox will pick it up.

Mr. CHADBOURNE. In addition, in the Portland, Maine, Press Herald under editorials, the only editorial which covers three quarters of a page, it is entitled "oil shortage: face the hard alternates." That is another form of energy, of course.

[The material referred to was retained in the committee files.]

This draft shows while the population is increasing the energy consumption is increasing by nearly four times that amount. To produce a ton of lumber requires only $\frac{1}{8}$ the pollution as producing a ton of steel, and only $\frac{1}{38}$ as much as to produce a ton of aluminum.

I live within 8 miles of the White Mountain National Forest and within 12 miles of Wild River area and I have lived in that area all my life. I have hiked through the wilderness area, climbed Mount Washington, Mount Catocin by several trails. This was all several years ago, but I still am quite familiar with that.

I was in the woods yesterday afternoon and the afternoon of the day before, so I think I am qualified to speak about the commercial aspects and the environmental aspect of this. But I am not an expert so you may trip me up.

In the White Mountain National Forest, and I am going to speak mostly about that, we are considering about 125,000 acres of land; that is a lot. One thousand acres of land is a block over 1 mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, so this area would make a piece of land 125 miles long a mile

and a half wide. That is equal to a strip of land 3 miles wide leading from here to Boston; that is not a tiny mountain of land as one person referred to.

And about one third of that land is prime productive land. I am sure that you or I might be delighted, or anybody else in the room, if we could own either that 3 mile strip of land going from here to Boston or any similar piece of land. So, don't let anybody pass it off that we are dealing in insignificant quantities here.

The growth on this land provides work in the basic manufacture alone to support hundreds of families. Those that have asked whether the establishment of wilderness areas in the East are wise in wanting a place where one could enjoy solitude, however, they are most unwise and thoughtless when they advocate taking large blocks of prime productive forest crop land completely out of production.

There is a far better method of achieving the aim of the wilderness advocates than establishing wilderness areas for occasional use by a few people.

The better concept is called multiple use. This is being used widely and successfully. In addition, the Forest Service is designating many of their areas for special rotation in selective harvesting which brings them into a near wilderness area.

The White Mountain National Forests are managed by professionals. If you or I were building a house we would hire a professional builder and we wouldn't interfere with him too much. If we had to make a revision that would be understandable.

The forestry profession is young and it is growing; we don't know everything about it, but it is being improved every day, or I should say perhaps every year.

And, I think that we should leave this forest to the people who are well acquainted with it who have charge of it and not let it be interfered with by people who have only a very casual notion of what the prime object of the forest is, which is to produce something for the good of the economy as a whole.

It is a time when we cannot afford to dissipate our one renewable natural resource of forest lands. Our forest lands are as essential to us as our grain fields. Productive forest lands can be more useful and more attractive than a wilderness. A wilderness can become old and it can become cluttered with dead trees making it nearly inaccessible.

An old forest called by foresters—this is a technical term “a dead forest”—it is inhospitable to birds, it is far more inhospitable to birds and other wildlife than a young healthy forest. An old forest produces no net increase, which is essential to man and animals.

A young healthy forest produces both essential wood and most of the oxygen we all need. The demand for forest products is increasing rapidly. I have seen one figure; it gave in a 12-year period I think from 1969 to 1981. That estimated there the doubling of the use of the amount of material needed to make paper. Practically all of that comes from the forests; some came from recycling, but it comes rather expensively and that recycling is not applicable to all paper and it does wear out after a time.

Some items from the forests are already in short supply. We cannot afford to unnecessarily lose any good land for production. Wood cannot be grown in 1 year, it takes several decades to grow a tree. It is a

long, difficult process to manage a forest. It has to be revised from time to time, and we are going to need by the year 2000 a lot more than what we are getting now; we can't dissipate it.

Attractiveness and usefulness cannot be achieved in the wilderness part of the proposed standards which I mentioned in these bills. They prohibit the using of the needed property; they prohibit the removal of overmature and overcrowded trees; they prohibit access by roads for fire protection, they create a tax burden.

The best recreational use can be achieved by maintaining a multi-purpose forest via a system of access trails that will be automatically constructed in connection with growing and harvesting of crop trees.

The forest is a young, growing, and difficult science. Conditions change rapidly and unannounced. Foresters change their methods to take advantage of each new situation.

The gentleman who spoke before me said that in northern New Hampshire the snowmobile people are free to go there. The same situation extends through most of Maine also; the land is not posted.

When I listened to all the testimony here, which I enjoyed listening to, and it covers a lot of fields, some of it I cannot agree with. It reminds me of a quotation that I saw a while ago "There is nothing which one man can do well which a good committee cannot foul up." I am afraid there is a little of that mixed in this present situation.

I would like to invite any of you people to visit me singularly, or I would like to take you as a group through some of our professionally managed commercial land. My family owns about 30,000 acres, and I think I could show them things which would make them think that they can enjoy that without having it set aside so that we can't go on and work with snowmobiles and other vehicles.

Actually, at the present time the Forest Service is trying to buy—or the Government for them, a piece of land which we own for the Appalachian Mountail Trail crosses. They tell me of the use of that land if they acquire it is far different than what the Appalachian Mountain Club designated about the free use of it. Actually that strip of land along the highway is going to block out several thousand acres. In fact, the only reason they have a trail there in the first place is an old logging road where they came down off the mountain coming easterly from Mount Washington. In that area they found this road and they came down through this valley. If you don't come down through that valley they can't take that lumber off.

Thank you for your consideration on behalf of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association members are unanimously opposed to these two bills. I thank you for your kind attention and consideration.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Chadbourne.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. I have no questions.

Mr. WARD. We have no questions, thank you for coming.

Mr. CHADBOURNE. You understand the side that I am on, I guess?

Mr. WARD. Yes.

Mr. CHADBOURNE. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Philip Barske, Wildlife Management Institute, Fairfield, Conn.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP BARSKE, NORTHEASTERN FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.

Mr. BARSKE. Mr. Chairman, you have a prepared statement and don't let it floor you, I brought my editor along and this will cut it down.

Mr. Chairman, I am Philip Barske, northeastern field representative of the Wildlife Management Institute. The institute's program has been devoted to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources in the public interest for more than 60 years.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee on this subject. Having covered this field territory for the Institute for 27 years, I am familiar with its resource opportunities as well as its people.

May I interject the fact that the concerned change about controlled—the very building we set out, the flood lands of the Murrumbidgee, the cornfields that I started to work here 35 years ago, here is a building sitting on the flood plain.

The institute endorses and supports the objectives of the proposal before the committee. I believe there are a number of areas on eastern national forests that deserve designation and management for the perpetuation of their wilderness quality. Many others undoubtedly should be protected until such time that they can be evaluated and decisions made with respect to their suitability for inclusion in the wilderness system.

We endorse the prohibition of further mining in areas added to the wilderness system in the East as called for in S. 316. This would be an improvement over the current Wilderness Act provisions, in our opinion. Also, we support the granting of condemnation authority to acquire important inholdings.

This committee faces a challenging task in devising an approach to wilderness designation in the Eastern United States. Jurisdictional problems are evident with this legislation.

The Senate Interior Committee apparently has jurisdiction over the Wilderness Act. On the other hand, the Senate Agriculture and Forestry is said to have jurisdiction over acquired lands, including most of the eastern wilderness potential. We hope and urge that this matter will not be permitted to endanger wilderness designations in eastern national forests.

Traditional "western" thinking and experience with wilderness are not totally applicable in the East. Eastern wilderness requires a different frame of reference. Expansive areas are not involved in most cases. Neither are we faced with many areas that have "retained" their primeval character. The influences of man are readily noticeable. In large degree, concern here is for areas with "restored" wilderness qualities.

We have a recommendation which may help in coping with these jurisdictional and regional problems and make the wilderness concept truly national in scope. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the committee's review a draft bill which we believe may offer a workable compromise to expedite wilderness designa-

tion in the Eastern United States. Attached to the front of the draft bill is a summary and explanation which gives a detailed analysis of the bill and accompanying lists.

Briefly, the bill is a blending of major provisions found in S. 316, S. 22, and the administration's proposal. It upholds the important principle of a truly national wilderness system.

The statement of findings in section 1 is more to the point and less editorial than those in S. 22 and S. 316. The bill has four different categories for wilderness designation and consideration.

Section 2 provides for a listing of "instant" wilderness areas. There are two lists, labeled section 2, lists 1 and 2, attached to the bill that provide alternative groups of areas that could go in this section. List 1 contains areas named by the Forest Service and conservationists during recent hearings on S. 316 as being ready for instant classification. Alternative list 2 is comprised of areas that the Forest Service and conservationists mentioned for which the acreage is identical or nearly so.

Section 3 authorizes "instant" areas also but would provide up to 1 year for their refinement. The two lists, labeled section 3, lists 1 and 2, attached to the bill show alternative groups of areas that could be inserted in section 3.

List 1 contains areas recommended by conservationists but not the Forest Service. Alternative list 2 is made up of areas recommended by the Forest Service alone, both the Forest Service and conservationists, and conservationists and/or the administration's list. This procedure, which places the various areas into the wilderness category but does not provide for their official designation until satisfactory boundaries have been drawn, has ample precedent in recent congressional enactments such as for the Voyageurs National Park, North Cascades National Park, Paysaten and Glacier Park Wildernesses, et cetera.

Section 4 provides for another list of areas which would undergo secretarial review for recommendations as to their suitability or non-suitability for preservation as part of the national wilderness preservation system. This judgment would be made in accordance with criteria specified by subsection 3(b)(2) of the Wilderness Act, as added by this act.

Areas listed under this section would be those currently mentioned, but not included in sections 2 or 3. They would be administered as wilderness until each area is acted upon.

In section 5, section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 would be amended, as proposed by the administration, by adding an additional paragraph authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to review other potential eastern wilderness areas as to their suitability or non-suitability for wilderness protection pursuant to the criteria set forth in section 2(c) of the act.

The amendment contains the proviso,

That only within those national forest system units east of the 100th meridian the Secretary of Agriculture may consider for review areas where man and his own works have once significantly affected the landscape but are now areas of land one, where the imprint of man's work is substantially erased; two, which has generally reverted to a natural appearance; and three, which can provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

This bill recognizes the jurisdictions of both committees and provides for the necessary changes in criteria that differentiates wilderness in the East and West. We would expect the committees to work out a mutually satisfactory procedure for honoring this joint jurisdiction.

The draft bill is not offered as a final solution for eastern wilderness. We think of it as a model to assist the committee toward a solution. The areas listed for the various sections are merely suggestions of how areas may be chosen for various categories.

And, we would point out that areas should be selected judiciously for "instant" wilderness designation. Many, for example, are being actively managed by State fish and wildlife agencies under agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

Such activity, while possibly incompatible with wilderness concepts, is important for fish and wildlife. Some of the areas involved are parts of Bradwell Bay, Florida; Sipsey, Alabama; Caney Creek, Arkansas; Cohutta, Georgia; Joyce Kilmer, North Carolina; Laurel Fork, West Virginia; Ramsey's Draft, Virginia; and Beaver Creek, Kentucky.

We suggest that every effort be made by the committee to gather relevant information from the State agencies to assure that final recommendations are for the best possible kind of eastern wilderness system.

It has been said on several occasions during discussions of this legislation that wilderness designation will automatically help wildlife. We would like the record to show that the considerable body of wildlife research and knowledge in this field does not substantiate that claim. In fact, it is well documented that large expanses of mature forest types, with which we associate Eastern wilderness, cannot provide for a wide variety or abundance of wildlife.

The writings of Gabrielson, Griscom, Sprunt, Odum, Steinbeck, Swift, Teer, Nobel and others make this fact very clear. We would be pleased to submit appropriate references should the committee desire.

Various species of wildlife require various habitat types. If but one habitat type is available in an area, only the limited number of species adapted to that particular habitat will be present.

Tree squirrels and woodpeckers would be plentiful in mature forests, but, yellow-breasted chats, ruffed grouse, chestnut-sided warblers, wild turkey, and white-tailed deer would be scarce because they require openings in the forest that produce vital food and cover.

Specific groups of wildlife inhabit an area only until the vegetation grows out of a particular stage of development into another. Then these animals must move on and find other areas that have reverted to this early stage. Other animals move in to take their place.

For example, when a forest is stripped to the bare soil, it is an ideal habitat for horned larks. As brush and vines grow on the area, the larks must leave and seek other bare areas while brown thrashers move into the brush habitat. When the forest matures, the brown thrashers must move out to other brush areas and woodpeckers take over until the forest is reverted to a lower stage of succession again by man or nature.

The greatest diversity and abundance of wildlife is provided, therefore, when the forest is broken up into different stages of vegetative development or succession. This mix is not available in wilderness as we define and manage it today.

Before the necessity for fire and insect control, areas were opened up in forests by natural fires, insect outbreaks, and to some extent

wind. In recent years, improved fire and insect control techniques have prevented natural forces from creating the habitat variety needed to sustain the greatest abundance and diversity of wildlife.

Timber harvest has been an acceptable alternative, when properly planned and executed. But, it is not compatible with current wilderness thinking.

Some way will have to be found, however, to provide diverse habitat conditions in wilderness if the natural character of these areas are to be maintained. The use of natural fires and insect outbreaks may be the answer.

Natural values that we associate with wilderness will not be maintained by simply protecting areas from man and nature. Rather, it will result, over time, in synthetic natural areas.

It is evident, Mr. Chairman, that this committee and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry are devoutly interested in doing what is best to preserve and establish wilderness in the Eastern United States.

It is in this spirit of cooperation that we offer this draft legislation for your appraisal and urge that it receive serious consideration and that wilderness preservation for the Eastern United States, built on the needs and potentialities of Eastern conditions, shall be forthcoming.

Thank you, gentlemen.

[The attachments to the statement of Mr. Barske follow:]

BILL SUMMARY AND INSERT EXPLANATIONS

This draft seeks to overcome obstacles currently facing enactment of an eastern wilderness areas bill. Essentially, it is a consolidation of S. 22, S. 316 and the Administration's recommendation.

SECTION 1. The Statement of Findings is somewhat more to the point, and less editorial, than those in S. 22 and S. 316.

* * * * *

SECTION 2. This would authorize the immediate establishment of a number of "instant" wilderness areas. Two alternative lists are suggested:

Sec. 2, List I

This list is comprised of areas of two origins: areas that the Forest Service alone listed at the Senate hearing as being ready for immediate wilderness classification and areas that both the Forest Service and conservationists listed at the Senate hearing.

Sec. 2, List II

This list is comprised of areas identified at the Senate hearing by both the Forest Service and conservationists for which the acreage is identical or nearly so.

* * * * *

SECTION 3. This would authorize "instant" areas, but would provide up to one year for their refinement. The areas automatically would be placed in the Wilderness System when maps and legal descriptions are filed with both the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees and the Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees of the Senate and House. The procedure with respect to delay has ample precedent in recent congressional enactments (Voyageurs National Park, North Cascades National Park, Paysaten and Glacier Park Wildernesses, etc.).

Again, two alternative lists are suggested:

Sec. 3, List I

This is comprised of areas recommended by conservationists, but not the Forest Service, for instant classification. The delay of one year, plus the requirement for public involvement, would facilitate refinement of boundaries, etc. These areas, however, are included in the Administration's bill with general acreage recommendations.

Sec. 3, List II

This is a consolidation of areas based (1) on their recommendation by the Forest Service alone, (2) their recommendation by both the Forest Service and conservationists, and (3) their recommendation by conservationists and/or the Administration's list. Note the

-2-

variation in the acreage recommendations of the areas. The one year delay, plus the requirement of public involvement, would provide time for boundary refinement. Language should be included in the bill to reflect the maximum and minimum acreages.

* * * * *

SECTION 4. Following the Administration's recommendation, this would bring eastern wilderness under the Wilderness Act by amending Section 3(b). The study areas list would be made up of all areas on current lists, and not included in Sec. 2 and Sec. 3 lists of the bill. Language should be included in the text to set minimum and maximum acreages. Maps also should be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees, Senate and House, to indicate tentative locations.

The Secretary would be required to manage the listed study areas so as to maintain their wilderness potential until each has been disposed of.

* * * * *

SECTION 5. Amends Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act as recommended by the Administration. Done this way, eastern wilderness would be brought under the cover of the Wilderness Act, with the additional qualifications, as shown, for areas east of the 100th meridian.

This section, in (b) also would call for an inventory of eastern national forests for identification of other suitable study areas. Management protection would be given areas selected.

* * * * *

SECTION 6. As recommended by all sides, this would prohibit mining, ban commercial grazing, confer condemnation authority, and exclude the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

* * * * *

Note on committee jurisdiction:

This draft bill seeks to recognize dual committee jurisdiction for reasons of (1) the Agriculture Committees' traditional jurisdiction over acquired national forests and (2) the Interior Committees' knowledge of and experience with wilderness policy and the Wilderness Act. Conservationists look to the two Committees to resolve the jurisdictional issue without jeopardizing the fate of this desirable proposal.

We would expect the committees to work out a mutually satisfactory procedure for honoring this joint jurisdiction. Section 2 "instant" wilderness would have to be agreeable to both interests prior to enactment of the bill. Section 3 "delayed instant" wilderness also would have to be, but the year's delay would provide opportunity for Committee input. Further, maps and legal descriptions of Section 3 areas would have to be filed with both committees. The same would apply with study areas and materials arising out of the inventory. The draft recognizes joint jurisdiction, thereby officially sanctioning the interest of each committee. It is left to the committees to develop a procedure to implement the Act.

A BILL

To further the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 by designating certain lands for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress finds that --

(a) in the vicinity of major population centers and in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, designate and preserve areas of wilderness by including suitable lands within the national wilderness preservation system;

(b) these and other lands in the United States which are suitable for designation as wilderness are increasingly threatened by the pressures of a growing and concentrated population, expanding settlement, spreading mechanization, and development and uses inconsistent with the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of their wilderness character;

(c) in certain areas of the national forest system in the eastern half of the United States which are suitable for designation as wilderness there is an urgent need to acquire nonfederal lands and waters, or interests therein, in order to assure the proper preservation and management of such areas as wilderness; and

(d) therefore, the Congress further finds and declares that it is in the national interest that these suitable areas be promptly designated as wilderness within the national wilderness preservation system, that other similar areas be studied and recommendations made with respect to their

inclusion within the national wilderness preservation system, and that lands within eastern national forests be inventoried to identify further areas suitable for consideration for classification as wilderness within the procedures established by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890).

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 2. In furtherance of the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

(See SECTION 2 Attachments)

Two alternative lists are provided for this section. Explanations of their content are in the accompanying Summary and Explanations.

SECTION 3. (a) Within one year after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file maps and legal descriptions of the following areas with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees and the Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, however, That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. And, provided further, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as

the Secretary deems appropriate, including such notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: Provided, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies:

(See SECTION 3 Attachments)

Two alternative lists are provided for this section. Explanations of their content are in the accompanying Summary and Explanations.

(b) The total areas listed in subsection (a) of this section shall be managed by the Secretary so as to maintain their potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System until the requirements of subsection (a) have been complied with.

SECTION 4. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall review each area listed in subsection (b) of this section as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in accordance with the criteria specified by subsection 3(b)(2) of the Wilderness Act, as added by this Act. In conducting his review, the Secretary shall comply with the provisions of subsection 3(d) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 892, 16 U.S.C. 1132(d)), and

upon transmittal of the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendations to the President, the President shall advise the Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to designation as wilderness of the areas reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Maps and legal descriptions received from the President shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees and the Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

(b) The following areas, as generally depicted on maps appropriately referenced, dated February, 1973, and on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, are hereby designated for review by the Secretary of Agriculture as to their suitability or unsuitability for designation as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System:

- (1. Rock Pile Mountain - Missouri)
- (2. Lye Brook - Vermont)
- (3. Ramsey's Draft - Virginia)
- (4. etc. and all others on current lists that are not included in SECTION 2 and SECTION 3)

(c) The areas listed in subsection (b) of this section shall be managed by the Secretary so as to maintain their potential for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system until Congress has acted on a recommendation that the area be included in the Wilderness System, or until the President has determined that the area should not be included in the System.

SECTION 5. (a) Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 891, 16 U.S.C. 1132 (b)), is hereby amended by redesignating said section or subsection

3(b)(1) and adding the following as subsection 3(b)(2):

"(2) The Secretary of Agriculture may, through publication in the Federal Register, designate national forest system areas in each of the national forests acquired under the Weeks Act of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) other than those specified in Section 4, subsection (b) for review as to suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness pursuant to the criteria set forth in section 2(c) of this Act: Provided, That only within those national forest system units east of the one hundredth meridian the Secretary of Agriculture may consider for review areas where man and his own works have once significantly affected the landscape but are now areas of land (1) where the imprint of man's work is substantially erased; (2) which has generally reverted to a natural appearance; and (3) which can provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary to carry out management programs, development, and activities in accordance with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 215, 16 U.S.C. 528-531) within areas not designated by him for review in accordance with the provisions of this subsection."

(b) In furtherance of the objectives of this section the Secretary shall review, within a period of ten years, and in a systematic fashion with full opportunity for public involvement, and as an integral part of national forest land use planning under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 215, 16 U.S.C. 528-531) the opportunities for designation of further wilderness study areas in each of the national forests acquired under the Weeks Act of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) and shall select as new study areas those lands he believes contain the potential to

be added to the national wilderness system, or as additions to existing wilderness or wilderness study areas, under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and as amended and supplemented by this Act.

(c) The Secretary shall, within two years of any selection made in accordance with subsection (a) send to the President his recommendations concerning such selected areas in conformity with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 as amended and supplemented by this Act. The President's report to the Congress shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees and the Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

(d) The areas selected under the terms of subsection (c) of this section shall be managed by the Secretary so as to maintain their potential for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system until Congress has acted on a recommendation that the area be included in the Wilderness System, or until the President has determined that the area should not be included in the System.

SECTION 6. Any national forest system areas east of the one hundredth meridian heretofore or hereafter designated as wilderness shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that --

(a) subject to valid existing rights, federally-owned lands within such national forest system areas designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, or lands hereafter acquired within the boundaries of such areas, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire privately-owned lands or interests therein within such national forest system areas heretofore or hereafter designated as wilderness, without the consent of the owner.

(c) subject to valid existing rights, the commercial grazing of livestock shall not be permitted within such wilderness areas.

(d) nothing in this Act shall apply to management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, which shall continue to be managed in accordance with applicable provisions of law in effect on the date of this Act.

SECTION 2 LIST 1

	<u>Conservationists</u> (acres)	<u>Forest Service</u> (acres)
1. Sipsey - Alabama	12,000	9,400
2. Caney Creek - Arkansas	14,433	10,200
3. Cohutta - Georgia	61,500	34,500
4. Beaver Creek - Kentucky	5,500	5,500
5. Big Island Lake - Michigan	24,500	6,600
6. White Creek - Missouri	17,880	19,100
7. Hercules - Missouri	--	16,600
8. Ellicott's Rock - South Carolina	12,000	3,600
9. Gee Creek - Tennessee	2,500	1,100
10. Bristol Cliffs - Vermont	4,900	4,900
11. Lye Brook - Vermont	16,500	9,100
12. James River Face - Virginia	8,800	8,800
13. Laurel Fork - Virginia - West Virginia	11,656	8,300
14. Dolly Sods - West Virginia	10,200	10,200
15. Rainbow Lake - Wisconsin	12,000	6,600

SECTION 2 LIST 2

	<u>Conservationists</u> (acres)	<u>Forest Service</u> (acres)
1. Sipsey - Alabama	12,000	12,000
2. Upper Buffalo - Arkansas	10,215	10,600
3. Bradwell Bay - Florida	23,000	22,000
4. Beaver Creek - Kentucky	5,500	5,500
5. Caribou - Speckled Mountain - Maine	12,000	12,000
6. Irish - Missouri	17,800	--
7. White Creek - Missouri	17,880	19,100
8. Hercules - Missouri	--	16,600
9. Carr Mountain - New Hampshire	10,000	10,000
10. Wild River - New Hampshire	20,000	20,000
11. Bristol Cliffs - Vermont	4,900	4,900
12. James River Face - Virginia	8,800	8,800
13. Dolly Sods - West Virginia	10,200	10,200

SECTION 3 LIST 1

	<u>Conservationists</u> (acres)	<u>Forest Service</u> (acres)
1. Upper Buffalo - Arkansas	10,215+	10,600
2. Bradwell Bay - Florida	23,000+	22,000
3. Caribou - Speckled Mountain - Maine	12,000+	12,000
4. Irish - Missouri	--	17,800
5. Presidential Range - New Hampshire	--	40,000
6. Carr Mountain - New Hampshire	10,000+	10,000
7. Kilkenny - New Hampshire	24,000+	16,000
8. Dry River - Rocky Branch - New Hampshire	29,000+	--
9. Wild River - New Hampshire	20,000+	20,000
10. Joyce Kilmer - North Carolina	32,500+	15,000
11. Cranberry - West Virginia	36,300+	13,200
12. Otter Creek - West Virginia	20,000+	18,000

SECTION 3 LIST 2

	<u>Conservationists</u> (acres)	<u>Forest Service</u> (acres)
1. Caney Creek - Arkansas	14,433	10,200
2. Kilkenny - New Hampshire	24,000	16,000
3. Joyce Kilmer - North Carolina	32,500	15,000
4. Gee Creek - Tennessee	2,500	1,100
5. Lye Brook - Vermont	16,500	9,100
6. Laurel Fork - Virginia - West Virginia	11,656	8,300
7. Otter Creek - West Virginia	20,000	18,000
8. Rainbow Lake - Wisconsin	12,000	6,600

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Barske. You can be sure that this suggested legislation will receive close consideration by the committee. It is a good specific recommendation, and will be of great value to the committee in making its decision as to what type of legislation, if any, it reports out of the committee.

Mr. BARSKE. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. I don't believe I have any questions. Your statement is quite clear.

Mr. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN. I have one question. In your testimony you stated that possibly natural fires and insect outbreaks could be used as management tools in effect to enhance wildlife habitat; is that correct?

Mr. BARSKE. That would almost be nature's device to create the diversity that ages forests, for the diversified habitat we would have to depend on fires and insects to create this diverse habitat.

Mr. BROWN. But still there would be a judgment in that situation for forest supervisors as to how far these conditions would be allowed?

Mr. BARSKE. Would be permitted to go without danger, that is right.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Barske.

Mr. Lee Perry, regional wildlife biologist, Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta, Maine.

**STATEMENT OF LEE E. PERRY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF GAME, MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME, AUGUSTA,
MAINE**

Mr. PERRY. Good afternoon.

Mr. BROWN, Mr. Ward, my name is Lee E. Perry, assistant chief of game, and formerly regional wildlife biologist, with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

On behalf of Commissioner Maynard Marsh and the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, I would like to extend our sincere appreciation for this opportunity to appear and testify before this committee.

Although the department is not philosophically opposed to the establishment of wilderness areas in the East, we are concerned over one apparent contradiction which appears in bills S. 316 and S. 938, and problems which may arise as a result of a lack of cooperative planning prior to this legislation.

On January 15, 1957, the first memorandum of understanding establishing a cooperative fish and wildlife management program on the White Mountain National Forest, Maine, was signed by the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and our department.

Programs involving wildlife research and management on the forest have followed two major routes. The first has involved the direct expenditures of State, matching Pittman-Robertson, and Forest Service funds for wildlife research and habitat improvement.

Through this program, old fields on forest land have been restored to pasture; wildlife openings have been created in stands of old growth timber; abandoned apple trees have been released and restored to productivity by pruning and application of lime and fertilizer;

water control structures have been built; and duck nesting boxes have been constructed and erected.

In addition, research projects to assess winter severity; determine deer and grouse abundance; determine food and habitat availability; and evaluate hunting pressure as well as experimental forest and wildlife habitat cuttings have been performed on the Maine portion of the forest.

The second approach has been to provide for the protection and improvement of wildlife habitat and sportsmen's facilities using funds other than those specifically designated for wildlife habitat improvement.

Due to a limited State and Federal wildlife budget, this program using timber harvest moneys and commercial timber harvests to improve wildlife habitat has received the most attention.

As various projects designed for habitat improvement progressed, it became increasingly evident that commercial forest operations were the best means available to economically achieve this goal.

Timber sales are usually scheduled for mature stands thus returning these areas to earlier stages of succession favored at some time of the year by the majority of game animal in the State; access roads necessary to logging operations are also available as access points for hunters and fishermen using forest lands; commercial thinnings have been used to improve softwood cover in deer wintering areas; and abandoned log landings and haul roads following fertilization and seeding have provided green growth for bear, deer and grouse.

Although no deer wintering areas are found within the proposed wilderness area boundaries, three of six known wintering areas on the national forest are within one-half mile—Hastings, Harnden Hill, and Rattlesnake Brook.

Considerable emphasis has been placed on the importance of these wintering shelter areas for deer. However, the quality and availability of summer food supplies are also major factors contributing to the ability of deer to live through the winter months.

Research in Maine has shown that woody browse, even when heavily fertilized will not provide even the minimum winter maintenance nutritive requirements of white tailed deer; thus deer must store an adequate fat supply during the summer and fall to carry them through the winter.

Browse surveys conducted by the Forest Service during the summers of 1961 and 1962 revealed that young forest stands in the sapling-seedling class produced more food than the older age classes; and that most of the preferred food species—that is, yellow birch, red maple, striped maple, and hobble bush—required open sunlight to reproduce.

Sprout production of these species during the summer following cutting was 1,000 pounds per acre with 90 percent of the available plants being utilized compared with an uncut area which produced only 20 pounds per acre with 5-30-percent utilization.

In past years, comparisons of the 10-year cumulative acreage cut and the registered deer harvest on towns within the national forest have revealed an apparent direct relationship between increasing acreages cut and increasing deer harvests.

Other studies in Maine would indicate that deer harvest is directly related to deer abundance; and that deer abundance although influenced by various climatic factors, is related, if not dependent, on the quality of the available habitat. However, it should be pointed out that we are referring to timber harvests conducted in hardwood stands and not the mature softwood which are critical to the survival of the wintering deer population.

In summary, although both bills specifically state that "Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests," the loss of 12,000 acres of summer range and restrictions on cutting trees would greatly hamper if not preclude the ability of the Department to economically manage for wildlife associated with the early stages of forest succession.

In addition, the apple tree restoration program which has improved 190 apple trees in the proposed area since 1971 will not be able to proceed.

In addition, we fear that the creation of this area may greatly hamper the Department's and the Forest Service's ability to apply wildlife habitat management techniques and multiple use principles to remaining forest lands.

Only recently Congress has directed that forest quotas be increased to appease the growing national demand for forest products, especially construction material.

These increased quotas will have to be filled from less available acreage using more intensive forest management. During past years annual quotas have not been met due to lack of funds and insufficient staff to adequately plan sales and sell the required stumpage.

It would seem that further reduction of funds and available acreage will create further problems this year. Large clearcuts have proven to be one of the more economical methods of obtaining large quantities of wood, but this method is not desirable from the wildlife management aspect nor is it apparently desired by the majority of the public utilizing forest lands.

Therefore, the establishment of additional wilderness areas on the White Mountain National Forest may in fact force larger areas of cut which will be unacceptable from both the wildlife and public point of view.

We are concerned over the apparent disregard of existing multiple use plans and the recently drafted area guide. Since early last summer, various department as well as other agency representatives, private groups and interested citizens have been working as a group to establish a set of guidelines for managing the national forests in New England to meet the needs of all people rather than the demands of a select minority.

We strongly recommend that the area guide concept continue and that a feasibility study be conducted prior to enactment of this legislation.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much, Mr. Perry.

I think you heard the dialog which went on about the Forest Service management plan earlier, and the statement that it should be ready in August of this year?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WARD. You can be sure that, as Mr. Brown suggested, we will get a copy of it so the committee can give a very careful look to the management plan.

Do you have anything, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. No, no questions.

Mr. WARD. No questions.

Thank you very much, Mr. Perry.

Prof. Harold W. Hocker from the University of New Hampshire.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD W. HOCKER, JR., REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL FORESTER, AND CHAIRMAN, NEW ENGLAND SECTION, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Brown, Mr. Ward, I would like to first point out that I am not Prof. Harold Hocker. I am of the University of New Hampshire. I am Harold W. Hocker, Jr., registered professional forester, chairman of the New England section, Society of American Foresters, representing the nearly 900 foresters who practice that profession in the six New England States and the eastern provinces of Canada.

The Society of American Foresters' policy for management of forest land, including wilderness, stipulates the need for integrated planning in terms of all natural and human resources. Skillful coordination of uses should be the goal of professional land management unless there is a demonstrated need for a single or limited use. Our policy regarding recreation management is as follows:

Recreation is one of the major uses of forest land and related waters. Forest owners should identify and protect the recreational values of their lands. Where feasible, these values should be enhanced and made available to the general public.

The public, as users of forest land, should be aware of the costs, problems, and responsibilities involved in managing forest land for recreation.

Most forms of forest recreation are compatible with and should be coordinated with other major uses of forest land.

The problem posed by the fast-moving pressures for recreational use of the forest land is to enhance and make available recreational opportunities for many people without impairing either the resource or the quality of the recreational experience. The technical and social skills of forestry professionals are necessary in solving this problem.

The society supports the reservation and use of forest lands for parks, recreation areas, natural areas, and wilderness areas for scenic, historical, scientific, recreational and inspirational purposes where intensive study demonstrate that the sacrifice of alternative uses and values is in the long-term public interest.

Instant legislation of restricted wilderness of the five areas, aggregating about 100,000 acres, of the White Mountain National Forest and the two areas, of about 14,000 acres, of the Green Mountain National Forest as proposed in S. 316 does not provide for study of alternative values and use of these lands, and there is no evidence that such study preceded the writing of this bill.

Therefore, our society questions the advisability of this legislation until study demonstrates that the sacrifice of these lands to the single restricted use is in the best interest of the American public.

Last year the staffs of the White Mountain and the Green Mountain National Forests undertook in-depth reviews and study of the land use capabilities, management and user needs of each of these forests.

These reviews included substantial public involvement, both in group discussions and on an individual level. As a result of these studies, this spring a set of four integrated management area classes were recognized for these forests with class IV being designated as primarily wilderness experience.

I refer here to material published in the USFS document "Guide for Managing the National Forests of New England," referred to also as the "Area Guide."

The Area Guide indicates the percentages of total land area needed and suitable for area management class IV on the White Mountain National Forest to be 16 percent and on the Green Mountain National Forest 7 percent, although, as I understand, at this stage in the planning it is not possible to identify precise tracts of land to be earmarked for a particular area management class.

My point here is that a considerable amount of effort and money has been spent by the Forest Service in their attempt to develop sound management practices in concert with expressed public needs, and it is evident that progress is being made.

The New England section of the Society of American Foresters supports their efforts and would hope they will be permitted to complete their comprehensive management plans before any conclusive designation of land use is made, as called for in S. 316.

I would like to speak now to two specific deficiencies of S. 316, which indicate a need for fuller study of the bill. It has been estimated that there is included within the five areas in the White Mountain National Forest, designated to be excluded from further timber harvest, 37,700 acres of commercial forest land.

This land has the capacity to produce 3.7 million board feet of stumpage annually under the present level of management. This would represent an annual stumpage income of \$74,000 at the current \$20 per thousand board feet.

Under the more intensive management planned for the future, an estimated annual cut of 9.7 million board feet of timber would be obtained from these lands with a stumpage value of \$194,000 each year. Part of the income from these sales would be returned to local towns in lieu of taxes, and in addition each town would receive a percentage of stumpage income from the State severance tax.

Any loss of tax revenue to local communities is a serious concern, and particularly to our northern New England towns and villages.

Stumpage return is not the only direct monetary loss which would be incurred as a result of classifying these lands as wilderness.

Timber harvested on national forest lands is manufactured locally and value added in various processes further increases the potential loss. An estimate of this loss would range from \$300,000 to \$800,000 each year.

A second aspect of the effect of S. 316 on lands designated on the Green Mountain National Forest is that on the Lye Brook tract, of the 14,334 acres designated, 2,737 acres are private land.

On the Bristol Cliffs tract 2,103 acres of the 6,500 acres is private land. I recognize that private land can be included within wilderness. One can speculate as to the future plans which are anticipated for

these lands. Do they have particular attributes which make their inclusion within a wilderness absolutely necessary?

I would caution the committee not to become alarmed by the announced intent of the Forest Service to double annual timber harvests on the White Mountain National Forest and to increase harvests on the Green Mountain National Forest by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times.

Annual timber harvests on these national forests have been less than the allowable annual cut for a number of years, and a doubling of the annual harvests will not equal what is presently estimated to be the maximum allowable cut under present management practices.

Furthermore, the area management plan specifically excludes commercial timber harvest on lands to be classified as area management IV. As timber harvest is increased, primarily on area management I lands, the integrity of class IV lands for wilderness experience will be maintained.

Planned use of area II and area III lands anticipates a considerable amount of recreational activity. Timber harvests on area I lands, where most commercial cutting would occur, would not preclude hiking and other travel on roads and trails except where there might be active logging operations.

Members of the Society of American Foresters believe it is wise to support the continuation of land use planning now being carried on by the staffs of the White Mountain and the Green Mountain National Forests.

[The chart attached to Mr. Hocker's statement follows:]

CONTINUUM OF MULTIPLE USE AND ACTIVITY
EMPHASIS BY MANAGEMENT AREA

ACTIVITY-USE	MA I	MA II	MA III	MA IV
WATER QUALITY				
AESTHETIC QUALITY				
TIMBER MG'MT				
RECREATION MG'MT				
ROADSIDE (Level 3)				
OFF-ROAD (Level 2)				
SOLITUDE (Level 1)				
MECHANIZED				
WILDLIFE MG'MT				
MINERALS MG'MT				

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Mr. HOCKER. We may argue with the speed at which the planning activities are progressing, but, at the same time, we must recognize that the U.S. Forest Service has been hampered over the past 10 years by limited budgets.

It would seem that the U.S. Congress has within its power the capacity to appropriate sufficient funds to speed up the study and planning activities on the White Mountain and the Green Mountain National Forests, and at the same time request that a statement of alternative land uses for specific tracts be forthcoming as soon as possible.

When study is complete and a statement is in hand, then a rational determination can be made as to the best use of the lands included in S. 316, as well as the remaining tracts of the White Mountain and the Green Mountain National Forests.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Professor. Where is your residence?

Mr. HOCKER. In Durham, N.H.

Mr. WARD. Durham, yes. Thank you very much for your statement. Mr. Brown has a question.

Mr. BROWN. Speaking as an individual, sir, are there any areas that you would consider as meriting wilderness protection in these two national forests?

Mr. HOCKER. Not at the present time. I don't have sufficient information to make a judgment.

Mr. BROWN. You would advocate studying the areas?

Mr. HOCKER. I think it would be a worthwhile endeavor.

Mr. BROWN. Would you also advocate an amendment to S. 316 to provide for a study category?

Mr. HOCKER. Assuming that certain lands will be designated now as wilderness and that other lands—

Mr. BROWN. Well, as was mentioned in Senator Jackson's statement, he is not locked in on any specific acreages or areas at this time, but you would advocate at least studying the areas?

Mr. HOCKER. Yes, if I interpret you correctly all areas now designated would be included in the study category.

Mr. BROWN. Well perhaps some, we don't know; that is why the hearings are being held.

Mr. HOCKER. I don't want to be quoted as saying I favor some and not others because I don't know of any at this time.

Mr. BROWN. Very good. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Hocker.

Well, we seem to be moving along here fairly well. I believe that after the next witness we will recess and have a little lunch.

Mr. David B. Clement, main chapter, Society of American Foresters.

STATEMENT OF DAVID B. CLEMENT, MAINE CHAPTER, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, WESTBROOK, MAINE

Mr. CLEMENT. Thank you, Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown.

My name is David B. Clement, professional forester of Westbrook, Maine.

This statement is made on behalf of 245 professional foresters belonging to the Maine Chapter of the Society of American Foresters and living and working in Maine at State, private, Federal and educational positions dealing with Maine's largest and most important natural resource—its 17,749,000 acres of forests. Maine is the No. 1 forestry State in the Nation.

We are opposed to the large wilderness proposals for the White Mountain National Forest in S. 316 until properly studied but specifically oppose the two that affect our State's interests most—the 20,000-acre Wild River wilderness proposal in New Hampshire but close to the Maine border and the 12,000-acre Caribou-Speckled Mountain proposal in our State.

Advocates of such legislation to tie up special purpose wilderness areas of such magnitude along the Maine-New Hampshire border cannot have the best interests of local citizens in mind. The U.S. Government is the largest landowner in the immediate area, thus its annual sale of timber helps stabilize the main industry—sawmills, loggers, wood turning industries, furniture plants, and papermills.

A recent Government report on Maine's timber resources indicates hardwood cutting exceeding growth in 1973. Senate bill 316 will forbid timber cutting on 32,000 acres presently growing hardwood timber at a better than 2 to 1 ratio to softwood.

This locking up of 32,000 acres contradicts past efforts of U.S. Forest Service administrators to increase valuable hardwood inventory and growth in order to provide raw materials of vital concern to the area economy.

Local industries plan on obtaining a portion of their raw material from national forest land each year.

We foresters request you to make an economic study of this entire bill as it might affect the local economy.

The U.S. Forest Service is currently completing an intensive and comprehensive study of the future role of national forests in New England for the next 10 years. We urge your committee to use this report in your committee deliberations on this bill. It represents a thorough analysis and attempt to correlate conflicting land uses into a sound land management program.

We are concerned about setting up wilderness areas this close to the eastern megalopolis. That abusive animal—man, will intensively use only a small area of any wilderness block which results in the loss of some inherent wilderness characteristics that make it unique. Remember, man's influence in the past has made these areas attractive to the wilderness seeker of today.

Multiple-use land management under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 is more flexible to meet society's changing needs.

Wild areas, scenic areas, and natural areas under multiple-use management will be better planned to meet actual demands. S. 316 will take 25 percent of the national forest land in Maine out of wood production.

A recent Gallop poll indicated 43 percent of our population were in favor of national wilderness areas on Federal land providing lumber and paper. It boils down to wilderness advocates, who comprise less than 1 percent of our population pushing their desires on the other 99-plus percent of us.

Wilderness area designation eventually results in large areas of overmature trees susceptible to insect and disease infestation. There will always be hesitancy and resistance to control insects and disease in wilderness areas. This indecision could cause epidemics beyond wilderness bounds, with the potential for destroying large areas of national forest and private owner timber production.

These older trees cannot stand the high winds and deep snows common to these mountain areas. The highest wind velocity in the world was recorded on summit of Mount Washington located in the proposed Presidential Range Wilderness Area of S. 316.

These national forests were originally purchased to protect watersheds of several rivers. Tree growth is important to control water runoff in these high mountains, but what would happen if 32,000 acres of

weakened overmature tree growth was seriously damaged by a hurricane like the big one of 1938?

Right now there is a federally sponsored flood-control project on the Cold River in Maine to hold back the rapid rise of runoff from the high mountains in the National Forest. We do not think it logical to spend money downstream to control floods and suddenly ignore managing the headwaters of the watershed.

Switzerland learned long ago about the many protection qualities of their forests. Since 1876 all publicly owned land, 70 percent of total, has had to be managed on a sustained-yield basis. They learned how important cutting is to the continual reestablishment of the forest.

The critical location of the Wild River and Caribou-Speckled Mountain proposed wilderness areas points out the need for a thorough environmental impact review. Our chapter feels such a review will point out the importance of periodic cutting plus better protective measures than the Wilderness Act of 1964 allows.

In summary, we want to reiterate our opposition to S. 316 as proposed and advocate a thorough economic and environmental impact review. We feel the Multiple Use Sustained Act of 1960 is still the best policy for managing all the White Mountain National Forest. We hope your committee will agree.

I would like to make one additional comment that is a result of some of the earlier testimony, which is that I hope your committees will also look into available wilderness areas which are in these States now, but not necessarily on federally owned land. I don't mean areas designated by the National Wilderness Act of 1964, but wilderness areas that may be there, either under State ownership, or in some cases private ownership. And in Maine I could give you some examples of what I am talking about. We have the Baxter State Park, which is around the Mount Katactin area, and you do have a Federal wilderness area—

Mr. WARD. Pardon me, I believe that is the Alligash Wild River, isn't it?

Mr. CLEMENT. Alligash Wilderness Waterway.

Mr. WARD. The proper name again?

Mr. CLEMENT. I wouldn't want to be quoted completely.

Mr. WARD. All right, proceed.

Mr. CLEMENT. The Moose refuge is a wilderness area designated, I believe, under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Now, that is federally owned.

Also there are other areas such as the nature conservancy which has been set aside, and one specific area that has been set aside by individual interests is the Copacas area in recent years in Maine. So, what I am using as an example is possibilities of other wilderness areas that are available other than the White Mountain National Forests, and I think this is important for you people to consider in your deliberations of what is available elsewhere.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Clement.

You might wish to expand on that idea in the statement.

Mr. CLEMENT. I think I will, sir.

Mr. WARD. We would like to have it within 10 days from now, please. Do you have any questions?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. WARD. All right. Thank you very much, Mr. Clement.

Mr. CLEMENT. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. For your coming and for your statement.

We will stand recessed until 1 o'clock.

[Whereupon, the hearing was recessed at 12:20 p.m., to reconvene at 1 o'clock this same day.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. BROWN. We will reconvene the hearing at this time. Would you take your seats, please?

Our lead-off witness this afternoon is Mr. Bofinger. Are you prepared, sir?

Mr. BOFINGER. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. You may commence, please.

**STATEMENT OF PAUL BOFINGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOCIETY
FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FORESTS**

Mr. BOFINGER. Mr. Brown, my name is Paul Bofinger. I am the executive director of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

I will confine my remarks solely to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire.

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests is a private, nonprofit organization with more than 3,200 members, and has been the leading organizational spokesman since the beginning of the century for Federal land acquisition in New Hampshire, and more than any other private group is responsible for the passage of the Weeks Act, which established the eastern national forest system that the eastern wilderness bills would affect. The society has been dedicated since its founding in 1901, to both the wise use and preservation of New Hampshire's natural resources.

The balance between use and preservation is exemplified by the fact management, the motivator behind the establishment of our State forestry department and sponsor of our tree farm program, while concurrently we have been the leader in protecting New Hampshire's outstanding natural and scenic areas.

Many of our major State reservations have been created and withdrawn from commercial use by direct society acquisition and subsequent gift or sale to the State.

More specifically in the field of Federal ownership and land use, the society was the foremost private organization crusader in the 10-year campaign leading to the enactment of the Weeks Act in 1911.

This, as you know, created the national forest system in the East, and the White Mountain National Forest in our State. It was the protection of our White Mountains region from the abuses of uncontrolled cutting that started the society down this path.

Following its success with the Weeks enabling act, the society went to work obtaining the local approvals and Federal appropriations necessary to acquire the lands within the established boundaries. This process continues to this very day when we have a bill before the Congress which would add another 6,500 acres, the Sandwich Notch tract, to the forest.

I give this background, Mr. Chairman, to establish the society's credibility and some modest expertise in matters relating to use of Federal forest lands in New Hampshire.

Now I will make some observations which will serve as background to my recommendations.

I think most every area in the country requests some special consideration because of unique circumstances in their areas. I think here in New Hampshire, the White Mountain National Forest, some special consideration is warranted, and I think we do, in fact, have a unique situation among all national forests in the East because of the active support over the years by New Hampshire people and by friends of the White Mountains from all over the country. It is by far the most completely acquired of all the Weeks Act forests.

We have a situation where 84 percent of the land within the proclamation boundary of the White Mountains National Forests has been acquired. This contrasts to a figure of less than half of that in Vermont, in the Green Mountain National Forest, and an average of all the other eastern Weeks Act national forest have an average of approximately 50 percent.

This very high percentage is no accident. It is a result of the concerted effort on the part of New Hampshire people and friends from New England and nationwide who have actively supported the very concept of the national forest in New Hampshire, and continuing appropriations and approvals for land acquisition in the State.

This expression of support has come through town meetings and through pressure on our elected representatives to continue acquiring land in this national forest. In fact, we have a bill presently before the Congress which would add 6,500 acres, Sandwich Notch tract, to the national forest by expanding the national forest boundaries.

This proves that over the years the White Mountain National Forest has had the solid support of the New Hampshire people as expressed by their actions at town meetings and the direction given to their elected representatives. There is no way that the bulk of this forest could have been acquired—totaling over 11 percent of the New Hampshire land area—back from its private owners without this interest and without the feeling that the uses to which the forest is put correspond to the desires of the local citizenry. These uses in the past have been balanced and the New Hampshire people have been involved in important land use decisions.

In addition to this local support, it often took the added interest of friends of the White Mountains living outside New Hampshire to obtain funding for many of the major additions to the forest.

It was frequently the Appalachian Mountain Club, adding their strong regional voice to that of the society and its New Hampshire friends, that secured the necessary action.

We simply cannot ignore the fact that our White Mountains are the recreational back yard of tens of millions of people who reside within a few hours drive.

Obviously, the national forest is a regional and national resource. It contains land which because of its physical characteristics and careful management by the Forest Service can now meet the need for wilderness. I will not address myself to this need as I feel others will adequately cover the subject. My point is that the wilderness needs

that should be met in the White Mountains may well be even greater than what the New Hampshire people themselves may recognize or desire.

The national policy of the U.S. Forest Service with regard to eastern wilderness can best be described as a "head in the sand" approach. Their failure to take positive action to meet needs for solitary, remote, or wilderness-type recreation has led to a deep sense of frustration on the part of those citizens and organizations who have a legitimate interest in wilderness.

The course of action forced on the wilderness advocates is that of "instant" designation of a large number of areas as proposed in S. 316. In so doing, they have finally gotten the Forest Service's attention and have, in turn, forced the agency into a counter proposal, S. 938.

This situation has unfortunately resulted in a confrontation between the wilderness advocates and what I believe is this majority view of New Hampshire people, that S. 316 goes too far, too fast.

There has been no economic or environmental impact analysis of the withdrawal of significant acreages of commercial productive forest land as proposed in S. 316.

This is particularly distressing in light of the growing recognition that the timber resource, our only renewable major resource, is becoming more important as a source of materials and energy in relation to relatively low environmental costs of production and use.

While my personal belief is that the emphasis for increased timber production should be on private lands, the White Mountain National Forest must continue to play an important role as a producer of wood. Any land use decision which permanently reduces its contribution to the area's timber needs must be evaluated in the context of its effect on other lands, public and private, which must make up the difference.

Another factor is the cutting methods recently employed in the White Mountain National Forest. One of the reasons behind the push for wilderness designation is the concern over clearcutting and attendant construction of permanent roads in areas of the forest which have regenerated in wilderness-like conditions.

My feeling is that this concern should be directed to influencing the Forest Service to use less disruptive harvesting techniques, more compatible to recreation use.

Withdrawing such areas in the forest by legislative wilderness designation is "overkill."

I am generally sympathetic with the concern for additional wilderness designation in the White Mountain National Forest. I am opposed, however, to the instant, the concept of instant legislative legislation. What I am concerned about is the process by which we make the decision as to which areas justify this designation and which will create too great problems to be so designated.

Based on the foregoing observations, I feel that neither S. 316 nor S. 938 should be enacted in their present form. Neither bill addresses the concerns as I see them in New Hampshire, and the passage of either would so alienate certain interest groups and citizens that the balance and cooperation we have enjoyed for more than 60 years would be seriously and perhaps permanently diminished.

I propose the following compromise:

That your subcommittee and the New Hampshire congressional delegation request the U.S. Forest Service, through Agriculture Sec-

retary Butz, to immediately prepare and distribute, for public review, the information and impact data they already largely possess on the Kilkenny and Dry River-Rocky Branch areas. As a member of the White Mountain Committee, I am aware that the Forest Service has a good deal of information on both of these areas, and with a little bit more work, and perhaps some additional funding or manpower, the Forest Service would get this information out to the public and give them a better opportunity to make decisions. If the Forest Service needs some additional funds and/or manpower to accomplish this, it should be provided.

The manner in which this information is presented could take the form of an agency report as provided in the present wilderness statute. The exact areas to be examined and evaluated in the reports should be those proposed in S. 316; namely, the 24,000-acre Kilkenny and the 29,000-acre Dry River-Rocky Branch.

I would suggest one important proviso, however.

If, as a result of information gained during the current hearing process or by the agency examination, it appears that some modification in boundaries—to lessen conflict with existing snowmobile use or potential timber needs, for example—is advisable, the Forest Service should present and assess the impact of an alternate proposal as well. The interested public and the Congress would then have the data on which to make an intelligent choice.

These modified agency report procedure I am suggesting should take no longer than 6 months. As a matter of fact, much of the information that has been developed by the Forest Service is awaiting release while the area guide process is going on. This is well within the legislative timetable based on past experience with wilderness bills. Only after these reports have had adequate public review and have received the benefit of public comment should the Congress consider "instant" designation of these two areas.

The other areas in the White Mountain National Forest proposed in S. 316 should be studied and evaluated in a like manner in conjunction with the general guidelines proposed in S. 938. I suggest a 5-year time period during which the Wild River, Carr Mountain, and Caribou-Speckled Mountain areas could be placed in reserved management category and studied.

I support the single, uniform wilderness definition in S. 316, and, therefore, oppose the dual definition in S. 938. As a professional forester, I originally held some sympathy for the Forest Service's overly narrow interpretation of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Today, however, I see no value in having a second-class category for eastern wilderness and feel that enactment of the S. 938 definition would merely legitimize a policy that has been basically wrong.

Mr. Chairman, the White Mountain National Forest is a forest created through the insistence of the people of New Hampshire and friends of the White Mountains nationwide. It is in fact the cornerstone on which the crusade for the entire eastern National Forest system was based. Because of the close partnership between the forest, local people and the Forest Service, this forest stands alone in terms of acquisition accomplished within its proclaimed boundaries and in its tradition of cooperative management.

We have clearly demonstrated for over 60 years that, given the information and alternatives, this forest's friends can provide sound

guidance to its administrators and to the Congress. I urge you to give us that opportunity now.

Proceeding with either S. 316 or S. 938 as they are now written and without this opportunity for informed consideration will surely divide us. Most of the testimony we have heard today has been pro or con wilderness generally with very little specific information as to the effects or the reactions on individual areas, the individual areas that have been proposed. Before we can give you intelligent comment as to whether, in fact, the area should be designated as wilderness, we need many more specific facts as to the acreage of commercial forest land included, what the present use of snowmobiles are, what the motorized vehicles are, what the wildlife populations are in the area, whether they are, in fact, the wildlife species that will be helped or hindered by lack of timber cutting and so forth.

The suggestions I have made regarding economic and environmental impact analysis, agency reports, and public participation will, I believe, result in a decision which truly reflects the public interest. Most importantly, adoption of these or similar study involvement amendments will maintain the tradition of participation which has achieved so much in the past and which will provide the basis for continued progress.

Thank you.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Mr. Bofinger.

I think you and your organization should be congratulated on your past efforts on behalf of the forests and areas in New Hampshire, and I would like to wish you at this time continued success in your efforts.

Mr. BOFINGER. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Our next witness is Mr. Herbert Hartman, of the Maine Natural Resources Council, Augusta, Maine.

Mr. Hartman.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT HARTMAN, NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF MAINE, AUGUSTA, MAINE

Mr. HARTMAN. Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown, my name is Herbert Hartman. I am from Jackman, Maine, and I am today representing the Natural Resources Council of Maine.

The Natural Resources Council of Maine, which is located in Augusta, is the largest citizens conservation group or organization in the State. It has 93 affiliated organizations and over 2,700 individual members. It is the Maine affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation.

The board of directors of the council has adopted a resolution which states:

The Natural Resources Council of Maine endorses the establishment of a wilderness area in Evans Notch region of the White Mountain National Forest, as proposed in the Eastern Wilderness Act—S. 316—and further, the Natural Resources Council encourages the creation of additional wilderness areas in the East under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

In discussion prior to the adoption of the above resolution, the board recognized that the classification of approximately 8,000 acres of commercial forest land as "wilderness" would have diverse effects. The loss of salable timber might mean a slight loss in revenue, both

to State and county governments; the cessation of timber harvesting in the area might reduce the carrying capacity for certain species of wildlife; the area would be closed to use by motorized vehicles.

The board does not deny that the removal of perhaps 8,000 acres of commercial timberland from the White Mountain National Forest in the Evans Notch District, it does not deny that this would have an effect on the local economy. However, from studies that we have undertaken, we see these effects as minimal.

The figures over a 20-year period are perhaps \$800 for the county per year, and \$200 to \$400 to the townships for the unorganized school fund, the figures that we found.

At the same time, the board does not deny the removal of this land from cutting practices may have an effect on the wildlife of the area, nor does it deny the removal of this land from a commercial forest status to wilderness designation would, in fact, prevent its use by snowmobiles.

At the same time, the council also recognizes that 8,000 acres of commercial forest land is a very small percentage indeed of the 16.9 million acres in Maine; that the present wildlife carrying capacity of certain lands has been artificially increased; that there continues to be tremendous growth in both motorized and nonmotorized forms of outdoor recreation, which often compete for the same land resource; that in spite of the vastness of the Maine forest, very little is formally set aside for a combination of timber harvesting, motorized vehicles, and human habitations.

Previous speakers have mentioned the Attitash Wilderness Waterway, the State park, and some of the holdings of some of the private conservation groups. However, a very, very insignificant portion of this total acreage is in fact stringently protected as it would be under the wilderness designation.

The intensification of the production of wood fiber and lumber to meet projected needs will only add to the pressures to further alter the forest environment, as alluded to in the energy crisis.

The council believes that it is desirable to increase the amount of protected forest for those of this and future generations who study and make use of this environment in its natural condition. It believes that the value of these many uses is very real, although often difficult to measure in terms of simple cost/benefit analysis.

With these considerations in mind, the directors voted overwhelmingly to endorse the establishment of the Caribou-Speckled Wilderness Area.

With your permission, I would like to comment on two remarks that have preceded my testimony.

One is in regard to the area guide of the Forest Service. I was on a working group which contributed to the formation of this guide, and if my memory serves, the Management Area No. 4, which corresponds roughly to your wilderness designation, a roadless area, had as one criteria that the land to be included was to be of very low timber value.

I think it is important to recognize that there may be areas which have, in fact, good commercial forest, but which also should be enjoyed by those who seek the experience of solitude, and which also would make fine, natural laboratories for further scientific study.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Hartman.

Any questions, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Hartman, are you familiar with the nationwide outdoor recreation plan that was prepared for your State?

Mr. HARTMAN. I am familiar to the extent that I know in the plan it is mentioned that there is an additional need for wilderness recreation areas, or wilderness areas in the State of Maine. That is the extent of the recommendation.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Hartman.

Our next witness is Prof. Richard R. Weyrick, University of New Hampshire.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD R. WEYRICK, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. WEYRICK. Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown, I am Richard Weyrick of Lee, N.H., and I am presenting the statement in behalf of the Granite State Chapter of the Society of American Foresters, who represent roughly 180 professional foresters in the State of New Hampshire.

I am departing from the resolution which was earlier passed and enacted by the Executive Committee of the Granite State Chapter, and I hope to give you a condensed version which includes the considerations, not only in the resolution that was presented, but also some additional points that had come out in the past few weeks of consultations with various members of the Executive Committee.

I think one of the important things that need to be discussed is the fact that there should be a distinction made between wilderness as a concept, wilderness as an experience, and wilderness as an administrative unit.

As a concept, we recognize the importance of the assurance of, in violent areas, where man's impact is not allowed to be an important agent of change. In this context, heavy recreational wilderness use can be an enemy of itself.

As an experience, we believe that the wilderness experience is made up as continuum of experiences demanding various degrees of remoteness. In the absence of man's impact, it is our observation that a large proportion of the present and potential secrets of wilderness experiences are completely satisfied in areas that sustain other uses at the same time.

Indeed, the very support of certain areas in the White Mountain National Forest for Wilderness designation demonstrate this fact. Two of the designated areas have sustained substantial timber housed activities in the past 20 years. Yet they apparently still have high wilderness value.

Therefore, it is not appropriate to point only to the legally designated public wilderness to satisfy the demand for wilderness experience in the east. Multiple use land, both public and private do and can satisfy much of this demand.

As an administrative unit, we observe that wilderness designation tends to increase management concern and problems for a given area. This occurs not only as the result of the increased use pressure created by that designation, but also as a result of the special requirements

necessary to enforce the statutory provisions of that wilderness classification.

This is not an argument against wilderness classification, but it is a recognition that wilderness designation is a first step in a long list of continuing expressions of public concern and support, including necessary long-term public commitment to the financial support of management needs.

In line with the above observations, we have posed enactment of Senate bill 316 in its present form. In line with procedures established by the National Environmental Policy Act, any public activity which may have substantial environmental impact should be preceded by an impact statement and broad administrative and public review.

The areas proposed for Senate bill 316 for wilderness designation certainly satisfied the intent of NEPA, and we submit that NEPA has set up an appropriate process for review and decisions for wilderness as well as development uses.

We urge that this process not be by-passed by this legislation. We strongly support the recognition of need for reserving significant parcels of land as wilderness in the Eastern portion of the United States. We concur with the position of our friends in the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the Sierra Club and other conservation groups, that wilderness allocation should receive full consideration among other legitimate public force land uses. And that wilderness should not be assigned to only those parts of the pie left over after commercial forest land uses are allocated their shares.

This concludes my presentation.

[The resolution referred to follows:]

RESOLUTION—SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, GRANITE STATE CHAPTER

Whereas :

1. Senate Bill 316 would designate as wilderness, under terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and estimated area of 147,300 acres in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire and Maine; and :

2. Approximately 135,300 acres of this area would be set aside by this bill as wilderness in New Hampshire, which is equal to one-quarter of the total commercial forest land in the White Mountain National Forest and the largest proposal for wilderness areas in any one eastern state; and :

3. This area is excessive in comparison with areas set aside in other eastern states by this bill, the largest comparable figure elsewhere being 4% ; and :

4. It is our belief that many conservationists in organizations supporting this bill considered the six areas on the White Mountain National Forest designated by the bill to be *possible* areas from which further study *might* lead to selection of one or more ; and :

5. There has been insufficient opportunity for public review and evaluation of its impact among the citizens of New Hampshire ; and :

6. This bill fails to recognize that wilderness designation of areas near large population concentrations may be self-defeating, by attracting large numbers of recreation seekers that will destroy the wilderness values of solitude primitive recreation sought by the bill ; and :

7. Most of the outdoor experiences and enjoyment of wild environments that recreationists seek can be found in forest lands managed for multiple purposes, leaving a few areas of exceptional suitability and inaccessibility for the limited number who wish true wilderness isolation ; and :

8. S.B. 316 appears to lack appreciation of the outstanding accomplishments of the White Mountain National Forest over the past 61 years in protecting and managing the forest for a combination of productive and wild environment purposes that has returned these resources to an attractiveness that enhances their wild values.

It is therefore resolved :

That the Granite State Chapter of the Society of American Foresters representing 180 members, many of whom enjoy and frequently participate in wilderness recreation, opposes passage of S.B. 316 as presently written;

That the Granite State Chapter requests any Congressional committee considering this bill to hold a public hearing in the State of New Hampshire prior to making recommendation upon the bill;

And that all members of the New Hampshire Congressional delegation be requested to give careful consideration to the contents of this resolution.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Weyrick. Could you tell me a little bit about your State chapter of the Society of American Foresters? How many members would you probably have?

Mr. WEYRICK. We have approximately 180 members at this time.

Mr. WARD. And that was just within the State?

Mr. WEYRICK. That is right, this is the New Hampshire chapter of the overall—of the parent society.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Weyrick.

Mr. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN. No questions.

Mr. WARD. We have no further questions.

Mr. WEYRICK. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Our next witness is Mr. Tudor Richards, of Hopkinton, N. H.

All right, Mr. Richards seems to be absent at the moment. We will go on to Mr. James J. Page, resource conservation and development project, Littleton, N. H. Mr. Page.

STATEMENT OF JAMES J. PAGE, RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LITTLETON, N.H.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Ward and Mr. Brown, my name is James J. Page, and I live in Denton, N.H. I am appearing here at the request of James T. Brewer, chairman of the north country resource conservation and development project, a locally initiated and sponsored activity for technical and financial assistance for existing U.S. Department of Agricultural programs.

The project area covers the four northern counties of New Hampshire and includes all portions of the White Mountain National Forest of New Hampshire.

The objective of the project is the wise use of the areas, the natural resources, for the economic good of all its citizens while maintaining some of the desirable qualities of our unique natural resource heritage.

The executive board of the north country I.C.N.D. is composed of 20 members, representing a wide variety of occupations and resource interest. For example, I am a dairy farmer. I operate a small farm saw mill on land adjacent to the White Mountain National Parks. I am also a selectman of the town of Denton, a town with nearly 75 percent of its area in the forest.

Our concern with the proposed designation of wilderness areas in New Hampshire by Senate bill 316 centers around the adverse effect such a designation would have on the economy of the north country area.

For this reason, I wish to appear in opposition to Senate bill 316. The present economy of the north country is based in large measure

on our parks, both as a source of forest products, and as a most necessary component of the scenic and beauty of our area.

Since its earliest settlement a variety of forest products have been produced throughout the area. These provide year-around employment in all phases of the industry, production, transportation, processing, and all the varieties of support and services.

The recreation industry plays a large part on the scenic beauty of the area—it is more a boom or bust type of an economy, depending on the vagrancies of the weather, coupled with slight periods each spring and fall.

These two industries supplement each other to provide the north country with a gradually expanding economy for its citizens. Proposed withdrawal of approximately 125,000 acres of forest land in the White Mountain National Forest for designation as wilderness areas can only tend to have a dampening effect on our economy.

One small example is the fact to be seen in my own town, Denton, the largest single source of employment except for a State institution located in town, is the forest industry. Often dependent upon materials derived from the White Mountain National Forest.

In addition, in 1972, the town received sufficient funds from Professional Forest Reserve, and at the reimbursement on account of Federal forest lands, to directly reduce our property taxes 30 percent. The acreage proposal withdrawal as wilderness areas is equal to 25 percent of the total commercial forest land in the White Mountain National Forest.

In fiscal 1972, the Forest Service reported receipt of \$463,765 for materials sold from the forest. If the standard multiplier of \$25 for every dollar of stumpage that is used, the value to the economy from this source was \$11½ million; 25 percent of this or the amount equivalent to the acreage withdrawal would be about \$2,850,000 or about \$28 for every individual living in the north country.

Economic returns to the recreational industry by designation of this wilderness area will be minimal, even if we assume that all of the 35,000 overnight guests of the Appalachian Mountain Club last year were wilderness seekers. This is only 1.4 percent of the 2,148,900 total visitor days reported in fiscal 1972 for the White Mountain National Forest by the Forest Service.

The true wilderness user travels light, is self-contained and makes very little use of local services. We see little economic benefit in setting aside this large acreage for limited use.

Thank you.

MR. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Page. I have no questions. Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN. No questions.

MR. WARD. Thank you very much for coming, Mr. Page.

MR. PAGE. Thank you.

MR. WARD. Mr. Tudor Richards now has arrived, I understand.

STATEMENT OF TUDOR RICHARDS, OF HOPKINTON, N.H., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

MR. RICHARDS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Brown.

My name is Tudor Richards and my home is in Hopkinton, N.H. I'm a professional forester and wildlife biologist, with experience on

the White Mountain National Forest in both timber and wildlife management as well as in the study, on a long term, hobby basis, of mountain birdlife.

Currently, I am employed on a full-time basis as executive director of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, an essentially independent organization of some 2,600 members. I shall speak briefly, first and in general terms on behalf of the society and then on behalf of myself.

I do have copies of my statement, I apologize.

The Audubon Society of New Hampshire is strongly in favor of the concept of wilderness preservation in the White Mountains and elsewhere. Aside from the usual reasons for preserving wilderness, the society is particularly interested in the preservation of extensive virgin and second growth stands of mature or over mature conifers on slopes and in flats and bogs at all altitudes, as habitat for such rare northern birds as the spruce grouse, gray (Canada) jay, blackbacked and northern three-toed woodpeckers and many summer resident birds, and for such rare mammals as the Canada lynx and pine marten.

Our Audubon Society is also interested in the preservation of the flora of the Arctic-Alpine zone. It would appear that the best way to insure the preservation of such areas for all time may be through the establishment of more official wilderness areas, but only if these can be properly protected. If they can't, then some other designation that makes the same areas inviolate without attracting multitudes should be adopted.

Speaking now for myself, I'd like to indicate my own keen interest in all that I have said so far. Believing there is need for more study or the whole question of wilderness in the White Mountains and elsewhere as well as of the particular areas being considered, and recognizing the experience and expertise in such matters of our sister organization, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, I am inclined to favor and therefore to recommend serious consideration of Mr. Bofinger's proposals.

All of this does not mean that I do not approve of the multiple-use principle as, on the whole, so ably developed and carried out over the years on the national forests by the U.S. Forest Service.

Indeed, I am in favor of continued timber production on the White Mountain National Forest as long as it is excluded from higher elevations, is under gradually improved management and does allow for the inclusion in wilderness or other protected areas of appreciable acreages at lower elevations.

I am also in favor of habitat management for certain forms of wildlife and especially deer, but not everywhere and not at all at higher elevations, where deer hardly belong. Despite what others have said, certain forms of wildlife not only prefer but apparently require wilderness-type habitat and preferably virgin timber.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Richards, we appreciate your statement very much. Do you have any questions?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. John C. Fralish, from the Pennsylvania Forestry, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Mr. Fralish apparently is not here.

Mr. John Bork of Gorham, N.H.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. BORK, NEW HAMPSHIRE TIMBERLAND OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. BORK. Mr. Chairman, I was almost as guilty of doing what Tudor Richards did, I was hurriedly rewriting my paper. In light of all the things that have been said previously. But I think I will stick with the prepared text and let it go at that. Am I right, Tudor, that that is what you had to do? He is not listening.

My name is John H. Bork. My presentation today will be offered in a dual capacity. First and foremost as president of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association, an organization consisting of 500 members from all walks of life, who own 835,000 acres of timberland in New Hampshire, and secondly in my capacity as woodlands manager for Brown Company, Berlin, N.H., a pulp and paper manufacturer whose existence is dependent upon the raw materials provided through the management and harvesting of the forest resources.

To place my testimony in proper perspective let me begin by stating that we are not categorically opposed to the concept of, and creation of, wilderness areas. We are not insensitive to all of the arguments set forth by the proponents of S. 316. However, we are very much opposed to the magnitude of the proposal and are appalled at the apparent haste. Also, we are very much disturbed by the lack of, or the superficiality of, the research that led to the proposed legislation.

To the best of our knowledge there has not been an in-depth study, conducted by an impartial group, that clearly establishes the need for wilderness areas in the White Mountain National Forest much less determining the magnitude of that need if in fact it does exist.

To the best of our knowledge there has not been an economic impact study. All we have seen, and what we have heard today are a few statements quoting comparative statistics designed to belittle the economic consequences by comparing the 147,000 acres, and this is in reference to the White Mountain National Forest, within the proposal to the total land area of New England or the Northeast.

Such statistics are self-serving and irresponsible. They beg the answer to the question "What in fact will be the economic impact?" It would appear to us that no responsible legislative group would consider an action of this magnitude without first requiring a very definitive answer to that most important question.

To the best of our knowledge an environmental impact study has not been conducted. The National Environmental Policy Act requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement for any significant Federal action. Presumably the Congress is not legally bound to this type of responsibility in the passage of new legislation, but, is it not morally bound to abide by its own directives?

Certainly changing the land and use of 147,000 acres, 20 percent of the White Mountain National Forest, must be construed as a significant Federal action. What will be the effect on the balance of the forest? What additional pressures for public use of private land will develop?

To pass legislation such as Senate bill 316 without the benefit of an environmental impact study will not only demonstrate that the legislature does not consider itself bound, morally or ethically, by the laws it creates.

It is our opinion that the preparation of an environmental impact statement should be undertaken since this would unquestionably qualify as a significant Federal action, irrespective of the Federal body or agency responsible for that action.

Lastly, we question the need for haste. Why the instant approach? Is it that the proponents of this legislation do not feel their proposal could survive the type of study that justly should be made?

Certainly we all recognize that few if any acres of the Eastern National Forests have escaped the hand of man. We are not dealing with a forest primeval that is in imminent danger of despoilation. We are in fact dealing with a forest that has been well managed by the U.S. Forest Service for many, many years.

If this were not true such substantial acreages as are now under consideration would not be available in that they would not be desirable for the use proposed.

The U.S. Forest Service is to be commended for its accomplishments, and I believe we can safely assume that they would not act capriciously so as to despoil an area while it is under study for potential wilderness designation.

In fact, it is our understanding that the U.S. Forest Service has in no way been consulted, either pro or con, in the development of the proposed legislation. Are we to interpret this to mean that the U.S. Forest Service cannot be trusted? Or, does it imply once again that the proponents of the instant concept fear responsible examination of their proposals.

In summary, the people I represent offer the following recommendations.

First, the need for wilderness areas in the Northeast should be studied and ascertained by an impartial or at least representative study group.

Second, an economic impact study and report should be a must.

Third, an environmental impact study and report should be a must.

Fourth, the U.S. Forest Service should be deeply involved in all of these studies and in relating the results thereof to the resource they are required to manage. They are, after all, the only group that remotely approaches impartiality in evaluating the use of the land. They have no special axe to grind, and no special interest group understands the total resource, its potentials and its limitations, nearly so well.

All of these recommendations are made not in opposition to the concept of wilderness areas, but rather to request that changes of such significance and magnitude be undertaken responsibly with the ultimate goal of the total public welfare in mind.

Action toward the passage of Senate bill 316 or any portion thereof should be deferred pending the results of the recommended studies.

Thank you for this opportunity to make this statement.

Mr. WARD. Yes, Mr. Bork. In your statement, on page 2, you say that "In fact, it is our understanding that the U.S. Forest Service has in no way been consulted, either pro or con, in the development of the proposed legislation."

Mr. BORK. I can be corrected on this, but what little we know there was little or no participation in the designation of the areas, the size, et cetera.

Mr. WARD. Well, let me assure you that they have been consulted, and Mr. Brown, here, will call your attention to a letter that Senator Haskell has just received from the Chief of the Forest Service.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to read just an excerpt from a letter, dated May 4, addressed to the Honorable Floyd K. Haskell, chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, signed by Phillip L. Thornton, Deputy Chief of the Forest Service.

On February 21, 1973, the Department transmitted to the Congress a draft bill, which has been introduced as S. 938, proposing 53 areas be studied to determine their suitability for being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

That letter indicated the Forest Service was in the process of studying approximately one-fourth of the areas, and expected within the near future to make specific recommendations as to their suitability.

In response to a question at the hearing on S. 316, Chief John R. McGuire listed the names of 16 areas being studied. The study reports are now being reviewed by the Department and other Federal agencies.

Now, included in those 16 areas is the Southern Presidential Dry River area in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire; the Bristol Cliffs area, Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont, and the Lybrook area also in the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont.

Apparently, the Forest Service is taking a very close look at the areas, and I would hope that they will help answer many of the questions which you raised in your testimony.

Mr. BORK. Well, I am very gratified to find that I have some egg on my face because, certainly, we would hope to see that the Forest Service will be deeply involved in any such thing.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Bork. Thanks for coming, and thanks for your statement.

Mr. BORK. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Mr. W. F. Weiger of the New England Procurement Koppers Co.

**STATEMENT OF W. F. WEIGER, NEW ENGLAND PROCUREMENT,
KOPPERS CO., NASHUA, N.H.**

Mr. WEIGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am William F. Weiger, a resident of New Hampshire, living in Nashua, and I speak as a concerned citizen, as well as a purchaser of raw materials from the White Mountain National Forest.

My testimony is representative of my employer, but my appearance here is as a concerned, involved, responsible citizen acting in several different capacities. But best typified by the current position of the vice president of the New Hampshire Jaycees.

I appreciate the opportunity of this Senate hearing to interject the following thoughts into the record and deliberations, from which decisions will develop for land uses of the White Mountain National Forest, as well as influences extending further through New England.

I preface my statement, Mr. Chairman, by advising that in any deliberations on New England land use, first and foremost must be recognition of the close proximity of the forests to population centers and also to nearby medium-size towns, and second the recognition of

the extremely high value of the Federal forests for coordinated uses. Such aspects of the WMNF should eliminate any possible identification, that is confusion, with the huge, desolate, noncommercial, or wilderness acreages of the West.

My position is represented by the following series of quotes.

We view this land ethic as requiring careful planning for use of our Nation's heritage so that thoughtless decisions today will not jeopardize the potential quality of life in the future. In no area does this ethic, with the need for planning contained in it, have more direct applicability than with the resources of our eastern national forests.

In this populous area, national forests present the greatest potential for implementation of land planning and for reinforcing the ethical values our society is developing toward land through adequate public planning, hearings, opportunity for comment, or compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

New England needs to develop and implement a sound forest land use ethic before the options of preserving a wide range of natural values are lost. A sound forest land use ethic for New England would recognize not only wilderness, but also wildlife management, intensive backcountry recreation, mechanized recreation, timber harvest for wood products, and other commercial developments are all ingredients that must be balanced and provided for.

My position specifically to Senate bill 316, however, is of opposition; because Senate bill 316 fails to satisfy the foregoing statements which I excerpted from the Spring 1973 New England Sierran.

S. 316 misses the mark for many reasons, such as:

One, "instant" approach reflecting absolutely no Forest Service input, no industrial, no State or public input until now.

Two, public hearings as an afterthought, or so it seems following several requests.

Three, simplistic solutions based upon generalizations.

Four, lack of outstanding areas of significance to warrant special dedication.

Five, conflicting statistics as to acreage and corresponding impact.

Six, direct conflict with existing State laws created to encourage productivity.

But for purposes of this testimony and limited time, I will illustrate shortcomings of the bill relative to philosophy, or ethic, as is currently with vogue rhetoric, of sound land use planning, where the facts of productivity, taxes, and incisive unemotional analysis are indispensable criteria.

It is inconceivable to me that with the conflicting opinions, shallow evidence, and lack of true studies, that Congress in its wisdom could produce any action on S. 316, and, therefore, I maintain that S. 316 should be considered inexpedient to legislate.

Additionally, in the case of any suggestion to restrict the use of any public land in the Northeast, such proposals where productive land is concerned must be thoroughly justified by the author before present management should be suspended.

S. 316 appears to lack acknowledgment of the solid accomplishments of the WMNF over the past 61 years in protecting and managing the forest for a combination of productive and wild environment purposes, whereupon the resources have returned following catastrophes to a current attractiveness that enhances their wild values.

At this juncture, a quote from Senator Jackson himself is in order.

The only way we can meet our future demands is to identify the prime timberland and dedicate those areas to more intensive management and increased timber production with environmental controls. The Government admits it can

obtain 50 percent more timber from the same amount of land with an improved program. This will take dollars and sound planning.

Regarding sound land use planning, S. 316 is directly contrary to the trend of land use priority in New England, that is, a trend in the sense of the previous quote "the ethical values our society is developing toward land."

To clarify, in New England, and especially New Hampshire, the ethical values place maintenance of productive agricultural and timberland in a productive status through open space or current use taxation.

In New Hampshire, open space legislation is the law of the land; it is a new law having been first implemented last year as a trial, followed by an official endorsement of the concept last January by the New Hampshire Jaycees along with many other groups. Also in New England, Maine administers a forest growth tax; Massachusetts recently adopted current use; Connecticut has had such a tax structure for many years; and Vermont and New York are investigating the concept.

The ethic of sound land use planning, which seems to generate universal endorsement according to my quotes, reflects society's entrance into a new era of concern for resources. That is, we have evolved beyond the luxury of simple solutions to problems; and relative to lands the situation is complicated in Eastern National Forests where medium-size towns are located very close. In this era, incisive analysis precludes simply drawing hypothetical boundaries in the name of posterity around an area without regard for the included resources, or for the productive potential of the land, or for an attempt to coordinate uses and priorities; yet such shallow planning is exhibited in S. 316, irrespective of Senator Jackson's own admonishments.

In an era of true concern for resources, with appropriate differentiation between those nonrenewable and those renewable, and a true concern for the future benefits to the populous in general, the legislative challenge is awesome, to insure that facts are separated from emotion, from innuendos, from associations, and from generalizations. That is, to insure that facts are identified from among prevailing melodrama.

Following is a cursory analysis of a few key examples of melodrama pertinent to the New England area and to S. 316. I suggest that:

One, The statement by A. E. Smith that "people-oriented recreation as being the highest forest land use priority of the New England forests" typifies a gross generalization wherein no recognition is credited to the fact of productivity, nor to the fact that people in the highly populated Northeast also have needs for forest-based products at reasonable prices, nor to the fact that many medium-size New Hampshire towns are located within one-half hour of almost any of the proposed areas and such towns are integrally involved economically in forest products and the timber harvest schedule of the WMNF.

Two, the figures of productivity bear incisive analysis, whereby in terms of true planning the allowable annual harvest on the proposed wilderness areas of the WMNF is 9.7 million board feet based upon a conservation estimate of productive acreage. Of course, this contrasts with a 3.7 million figure based upon present harvest schedules which do not include accounting of the regrowth of timber following the catastrophies at the turn of the century.

Three, the figures of acreage are confused to the point that S. 316 lacks credibility on this point alone, with figures ranging from 100,000 to 147,000 acres.

Four, the figures on productive land are equally clouded, as well as the percentages. This is clearly shown when Senator Porter, one of New Hampshire's leading environmental Senators can come away from a meeting with the concept that only about one-half of 1 percent of the proposed lands are of a productive nature. More correctly, the percentage is well in excess of 30 percent.

Five, the figures of dollar impact are wandering, from an opinion that "Since there have been no active plans to harvest timber in the proposed unit, severance taxes from Wild River play a small role county income," to the estimate from records that according to fiscal 1972 rates, values such as \$50,000 plus another 12 percent of the harvested stumpage value are the correct Government paybacks to towns relative to the proposed wilderness areas as these areas continue to grow into productivity, that is the future planning.

Relative to such raw material growth values, or their elimination, morally, the Government may be required to subsidize such losses, because otherwise the local people would be paying more taxes in order that theoretically the people of the United States could have recreation areas in lieu of the land yielding revenue in accordance with its natural productive capacity.

Of course, removal of productive land from a timber harvest schedule has even a greater impact in terms of value of processing and eventual sales. Assuming the accepted rate of \$1 in stumpage generating \$26 in the economic chain, then the impact of 9.7 million board feet of future sustained yield becomes stunning. Funny, though, how such basic economics can be brushed aside, depending upon the sincerity of a person's evaluation.

Six, the inference regarding the Carr Mountain proposal as described in the Sierran, whereby "Stands within the unit have not been harvested since Forest Service acquisition, nor are there plans to cut timber in 1973" is written to create the understanding that to eliminate the possibility of harvest would have little significance. Contrast such an inference to the fact that 6,000 of the proposed 10,000 acres are classed as commercial according to current conservative estimates.

Seven, the consistency of history for each proposed unit of timber harvest plus fires is notable as testimony to the accessibility of each unit plus productive capacity. Such history prior to Forest Service stewardship is described in the Sierran, from which the inference is developed that a repeat is scheduled via current timber sale proposals, or simply by the location of the land in the general forest zone.

Again, no credit for a job well done is accorded to the Forest Service, nor is advice given about the true set-aside nature of 35,000 acres already in selected unique areas. Of course, no acknowledgment is given to the fact that the commercial acreage might be applied better than to a preserved nature.

Eight, an interesting observation pertains to the use of maps that I have seen to convey impressions of real remoteness to readers of the Sierran, thereby little economic impact from wilderness land commitment, especially to small local towns. For example, the Sierran conveniently does not list on a map the medium-size towns of Gorham,

Lancaster, Bethlehem, Whitefield, Groveton, Conway, North Conway, Lincoln, and Woodsville. To be sure, each of these communities has a significant forest products base.

Nine, as justification for wilderness, or single purpose commitment which does not even include hunting, most of the claims for the areas in the name of uniqueness actually dilute the description. For instance:

The wooded ridge offers no spectacular view of the surrounding mountains but a chance to be alone and discover the subtle beauties of wilderness close at hand. The present atmosphere of solitude which allows this lovely mountain area to provide a unique (???) experience in the WMNF.

This is from Carr Mountain.

The Kilkenny is noteworthy for having the largest known population of the Eastern coyote in the WMNF. As a wilderness area it could provide a good research site and refuge for this mysterious creature.

Of course, a wildlife management unit already exists within this proposed area, and of course wild creatures need more variety of habitat than strictly an old-growth timber cover.

"The large trailless areas in the pilot range make this unit well-suited to primitive wilderness recreation." The whole proposed area. I contend that such shallow testimony hardly represents justification for instantly classifying 24,000 acres for a single use, especially when far more than one-third are commercially productive, as testified by history.

Parallel conditions apply to the other proposed areas, as well as those areas that are proposed as "study" areas.

Ten, an inconsistency seems to be the case when a large area already in a reserved status is not pursued for wilderness designation—the Lincoln Woods scenic area. Here, low elevation conditions exist, and already an area is set aside which equals the uniqueness attributed to several of the proposals.

I suggest that because Lincoln Woods was not proposed, the wilderness proposal is put in the shrewd light of being a power play aimed at securing land in addition to land already assumed to be in the hat, at the expense of the population in general. That would seem like the first step to go too.

In conclusion, I oppose S. 316 for all of the aforementioned reasons. S. 316 or other similar instant wilderness or "wilderland" bills do not face the issue of optimum coordinated management for the good of the majority of the American people, and certainly they are an affront to the industrious New Hampshire citizens.

The easy solution is to declare "wild areas or wilderness areas" and proclaim that such set-asides are for the people in posterity. The challenge, however, is to create a system where a "piece of the action" is truly available to the greatest number of people.

As testimony to this premise, citation of the Kangamngus Highway through the WMNF is enough said to illustrate the desire to travel in forest areas by the people at large without investing great time and considerable money, as well as giving the elderly and infirm an opportunity to enjoy what some would like to reserve from the population in general.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Weiger. Just a moment, please don't go away just yet.

You have done quite an extensive statement here. I am wondering if you are aware of Senator Jackson's work on national land use policy legislation?

Mr. WEIGER. I know that he is very much involved in it, yes. Precisely, I may not be quite up on it, but it is obviously evident from his statement that he is much concerned with a priority proposition. And that is why I think I pointed out that it seems to be a conflict with S. 316, as written.

Mr. WARD. Well, of course, as has been pointed out earlier in this hearing, the Senator himself is not wedded to this legislation. The purpose of this hearing was to have the committee take testimony from you and other witnesses who are here and who live in these States and are concerned. And on the basis of that testimony decisions will be made about the legislation, and I think that no doubt there will be several changes in the legislation, if it is finally adopted. And that we can expect that the testimony given here will be gone over very, very carefully.

So, thank you, Mr. Weiger.

Mr. WEIGER. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you for coming.

Did Mr. Fralish come in from Pennsylvania, Mr. John C. Fralish?

We have had some urgent requests to testify. Due to your excellent cooperation, we are now at the end of the official witness list, and we have a Mr. Wetmore, a State Representative from Massachusetts, who would like to say a few words.

Mr. Wetmore, if you would please identify yourself in full, sir.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT WETMORE, STATE REPRESENTATIVE,
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Mr. WETMORE. Thank you very much. I am Representative Robert Wetmore, from the town of Berry in the State of Massachusetts. I am a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. I have served for 9 years. As a member of the legislature, I have been on the Committee for Natural Resources and Agriculture, which handles the outdoor recreation legislation, which comes before the Magistrate Legislature.

I have been concerned for sometime over the fact that in Massachusetts it seems to be a very great interest in the wilderness-type areas amongst the people of the State. However, as a State we could not provide areas for the people, where the people can have the wilderness experience.

For this experience to be available to the citizens of Massachusetts, they must travel to other States. And that is one of the reasons, gentlemen, that I am here today. To try and bring out the interests of the people in Massachusetts as I understand it, in the wilderness areas such as the ones you are considering here today.

I feel that the bills before this committee at this time creating additional wilderness areas are fine. The people of Massachusetts who I am concerned with—I do not consider the leaders of groups—I do not consider it a small group of selfish people as has been mentioned here earlier this morning, but I do find that people are becoming more and more interested in wilderness type experiences. I don't know what the

reason for this is, but it seems in the last few years people have a great desire to go out into this type of an area—I think it is important that they do, from the heavily populated areas that we have in Massachusetts, people need a wilderness experience from time to time in an area they can go to.

At this time of course we have areas in the West, but a trip to the Western wilderness area is too much for anyone in Massachusetts to do on a short 3 day weekend, unless they take a long vacation. And as you know, the Western areas from what I understand—I have never been there myself. I understand they are very crowded.

Eastern wilderness areas would do two things in my opinion—provide areas for the people of the East and also remove some of the pressure from the Western areas.

In earlier testimony Baxter Park in northern Maine was mentioned, and I would like to comment on that. That is a State park which is a wilderness park which is a wonderful, wonderful thing to the people of New England. However, because of the great amount of people that want to use this particular park, the only way you can gain entry to it is by signing up in advance, having a reservation. And if you were ever in Baxter Park during the summer months in the vacation area, you will see people coming in streams of cars to the gate and they are turned away; because they do not have a reservation they cannot enter the park.

The people that have the reservations that do get in have a wonderful time; they enjoy themselves. But there are not in my opinion enough wilderness areas in the New England area that are available to the people. And I am sure that if you could come to the State of Massachusetts, for example, and have a hearing such as this, you would be greatly impressed by the number of people that would turn out and go on record in favor of more wilderness areas.

I think it is important to get some input into your testimony from outside of the particular area where the wilderness areas may or may not be located because it would be—with the interstate highways and other things, such as motor vacationers and more 3 day weekends, people are traveling and searching for these kinds of areas from far outside the particular area where it is located.

Another thing, and this is a problem of snowmobiles and recreational vehicles that was mentioned instead of Massachusetts. I also, and my district and other areas, I am familiar with and represent many people who enjoy snowmobiles. The people in Massachusetts don't have the snow cover they have in New Hampshire, for example. So, as a result many have trailers and they plan to come to this area where there is a good snow cover to enjoy their sport.

The ones I have talked to about this apparent conflict between the motorized recreational vehicle and the people who prefer a more passive use such as snowshoeing or cross-country skiing—the ones I have talked to seriously about this agreed that it might be better if there were areas where they were not allowed because what is happening to Massachusetts—we are developing with the snowmobile and other uses, a very bad situation with the conflict and it is possible that there may be legislation brought in to try and prohibit them completely.

So, I think it is much wiser rather than go for the multiple use concept which was mentioned here today, the ideal situation—in my opin-

ion it would be much better to have the zoned use approach where there are areas where there are no motorized vehicles and there are other areas where they are welcomed with open arms. And that is my comment on snowmobiles.

But I do know that the people, as I mentioned, that I am familiar with are anxious to go to the wilderness areas.

Now getting into winter use of these areas. It is not strictly a summer-time sport anymore because of the improved camping equipment and other things. People now go in the winter-time and there is no question but that the snowmobile just doesn't mix with people that like to be out there for other uses.

I also have found, talking to people, a great interest in wilderness areas that people just like to go to an area where there is a natural aura of things; they just like to get away from a planned area where everything has been all constructed by man. They like to go and see the natural area as it was and should be, and it gives them a chance to think things over and realize man's role in the whole scheme of things and perhaps come back from that trip refreshed and understanding much better what their role is in the whole thing.

So, in closing, I would like to say that I thank you very much for taking me where I didn't file my name in advance. I would like to also say if you do have any questions on how the people in metropolitan areas feel about bills such as this, I would certainly say that you would be welcome in Boston. I know they would be glad to present testimony to such a distinguished group.

Thank you.

[Subsequent to the hearing, Mr. Wetmore submitted a prepared statement which follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT WETMORE, MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

I would like to begin by commending this subcommittee for holding hearings on the need for wilderness areas in the Eastern United States. As we all know, though the White Mountain region, the area under consideration for wilderness status at this hearing, is physically in the state of New Hampshire, the proposed action concerns and would benefit the entire New England region.

I represent the Second Worcester District in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the most populous of all the New England states. Though I represent primarily rural communities in my district, in my brief, nine-year span as a legislator, I have seen rapid changes in those communities. Suburban development and industrial development continue to move westward from the Boston area, changing the character of towns that have been rural for hundreds of years. Elsewhere in the Commonwealth, similar development has moved up from the Hartford, Conn.-Springfield area through rural Hampden and Hampshire counties. The northerly path of this development now has branches moving both in an eastward and westward direction. Though open space remains, Massachusetts continues on her path of development as a highly urbanized state.

Despite a birth-rate lower than the national average, Massachusetts' population size is projected to grow steadily beyond its current 5.7 million people. With an average of slightly more than two children per family and a continuation of current migration trends, demographic experts expect the Commonwealth to have almost 7 million inhabitants by the year 1990. Similar growth and development patterns are predicted for five of the six other New England states.

All the people of New England therefore need adequate recreational space, and the most natural forms of recreational space seem to be those which are disappearing most rapidly today. Children, not only in the central cities but also in the suburbs, should have the opportunity to appreciate the beauty and the ruggedness of natural wilderness areas. Younger and older adults should be

able to escape the noise and tension of urban life and spend at least a few hours or days in the quiet of natural surroundings. For their own sense of well-being and balance, urban people need to recharge their batteries and spend some time in areas whose over-whelming beauty they have not created and whose continuing beauty they do not control. Such an area is being proposed here for wilderness status—the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

As I stated, people throughout the urban New England states want and need time in the wilderness, but certainly in Massachusetts and also in the other more densely populated New England states, there is little land still available for this purpose. With our excellent inter-state highway systems, however, the White Mountains can provide wilderness experience for people from all the New England states. The White Mountains are only a few hours distant from most New England communities. I urge you, then, to view the granting of wilderness status to the White Mountains as providing an opportunity for all of New England.

Though the economy of one state should not necessarily be sacrificed for the good of neighboring states, neither should one state, simply because an area of great regional value happens to be within her political borders, be able to curtail seriously the value of that area to people of other states in the region. We ought to keep in mind the economic needs of the state of New Hampshire and perhaps some forms of compensation ought to be developed for that state, if the White Mountains are declared to be a wilderness area. However, as I have already pointed out, growth is such in the New England region that pressures for both lumber and exploitative recreational development are very strong in the White Mountain area. If the White Mountains are not declared a wilderness area, this superb and necessary recreational resource will be lost to the entire region.

A statement has been made that it is only a few environmental elitists who desire wilderness status for the White Mountains. It has been claimed that Baxter Park in Maine already provides enough true wilderness area for New England. Baxter Park is an excellent facility. The only problem is that it can't begin to accommodate all the people who want to use it. One must make reservations to use Baxter Park, and during the recreational season the park is usually booked up months in advance. There are clearly thousands more from throughout New England who would like to spend some time in the wilderness, but there is simply no place for them to go.

I want to point out that, although I respect the work of the Senators on this committee, since the majority of them are from the larger Western states, they may not fully realize the problems of providing wilderness space in the Northeast. Especially in the Western states, there is much available open land and a number of superb scenic sites. Wilderness status for one area more or less may not be so crucial. That is not the situation in the Northeast, in New England. In New England our land area is small, our open space rapidly disappearing, and we have only a small number of truly outstanding scenic areas of the wilderness variety. The loss of even one area such as the White Mountains to unwise development is a significant and irreplaceable loss for all the people of New England.

I therefore urge you to grant wilderness status to all the proposed areas in the White Mountains and thus preserve rapidly vanishing natural areas for all the people of New England.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Yes, Mr. Wetmore. Thank you very much.

It occurs to me that as you mentioned the interest of Massachusetts in these areas that perhaps in line with what I told some of the others here today, maybe you would like to expand on your statement or submit some statements for other people from your State regarding their interests in these areas up here. And in line with that, we have what we might consider one of your constituents, a Mrs. Abigail Avery, I believe, from Lincoln, Mass., is she here?

Mrs. AVERY. Fine, I am Mrs. Avery.

Mr. WARD. All right, maybe you would like to tell us something. Thank you very much, Mr. Wetmore. We appreciate your coming.

STATEMENT OF ABIGAIL AVERY, LINCOLN, MASS.

Mrs. AVERY. I am Mrs. Abigail Avery of Lincoln, Mass., and up until a few minutes ago I thought I had some new material to present to you, but Mr. Wetmore has presented many of my arguments.

I timed my speech by my son's stop watch as 5 minutes and I hope I will be able to keep it to that.

Mr. WARD. You can have 6; we might even give you 7.

Mrs. AVERY. Thank you.

I am speaking for myself only today although I am an active member of several of the environmental organizations that are known to be concerned with the wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest.

These are, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Sierra Club, the England Chapter, and the Wilderness Society of Washington, D.C.

In the past months I have tried to keep abreast of these organizations' position on S. 316 as it was originally introduced and as it might be amended in the light of testimony brought out in the February Washington hearings.

I tried to develop my own position based on a lifetime of hiking in the White Mountains, including experience in most of the areas mentioned in S. 316. And this experience has been interspersed with National Forest wilderness trips to California, Colorado, Washington State and elsewhere.

I would also like to say that I am well over 30 and I am still going strong.

Mr. WARD. Good for you.

Mrs. AVERY. I respect the position of the organizations I belong to and of others who have spoken today representing other interests such as the professional foresters, the snowmobilers, the State officials of the forest products industry, but it seems to me that in some instances the nitty-gritty of the actual wilderness boundaries and the acreage has been arrived at with too much emphasis on arithmetic and not such good arithmetic either.

Some leaders have mentioned that we cannot advocate too many acres for wilderness inclusion as this would be interpreted as too idealistic and too out-of-touch with reality. Therefore, area A should be kept small in the recommendation for wilderness so that the sum of A, B, C and D is not too large.

I don't think this is a good way to determine land values and in this case I think it is poor arithmetic because as any second grader knows, you get into trouble if you add apples and pears and give the total as apples. Apples in our imaginary sum is the actual wilderness acreage to be established at the bill's passage.

Now here I agree with the Appalachian Mountain Club's recommendation of three areas, Caribou-Speckled, Wild River and Dry River-Rocky Branch, New Hampshire. I have hiked through these areas and I know they are of high quality and I know also that the organizations and others have studied them well.

But the other item in our imaginary sum, pears, is quite another matter. These are the areas which contain high wilderness potential but which need the further study—such study as was recommended by citizens groups who testified in Washington last February.

I believe that the study areas should be kept large, both in number and in acreage, allowing for a careful broad review with citizen participation and an early deadline set to report back to the administration and Congress.

A strong precedence for this delayed action lies in the present Wilderness Act of 1964, which provided for primitive area review.

While under review the study areas should be managed without timber cutting, road building, or other uses incompatible with future wilderness classification, if this were recommended as an outcome from the study.

We can afford to put large acreage under this temporary designation, particularly if the deadline for study report is set for a near future date. So, I recommend maximum study acreage in both White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests and an early date for a study report, possibly 2 years, for these two national forests.

I think that 2 years is realistic with a continued cooperation of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Sierra Club, the society, and particularly in the Forest Service. This should be possible.

Now, the specific areas that I would myself include for study are the Carr Mountain, Kilkenny, the Presidential Range, the Pinkham Notch, which I would remind one of our recent speakers, does include the Lincoln Woods Scenic Area and the Sandwich Range in New Hampshire.

I would also include Lye Brook, Bristol Cliffs, and Wallingford Pond in Vermont.

It is true that the total study acreage recommended is indeed large, but this total should not be confused with nor added to the acreage recommended for immediate wilderness classification. This is a most important distinction.

Now, one other point I would like to make and here I am with our last speaker. This is national forests belonging to all Americans, local citizens, especially those living nearby who have become accustomed to using the back country for motorized vehicle recreation—snowmobilers must not be allowed to impose their use of the land as an overriding use.

There are acres and acres of State and private lands in adjacent Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont for this motorized vehicle use.

Opportunities for nonmechanized wilderness-type contact with the natural environment substantially unaltered by the hands of man are very scarce in the East, and where presently in the eastern national forests land, let us protect it for the enjoyment of all Americans; let us protect it for the urban kids and their parents who can't afford to travel out west to find wilderness experiences but who can enjoy it here.

An example of a program helping to introduce such kids to this experience is the youth opportunity program of the Appalachian Mountain Club which brings groups of people or kids up from Boston to hike the back country of the White Mountains.

Last year over 500 took part in this program; some of them after introduction and training were introduced under trained leadership to some of the very areas in New Hampshire being considered here today. I am sure this will make a real difference in the lives of these urban youngsters.

Let us also protect it—I am selfish—let us protect it for suburban people like myself who want the assurance that there are some places

in the East protected by Congress, unmanipulated by man except to maintain the wilderness values that they offer where we can escape civilization and find true recreation.

To me the question should not be whether there should be eastern wilderness as presented in S. 316; it already exists here, I believe, but rather how can we as a nation protect the values as it now exists and under the future increasing pressures.

It seems to me the first step is this bill amended to allow from prompt study of broad areas, but after this, following the establishment of the wildernesses which would go directly under the bill, there should be national funding, and it is badly needed to support the management. I for one would support and work for funding which would make this management of wildernesses which have been established here in the East possible.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mrs. Avery. That was a very eloquent statement. We welcome you up here from Massachusetts. You have been very, very patient.

The gentleman back there raised his hand?

Mr. DOHERTY. I would like to make a statement if I could.

Mr. WARD. Come on up, Paul.

STATEMENT OF PAUL DOHERTY, GORHAM HILL, N.H.

Mr. DOHERTY. I am pleased that I could—I was a little disappointed when I didn't make your original list so I am pleased to be here.

My name is Paul Doherty. I live on Gorham Hill, in New Hampshire, in the shadow of the Presidential Range. For the past 25 years, I have been a State conservation officer covering the northern part of the State, an area which also includes a major portion of the White Mountain National Forest.

I wish to make it part of the records that I am here today to speak my own thoughts on the subject at hand. My remarks are mine alone. I represent no agency, department, club, organization, or group.

I come here today as an interested citizen to oppose Senate bill 316 as it applies to the White Mountain National Forest.

In doing so, I wish to make it very clear that I am not opposed to the wilderness concept. As a matter of fact, I was the individual who, over 20 years ago, started the movement that finally saw the great gulf area on the White Mountain National Forest established as a wild area.

Later this valley was given wilderness status under the Wilderness Act. I was of the opinion then, as I am today, that certain unique areas of this national forest should be given special classification but only after careful study and planning has been carried out.

I oppose S. 316 for two basic reasons. No. 1, to create instant wilderness areas without the benefit of careful study is not in keeping with the reason the White Mountain National Forest was established.

No. 2, I do not believe it necessary for Congress to lay down the rules. I sincerely believe that the U.S. Forest Service can and should administer the lands under their control. They, today, are aware of the heavy pressure from many groups for various use of this land and will, if given the chance, plan and provide for the total full use of this national forest.

I have strong personal feeling about the White Mountain National Forest. It should be used to everyone's benefit and enjoyment. We hear much about multiple use these days. We should strive to insure that this concept is carried out.

We need the timber growing on the productive lands for the economy; the back-country camper and hiker, snowshoer and skier has a right to his enjoyment, as does the snowmobiler. And, too, those who seek the "islands of solitude" must not be overlooked. All this cannot be had by the stroke of a pen without the benefit of proper planning as this bill would do.

Many of the areas in question in New Hampshire are well known to me. Take Wild River and Kilkenny, for example. The first 15 years of my career as a conservation officer, I walked hundreds of miles on foot patrol in these two sections, much of it off the trails. I would venture to say I have seen as much of these two areas as any person here today.

The Wild River Valley offers much to many people. Nearly half of it is fine timber producing land. It was logged first between 1875 and 1900 and not again until 1950.

Before the second cut was started, deer populations were low due to the lack of feed. After the cutting began in the early fifties, the removal of the old growth trees created new growth on the forest floor.

With this, the deer population increased, as did other forms of wildlife. This, then, is a form of multiple use.

By the same token, I have talked with many back-country hikers who were enjoying "their" wilderness experience in a section where trees had been harvested not long before.

The snowmobiler also uses parts of the Wild River country with no effect whatsoever upon the summer back-country camper. In Kilkenny, much of the same holds true. Both these areas can and should be administered for total use of all concerned, as should all of the national forest.

I urge this committee to take a long, hard look at the facts. The White Mountain National Forest is within an 8-hour drive of 60 million people—people from all walks of life who have a wide scope of interests.

This forest must serve all who would use it. Then, too, the economy of the region must not be overlooked. For generations, local men have earned a living from the forest, from stump to final product. With the ever-growing demands in America for wood products, every bit of productive forest land must be kept producing for this and future generations.

With proper planning, the U.S. Forest Service can make the White Mountain National Forest, and other eastern forests, a truly multiple-use forest where everyone can enjoy his very own special type of recreation and where trees will continue to grow under proper management and when mature will be cut and sent to the mills that provide jobs and products so vital to America.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Doherty. We appreciate your statement very much.

You say you have been a State conservation officer?

Mr. DOHERTY. I still am.

Mr. WARD. Well, once again thank you very much. I don't have any questions.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. If I may, I would like to ask one question. You say that you were of the opinion then, as you are today, that certain unique areas of this national forest should be given special classification. Could you enlarge a bit on the areas that you have found to be unusual from your own personal experience?

Mr. DOHERTY. The reason for example that long ago I selected the Great Gulf was because of its uniqueness; it had not been logged. One of the reasons that it hadn't been logged was that the terrain was just so rough that the earlier lumberjacks didn't get in there and it had many other very interesting things about it, steep grades, beautiful waterfalls, and so forth. It was a natural area to be set aside. At that time there was no classification for wilderness and it became a wild area, so-called; it didn't fit in the basic—acreage wasn't large enough to, I believe, fit into the true wilderness concept.

There are other areas in the White Mountain National Forest's remote valleys and sections of the high country that are unique because of certain land features that lend themselves primarily to the seeker of solitude, to the person that wants the "Island of Solitude" as it is often referred to.

I am not defending the snowmobilers but I could say that on the White Mountain National Forest the snowmobiler has very little terrain that he can use because of the steepness of the land itself. The basic acreage on the National Forest doesn't lend itself to snowmobiling and yet some of the areas proposed in this Senate bill include some of the only terrain that the snowmobiler has to use. And these are the things that I feel should be studied and studied a great deal.

There are plenty of unique areas on the forest for those who would seek the back country of the solitary.

Mr. BROWN. Very fine. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Doherty.

We have a little time left. This gentleman down here?

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Ward, I was up there this morning. I brought a statement with me of three independent woods contractors, three smaller contractors. You have the statement and I wonder if it can be read at this time? We have not heard from any small individuals.

Mr. WARD. Do you have a copy of the statement?

Mr. GARLAND. I have a copy.

Mr. WARD. Bring it up. How long is the statement?

Mr. GARLAND. It will take about 3 minutes.

Mr. WARD. All right.

Mr. GARLAND. My name is Burhman B. Garland. I apologize, I do not have a copy of it; I turned it in this morning. I thought I did; I apologize, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Garland, Mr. Brown points out that we do have that statement for the record, and I think it might be wise for us to let someone else have something to say.

Mr. GARLAND. I was just interested in the opportunity to have this group also here from the small individual who is so involved.

My purpose here, Mr. Ward, is to have this group here to hear the statements of the three individual operators who rely largely on the

national forest for their livelihood. I will relinquish the time to somebody else rather than take up time trying to find the statement.

Mr. WARD. Yes, we have the statement, of course. But as I said it would take a little while to dig it out.

Miss COX. We have it for the record.

Mr. WARD. We have it.

Mr. GARLAND. I realize that, sir.

Mrs. BOWRING. My name is Ursula Bowring, may I make a statement?

Mr. WARD. A short one; yes.

Mrs. BOWRING. Yes; less than 5 minutes.

Mr. WARD. Please come forward and give your name again.

Mrs. BOWRING. My name is Ursula Bowring.

Mr. WARD. Where are you from, please?

Mrs. BOWRING. I am from Durham, N.H.

Mr. WARD. All right; will you please proceed?

STATEMENT OF URSULA BOWRING, DURHAM, N.H.

Mrs. BOWRING. Yes. I am here representing the Sea Coast Anti-Pollution League, which has approximately 1,000 members and they have asked me to come here to endorse the concept of Senate bill 316. And they recommend its passage; they urge that you work for its passage.

I just want to make a few comments on the basis of what I have heard today. We have heard a great deal about——

Mr. WARD. Pardon me just a moment. Is this organization the Sea Coast Anti-Pollution League?

Mrs. BOWRING. Correct.

Mr. WARD. We are reaching pretty far inland, aren't we? Go right ahead.

Mrs. BOWRING. We have heard a great deal about instant wilderness. Frankly, I think to create an instant wilderness would be marvelous. I would much prefer instant wilderness to instant pollution, instant asphalt, instant oilspills, and instant red tide. I think instant wilderness would be much more in the interest of the people.

I feel very much like one of the 99 percent of the people you have been talking about. I don't feel that I have been represented or spoken for here.

I believe that it would be better to have a wilderness that no one could go into than to have no wilderness at all. I honestly believe that all the interests here could work together if they were willing to make certain compromises, that it isn't necessary to have either snowmobiles or hikers, either campers or loggers—I have been struck very much by the emphasis on economics.

The gentleman who spoke of the people, the genuine wilderness hikers who are not big consumers, and, therefore, he acted as though he didn't really want them in his community because they travel lightly and they don't buy very much.

Well, I really believe that that is what the American people must learn to do; we must learn to travel more lightly and not buy very much.

We have also heard talk about locking up the wilderness or locking out—or locking out and locking up. It seems to me that we have locked animals, wildlife out of a great deal of American life for years and years and it is about time we locked human beings out and let the animals survive. We have heard very little about that and the birds.

Well, that is everything I have to say.

Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Well, thank you, Mrs. Bowring. It is very nice.

All right, who is over there with their hand up?

Mr. DODGE. May I make a brief statement, I requested originally to?

Mr. WARD. Will you come forward and identify yourself?

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR G. DODGE, JR., CONWAY, N.H.

Mr. DODGE. Mr. Ward and Mr. Brown, I thank you for considering me this afternoon.

My name is Arthur G. Dodge, Jr. I am a resident of Conway, N.H. and a registered New Hampshire forester.

I have been involved in multiple use forest land management for the past 17 years and worked as a forester in five of the six New England States.

The national forests of New England have long been known as multiple use areas. My family and I have hiked, fished, back country camped, hunted, swam, showshoed, cut firewood, and Christmas trees, with permission, walked interpretive nature trails, skied and taken beautiful photography in the White Mountain National Forest, a truly multiple use experience.

In northern New Hampshire there are approximately 100,000 residents. These people rely very heavily upon the National Forest base for their livelihood. The economy of the area is dependent upon a combination of recreation and forest product industries.

Recreation runs the gamut from primitive through sophisticated ski complexes. Forest products range from tree bark soil additives to children's toys, building materials and high quality papers. The national forest provides a needed resource base for these activities.

We realize that future demand for all forest based goods and services will increase tremendously. Citizens and conservation organizations from all over the Northeast are currently working with the U.S. Forest Service to develop a guide for future management of national forests in New England.

A preliminary draft indicates that management will be designed to provide well balanced land usage meeting these future demands. Continued citizen involvement will insure this comes to pass.

I would like to add here that there is, as has been mentioned before, adequate allowance in these guidelines for the wilderness experience.

Senate bill 316 in my opinion is too restrictive to meet projected future requirements for recreation and forest products on our national forests.

The wilderness experience is available in a forest of many uses. This bill will set aside land for extremely limited purposes.

The areas designated within the White and Green Mountain National Forests ruled under this bill are capable of providing a much wider

assortment of public uses without detriment to future wilderness demands.

I urge this committee to recommend Senate bill 316 not be passed. I also urge that Congress provide for added resources to insure intensive multiple use management of this renewable resource.

I thank you for the opportunity to make this statement and to have it submitted in the record.

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Dodge. I appreciate your statement.

Is it your position that none of these areas or any portion thereof should be included in wilderness?

Mr. DODGE. No, sir; I believe that there are areas within the designated areas that could and should be wilderness, but I do believe that there has not been enough intensive study to really determine the land capabilities and I think there is this potential now, especially with the Forest Service guidelines. So, I am sure that under the Forest Service guidelines that there will be areas designated for wilderness.

As a matter of fact, on this use No. 4, or management area No. 4, so-called, which provides the wilderness experience, the solitude, the recreation, and so forth, right now in the preliminary draft it shows that it has—16 percent of the White Mountain National Forest has been set aside for this type of experience. So, I am not against wilderness; I never have been, but I do feel that it should be based on the capability of the land.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. No; a very fine, reasonable statement. Thank you.

Mr. WARD. Thank you very much.

Who is back over here?

STATEMENT OF J. LAWRENCE ROBBINS, PRESIDENT, NEW ENGLAND LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, SEARSMONT, MAINE

Mr. ROBBINS. I am Lawrence Robbins, president of the New England Lumber Manufacturers Association. I have prepared a statement which you have, I believe, and I request to appear if you have the time. It is about 3 minutes.

Mr. WARD. All right, come forward.

Mr. ROBBINS. Before I move on to my prepared statement I would just like to say that I am in the lumber manufacturing business in Searsmont, Maine. We are Maine's 400th tree farmer and we do manage our lands on a selective, sustained yield basis.

I would like to have you people visit our land sometimes and review the appearance of these lands that were cut up 35 years ago on a selective basis, and compare the appearance with the land that you might find in the backs of State parks where there was no cutting at all in which a tree falls across the road and where there is a crisscross of wind falls and so forth. I would like to have you be the judge of which is the better forest land and where wildlife would better exist.

To continue with my prepared statement, I appear today as a representative of the New England Lumber Manufacturers Association of which I am president.

I feel that I have a fairly thorough understanding of the economic impact of the lumber industry in small communities as our small

town just west of Penobscot Bay has the second highest industrial output of any town in our county, due entirely to the activity generated by two large sawmills and one small one.

We are by no means a big manufacturing plant, but I am proud of our record in sustaining the local economy and particularly pleased that no one on our payroll has ever been forced to apply to the Main Employment Security Commission for unemployment compensation.

I bring this point up at this time to emphasize that in Maine and the area represented by our New England Lumber Manufacturers Association the wood using industries have a high record of stable employment and production. Searsmont is not the area which would be most affected by any curtailment of wood supplies as proposed in S. 316 which would designate somewhere around 100,000 acres of prime timberland as a wilderness area where no forest harvesting would be allowed.

Our New England Association strongly opposes this piece of legislation upon the basis of whatever adversely affects the sawlog supply in one part of Maine, or the northeast, imposes additional pressure upon the timber supplies available to all of us at a time the demands for wood, paper, and other manufactured products have never been as severe as they are during the spring of 1973.

Inevitably, if more and more timberlands are removed from production for any purpose whatsoever, our proud record for sustained employment will have to be broken. This is not a pleasant prospect.

The Maine Forest Products Council, a 300 member industry association of all the wood using industries in Maine, and of which I am also president, is strongly opposed to S. 316 which would arbitrarily set aside 100,000 acres of the most productive timberlands in the Northeast without a formal study of the feasibility of the act or the real need for so doing.

These White Mountain National Forest Lands have been managed on the basis of multiple use, meaning that timber harvesting has been allowed when approved by the Chief Forester, vehicle access has been allowed on the woods roads, and the forest land has been available for use to all according to the various tastes and preferences of each party of users.

We feel that curtailing the use of these lands by specifying only wilderness hiking would amount to class legislation by permitting a single use of a publicly owned forest land tract, which could hardly be defended.

Not every person seeking an outdoor experience is equipped for wilderness hiking or indeed capable of wilderness travel on foot with his camping gear on his back. Should not everyone who wishes to set foot in the publicly owned National Forest be permitted to do so, as has been the practice in the White Mountain National Forest for many years?

We can sympathize completely with those of our people who contend that we need to protect our forests. But those of us who have been long associated with woodlands and their management know well that when enlightened management practices are abandoned, and a once productive woodland reverts to wilderness status, the woodlands soon become disheveled in appearance, a haven for the spread of insects and a potential fire hazard.

Only the healthy managed forest has the vigorous green appearance that outdoor advocates have always associated with New England woodlands.

We feel that it would be wrong to condemn to wilderness status these highly productive and attractive woodlands in Maine and New Hampshire, and wrong to deprive the economy of northern New England of the employment and production benefits that have derived from the White Mountain National Forest under the multiple use management of the U.S. Forest Service.

And may I add that you don't need to have a completely locked up wilderness area to have wilderness experience. If you try to—anyplace, like the Baxter State Park in the State of Maine, if you only have the courage and the will to walk off these trails for 10 or 15 minutes, I can assure you that you are completely in the wilderness. You don't have to walk up thousands or millions of acres to do this.

I have been an active hunter in my life and always have hunted deep, and I just know that within a very few minutes you can be away from the sound and sight of just about anybody.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. Thank you.

Mr. ROBBINS. Any questions?

Mr. WARD. Yes, Mr. Robbins. First I want to state that I once upon a time flew into your Maine wilderness from Greenbelt into Lake Chamberlain and stayed there for a week at a fishing camp and that was pretty much wilderness.

Mr. ROBBINS. Nugent's Camp?

Mr. WARD. Yes, Bob Nugent and his wife, that is correct, and we enjoyed that very much. And strangely enough I found that comparable to some of our western wilderness and we are quite proud of those as you know.

Getting back to your statement. I really have no questions, but I would like to thank you for coming. And I believe you are quite probably the last witness that we will be able to take today.

Mr. Robbins, should you wish to expand any on your statement, we will be happy to receive an additional statement or letter from you.

Mr. BROWN. I have one question for you, Mr. Robbins.

Apparently you are very knowledgeable on the uses of the privately owned forest lands, and apparently many of them are very sizable. Is there much public recreation—is the public allowed on these forest lands by the private owners?

Mr. ROBBINS. Very definitely, most all the paper companies and the large landowners—I am not one of the larger landowners but we do have a few thousand acres. But in the northern part of the State where these larger landowners are, I think they are very generous in supplying campground and providing roadways and access for these people. They even furnish maps for the recreation.

Mr. BROWN. Campgrounds and facilities are provided at the owner's expense?

Mr. ROBBINS. I think in a very few cases there might be a charge of \$2 to use the roads like in the Alligash region for 30 or 40 miles, but otherwise the campsites are free and I think it is most generous.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. ROBBINS. Thank you very much.

Mr. WARD. We have had quite a day. We have heard some—believe it or not, 38 or 39 witnesses. You have all been exceedingly cooperative and we are very, very appreciative.

We are also appreciative to the management of this hotel, to Steve Harper of the Forest Service who helped us very much in our setting up the hearing.

We would also like to thank our reporter, Gene Clark, who has been working very hard.

And we might say that this is the first hearing, of this type at least, that I have been to where the Forest Service got all the kudos. They have been saying so many nice things about the Forest Service. Well, I would have to admit they are a pretty nice, fine group of people and we have some here today and I think we ought to mention them, Paul Wingarth, who is the new superintendent of the White Mountain National Forest. I believe that is your first day on the job you told me, Paul?

Mr. WINGARTH. That is correct.

Mr. WARD. Why don't you stand up?

And then we have Butch Marita over here, the supervisor from the Green Mountain National Forest, is he still here? Butch, what are you doing way back there?

And, I want to thank our staff over here, Gene Steffen, Claudette Cox. Oh, yes, I mustn't forget Owen Jamison and Marvin Vander Kock of the Forest Service who came up with us from Washington, D.C. to attend the hearing, and of course Pat Thomas is the spy in our midst; he is from Atlanta, Ga., Forest Service, the region down there. He He snuck up here to see what we were doing in these hearings.

Well, once again I will remind you that the record will be open for 10 days. It has been a pleasure being here with you and we will recess the hearing subject to the call of the Chair.

There is one more thing, I would add, when you are sending in your statements perhaps you would just like to address them to the Subcommittee on Public Lands, 3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the hearing was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

[Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:]

MEMORANDUM FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Many persons have requested that their comments be made part of the printed record. Not all could be accommodated. This volume, however, contains a broad sampling from the mail we have received. We have tried to ensure that all points of view have been included and that the weight of comments pro and con has been preserved. Those letters which were not reprinted here remain as part of the Committee's file and they, too, will be considered in our further work on the problems under study.

Over the past several weeks we have received a large number of letters from interested individuals and groups throughout the country, containing their opinion on the proposed bills to designate lands as wilderness.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, as a Member representing a district strongly affected by the wilderness bills you are considering, I value this opportunity to contribute to your deliberations.

The Chairman already knows of my intense interest in the legislation. It is essential that any action you take be based on a complete assessment of the areas involved in terms of justification and evaluation of the full range of environmental and economic consequences. Toward that end, I held a briefing on the provisions of the pending legislation for residents of areas affected during the Congressional recess at Loon Mountain in the North Country. Many individuals who met with me later attended your hearing in Concord. Legislative duties in Washington unfortunately precluded my accepting your invitation to testify there.

I want to take this opportunity to state that I am emphatically and unalterably opposed to instant legislative designation of areas of the White Mountain National Forest as wilderness at this time. With equal conviction, I support the wilderness concept and exploration of its further application in the forest. While information now on record does not justify to me any early enactment of study-area designation legislation as now proposed, I believe constructive alternatives are available and should be pursued.

The White Mountain National Forest represents a splendid scenic, recreational and economic resource. The same scenic values that have generated demands for wilderness preservation are a tribute to the Forest Service and the many in private and public life in New Hampshire who have made the forest what it is.

Let us not forget that when the White Mountain National Forest was created, much of the area it encompasses was heavily cut-over woodland. It was not wilderness; its virgin timber had been cut and sawed into lumber. To now propose it as a wilderness area is to pay tribute to the restraint and management practices of the Forest Service.

In New Hampshire, to proclaim acceptance of the wilderness concept is no exercise in abstract rhetoric. Some areas of the White Mountain National Forest have been designated as wilderness and special-interest scenic areas, a point to which I return later in this statement.

In addition, the State of New Hampshire is devoting a significant amount of admittedly scarce resources to the development of parks and state forests, a major purpose of which is to provide wilderness-type experience. Land acquisition for the Pisgah State Park totalling some 13,000 acres is near completion. At a cost of \$2-3 million—financed half by the State and half by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation—this facility will reserve large areas in their natural state, limited to hiking trails and back-country camping. Both the Sunapee (2,500 acres) and the Pillsbury (3,700 acres) parks are being expanded, and also connected by a corridor, at the cost of \$250,000-\$300,000, again a 50-50 Federal-State match, under an acquisition program totalling some 2,000 acres. This also will provide for wilderness-type hiking trails and back-country camping, particularly in the Pillsbury State Park. There are many other examples which could be cited to attest to New Hampshire's commitment to the conservation of wild areas.

The case for Congressional action to lock up large areas of the forest as wilderness thus must be made by the proponents. I submit that on the basis of the record today, that burden has not been met.

The inclusion of some areas which cannot remotely be conceived as wilderness should alone call into question the justification underlying S. 316. They include, for example, a heavily used recreational area served by an auto road and mountain-climbing cog railroad since the last century. Not long ago, my office had some success in locating a reliable source of cleaner-burning coal for the cog. Recreation, yes; wilderness, indisputably no. The comment of Chairman Jackson of the full committee that no one is wedded to any specific provisions of S. 316 is most welcome reassurance in this regard.

It is not encouraging that the Forest Service had no genuine consultative role in the drafting of this legislation. With all respect to the comments made at your Concord hearing to the effect that the bill was drafted with an awareness

that the Forest Service had certain areas under study, I suggest that this does not constitute effective participation. Discussion of the bill at my own briefing gave credit to the Sierra Club for the principal contribution.

This is all the more to be regretted in view of the Forest Service's planning process which is now well under way, involving an unprecedented degree of consultation with a broad range of interests and individuals with a stake in the outcome.

With the Forest Service's area guide due to be finished early in August, it would seem advisable to await its findings before proceeding with designation of study areas, much less instant wilderness legislation. A parallel concern relates to environmental impact. As a senior member of the House Committee on Public Works, with particular interest in its environmental, transportation and economic development activities, I have long been aware of a curious paradox. The National Environmental Policy Act requires environmental impact statements in great detail for approval of projects of economic significance. If we seek a true balance between environmental and economic objectives, similar analysis of the economic and other implications of major environmental decisions should also be required.

In connection with a forthcoming Administration proposal, an environmental impact statement has been drafted by the Forest Service and circulated to other interested federal agencies concerning the Dry River-Rocky Branch area. I should like the record to reflect at this point the fact that I have recently requested Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz to release this statement to aid in your deliberations, as well as comments by the other agencies immediately upon their completion. Your subcommittee may wish to join me in this effort.

I feel that the most responsible course would be to await the Forest Service's impact statement and accompanying comments to gauge the adequacy of the process. On this basis, refined approaches to analysis of the other areas suggested for immediate wilderness or study status can be devised.

A related point: Neither of the bills under consideration represents the sole device available for wilderness-type designation. As noted in the hearings, we now have 5,552 acres in the Great Gulf Wilderness, plus 28,556 acres in designated scenic areas managed for use substantially in their natural condition. This includes the 18,560 acre Lincoln Woods area.

I cite this for two reasons. First, it is my understanding that much of the thrust for legislative designation of wilderness areas stems from a distrust of the Forest Service and its enduring willingness to preserve those areas under its administrative authority. Yet I know of no area which, once having been designated, has been even proposed for redesignation, and find it curious that Lincoln Woods has not been included among areas in S. 316. Second, the established designation procedure requires preparation of—again—an environmental impact statement. In sum, the legislative route would to short-circuit the procedural safeguards which we have been evolving at some pains in recent years. I urge that it be rejected.

Before leaving this point, I would observe that the purpose of Senator Jackson's land-use legislation is to provide a balance between environmental and economic considerations. I understand that the purpose of encouraging establishment of some state jurisdiction over heretofore local decisions which have more than local impact is to make sure neither consideration overwhelmingly predominates. Then, too, the Jackson legislation scrupulously avoids legislating a federal mandate on local land use, which S. 316 in effect would do. Indeed, one of the proponents in Concord lauded the use of wilderness as a land-use tool. It would be ironic if the same Interior Committee produced such contradictory legislation as state-determined land use and instant designation of wilderness.

I have no wish to repeat earlier testimony which I have had an opportunity to review. Let it suffice to say at this point that the impact on forest industries, recreation, the general economy of communities and their tax base has yet to be adequately explored. There is nothing esthetically ennobling in the visible signs of economic stagnation. Nor have we any assessment of the impact of removing from timber production productive acreage, or drastically limiting recreational use of large areas, upon other areas of the forest or similar lands outside the forest in New England.

A major concern not explored is the need to acquire additional units for the National Forest, in view both of the tremendous pressure for development in

the area and the need for additional recreation which such growth generates. I am principal sponsor of a bill pending in the House Agriculture Committee to add nearly 7,000 acres to the National Forest in the Sandwich Notch area. Furthermore, I see the need for additional acquisitions elsewhere, which could involve large amounts productive timberland. If we get into the business of locking up timber and recreational land in the fashion of S. 316, we may well forfeit local support for further acquisitions or the cooperation of landholders. Frankly, the prospect of threatening severe economic hardship to the communities I represent would give me pause, too.

Further, as to additional acquisitions, it is worth noting that since 1965, land purchases within the White Mountain National Forest have totalled 3,000 acres, at a cost of \$630,000, in comparison with total Forest System acquisitions for the same period of 688,000 acres at a cost of \$128 million.

You have heard some of the views of the people of New Hampshire, including the conservationist interest, who have helped create and preserve the White Mountain National Forest. While some favor limited instant designation, I would urge you to adopt the course of further study. S. 316, as it applies to the White Mountain National Forest, should be rejected. The approach of S. 938 should be modified. Areas to be set in a reserve for wilderness management pending study, presidential recommendation and Congressional action should be selected on the basis of the massive Forest Service study now under way. Dry River-Rocky Branch should be examined on the basis of the latest available information, as should the Killenney area. Full environmental and economic impact statements should be prepared and subjected to public scrutiny before definitive action is taken. For those areas placed in reservation for study, there should be set the earliest deadline consistent with thoroughness. A two-year maximum period should be imposed, at least for those areas where pressure for conflicting uses becomes apparent. Again, the Forest Service study of the forest should help identify those areas which should be given priority for scheduling the task of analysis and assessment.

In your subsequent hearings, I would suggest that you obtain from the Forest Service its assessment of a realistic timetable for such work and the amount of additional funds required for varying degrees of acceleration. You can be assured of my support for any reasonable request for additional funding.

In conclusion, you are dealing with many small communities and exercising de facto eminent domain in terms of their economies. You are also dealing with a state where public support has been essential to creation of the White Mountain National Forest. To ride roughshod over local sentiment or ignore its significance would gravely injure the larger value of public participation. Unlike many public lands states, New Hampshire has a tradition of public participation embodied in the town meeting process. This is no mere folkway preserved for political antiquarians. It is a vital part of the political process. The White Mountain National Forest stands as a monument to these values.

Your hearing was necessarily brief. One day for parts of three states. With some three dozen witnesses heard, opportunity to be heard was restricted. There was little time for give-and-take. No Members were present. Thus consideration given to local interests was somewhat less than is often given an urban zoning matter, or a budget in a New Hampshire community. For these reasons, I urge you to delete portions of S. 316 relating to the White Mountain Forest and devise a study-designation process that fully takes into account the consequences of ultimate designation decisions, affords the public far greater opportunity to participate in the process, and gives the Congress a far more sound basis for action.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Amherst, May 2, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I had planned to attend, and participate in, the May 7th hearings of your subcommittee scheduled to be held in Concord, New Hampshire at which you will hear testimony on several legislative proposals which would in some way associate a number of undeveloped and highly scenic

areas of the eastern United States with the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Unfortunately, complications related to the rapidly approaching end of the University year now makes it impossible for me to be in Concord on the 7th. Since I have had relevant experience in, and have given considerable thought to, the matters at issue I would like to comment upon them.

I write as—

a trained ecologist, having earned a graduate degree specifically so identified more than 35 years ago,

a native westerner (Idaho, Utah and Wyoming) intimately familiar with many of the real gems of the nation's wilderness heritage originally included in the National Wilderness Preservation System,

one who has had on-the-ground responsibility for, and experience in, the protection and administration of wilderness,

one of the small group of Forest Service employees most directly responsible for interpreting and implementing the Wilderness Act of 1964 as it related to National Forest wilderness, and as

one, who for the past two years has served as a Professor of Resource Planning in a large eastern University, and who is only now learning to understand and appreciate what the Northeast has to offer in the way of superlative examples of the Great American Outdoors, many of which, if adequately protected and properly managed, offer outstanding opportunities for near-primitive outdoor recreational experiences.

My purpose in making this statement is simple and direct. I, and a great many Americans like me, are wholly convinced that preservation and protection of a system of wilderness in which as many of the nation's original natural ecosystems as possible are liberally represented is the most important purpose to which such lands can possibly be dedicated. Our conviction are based on a range of totally objective and pragmatic reasons, as well as a supporting range of completely subjective reasons. And both the objective and subjective reasons are fully valid. They are well documented and need not be repeated here.

We are convinced that the future social and cultural, and even the economic, welfare of our civilization and our nation depends upon such areas being completely protected from anything which might threaten or jeopardize their integrity as *wilderness*. The threats to that integrity are legion. Many are obvious, but some are not quite so apparent. Some of the longer recognized ones are growing and becoming increasingly ominous. And every so often a new threat emerges. Sometimes they are easily recognized, but unfortunately sometimes they are not. Sometimes they are threats which with a little extra care and caution can be effectively neutralized. But sometimes, because their potential impact is not fully understood, or because of the nature and source of their origin and support, they are not recognized for the dangers which are inherent in them.

In my considered judgment, despite the many hazards which the nation's wilderness has faced since the creation of the National Wilderness Preservation System there has been no greater threat than Senate Bill S. 316! It should be rejected.

As proposed S. 316 would add certain areas to our system of wilderness without the benefit of the now time-tested study and review, and public hearing, process prescribed in the trail-blazing Wilderness Act of 1964. Such a proposal is staggering in its implications.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 was trail blazing in several respects. The study, review, and hearing process has clearly been demonstrated as a soundly conceived device by which to assure the most knowledgeable input possible, both from the professionals responsible for the stewardship of land being considered for wilderness classification, and from those citizens whose purposes would be either served or adversely impacted by such classification. Surely it should not be abandoned so summarily as S. 316 proposes.

Possibly of more significance in the Act's trail blazing is the way in which it reflects the profound philosophical depth and the great intellectual grasp of those who drafted it when they recognized that *wilderness is a resource*; and charged the administering agencies with making sure that it *endures* as a resource. With that statutory action an area of wilderness was no longer merely a unique, and somewhat esoteric kind of recreation area, as most of us had commonly considered it to be. To be sure the Act provided that recreation might be a permitted use of wilderness, but just as clearly evident was the charge that if

recreation threatened the preservation of wilderness as a resource appropriate constraints to protect it from the recreation impact were in order.

The Wilderness Act made it equally clear that areas with unique recreational potential, or areas of outstanding scenery do not qualify for classification under the Act for inclusion in the system, unless they also meet the criteria for wilderness which the Act presents. Recreation opportunities, or scenic attractions; regardless of how superlative they might be; regardless of how carefully they should be protected and managed; do not for those characteristics alone qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

For nine years the nation, through its land managing agencies and the Congress, has been considering areas as to their suitability for inclusion in its wilderness system. This will continue for some years to come. But eventually, most of the classification possibilities will have been considered and most of the resulting decisions will have been made. Then the nation, the wilderness managing agencies and the Congress, will be confronted with the extremely difficult task of protecting the System as wilderness; not as primitive recreation areas, not as areas of undeveloped spectacular scenery, but as *wilderness*. And with a static Wilderness System on the one hand, and a growing population with ever increasing appetites for the range of resource opportunities in the system but unavailable as long as the system is protected as Wilderness on the other hand, the task of fending off threats to the wilderness resource are certain to become progressively more difficult.

The responsibility with which the wilderness administering agencies are going to be confronted will be nothing short of staggering in its implications and magnitude. A very few things might happen which will make it easier. A great many things can be expected to happen which will add to its complexity.

Surely we can agree that we should do nothing now which might in any way compound the problems of those responsible for protecting our true wilderness in the years and decades following the fixing of the System. Unfortunately, S. 316 promises to do just that!

To those primarily concerned with making sure that the nation is ready and able to protect wilderness in the difficult days of the future there is general agreement that among the factors which will be of key importance, are the precedents which are set as each new threat is faced. These precedents are being set now! That they are being set in the wilderness management criteria and policies now being considered, tested and established is an important fact which seems to be fairly well understood and accepted by most of those who are concerned.

Not nearly so clearly understood or accepted is the equally if not more, important fact that the criteria and policies followed in the classification of wilderness are also setting precedents with which those protecting and managing all wilderness in the future will eventually have to live and operate. Any proposal to add on area to the wilderness system which does not meet the established criteria for addition to the system, or management of it, is clearly and simply—in the long run—a proposal of an action which will weaken or dilute the system; and it will compound the difficulty of its protection to that extent. Adding an area to the system in which there are established non-conforming developments or practices simply adds all of those anomalies to the whole system, and weakens the prospects of fully protecting it in the long run accordingly.

This basic premise could be elaborated upon, and illustrated, at considerable more length. But it would all boil down to this relatively simple personal observation: after my experience in administering wilderness (under circumstances much more favorable than will commonly be true in the future), after several years (September 1964-May 1971) of working day in and day out trying to fully understand the concept and the legislation as it might best be applied to the protection of National Forest Wilderness; and more recently after a couple of years on a University faculty where I have had an opportunity to study the whole thing and its many ramifications with somewhat more detachment than was possible earlier, and after discussing it at length and dispassionately with academic associates of many disciplines and persuasions; if we are to do those things now which will best assure that wilderness administrators of the future will have reasonable prospects of making sure that our wilderness resources of today endures, we must be absolutely sure that we accept nothing in the classification of wilderness which will eventually be unacceptable in the administration and protection of wilderness!

I grant that I am not absolutely sure that all the areas S. 316 would add to the National Wilderness Preservation System should not be so added. I do know that some should not be and I suspect the same is true of most of the others. I am sure, however, that the only way this can be safely determined is for the nominated areas to be intensively studied, and preliminary proposals reviewed, as provided for in the Wilderness Act; or as provided for in the Administration's Bill S. 938.

The foregoing might be interpreted to the effect that I support S. 938. I am not absolutely sure yet that I do, but I probably will. It basically recognizes the aspects of the situation which concern me, and it treats them in a straight forward way. In any event, if your choice is between the basic thrust of the two bills S. 938 is much to be preferred over S. 316.

In light of the foregoing one point should be made absolutely clear. Nothing I have said should in any way be interpreted as being derogatory of the areas identified in S. 316. They might be, and probably are, some of the most spectacularly scenic, unique and appreciated near-natural areas in our country. A few that I know deserve all of these accolades. They might, and probably do, provide outstanding opportunities for near-primitive recreation experiences; in some respects possibly surpassing similar opportunities in many units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. They might, and probably do, warrant the very highest level of sensitive protection and management commensurate with their unique qualities. If such is the case they should have that level of management, and I most assuredly would support any measure to ensure it.

So my plea to you sir, and to the committee, is: recognize and provide for the protection and management of our eastern areas as the superlative areas which they might be; not as questionable wilderness (unless an established study and review process might answer any such questions) but as the outstanding wooded, scenic and primitive recreational areas of the eastern United States. And whatever you do, in the current movement to afford these areas the attention they deserve, and to serve the people to whom their protection is so understandably important, please do not be rushed into doing something which would in the process prostitute the National Wilderness Preservation System established by the pioneering of the Act creating it; please do not do anything which would undermine the ability of our wilderness administrators of the future to make sure that the wilderness resource we turn over to them now, will endure.

Enactment of S. 316 would do just that!

I respectfully request that this statement be made a part of the record bearing on the legislation towards which your hearings in Concord are directed.

RICHARD J. COSTLEY,

Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning.

P.S.—After reading the letter above, an associate has just commented, "You don't believe there either is or should be any real wilderness in the East" He was wrong. And lest you might read the same conclusion, I repeat the substance of my answer to him. I doubt there is any real wilderness in the East, and that does not exempt the eastern areas which were unfortunately included by the Wilderness Act in the original National Wilderness Preservation System. They were administrative mistakes of the Forest Service, and clearly "grandfather" legislative concessions. Even so, should any proposed area stand up to the rigors of a careful study, under the review process provided by the Act and qualify as suitable for wilderness classification I would support such action by any means and with all the vigor I could possibly muster. Nothing, absolutely nothing, would give me more satisfaction than to know there is some *real* eastern wilderness under the protection of the Wilderness Act.

R. J. C.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, May 4, 1973.

HON. FLOYD HASKELL,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Public Lands,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

I regret very much my inability to attend your May 7 hearings in Concord, New Hampshire, on the eastern wilderness bills S. 316 and S. 938. In lieu of oral testimony please accept this telegram as my formal statement on this legislation. The concept embodied in these measures enjoys my strong support and subject to only one reservation. I specifically endorse the Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness Area as proposed.

We need to preserve for Maine citizens as well as for those who visit our State the increasingly rare experience of a forest which does not betray a history of human manipulation. The 1972 Maine State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan indicated a lack of federally-designated wilderness in Maine. Maine currently has 131,000 acres of federal land, included Arcadia National Park (34,712 acres), Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge (22,665 acres), about 5,000 of which are already scheduled for wilderness designation, and White Mountain National Forest (45,862 acres, of which 12,000 are proposed as wilderness under this legislation).

With relatively few lands in the public domain, creating a wilderness from federal acreage represents one of the limited opportunities we will have in Maine for a natural preserve at a relatively small cost to the public.

The 12,000 acres selected in the Evans Notch District of the White Mountain National Forest seems ideally situated as a potentially popular and accessible natural area. The multiple-use management practices under which these lands have been administered have resulted in relatively few indications of human influence. Only a few gravel roads, for instance, when necessary for the lumbering activity which has taken place within the area, and practically no residential development has occurred in the vicinity. The White Mountain National Forest region in Maine is an attractive recreational area, with facilities for cross country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping.

The Appalachian Trail with its wilderness hiking experience is about ten miles distant by the Evans Notch Road, which borders the proposed wilderness area on the west side. A commercial skiing development is nearby and the entire area is relatively close to the more populous sections of Maine.

Attractive as this proposal is, however, I do not believe you should proceed without careful attention to the likely ramifications it will have on nearby commercial activity.

There are several saw and turnery mills in Bethel that obtain over two-thirds of their raw material from timber stands in the White Mountain National Forest. Of course, not all this production is attributable to the 12,000 acres proposed for inclusion in the wilderness area, but we do know that over the past twenty years 13,000,000 board feet of logs have been harvested from 5,000 acres in this area, with a total stumpage value of \$180,000. Although a yield of \$9,000 per year is probably not a major factor in the local economy, I think it is important for your committee to determine directly from the people who live and work in the area exactly how much of their present and future income is traceable to the timber stands involved. If significant dislocations for jobbers and smaller production companies appear, I would hope that the Public Lands Sub-committee will investigate possible adjustments in the proposed wilderness boundaries to ameliorate these difficulties without doing violence to the integrity of the wilderness contemplated.

If any of the agencies of State government can be of assistance to you with this problem or with respect to any of the issues involved in this legislation, I assure you we stand ready to help.

KENNETH M. CURTIS, *Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1973.

Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: At the briefing in your office on eastern wilderness proposals, you verbally requested a listing of areas which the Forest Service anticipates proposing for instant wilderness establishment.

On February 21, 1973, the Department transmitted to the Congress a draft bill, which has been introduced as S. 938, proposing 53 areas be studied to determine their suitability for being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. That letter indicated the Forest Service was in the process of studying approximately one-fourth of the areas and expected within the near future to make specific recommendations as to their suitability. In response to a question at the Hearing on S. 316, Chief John R. McGuire listed the names of 16 areas being studied. The study reports are now being reviewed by the Department and other Federal agencies.

The names and locations of the 16 areas are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>National forest and State</i>
Sipsey -----	Bankhead, Ala.
Caney Creek -----	Ouachita, Ark.
Cohutta -----	Chattahoochee, Tenn., and Cherokee, Ga.
Beaver Creek -----	Daniel Boone, Ky.
Big Island Lakes -----	Hiawatha, Mich.
Hercules -----	Mark Twain, Mo.
White Creek (Irish) -----	do.
Southern Presidential-Dry River -----	White Mountain, N.H.
Ellicott's Rock -----	Sumter, S.C.
Gee Creek -----	Cherokee, Tenn.
Bristol Cliffs -----	Green Mountain, Vt.
Lye Brook -----	do.
James River Face -----	Jefferson, Va.
Laurel Fork -----	George Washington, Va., and Mononga- hela, W. Va.
Dolly Sods -----	Monongahela, W. Va.
Rainbow Lakes -----	Chequamegon, Wis.

In connection with the upcoming hearing in Concord, three areas in New England are included in the list: Southern Presidential-Dry River in New Hampshire, and Bristol Cliffs and Lye Brook in Vermont.

Sincerely,

PHILIP L. THORNTON, *Deputy Chief.*

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

May 7, 1973

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of The American Institute of Architects, I wish to express the support of the architectural profession for the establishment of new Wilderness Areas in several Eastern National Forests.

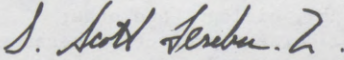
The protection and preservation of natural areas, especially in proximity to large concentrations of population, has been a concern of the Institute for many years. The legislation pending before your Committee, S. 316 and S. 938, makes meaningful strides toward increasing the opportunities for more of our citizens to enjoy the natural wonders of our country.

Our National Forests are becoming more threatened by the Nation's growth and subject to increasing pressure for timber production. It is imperative that they be protected and preserved. The Institute has long supported steps essential to providing an adequate supply of timber, but believes strongly that this should be accomplished through improved forest management on private lands and certain public lands while retaining significant areas of forest in their natural state.

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
May 7, 1973
Page Two

By resolution, the Board of Directors of the Institute endorsed the establishment of Eastern Wilderness Areas during their meeting on May 4-5, 1973. It would be appreciated if this letter and the enclosed policy statement could be printed in the hearing record of the Washington of field hearings related to this legislation.

Sincerely,



S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA
President
The American Institute of Architects

AIA POLICY ON WILDERNESS PROTECTION IN THE EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS

Discussion:

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established a definition of lands which can be classified as Wilderness and Primitive. There is considerable controversy over interpretations of this definition which exclude land even though, due to its size, unique geography, biology, and other characteristics it would be desirable for Wilderness protection because it has been lumbered at some time or may contain abandoned roads, jeep trails, fire trails and other evidences of man. The Forest Service has made a very strict construction of the definition contained in the Wilderness Act. Based on this construction, the statement has been made that there is no land suitable for Wilderness classification in the eastern United States.

In a contrary action, the State of New York is in the process of establishing Wilderness protection for approximately one million acres of land within the Adirondack State Park. All of this land has been lumbered and contains evidence of man as listed above. In acting to provide wilderness protection, a fire tower will be removed, ranger's cabins will be torn down and access roads dug up and planted. There are many areas in New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and possibly other states which meet the size criteria and could be made Wilderness areas with less action of removal than that taken in the Adirondacks.

Since the large proportion of the population of the United States lives in the East with no opportunity to visit Wilderness areas in the Western states or Alaska, it is highly desirable that land close to these population centers be established as Wilderness areas and protected for posterity.

Recommendation:

The A.I.A. supports Senator Jackson's Eastern Omnibus Wilderness Bill, S-316, with respect to the immediate designation of the first 16 listed areas as Wilderness, and endorses in addition the amendment of the Bill to encompass the concept of Study Area designation for the remaining 12 areas and other readily identifiable areas in the Eastern National Forests, to be managed in a manner consistent with Wilderness, until studies are complete and the Congress has the opportunity to decide whether the Study Areas should be classified as Wilderness, then or in the future, or whether some other suitable protective designation is applicable.

STATEMENT OF

FRANK C. DANIEL, SECRETARY
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

ON S. 316
MAY 7, 1973

Mr. Chairman:

The National Rifle Association of America, an organization of over one million sportsmen, is greatly concerned with the conservation of natural resources and recreational opportunities in the outdoors. We consider as paramount the maintaining of an environment which provides opportunities for the enhancement of the social welfare of all the people. Approximately three quarters of our total membership resides east of the hundredth meridian and is made up of persons from all walks of life. We believe their sentiments on this issue is an accurate reflection of the mood of all concerned citizens of this area. It is in this light that we should like to comment on S. 316.

In recent years the wilderness concept has undergone a complete and enlightening reversal from that of a dark and forboding place to be conquered and destroyed to one of the great natural splendors to be enjoyed, hallowed as a natural resource and perpetuated in trust for our children's children. We support the concept and commend the committee's purpose of examining the issues raised by S. 316 and companion bills in detail. We recognize that there are numerous areas in our eastern national forests with wilderness values deserving perpetuation and management within the wilderness concept which are excluded from the wilderness system because of man's early disturbance. The committee faces a difficult and challenging task in establishing parameters for wilderness designation of these areas without diluting the provisions of the Wilderness Act and lessening the quality of future western wilderness designations. However, there are proposals such as that contained in S. 316 to prohibit further mining and grazing in future wilderness areas which would improve the Act. We recognize that there are jurisdictional problems with this legislation, but those problems should not interfere or endanger wilderness designations in the eastern national forests.

In viewing all proposals before the committee, we are most drawn to the draft substitute proposal submitted to the committee by the Wildlife Management Institute. This proposal is a careful blending of the salient features of S. 22, S. 316, the administration's recommendations and the best thought from conservationists and recreationists alike. In our opinion, if any proposal is to succeed, it must reconcile these various points of view. Especially important is the attention given to wildlife values and the preservation of viable wildlife habitat within wilderness areas. Wildlife cannot be separated from wilderness in the popular concept. The Wildlife Management Institute suggestion recognizes and provides for this view. In total we believe this is an excellent approach and recommend it for the committee's consideration as the basis for a solution to the problems posed here by this worthy proposal.

Mr. Chairman, we have great faith in the democratic process and are fully confident that this committee and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will resolve the issue of eastern wilderness to the satisfaction of the people. We look forward to reporting to our membership and recommending their support of the kind of wilderness bill this committee hopefully will report to the Senate of the United States.

STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Statement on Senate Bill S.316 (Eastern Wilderness Bill) Made before Public Hearing by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Interior Committee, at Concord, New Hampshire, May 7, 1973.

Mr. Chairman:

I am James E. Wilkinson, Jr., Director of Forests in the Department of Forests and Parks, in the Agency of Environmental Conservation of the State of Vermont. Dr. Martin L. Johnson, Secretary of the Agency, has directed me to appear today at this hearing to represent the State of Vermont and to make the following statement.

We must, in all candor, point out that while this meeting is primarily concerned with Senate Bill S.316 dealing with the subject of "Wilderness Areas," we in Vermont have discussed with our distinguished Senior Senator, George D. Aiken, his approach to the subjects in Senate Bill S.22.

In addressing our attention to S.316, candor again compels us to express our disappointment over the unilateral action taken by responsible conservation organizations and officials in Washington, who apparently dismissed any state interest in legislation affecting federal lands. We wish to call attention to the fact that, within the past thirty days, the Vermont Legislature enacted into law a Land Capability and Development Plan, the first, we believe, in the nation. On the basis of that plan and the concepts contained in it, the State of

Vermont does intend to concern itself with all proposals for the use of land in Vermont, including federal lands.

Because of the widespread interest expressed in the subject at hand, we deeply regret that we cannot at this time indicate full support of S.316. I am sure that we are not the first to point out that there is a difference between establishing Wilderness Areas in the West, on lands that always have been under federal jurisdiction and also have experienced minimal impacts from man's activities. We believe it accurate to state that the ecosystems of these Western lands have been and still are in a more or less stabilized situation.

In contrast, lands of the Green Mountain/^{National}Forest were assembled from private ownership that, in many cases, had been subject to a variety of man-induced impacts--clearing, burning, farming, lumbering. We believe we are on a firm ground in saying that in many cases the ecosystems are in a transition stage.

Because of this situation, we raise specific concerns about the intended management of "Wilderness Areas" in respect to wildlife. During the inventory stage for the land capability maps, we have identified high quality wildlife habitats in both the Lye Brook and Bristol Cliffs areas. It is the opinion of our wildlife and fisheries management personnel that management measures, which include manipulation of the vegetative cover and pond reclamation, may be necessary in the interest of proper wildlife management.

In the rather brief time we have had to review the proposed legislation, we are of the opinion that the legislation is too vague to permit analysis as to the possible impact of the proposal.

Wildlife is not our only concern. We contend that the maintenance of a viable agricultural economy including forestry is an important element in maintaining the environmental character of Vermont. We have not had the opportunity to evaluate the possible impact on the established forest industries in the region. We do know that the timber resources of the Green Mountain National Forest are important to local woodworking industries; and, for the record, we are not talking about huge corporate structures when we speak of local woodworking industries. For the most part we are concerned with small to medium sized primary, family-owned industries. The loss of the potential timber supply may or may not be significant; we simply do not know at this time.

A third item of concern is the possible impact of the proposed legislation on the proper management of the Long Trail-Appalachian Trail System. Although we have not been furnished accurate description of the proposed boundaries of the parcels involved, we are assuming that the areas correspond with the proposed "Backwoods" management areas initiated by the Green Mountain National Forest. If such is the case, then there are at present several shelters now in existence to service the needs of hikers of these trails. Does the "Wilderness"

management concept preclude the maintenance of such man-made structures within these areas? We cannot support any legislation that arbitrarily and automatically incorporates portions of the Green Mountain National Forest into a "Wilderness Areas System" without adequate study as to the full impact of the proposal.

In summary, the State of Vermont cannot support S.316 for the following reasons:

1. The approach suggested in Senator Aiken's bill, S.22, would meet more satisfactorily the requirements of the State of Vermont for this kind of use of federal public land.
2. S.316 does not provide adequate opportunity to identify and analyze needs for wilderness.
3. Vermont maintains that any allocation of lands for competing and incompatible uses should be made on the basis of a comprehensive land use plan. Therefore, Vermont will give full consideration to the needs for "wilderness" and any proposals for such land classification on federal, as well as state and private, lands in the implementation of its Land Capability and Development Plan.

We wish to emphasize that we are not in opposition to establishing and maintaining areas in the East that are designed to have "Wilderness" characteristics. We do contend that before taking such action, the full ramifications be understood and evaluated. If afforded the opportunity, we are prepared to participate in any such evaluation in a responsible manner. Denied such an opportunity, we cannot endorse any such proposals.

Thank you.

STATEMENT RE: S.B. 316, CONCORD, N.H., 7 MAY 1973

Edgar P. Wyman, North Sandwich, N. H.

I am Edgar P. Wyman of North Sandwich, N.H. I graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1937 and received the Master of Forestry degree from Yale School of Forestry in 1939. As a professional forester since that time I have worked for both public agencies and private companies from New England to the West Coast. In June of 1970, I retired as Associate Professor of Forestry, University of Connecticut.

Not only has my professional career been in the conservation and management of the forest resource; my recreation and that of my family has been in the woods, mountains and streams with pack, paddle or saddle. I take a back seat to no one in appreciation of wild and wilderness areas.

For brevity I summarize.

- 1) President Lincoln said that calling a dog's tail a leg won't give the dog five legs. Neither can forest land used and managed by man for generations be made wilderness by so naming it.
- 2) We who love wilderness must learn to compromise with the demands and needs of the rest of the population. There is no longer a surplus of land of every kind, which was the case when our population was smaller and less demanding.
- 3) Exclusive use of wilderness for recreation is a luxury, and will rapidly become even more so. Rationing of such use is doubtless necessary. Conversion of further great areas of public land to ersatz wilderness, however, smacks of elitism.
- 4) Many enthusiastic supporters of this bill are also energetic supporters of the requirement that Environmental Impact studies must be completed before other uses of wild land are initiated. These same citizens opt for instant wilderness before current studies of environmental (and social and economic) impact being made by the Forest Service can even be completed.
- 5) Oil, gas and many other vital resources are in short supply. In some cases the finite end of the known reserves are in sight. One of the most remarkable raw materials used by man is wood. Perhaps its most important characteristic is its ability under almost any level of management to renew itself. A managed stand of timber can be harvested virtually forever. It is difficult to justify the removal of such a resource from the economy at this time.
- 6) Many non-consumptive uses of forest land combine well with the growth and harvesting of wood fiber. Especially in the later stages of the rotation, the forest recreation experience, and back-country camping and hiking are not only possible to a level of very high quality, but by no means is this uncommon.
- 7) With economic assistance cut-backs as a national policy, and near-home employment a constant problem in the mountain communities, establishment of large artificial wilderness areas and attendant withdrawal of the raw material base from one of New Hampshire's traditionally important industries would be looked upon by many New Hampshire citizens as callous, and possibly could be described as socially irresponsible.

EP Wyman

TESTIMONY BY THOMAS A. CORCORAN, WATERVILLE VALLEY, N.H.
ON SENATE BILL 316, "EASTERN WILDERNESS AREAS ACT",
CONCORD, N.H. - May 7, 1973

My name is Thomas A. Corcoran. I am President of the Waterville Company, Inc. which owns and operates a ski area in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire. Our ski facilities utilize land of the White Mountain National Forest, leased under Special Use Permits. In terms of attendance we believe we are the largest in New Hampshire, with over 200,000 skier visits in the 1971-72 winter season.

I wish to speak in opposition to an instant wilderness or wilderness study designation for any part of the White Mountain National Forest at this time. I am totally sympathetic with those who believe strongly in preserving a portion of our National Forests as a "wilderness experience", but I feel strongly that any such wilderness designation of a portion of a National Forest should only be made in the context of an overall land-use plan that is forest-wide in scope, that is based on comprehensive studies of the human and environmental factors, and that reflects a high degree of public involvement in its evolution.

The Forest Service, charged as it is with management authority and responsibility of the National Forest, is part-way through the land planning process for the White Mountain National Forest. The end result will be a comprehensive land use plan for the entire White Mountain National Forest that will balance as well as possible the conflicting pressures and uses on this forest to minimize environmental damage. The first part of the planning process, the Area Guide, is nearing completion, and it is clear from the first draft of this document that areas will be set aside in the White Mountain National Forest for a "wilderness experience".

I believe that it is short circuiting the planning process to designate at this time which areas in the White Mountain National Forest should be wilderness areas.

Thomas A. Corcoran - Testimony
Page -2-

May 7, 1973

If we believe in the planning process we should be patient and wait until it is complete, and see then how wilderness fits into a substantially larger forest mosaic. I do not think that any of the areas proposed for instant wilderness designations in the White Mountain National Forest are in the path of development, and I have confidence that the Forest Service is going a good job in conscientiously planning and managing the land of the White Mountain National Forest. I don't believe their hands should be tied and I don't believe it takes an act of Congress at this time to preserve a wilderness experience in the White Mountain National Forest.



New Hampshire Snowmobile Association Inc.

P. O. Box 643 - Manchester, N. H. 03103

To the Senate Committee on interior and ensular affairs and subcommittee on public lands.

This is in opposition to Senate Bills S-316 and S-938 plus any future bills regarding Wilderness Areas.

In the May 1972 Reader's Digest there is an article, Let's Open Up Our Wilderness Areas. It is condensed from a statement made before the subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Committee on Interior and Ensular Affairs. To keep from being repetitious, I am requesting that the members of this committee read that article. In brief, it states that much of our scenic land is now preserved by law for "the permanent good of the whole people". But, when you make it a Wilderness Area, 99 percent of Americans are deprived of its enjoyment.

This Country of ours was set up for a majority rule but of late the U. S. Government seems more interested in minority rule and this one percent minority that will benefit from the Wilderness Areas has been shown by statistical analysis to be the intellectual and financial elite of our Nation. We know by statistic this is the same group that pay the least in Federal Income Tax. I believe that it is time to give the real taxpayers of this Country a break and one way would be not to make anymore Wilderness Areas and open up many of the ones we already have.

The State of New Hampshire will be losing the biggest piece of land of any state involved in these two bills. This I believe is because we are located so close to Boston, Massachusetts, the home of the A. M. C. and their close relationship with the Sierra Club.



New Hampshire Snowmobile Association, Inc.

P. O. Box 643 - Manchester, N. H. 03105

Page two

I definitely believe in conservation as do all snowmobilers, hunters, fishermen, and also the lumbermen and timber people. All of these groups practice conservation and put rules and regulations on themselves. The Sierra Club and A. M. C. want no rules and regulations on them - just the rest of us.

All test to date have shown that snow traveling vehicles do far less damage to the ecology than people on foot on the bare ground, because of this, if you people are bound to make rules I would advise you to allow snow traveling vehicles and people on skis and snow shoes in the snow season but no one on foot during the bare ground season.

Thank you,

David Mayhew

Rockingham County Director
N. H. S. A.

May 4, 1973

PREPARED STATEMENT FOR INCLUSION WITH OTHER TESTIMONY PRESENTED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING HELD MAY 7, 1973 AT CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE ON S. 316 AND H.R. 5367 DESIGNATING CERTAIN LANDS TO BE SET ASIDE AS PART OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964.

Submitted by former Forest Commissioner Austin H. Wilkins of the Maine Forestry Department.

 Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

My name is Austin H. Wilkins recently retired as Forest Commissioner after forty-four consecutive years with the State of Maine Forestry Department.

During my tenure of public office I have been privileged to be a part of the excellent working relationships between the State of Maine Forestry Department and that portion (50,000 acres) of White Mountain National Forest in Maine.

While my views to be expressed in this statement are no longer of a public office holder they do reflect earlier cooperation and coordination between these two public agencies on policy matters under the National Multiple Use Act of 1960 and subsequent opinions I have formed since recent retirement.

It is in this area that I wish to focus attention of the greater public interest and benefit derived from land capable of supporting two or more uses under the multiple use idea in contrast to the single purpose use under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

It seems to me most important to keep the land open for many to enjoy for the forest resource values than to withdraw areas for a select or privileged few. There should be a public appreciation of these resource values in the broad sense and not in a narrow context.

Rational thinking people in fair dialogue do not disagree that certain unusual land features with scenic, historical or ecological values should be set aside and protected.

Under the multiple use concept and with proper land management it is possible to determine the dominant use and then make compatible the other land use values. This can and is being carried out in the proposed areas and should not be locked up under the wilderness concept.

Now to be specific with the area I am most familiar - the Caribou-Speckled Mountain area of 12,000 acres located as a contiguous block in the towns of Stow, Gilead, Mason and Batchelders Grant in Maine.

By definition this area can hardly be classified as a wilderness "where man and his works don't dominate the landscape" or "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

Permit me to point out some rather pertinent present and past uses of this particular area. For a number of years the State of Maine Forestry Department and the U. S. Forest Service have jointly cooperated in the maintenance and operation of a vital forest fire lookout tower on Speckled Mountain with a public access road of about three miles.

This area is unbelievably accessible to the public from several directions.

This area has been cut over for the last twenty-five years in a section of 7000 - 9000 acres and designated as commercial forest land. Strict forest management has been observed with an annual allowable cut. Also, the commercial forest area is below the 2500' contour thus protecting the fragile areas above this elevation.

If no cutting is permitted there would be an income loss of 25% of the gross stumpage receipts each year as prorated among the towns within the area. This is part of a tax relief in those towns with federal forest land ownership.

From a forest economic standpoint this area provides raw material for some of the wood-using industry. Statistics on annual cut, stumpage values, annual growth and other factors of number of plants affected and people employed can be obtained from U. S. Forest Service sources at either Bethel, Maine or Laconia, New Hampshire.

This area is not roadless and there are several trails where one can get some degree of a wilderness atmosphere or experience. But to repeat again this area does not lend itself under the definition of a true wilderness.

Beautiful Evans Notch running through this area has already been designated as scenic.

Trees, forests and wood fiber have been a way of life for the people of Maine for over 3 1/2 centuries. Forests are a renewable resource and under proper management can provide the greatest good for the greatest number of people. This is true under state and federal ownership and is gaining rapidly in the private sector of large corporate ownerships.

This brief presentation has been an attempt to point out that under a multiple use plan there is a greater net return for the public to enjoy and benefit than if this area we are reviewing is set aside as a wilderness. This has been a U. S. Forest Service policy since 1960 and why go beyond?

There appears to be a need for more wilderness planning and gathering of more supporting factual information than presented to date. Factors of what is the full environmental impact and related influences have yet to be fully explained.

It seems to me that the present multiple use plan has been adequately tested and has a general public acceptance. I, therefore, wish to go on record as a former public office holder associated for many years with administrative responsibility of protecting and managing forest resources to voice strong opposition to the passage of S. 316 and H.R. 5367.

Thank you for the courtesy and opportunity of submitting this statement as part of your committee's testimony on these two proposed legislative measures.

Austin H. Wilkins
3 Blaine Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330



Sierra Club

May 3, 1973

Hon. Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Wilderness areas in Missouri

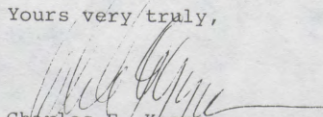
Dear Senator:

In regard to the above, enclosed find outline of Wilderness areas in Missouri consisting of general description of location, maps describing proposed boundaries and brief descriptions.

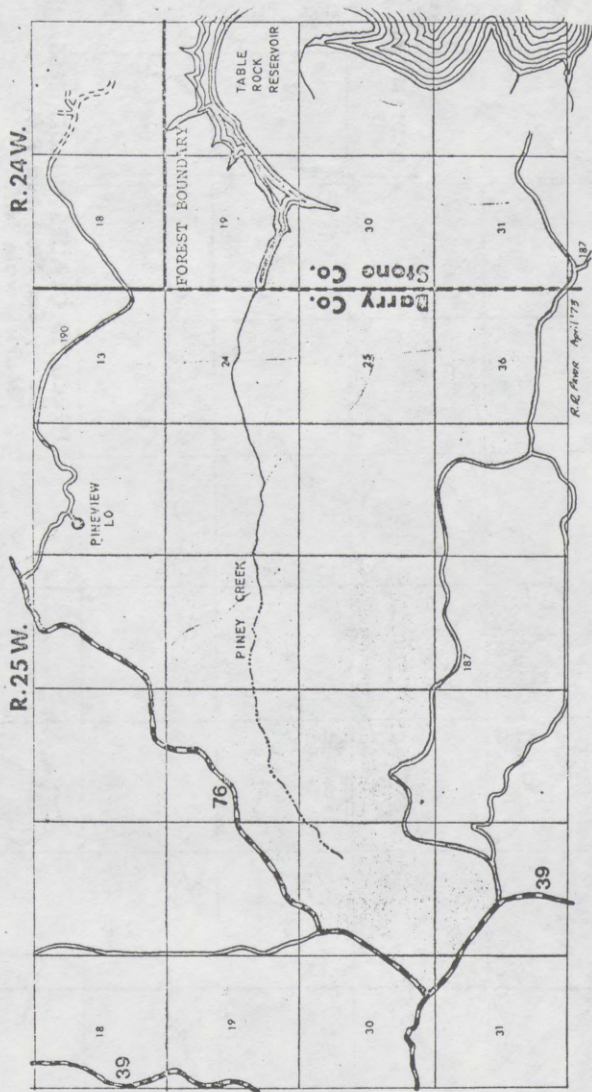
These documents have been prepared by the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club, and we hope you will consider same in respect to Senator Jackson's Bill.

We feel that the Bell Mountain, Mingo and Piney Creek areas should be included in some manner in the pending legislation and would be more than happy to furnish more detailed information as to any of these areas, if you desire.

Yours very truly,


Charles E. Kopman

CEK:mcs
encs.

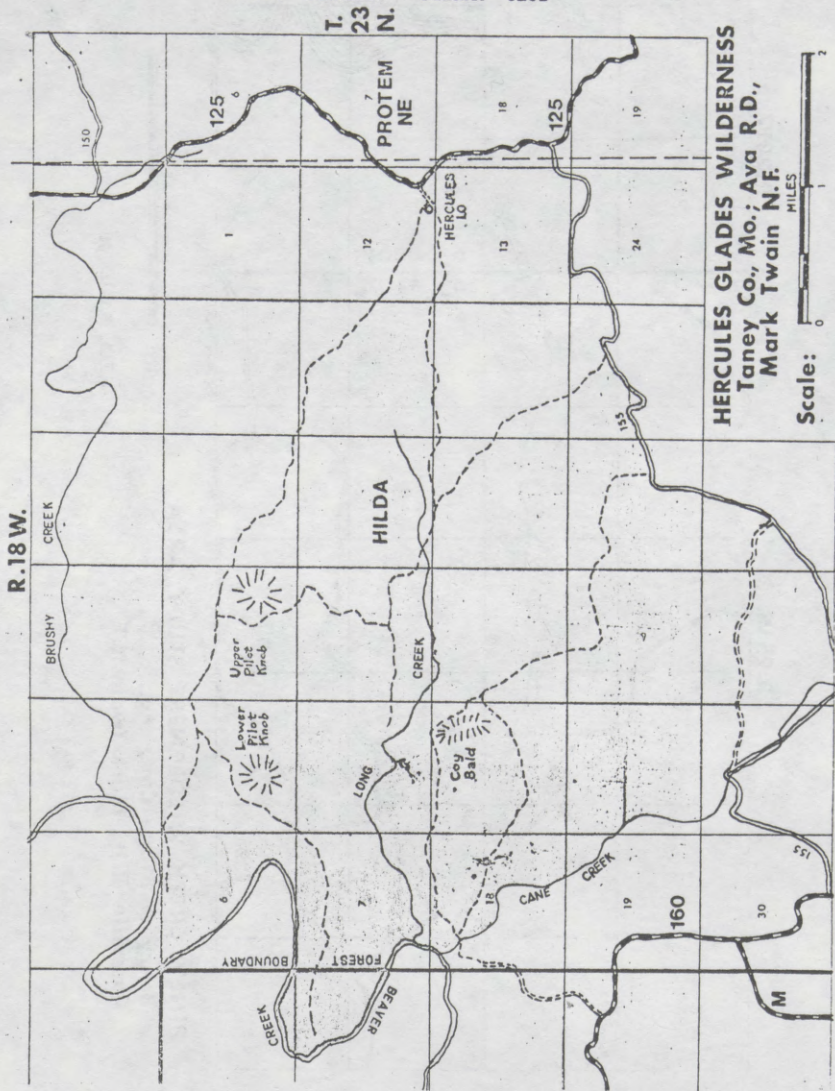


PINEY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
Barry & Stone Cos., Mo.
Cassville R.D., Mark Twain N.F.

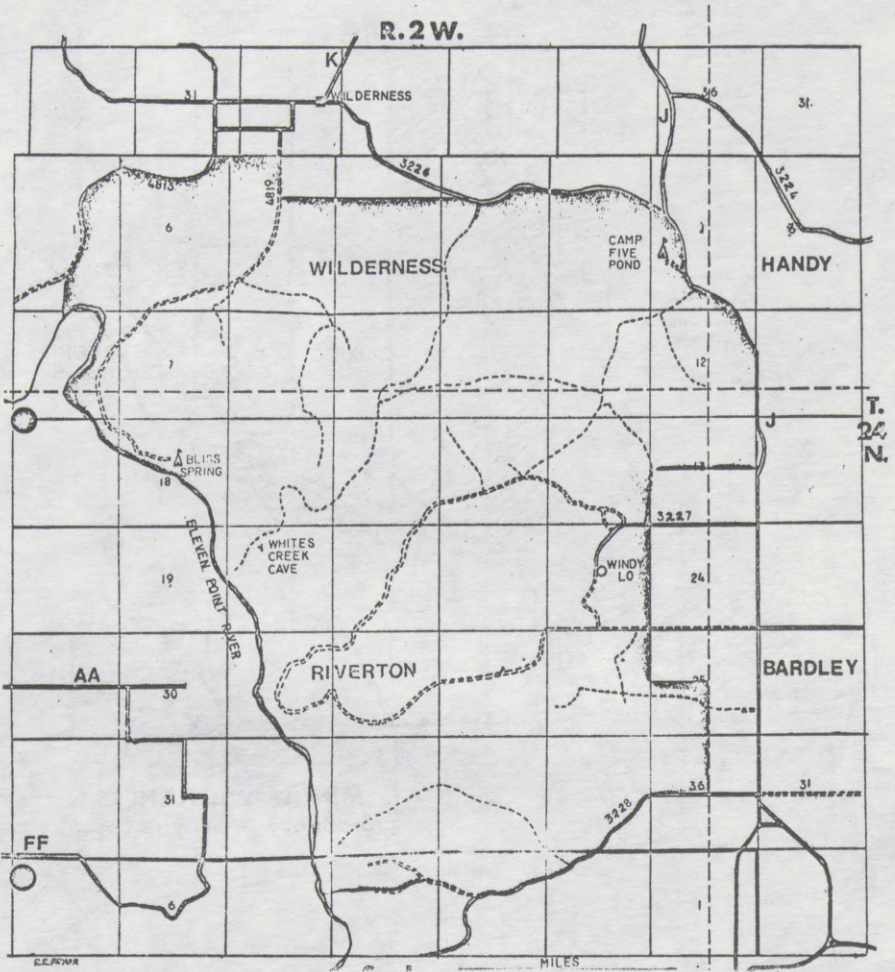
OZARK CHAPTER SIERRA CLUB

Scale: 0 1 2
MILES

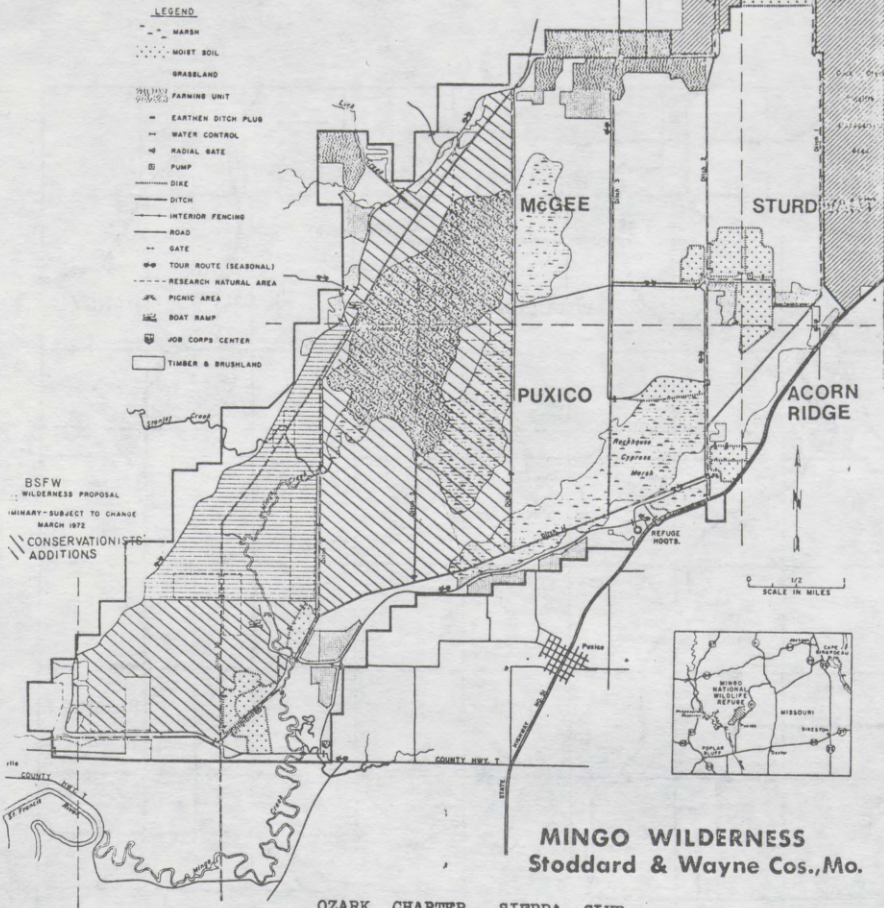
SHELL KNOB 15' Quad.

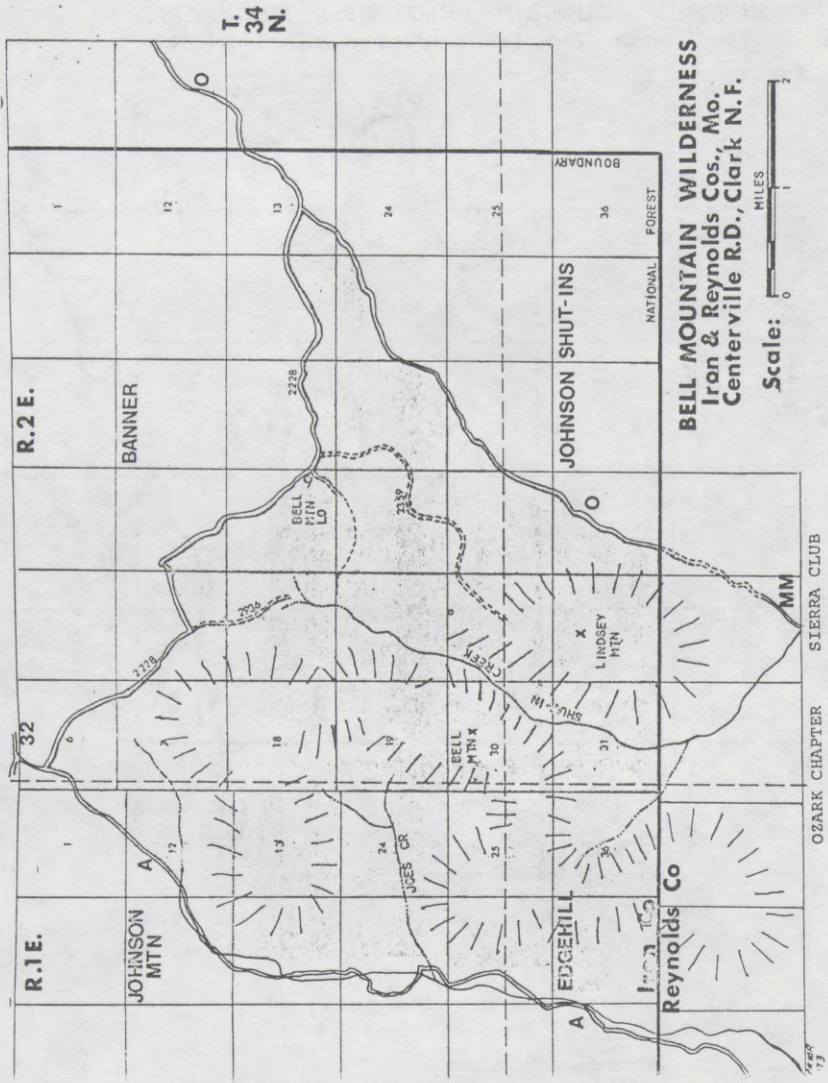


IRISH WILDERNESS
 Oregon Co., Mo.
 Doniphan R.D., Mark Twain N.F.

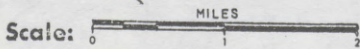
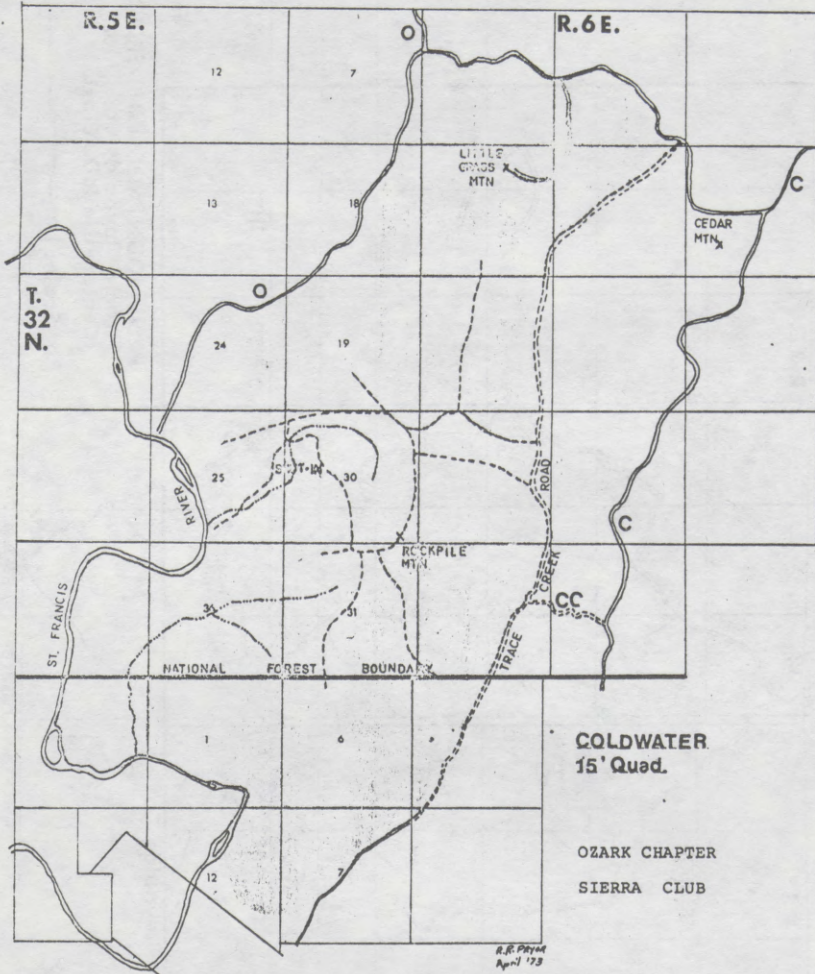


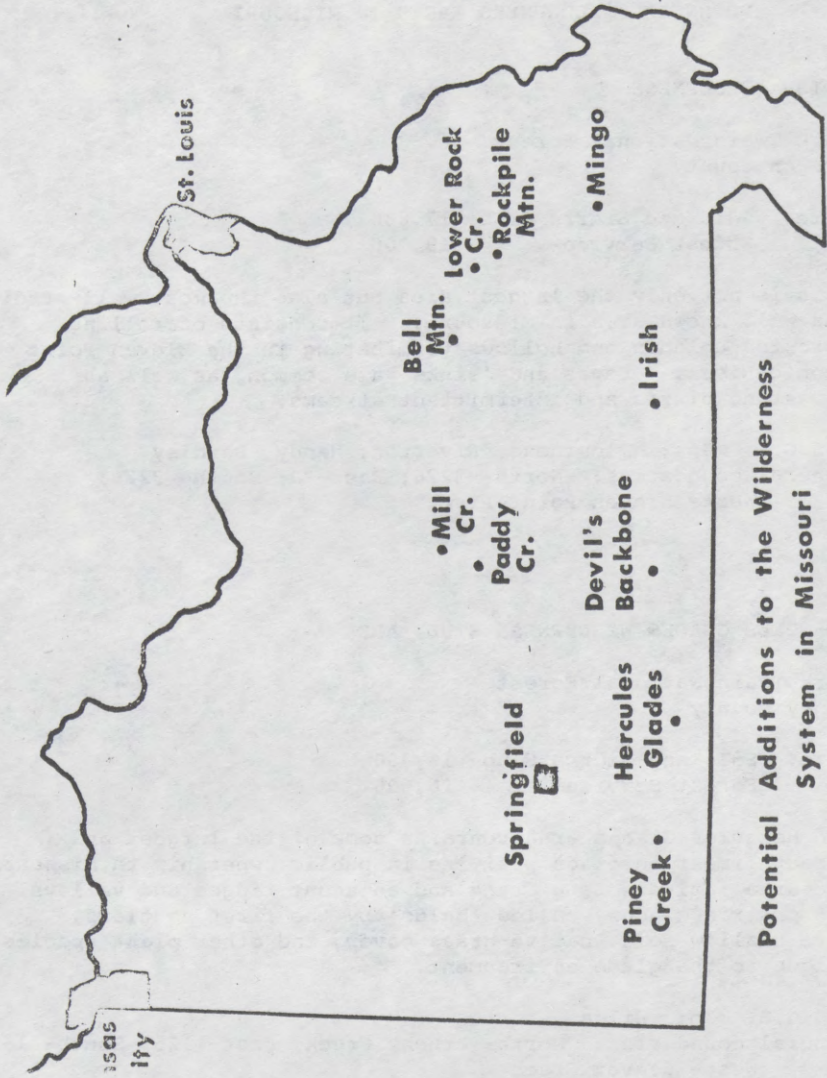
MINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE





ROCKPILE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
Madison Co., Mo., Fredericktown R.D., Clark N.F.





Potential Additions to the Wilderness System in Missouri

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS IN MISSOURI

IRISH WILDERNESS

Mark Twain National Forest
Oregon County

Size: S316 and Sierra Club- 17,880
Forest Service- 19,100

This is not only the largest area but also the most well-studied and well known area in Missouri. It consists of rolling forested uplands and hollows terminating in the Eleven Point Scenic River. Caves and 'sinks' are common, as well as limestone bluffs and intermittent streams.

U.S.G.S. maps: Wilderness, Riverton, Handy, Bardley
General boundaries: North- 3226; East- J; South- 3228;
West- Eleven Point River

HERCULES GLADES WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Mark Twain National Forest
Taney County

Size: S316 and Sierra Club- 16,400
Forest Service- 16,600

The Hercules Glades area contains some of the largest and finest limestone glade prairies in public ownership in Missouri. The area includes Long Creek and adjacent ridges and valleys. The prairie glades, called 'balds' by the first settlers, have shallow soil, native grass cover, and other plant species unique to the glade environment.

U.S.G.S. map: Hilda
General boundaries: North- Brushy Creek; East- 125; South- 155;
West- Beaver Creek

ROCKPILE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Clark National Forest
Madison County

Size: listed in S316	3,000
Sierra Club	6,000
Forest Service	9,000

This area contains hills and valleys adjacent to the St. Francis River. It includes a number of caves in bluffs along the river, and an unusually beautiful shut'ins and rapids along a small stream. The 'rockpile' is a circle of stones, probably an Indian burial marker, near the top of the mountain. In addition to the 9,000 acre unit within the present National Forest boundary, approximately 1500 acres outside the boundary should be considered. This would complete a natural and self-contained unit.

U.S.G.S. map: Coldwater

General boundaries: North- FS 2190; East- Trace Creek Road, C;
South- C; West- St. Francis River, 0

BELL MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Clark National Forest
Iron County

Size: Sierra Club	13,000
Forest Service	10,200

This area is in the St. Francis Mountains, which constitute the highest part of the Ozark plateau within Missouri. The rocks of the St. Francis Mountains are the oldest in Missouri, being Cambrian and Precambrian. The Precambrian rocks are granites and rhyolites which are exposed in many interesting glades and outcrops on the slopes and 'shut-ins' in valleys. Shut-in Creek flows through a deep narrow gorge between Bell Mountain (1703') and Lindsey Mountain (1662'), and includes a series of pools and falls.

U.S.G.S. maps: Banner, Johnson Mountain, Johnson Shut-Ins, Edgehill; also Edgehill 15'

General Boundaries: North- 2228; East- 0; South- forest boundary; West- A.

A roadless area of 14,000 acres exists adjacent to this area but outside present forest boundary. At least 3,000 acres of this area, which includes the Bell Mountain range, should be studied.

PINEY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Mark Twain National Forest
Barry and Stone Counties

Size: not listed in S316
Sierra Club 9,000
Forest Service not listed

The Piney Creek valley constitutes one of the last relatively undeveloped and inaccessible areas near Table Rock Reservoir. The area contains steep ridges, limestone outcrops and ledges peripherally, surrounding springs and Piney Creek itself.

U.S.G.S. map: Shell Knob
General boundaries: North- 78; East- Table Rock;
South- 187; West 39

Comparison of Acreages Proposed for Protection under
S.316 or similar mechanism

(Roughly computed, but should be accurate \pm 1,000 acres)

<u>State</u>	<u>SIERRA CLUB</u>			<u>FOREST SERVICE</u>
	<u>Instant</u>	<u>Study</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>All Study</u>
Pennsylvania	--	25,100	25,100	0
Florida	23,069	39,900	62,969	32,000
Alabama	12,000	--	12,000	9,400
Georgia	61,500	--	61,500	34,500
Virginia	11,656	42,800	54,456	41,200
Missouri	17,800	44,400	62,200	54,900
West Virginia	66,515	--	66,515	41,400
North Carolina	32,500	63,500	96,000	33,000
Arkansas	25,033	54,500	79,533	34,100
Maine	12,000	--	12,000	12,000
New Hampshire	83,000	186,000	269,000	86,000
Wisconsin	--	37,500	37,500	18,200
Tennessee	--	17,500	17,500	4,100
Kentucky	--	9,200	9,200	5,500
Texas	--	16,700	16,700	8,000
South Carolina	--	23,000	23,000	5,100
Illinois	--	34,000	34,000	13,800
Ohio	--	6,000	6,000	19,000
Vermont	--	41,500	41,500	14,000
Michigan	--	72,500	72,500	25,200
Indiana	--	35,000	35,000	15,500
Louisiana	--	5,000	5,000	15,000
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	8,500

BOSTON, MASS., April 18, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
 Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I shall be unable to attend the New Hampshire hearing on April 30 to consider proposals for New England Wilderness areas, but I want to add my voice to those who support S. 316. Where it is deemed wise I understand some areas will need study before their boundaries can be set and they can be definitely included in the Wilderness System.

As a New Englander, I hope that ultimately as much of these lands will go to these systems as possible.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. McCARTER, M.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT,
 Concord, N.H., May 7, 1973.

Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
 U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: At the request of Mr. Porter Ward, and in the interest of saving time, I agreed to submit a written statement relative to my concern with S. 316, the Eastern Wilderness Bill, rather than present direct testimony to your committee. I respectfully request that the following statement be made a part of your hearing record on S. 316 and be given the same consideration in your deliberations that verbal testimony would receive:

My name is Richard G. Seamans, Jr. and I am Chief of Inland and Marine Fisheries of the State of New Hampshire. It is within the context of my responsibility for the management of the involved fisheries that I speak to S. 316.

The five areas in New Hampshire proposed for wilderness status by this bill contain significant coldwater stream mileage that supports good to excellent populations of native brook trout. My concern is with the 14 miles of Wild River that is heavily fished and the native trout population must be supplemented by stocking catchable brook trout and rainbow trout. There may also be a portion of the Rocky Branch that is managed by stocking within the area considered for wilderness status. It is likely that these important fisheries would suffer significantly from wilderness status where stocking was not permitted. The habitat is cold and relatively sterile and it is impossible for it to produce sufficient fish naturally to maintain a reasonable success rate under normal conditions of fishing pressure.

The proposed Carr Mountain Wilderness Area contains the Ellsworth Three Ponds. These small ponds total about 35 acres and are managed by stocking fingerling brook trout from an airplane. This management provides a high quality trout fishery for walk-in anglers. Since no potential exists for natural reproduction in these ponds, the fishery would be lost if fingerling stocking were prohibited. It is my understanding that the Wilderness Act prohibits such management. I would, therefore, be opposed to including the Carr Mountain tract in the Eastern Wilderness Bill.

The attraction of human use that wilderness designation seems to sponsor is also of some concern to me. We have quite a number of small streams in the areas mentioned in S. 316 that can and do produce excellent native trout fishing for a limited number of anglers that enjoy walking back into them. Our experience with the Great Gulf Wilderness has been a sharp increase in human use since wilderness status was attained. These small streams could not stand much increase in fishing pressure without exhibiting a serious drop in population level. I believe this would be most unfortunate and should be a consideration during your deliberation on this matter.

I appreciate the opportunity to present my views on the Eastern Wilderness Bill. I hope you will find them of some value to you as you consider this piece of legislation.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD G. SEAMANS, JR.,
 Chief, Inland and Marine Fisheries Division.

BETHLEHEM RECREATION ASSOCIATION,
Bethlehem, N.H., May 4, 1973.

To Chairman and Members, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

We would like to register our collective opposition to Senate Bill #22 and Senate Bill #316. As 10 area businesses dependent on the winter trade we feel that passage of these bills would incur severe economic hardship upon us. This would occur due to the limitations placed upon vacationers using the White Mountain National Forest for mechanized travel, ie snowmobiles, minibikes, ATV's, etc.

We feel that the current operation, management, and concept of the White Mountain National Forest as a recreational retreat for *all* interests is in the best interests of *all* concerned.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

RICHARD C. REINHOLD, *Secretary.*

LAKE SHORE FARM, INC.,
Northwood, N.H., May 7, 1973.

To the Committee Taking Testimony on S. 316, the Wilderness Bill:

We are very much opposed to this bill for the following reasons:

1. National Forest land is a land of many uses and open to all people for recreational uses. By making these areas Wilderness Areas and restricting them to non-motorized use, prevents many users the opportunity to use the area for their type of recreation.

2. The loss of income from the lumbering operations will deprive many School Districts in New Hampshire the National Forest Reserve Grants. These Grants are extra income that is used for the students benefit. The loss of this wood harvest could further raise the cost of lumber which has already reached a critical point in today's market.

We do not feel that the Wilderness bill is in the best interests of the recreational desires of the public. The bill restricts the recreational uses of too many acres of land in a densely populated section of the country.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ELLIS A. RING.
ELOISE RING.

PALM HARBOR, FLA., May 5, 1973.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to thank you for sponsoring legislation which would bring 28 acres of National Forest into the national wilderness system. It is high time we restrict public lands to the commercial developers.

I am writing my congressmen requesting that they support your bill and I want to thank you for the good work.

Sincerely,

VINCENT D. GRENTZENBERG.
LOUISE M. GRENTZENBERG.

MERIDEN, CONN., May 1, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Yesterday I forwarded to Senators Henry Jackson and James Buckley a letter expressing my approval and the approval of the 147-member Nutmegger Camera Club and an uncounted number of other anxious people regarding the Eastern Wilderness Areas Act (S. 316). While I did not specify that the letter be included in the record of the hearing on the measure, I assume that it will. But, just to "be safe", I am enclosing herewith a retyped copy of

their letter for that purpose. Having discovered that we had the right number for the bill but the wrong name, I have corrected it in this version.

"Since the hearing on your Eastern Wilderness Areas Act (S. 316) has been changed to May 7th, we hope that there is still time to add our individual approval to your measure that would designate 28 wilderness areas in 16 States.

We, indeed, would like to see the areas on your list preserved, particularly those in New Hampshire and Vermont. Any additional areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts that might be added in the future would also have our approval. We whole-heartedly endorse all measures that would prevent needless destruction of wilderness for commercial purposes.

We also agree with you, Senator Jackson, and Cong. Saylor that any natural areas that have recovered from mutilation by the greedy and careless "hand-of-man", while not truly pristine, still are invaluable and should be included on any wilderness preservation list. Allegorically, is a wilderness area that has recovered and been restored to full potential so different from a battered human being similarly saved by medical science? *WE* feel it is better to have what can be saved in any state, than to have nothing at all. So, on behalf of this and future generations, we say with you . . . YES . . . to proposal # S. 316."

Yours truly,

Mrs. ARTHUR RICH, Jr.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR G. DODGE, JR., REGISTERED FORESTER, CONWAY, N.H.

My name is Arthur G. Dodge, Jr. I am a resident of Conway, New Hampshire and a registered New Hampshire Forester. I have been involved in multiple-use forest land management for the past seventeen years and worked as a forester in five of the six New England states.

The National Forests of New England have long been known as multiple-use areas. My family and I have hiked, fished, "back country" camped, hunted, swam, snowshoed, cut firewood and Christmas trees (with permission), walked interpretive nature trails, skied and taken beautiful photographs in the White Mountain National Forest—a truly multiple-use experience.

In northern New Hampshire there are approximately 100,000 residents. These people rely very heavily upon the National Forest base for their livelihood. The economy of the area is dependent upon a combination of recreation and forest product industries. Recreation runs the gamut from primitive through sophisticated ski complexes. Forest products range from tree bark soil additives to pop-sicle sticks, building materials and high quality papers. The National Forest provides a needed resource base for these activities.

We realize that future demand for all forest based goods and services will increase tremendously. Citizens and conservation organizations from all over the Northeast are currently working with the U.S. Forest Service to develop a guide for future management of National Forests in New England. A preliminary draft indicates that management will be designed to provide well balanced land usage meeting these future demands. Continued citizen involvement will insure this comes to pass.

S.B. 316 is too restrictive to meet projected future requirements for recreation and forest products on our National Forests. The wilderness experience is available in a forest of many uses. This bill will set aside land for extremely limited purposes. The areas designated within the White and Green Mountain National Forests are capable of providing a much wider assortment of public uses without detriment to future wilderness demands.

I urge this committee to recommend S.B. 316 *NOT* be passed. I also urge that Congress provide for added resources to insure intensive multiple-use management of this renewable resource.

I thank you for the opportunity to make this statement and to have it submitted in the record.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD D. PENLEY, WEST PARIS, MAINE

Wilderness Bill S. 316 proposes to designate approximately one hundred thousand acres as a wilderness area. The acreage affected by this Bill which is situated in both Maine and New Hampshire will seriously affect the wood-working and paper industries in the areas surrounding the White Mountain National Forest.

While the population is increasing and the per capita use of forest products is growing, the amount of forest land is decreasing. Millions of acres of forest have disappeared due to the steady expansion of urban areas, highways, and other land uses. Because of the reduction in forest acreage, the cost of all items made from forest products has increased very substantially. The more land that is withdrawn from commercial harvesting, the greater the shortage of paper and wood products, with the resulting higher costs to the consumer.

The Wilderness System established by Congress in 1964 included over ten million acres. Presently another one hundred million acres are being considered for placement in the wilderness category. A wilderness area is an absolute waste of natural resources. Trees grow and die for no purpose. The potential visitors to a wilderness area are limited. The basic idea of no roads, shelters, or other facilities, reduces the number of potential visitors.

The Forestry Department of the White Mountain National Forest has done an excellent job of preserving this area for multiple use. The White Mountain National Forest has been harvested on a scientific basis and substantial areas have been set aside for other than commercial uses. The foresters of the White Mountain National Forest are a professionally trained group of men, dedicated to the preservation of our forests. The criticism of cutting practices in the White Mountain National Forest by the uninformed and professional environmentalists is unfounded.

The removal of this area in the White Mountain National Forest from controlled timber harvesting will affect the lives of a large number of people in the States of New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. There are fifty-five woodworking and paper industries, employing 14,000 people, in these states that depend upon the White Mountain National Forest for a portion of their supply of wood. During the past two years there has been a significant shortage of all species of wood in the area surrounding the White Mountain National Forest.

The loss of income from the sale of timber will affect the towns that now derive a portion of their taxes from stumpage sold by the White Mountain National Forest and they will be forced to turn to other sources for this income.

The forests have supplied the livelihood for a large number of people in the State of Maine. When the raw material is denied the woodworking and paper industries, a significant number of people will be forced to look for other employment.

Penley Brothers has been in business for fifty years. A curtailment of our wood supply from the White Mountain National Forest will be a very serious blow to the future of the 125 people employed by Penley Brothers. Therefore, I feel very strongly that additional acreage of the White Mountain National Forest should not be classified as a wilderness area.

STATEMENT OF FRANCONIA CONSERVATION COMMISSION

We, the Franconia Conservation Commission members, and the Selectmen of the Town, jointly support the passage of S 316. We want the five areas listed for New Hampshire kept as wilderness. And we want to see added for study and possible inclusion the Pemigewasset area, proposed by the Eastern Sierra Club, one-third of which lies within our town's boundaries.

This town, in the heart of the mountains, has just celebrated its bicentennial. Many residents have lived here a long time, and know these mountains like the back of their hand. But change has hit us. 93 goes through the town, and is proposed through Franconia Notch, and past the Great Stone Face. Learning this, our people rallied to get the authorities to care for the mountains in their planning. We knew traffic must go through, we must give up some of the Notch, but some of its essential wildness must be saved. Save the Notch, was the cry, our past is our future.

S. 316 too can save a part of our past for our future. Bits of these mountains will be as they were, without roads or works of man. In the Carr mountain area, you will still be able to see eagles soaring. From Mt. Caribou, it will be totally wild to the horizon. In the Wild River area, from high trails you will still look out one way to the sea, the other to the Presidentials—with no blocks of forest ripped out in square scars by clear-cutting, as is the case on the North Branch of the Gale river which runs through Franconia.

Lumbering operations will scarcely be affected by passage of this Bill. Mr. Stephen Harper, Superintendent of the White Mountain National Forest, said at

the April 27 briefing that of an allowable cut annually of fifty million board feet of lumber, less than four million is in the proposed areas; and anyway, only thirty-five million is cut each year. Re the effect on local jobs; the representative of the Brown Paper Company said on April 27 that their great difficulty was to find labor for lumbering. In Littleton, our ranger Dick McNeil strongly confirmed this. He told us local companies simply could not find men to fill the logging jobs they had available.

Some snowmobilers oppose the Bill because it limits their freedom to use all the White Mountains for their sport. But in fact, only one-seventh of the total is in the proposed areas. Six-sevenths would still be available for them. And this even though they damage the mountains. Their tracks compress the soil so that wild plants die out where they have passed. Their noise scares wild life. Some of them have even run deer to death for sport. None of them can "use the mountains gently", as Superintendent has recommended to all hikers.

Our town stands to gain if the Bill is passed, especially if the Pemigewasset area is included, as the Eastern Sierra Club recommended, for study as possible Wilderness. It includes the whole of Franconia Range, with a long hike above timberline, all along the tops of the mountains from Lafayette to Liberty. Hikers are certain to increase in numbers with such attractions nearby. Many of them base their hikes on our campgrounds and our youth hostel. They buy their food at our stores and gas for the trip home at our gas stations. It is common to see a young person on our main street spreading his map on the hood of his car, looking at the mountains all around, laying out his hike.

This kind of experience is as beneficial for the young from the cities as it is for us who live here. We want these areas open for anyone afoot or in canoe, for hunting and fishing, as the Bill provides. This is not a locking up, but an opening of doors into a healthful experience for mind and body. We know change must come to our town, more noise and more crowding. At least let there still be a sanctuary in the hills intact for us and for generations to come.

STATEMENTS OF THREE INDEPENDENT LOGGING CONTRACTORS

ALBERT C. SMITH, RFD NO. 2, BETHEL, MAINE

A letter in protest of S. 316 bill on proposed Wilderness Areas of our National Forests.

I am a small independent woods jobber, being in business since 1966, employing six to ten men locally and having a yearly payroll of \$50,000 to \$75,000. I have operated 75% on National Forest land and if these wilderness areas are made, I would lose my potential for timber sales. There are in the area of Bethel alone 10 or more jobbers like myself who would be affected economically. We get our living, our recreation, and some have even retired without the benefit of wilderness areas. We can have the same effect and still harvest wood.

What is wrong with the multiple use program already in effect on our National Forest? Why take more than 40,000 acres of productive forest land out of production? Why not get more use out of our peoples woodland? Why tie the forest up to favor a chosen few? Why haven't studies been made on the effect of the economic loss to our small communities? Why hasn't the entire public been made aware of the happenings of these bills? Do the people know that these proposals would forever make these lands unproductive for any monetary return to the towns concerned?

We can use our National Forests for many different forms of work, fun and survival, so why do some few persons propose to take this away from us all and give a small minority the sole use of it?

The National Forests are in my belief supposed to benefit all the people and I can't understand for the life of me why we can't have it remain that way.

I own land that borders on one of the proposed areas and I certainly hate to think of this part of woodland dying and this is what will happen if allowed to become a Wilderness Area. The danger of fire, disease, disappearance of wild-life, windstorm damage and lack of oxygen are but a few things that will enlarge if the forest is allowed to go unmanaged.

We need wood to exist in the future as some of our other essentials are in short supply.

I am very much against this bill now in question—S. 316.

ARTHUR L. HEAD, WEST BETHEL, MAINE

Dear sirs, I have been logging for the past 15 years. During this time I have operated and been a purchaser of 7 or 8 different government sales. It has been increasingly harder in the past few years to buy private stumpage from private landowners. A lot of land in our area has been bought by out-of-staters. They don't want to sell, so more and more of the private land is gone.

I am strongly opposed to putting any National Forest land into Wilderness Areas. The government is doing an excellent job managing the timber already. I think people don't realize the blow to the economy that would happen if this land was taken out of use.

I think that it would be best to let the National Forest go on managing this land under multiple-use and keep things as they are.

BRYCE H. YATES, BETHEL, MAINE

My opinion of taking more land, or any land for the purpose of claiming it as wild land is, that it's ridiculous.

This wild land is used by none. The hikers don't hike in the wild forests, they look for trails and truck roads where the hiking is easy and they won't get lost.

These forests, if left to be wild would become such a mess with fallen down trees and dead trees that none would want to walk through them anyway.

I just can't imagine people wanting to see all of this waste. I only hope we can change people to the point of using our natural resource which we have available and not letting it go to waste.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS P. BISSELL, BREWER, MAINE

My name is Lewis P. Bissell, a resident of Brewer, Maine. I have been engaged in the teaching of forest management and forest products utilization to the people of New Hampshire and Maine for more than 25 years. I am a forester (N.H. registration No. 88), a forest ecologist, and a conservationist. I have hiked, hunted, camped, fished, skied, and driven my snowmobile on the White Mountain National Forest located in New Hampshire and Maine during the past 40 years. I was employed by the Appalachian Mountain Club for three summer seasons on the White Mountain National Forest and am presently a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club and other conservation and professional organizations. In addition to professional study at three forestry schools in the United States, I spent three months in Europe in 1970 on a study tour of forestry and land use.

With this background, I oppose setting aside large wilderness areas in the White Mountain National Forest or in other forests and parks where management cannot be carried out. I have several reasons for opposing wilderness areas:

1. A non-managed wilderness area provides no possibility of management to protect watersheds, tree health, game populations, aesthetic uses, and other benefits to citizens.

2. With a non-managed wilderness area, there is no possibility of income for forest industries in the area to provide jobs for citizens. With increasing pressures on all our resources, we must make the most efficient use we can of our forests for a host of products since trees are one of our few renewable resources.

3. There are few examples of single uses of land as wilderness in the countries of Europe. There the shortage of land requires the management of forest stands including city parks for all uses including timber products, wildlife, water, and recreation. The excellent land use in the countries of Europe is a result of centuries of informed management for the benefit of all the citizens.

4. Large areas of wilderness benefit only a tiny number of individuals who physically and financially can hike or ski into these remote areas. Such recreational activities can be done in multiple use areas if these individuals will only seek out the remote areas which are presently open to many uses.

5. With particular reference to the White Mountain National Forest, planning is already underway to zone and manage forest lands of the White Mountain National Forest for best uses. Certainly the alpine areas and the non-commercial timber lands must be protected from destructive uses including those recreational purposes which are damaging the environment. Even in non-commercial areas, tree and vegetation management including

sanitation cuttings must be available techniques for the land managers to protect the many values of the forest.

In summary, current management plans are adequate and wilderness status is not necessary.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN OLESON, SECRETARY, COOS COUNTY FOREST ADVISORY BOARD

Gentlemen, The Coos County Forest Advisory Board would like to go on record as opposing S. 316, the Eastern Wilderness Areas Act. Although the board does recognize the need for a wilderness status for perhaps certain unique areas from time to time, it feels that the removal of 147,000 acres from any type of silvicultural activity is in complete contrast to the goals of sound forest, watershed and wildlife management.

Since approximately 50,000 acres of the proposed total are in Coos County, the passage of this bill and the removal of thousands of acres of productive commercial land from forest management would have nothing but detrimental effects on our forest economy. Forest products industries already established in Coos County and throughout the state rely on the annual cut from surrounding forests including both private forest land and National Forest land. To remove, from production vast acreage in the White Mountain National Forest would seriously affect the economic base for the survival of our wood-using and related industries in the state.

In Coos County, over 3,000 jobs in Forest Industries depend directly on wood from forest land. These jobs include two paper mills and approximately 15 saw-mills but do not include the service and sales jobs (an estimated $\frac{1}{3}$ of our county population) that cater these industries.

It is our understanding that in their management proposals for Management Areas III and IV, in the White Mountain National Forest, the Forest Service has provided adequate vast areas that will meet the needs of those who wish a Wilderness experience.

We question the designation of the wilderness areas as proposed by S. 316, without sufficient study data examining the economic and environmental effects on the part of those backing the bill. Apparently many don't realize the stagnant, unproductive condition that results when forest land is left completely alone. Natural disasters such as forest fires and devastating hurricanes are the only tools that can replace present silvicultural and harvest techniques in maintaining a healthy, vigorous, reproductive forest which is beneficial to both man and nature. The forested areas are now in fairly good condition (due to past forest management activities) and may very well remain so for another generation or two. What about after that?

Our board whose membership represent a cross section of landowners, professional foresters both industrial and public, loggers and farmers appeal to you to closely examine the immediate and long range effects of locking up 147,000 acres of forest land for one use and hope you will consider our plea, since the people of Coos County will be the areas directly affected by this bill.

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., April 22, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SIR: I wish to present this as my testimony at the hearing on extending protection of the Wilderness Act to parts of the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests.

Senator Haskell, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Vincent N. DeFelice, and I am a resident of South Hadley, Massachusetts. I was born in New England, have lived in New England most of my life, and would like to enjoy wilderness experiences in New England, rather than be forced to travel thousands of miles, and consume valuable time, and energy, just to be sure that I can hike and camp away from roads.

Ever since I first set foot in a Forest Service Wilderness, eighteen years ago, when I lived in Oregon, I have been an enthusiastic proponent of wilderness, and very grateful to the Forest Service for being so far-sighted as to create the concept of protected wilderness.

There are really three issues involved in whether or not certain New England areas should be given official wilderness status:

1. Is there a need for protected wilderness in New England?
2. Are there any areas in New England that can "qualify" as wilderness?
3. Which areas should be given official wilderness status?

I would like to address the first two issues, specifically in respect to areas that I know personally. There are others, more qualified than myself, who can better tell you which areas you should consider for wilderness protection.

NEED FOR PROTECTED WILDERNESS IN NEW ENGLAND

There is a need for protected wilderness in New England. There is a very large population in and near New England, and a growing portion of that population is anxious to enjoy wilderness experience! To meet this demand, the present acreage of official wilderness is woefully inadequate. Fortunately, there are many areas that do provide wilderness experience. Many of them are included in S 316. The problem is that without protection, this kind of "De Facto" wilderness can lose its character almost overnight.

FOCUS ON A FEW AD HOC WILDERNESS AREAS

The areas that I wish to cite to prove that there is in fact "wilderness" in New England, are the Dry River-Rocky Branch and the Presidentials, which are included in S. 316, and the Pemigewasset, which has been suggested as a study area. I am sure that the technical experts, whom you will hear, will provide statistics on all of the areas. As a Statistician by trade, I will not bore you with numbers!

Let me first define what wilderness means to me! It means a place, where I can enjoy a wilderness experience . . . something very simple and uncomplicated! It merely means the absence of motors, and works of men and women that are not compatible with the wilderness. Such objects as rough shelters, in moderation, abandoned farms, bridges and charcoal kilns etc., that were intrusive at one time, but have now made their peace with the wilds, and have taken on their own wild aspect, do not interfere with my definition of wilderness.

There do not have to be towering mountains, spectacular waterfalls, deep canyons, and the like. My wilderness does not have to have a history of never having been intruded. My wilderness welcomes people! Wilderness is for people, especially in New England, where we have lots of people, and some extremely resilient wilderness that can withstand proper use from many people! S 316, and this hearing would have never happened if this were not so! I would be disturbed if the number of people that use an area was given as a reason for that area not being considered for wilderness protection.

There are some areas that don't immediately meet even my wilderness definition. This doesn't mean that they should be denied protection. These regions need protection, and it is a good idea to include them in S 316 as "Study" areas, with the same protection as the Wilderness areas.

DRY RIVER-ROCKY BRANCH

Two grand river valleys and Montalban Ridge are included in this area. I've hiked that ridge, second in size only to the Presidentials in that part of the White mountains, in all seasons, and have seldom seen anyone besides my own party. There are several open summits, which provide grand views of the neighboring Presidentials, and an interesting series of cliffs called the "Giant Stairs". No signs of man are anywhere on the ridge except for Resolution shelter and Isolation shelter, neither of which mar the wilderness scene.

Logging railroads penetrated both the Dry River Valley, and the Rocky Branch Valley, but no trace of either remain. The present trails follow the old railroads, generally, but the bridges are gone, and the trails are rough. Three shelters in the Dry River Valley, and two in the Rocky Branch are all that remind one man, but they do not intrude.

The Dry River trail runs 10½ miles from the Crawford Notch Highway to the Crawford Path on Mount Washington. It follows the river through a deep gorge, before climbing over the Headwall of Oakes Gulf, a glacial cirque. I have experienced "wilderness" feelings in that valley, to the utmost. Last Labor Day weekend, my eight and ten year old boys, a friend of theirs, and I, backpacked five miles to Dry River Shelter number two, which we share with a man and his two boys, of the same ages as mine. This shelter is on a little island, and as soon as we arrived, the boys disappeared, which wasn't hard, because the growth is so dense, that you can't see more than twenty feet from the shelter. People

camped right on that same island could not be seen, nor could they be heard, because the roar of the river, just a few feet away on both sides.

Last August, I spent a delightful day at Dry River Falls, which is six miles from the road. Just four people passed that spot while I was there. This little gem of a falls would lose its charm if there were a road next to it. It isn't really very high, and far from spectacular, but a grand place at which to enjoy a wilderness experience.

Many young people were doing just that, when I was there last August . . . enjoying their little bit of wilderness. Isn't it well that they have areas like that close to home, rather than being obliged to travel 3,000 miles to visit a western wilderness?

Yes, the Dry River-Rocky Branch is wilderness, and badly needs protection so that it can stay wilderness!

THE PRESIDENTIALS

The Presidentials are quite different in character . . . they are spectacular, they are unique, and doubtless the best known mountain range in the east. Men have sought recreation and knowledge in these mountains since early in the nineteenth century, with some visits even earlier! Many buildings have been erected on Mount Washington's summit . . . some succumbed to the elements, some to fire, but many still remain. There is an automobile road and a cog railway on that much abused mountain, and several buildings scattered throughout the range. So it is all the more important that we protect what is left, and perhaps, in time, phase out the other intrusions.

Mount Washington is *too* accessible! There have been tragedies because people, who have been transported to the summit, were ill prepared for the extreme weather that they found there. I have climbed all of the Presidentials in winter, and believe that it would be better if there were *no* buildings, and no man-made shelter above timberline. I know that my own judgment has been influenced by the presence of buildings that offer refuge, and I feel that many tragedies, where people died close to such shelter, may have been caused because the victims had drawn on all of their reserves of energy, confident that they could obtain shelter, rather than husband their energy, and turn back before it was too late.

Mount Washington has many trails, some quite easy. My youngest climbed Mount Washington, and enjoyed it, at age six, via the beautiful Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail, which starts at 2700 feet. There is even a trail that starts at 3000 feet. With little effort, almost anyone can get above timberline in the Presidentials . . . *on foot!*

These mountains are at their most awe-inspiring in winter . . . a bit of the Arctic transported thousands of miles south. Four of my pictures of the Presidentials in winter, were in the December, 1972 Yankee Magazine.

THE PEMIGEWASSET

In my estimation, the Pemigewasset is the most important unprotected area in New England. It was not included in the original draft of S 316, but has been proposed as a wilderness study area, with the same protection as official wilderness. This area could have been part of New England's largest and finest wilderness, except for the hard top Kancamagus Highway, which runs between Lincoln and Conway. This bisected a truly grand wilderness, left two vulnerable pieces, and made part of the Pemigewasset far too accessible for its own good, and the good of the many that need wilderness. There's not much that can be done about the Kancamagus, but we can stem the tide of encroachment in the Pemi!

The Pemi is important because:

1. It is large, and can satisfy the wilderness needs of many.
2. It is close to the teeming masses who need it.
3. It is vulnerable!
4. It offers so much wilderness experience at so little cost.

The Pemi is literally a "wilderness in everyone's back yard!" It means a great deal to be able to drive three hours, hike an hour and a half, and have your own little pool for a weekend! This area is full of little waterfalls and quiet pools, along with a few large waterfalls that do attract many . . . but you don't need spectacle to enjoy wilderness.

Like the Dry River and the Rocky Branch, the Pemigewasset was logged intensively by means of logging railroads. However, its river valleys are not narrow gorges like the Dry River, but broader and less rugged. The old railroads, which are the present trails, are wide, easy to hike, and unfortunately, easy to

ride on motorcycles, trail bikes, and snowmobiles. They are also too easy to convert into roads!

There are many intrusions, which however can be rolled back, i.e. allowed to return to a wilderness state. One shocking example of an intrusion for which the Forest Service is responsible, is a road on the opposite bank of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset from the Wilderness Trail. This is not on any maps, and I was shocked when I discovered it by accident. Two months before, I had camped five miles up the Wilderness Trail, on the East Branch. I thought I was five miles from a road. I was not! I was twenty-five yards from a road. That makes a tremendous difference in the wilderness experience.

The motor-cyclists knew of the road however. It was their noise that led me to investigate! When I informed the Forest Service of my objection, I was told that this was a "Service Road", and the bulldozer I saw was there to prevent erosion.

The magazine "Better Camping" has accepted an article that I wrote about a trip in the Pemigewasset and the Dry River Valley, that I took last summer, before I knew about S. 316. This is partly about the area, but mostly about the people I met there, mostly the wonderful youth, the next generation, the ones that will shape our country's future, but also about Boy Scouts and families all out getting their taste of wilderness.

Lets not let them down!

IS WILDERNESS DISCRIMINATORY?

I will close with one final point! Are people who won't or can't walk into a roadless area being deprived of something?

1. As soon as a road is built into a wild area, it loses its character. A waterfall that is beautiful at trailside becomes trivial at the side of a road. A succession of "views" at the end of roads, or on roads, blend into one another as you drive madly around trying to absorb each experience in a hurried, helter-skelter way. Roads and wilderness are simply incompatible, as the Congress has spelled out so explicitly in the Wilderness Act.

2. There is no activity, that some, in fact, most people aren't barred from by geography, finances, and countless other reasons. Theoretically, I can prowl around in all of the designated wilderness areas in the country. In practice, my job, family, distances, lack of sufficient money all prevent me from doing that. I enjoy Opera, and would like to see one every week, but can't afford it. If the Congress was to enact legislation to reduce the admission fee so I could afford to go every week, I would probably not be any better off, because only a limited number can see a performance anyway!

There are only a "limited number of seats" in the wilderness, too, and allowing roads doesn't increase the "number of seats" but reduces them.

We are a better nation, the more people turn to nature, and away from material matters, as a respite from day to day living in a mechanical oriented world. My own complex job in a highly mechanized industry, is made easier by the opportunity to escape briefly, to the wilderness. The more complex our world becomes, and there is no indication that its getting less complex, the more those sanctuaries of wildness are needed, and no part of this nation needs them any more desperately than does New England!

VINCENT DEFELICE.

MAINE FOREST PRODUCTS COUNCIL,
Bangor, Maine, May 1, 1973.

Mr. PORTER WARD,
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WARD: Supplementing our phone conversation of April 30 we wish to advise that late in March when the Sub-committee hearing on the White Mountain National Forest was announced at Concord, N.H., we addressed a letter to you requesting hearing time for two members of the Maine Forest Products Council.

As our letter stated these were to be Buhrman Garland, vice president of Hall-Smith Division of Saunders Brothers of Fryeburg and Rand N. Stowell, president of Timberlands, Inc., of Dixfield. This was the same procedure we followed in requesting hearing time at the Syracuse, N.Y., session of the same Sub-committee in September 1971, although I note that our application at that time was directed to Sen. Mark Hatfield.

As I explained yesterday we were not unduly disturbed at not being advised

of any confirmation for committee time allowance. We were not advised in the first case either. When we learned that others were being accepted for appearance before the Committee at Concord and we were not, despite our early application, we were disturbed which prompted our phone call to you.

Unquestionably our communication failed to reach your office but it is difficult to understand why. (I am still waiting for two airline tickets mailed by Delta Airlines from Boston March 26). I feel it is unfortunate that people who are willing to travel at their own expense halfway across the state of Maine in order to give testimony before your important committee should be denied the chance to appear because of a circumstance beyond their control.

With deep appreciation for your courtesy at Syracuse, and with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES M. WASHBURN,
Executive Director.

STATEMENT OF CATHERINE FARRELL, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

One area, the Great Gulf, has been classified as Wilderness in the national forest lands in New England. Only two other Wilderness areas are found in other federal land in New England. Given the great concentration of population in New England, the amount of area designated as Wilderness is disproportionately small. Yet within the White and Green Mountain National Forests which comprise approximately 900,000 acres, there are many areas which meet the definition of wilderness ("an area where the earth, and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.") Even if logging has occurred in the past, its effects have since disappeared.

I strongly urge that the five areas proposed by Senate Bill 316 be designated as Wilderness.

1. Caribou-Speckled Mt.
2. Wild River.
3. Dry River-Rocky Branch.
4. Kilkenny.
5. Carr Mountain.

In addition, Congress should direct the Forest Service to study the following areas for Wilderness designation:

1. Presidential Range.
2. Pemigewasset Wilderness.
3. Sandwich Range.

(I hike, snowshoe, and cross-country ski in the White and Green Mountain National Forests.)

SUMMARY OF GRAZING USE WITHIN PROPOSED EASTERN WILDERNESS AREAS AND
MANAGEMENT UNITS OF WHICH THEY ARE A PART

Name of proposed area	Animal unit months ¹ in proposed area	Animal unit months in management unit
S. 316 AREAS		
Dolly Sods (15): Monongahela National Forest.....	882	5, 507
Hercules (28): Mark Twain National Forest.....	670	5, 092
Upper Buffalo (3): Ozark National Forest.....	1, 056	101, 450
S. 938 AREAS		
Belle Star Cave (2): Ouachita National Forest.....	480	125, 280
Big Slough (36): Davy Crockett National Forest.....	75	21, 288
Chamber's Ferry (37): Sabine National Forest.....	61	12, 102
Dolly Sods (47): Monongahela National Forest.....	882	5, 507
Hercules (21): Mark Twain National Forest.....	670	5, 092
Kisatchie Hills (14): Kisatchie National Forest.....	265	123, 315
Richland Creek (6): Ozark National Forest.....	948	101, 450
Upper Buffalo (5): Ozark National Forest.....	1, 056	101, 450

¹ Animal unit month equals the tenure on range of an animal unit for 30 days. For purposes of these compilations an animal unit is equivalent to a mature cow or horse, or 5 sheep or goats.

Note: Number in parentheses identifies the area number as listed in the bill.

STONECREST COLONY INC.,
Bethlehem, N.H., May 6, 1973.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: Since no other recourse seems possible, at the moment, we take this method to present our views regarding pending Senate Bill S-316 and S-22.

Without benefit of ample information or time to study the matter in detail, we can only conclude that Northern New Hampshire, which is already a depressed economic area, will be even more adversely affected by further restrictions on its main commodities, tourism and outdoor recreation. Certainly it is serious enough to warrant close consultation, examination and review with duly elected representatives of the states, towns and municipalities most directly involved. Evidence seems to indicate that this has not been the case, nor does it appear that there is any intention to extend them an opportunity to truly present any comments on the issue.

Accordingly, we strongly object to the bills in question as being arbitrary and discriminatory as protecting wild life and hikers without regard to the consequences to the public as a whole and specifically to the people, in particular, whose homes and livelihood may be at stake.

Sincerely yours,

C. HUBERT, *Vice President.*

BETHLEHEM, N.H., May 6, 1973.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: May we voice our objection to pending Senate Bills S-316 and S-22.

It is our understanding that both these bills can seriously affect Northern New Hampshire, including several officially designated depressed areas. Publicity in this connection has been definitely lacking and apparently none of our duly elected representatives were consulted or extended an opportunity to express their views.

Accordingly, this legislation must be considered arbitrary and discriminatory, without proper regard for the consequences to the public in general and specifically the people who homes and livelihood may be at stake.

Sincerely yours,

A. PEPITONE,
(For the Board of Selectmen).

WAYSIDE INN,
Bethlehem, N.H., May 7, 1973.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs:

We wish to register our opposition to S 22-316. We have just finished a \$270,000.00 Capital Investment Program (one 12 unit motel, 6 family Chalets) whose usage is predicated on the Snowmobile Trade. Any curtailment of the present trail system as proposed by these acts would represent an unjust hardship on us. Certainly, you would not like to penalize the 97% of the population utilizing this area in favor of the 1-3% who wish to "turn the hands of the clock back".

Sincerely,

BÉLA SVÉDA.

BETHLEHEM, N.H., May 7, 1973.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs:

We wish to register our opposition to S 22-S316. We operate a construction company which would be adversely affected in the following points:

- (1) Loss of Woods lumbered thereby driving Lumber Costs higher.
- (2) Loss of tourism due to mechanical restriction on the proposed areas i.e.: Snowmobilers, ATV riders, etc. This decline will be reflected in fewer recreational "housing starts" and in fewer tourism oriented constructions, i.e.: motels etc.
- (3) our labor force current costs us over \$40,000.00 and we sincerely feel that passage of these bills will reduce our employees wages to approx. \$10,000.00. This 75% reduction in our work force alone coupled with the other area businesses in an already "economically depressed area" will certainly have serious economic repercussions.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH SVEDA.

BETHLEHEM, N.H., May 5, 1973.

Re Senate bill 316 and S. 22.

To the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: The bill you are about to consider regarding the closing of the White Mountain National Forest and the Presidential Range to the use of anything other than foot travelers is indeed a most serious measure. I, for one, will oppose any legislation of this type in the North Country. My main business of serving food to the public will suffer drastically if this bill passes into law. Our whole economy in this area is based on the tourist trade and would most definitely be destroyed if we were to prohibit them from enjoying our scenic environment. To justify any legislation that would destroy the economic basis of our society in the North and our whole state would be of a most hypocritical nature. The sponsors of this bill should make themselves familiar with our area before they preach such devastating nonsense. We have managed to build a trade in this area in the last five years that provides us with enough to support our homes and families during the off-seasons. To take this away from us by closing our public lands would indeed be questionable to the common working man. The long reaching effects of this bill would be the total destruction of the New Hampshire economic system. Surely you see no representatives from this state with their names on the bill. Why, then, would people from other parts of the country seek to support such madness? Perhaps they are not aware of all the facts. I am sure the special interest groups pushing this bill are not telling them all of the consequences because if they were then no Senator in his right mind would put his name in jeopardy like this. The sponsors are in for a lot of vicious battles if they think they can put something like this over on us. I will do everything in my power to have this bill defeated.

JOSEPH FERRINGO.

BETHLEHEM STAGE DEPOT, N.H.,

May 6, 1973.

Re Senate bill 316 and S. 22.

To Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: It has come to my attention that there are some people in the Congress who would close off our National Forest in New Hampshire to public use. They are stating that they are preserving the land for the good of the people but in reality they are shutting off the basic life-line of the entire North Country. I refer in particular to Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, self-appointed crusader for the "preservation of OUR land." Who the hell does he think he is kidding? Opportunists like him we can do without. From the other side of the country he tells us that it would be for our own good to close our forests to public use so as to preserve the natural beauty. I would like to have him visit this area, see the tourism that we have, the lack of excessive taxes that we have due to this tourism, the strife and hardship an act of this nature would cause, and most important the damage this kind of legislation would produce to the very land he would 'save'; have him come here and take a real look at the situation and then tell us that it is for the good of all. The loss of the timber market, the loss of the tourists, the loss of our tax revenues and the socio-economic consequences of this bill prove nothing more than the good Senator's research of the bill was lacking. He would tell us that we would be able to walk in and see nature as it really is but he won't tell you that only 1% of the population of the country are hikers. He won't tell you that after a few years without timber operations the areas would become overgrown so as to keep out even the hikers and drive out the animals. And he also won't tell you that the Sierra Club and the Appalachian Mountain Club have already got their reservations in for their own structures; structures which the bill supposedly disallows. No sir, we don't need Mr. Jackson and we don't need his ridiculous legislation. We came to New Hampshire to find the peace and beauty which it is famous for. The beauty which we can now see. Not the beauty he would hide away from us forever. The ultimate result of this bill would be to drive out anyone but the hikers, close all the motels, hotels, restaurants, and place this state back into the economic slump from which we have been striving to save it. We have worked hard to build this area and we have done it partially through the use of these lands. We will not sit still for a threatening act of this sort. There may be some who dislike some of the people who use these lands, but to deny them the right to use their own public lands

is outright discrimination and biased hindsight. I cannot be severe enough in my criticism of this unfortunate situation. We will do everything in our power to fight this asinine legislation.

DAVID HARD.

WHITE MOUNTAINS STARGAZERS, INC.,
Bethlehem, N.H.

Re House bill 316.

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

GENTLEMEN: In regards to Senate Bill 316 concerning the closing of the White Mountain National Forest to all motorized vehicles. I would like to go on record as being opposed to this bill. I feel that Senator Henry Jackson should look into this matter in a greater detail before he acts or sponsors any bill of this nature. Closing the White Mountain National Forest will greatly effect the economic development of this area. For years Bethlehem and Twin Mountain were ghost towns in the winter, however, due to the influx of snowmobiling, new and old businesses now are open year round. If this bill is allowed to go through many businesses will be forced to close. This will create hardships and many who are able to work in the winter will no longer have jobs available to them.

Senator Jackson should talk with the residents of these surrounding towns and see just what snowmobiling has done to improve this area and add to the recreation program for families. Not just individuals are enjoying this sport, but it enables families to enjoy a winter sport together. Many people confined to the cities find snowmobiling in the White Mountain National Forest a "Winter Haven" and a place to relax and enjoy living away from the pressures of city living. Not only does the State of New Hampshire get less back for every tax dollar spent in taxes to the government, now they want to take away the only means of financial support that the residents can rely on in the winter.

In closing and speaking for 146 families which belong to the White Mountain Stargazers snowmobile club we are opposed to "Senate Bill 316".

JOHN A. LEDOUX, *President.*

BETHLEHEM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bethlehem, N.H., May 5, 1973.

Re Senate bill 316 and S. 22.

To: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: This letter is to convey to you our STRONG opposition to the proposed Senate Bill 316 and S. 22. To condone the articles manifested therein would be to wreak the ultimate in havoc and devastation upon the economy, the land, the people, and the basic life-style of the North Country. If you will open your eyes, gentlemen, and look at this bill closely and still tell us that the long-reaching effects of this bill will outweigh the detriments then we will have to seriously doubt your competence as legislators. To tell us that we must appease the whims of an affluent few is heresy. Statistics show that less than 1% of the entire population will have access to our forests if you pass this legislation; and of this 1%, how many will utilize their new-found bounty? The "purist-conservationists" and other nature-lovers, who under this bill would be the only ones able to enjoy the scenic beauty of this country, are indeed a selfish and impudent lot. Would you deny the right of nature loving to the majority of our population? Indeed you would if you would carelessly support this menacing legislation. When you tell us that you are preserving the forests for the "permanent good of the whole people" you are not telling us that 99% of us will never be able to enjoy that which you preserve. The economy of our whole region, of our whole state, depends on the tourism that you will destroy through this act. In the last five years we have progressed from a seasonal ghost-town to one of major importance partially through the use of these same wooded areas you seek to close. We have seen 20 businesses remain open in the Winter alone in the past three years. We have had an influx of new property owners and tourists who have never before had an opportunity to enjoy our area. We have seen a boom instead of a downfall of our area. These instances are not by chance but rather by design. We have steadily developed our tourist trade in the Winter months through the use of parts of the wooded areas you wish to take away from us. If you know anything at all about economics you should know that a state which survives on tourism, a state which has no sales tax, no income tax, cannot survive if you are to drive out those very people who keep us alive.

There is no doubt that this bureaucratic mistake will be defeated, however, in the future research the consequences of your legislation before you try to pass it off on those of us who really do care about our environment and would like a chance to enjoy it also.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BETHLEHEM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BAKER BROOK RESORT,
Littleton, N.H., May 6, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We understand that Senate bills 22 and 316 will designate a total of 86,000 acres of White Mountain National Forest as Wilderness, and barring the use of snowmobiles in this area.

This will be a staggering blow to the winter economy of the north country of New Hampshire. We have been in business for the past 27 years, and our winter business is only just beginning to show a profit, but the proposed bills barring snowmobilers from the White Mountain National Forest will make winter business unprofitable for us.

Snowmobilers have been barred from most of the town limits in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and where else are they supposed to go but to the open spaces of the White Mountain National Forest? The national forests were created for the use of the people, so why shouldn't they be used by snowmobilers?

I wish to register a strong protest to these proposed bills.

F. GORDON MILLER, *Owner.*

ALPINE VENTURES,
Littleton, N.H., May 5, 1973.

To the Chairman and Members, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

We would like to register our opposition to Senate Bill 22 and Senate Bill 316 as proposed in their current form. We operate a snowmobiling oriented business with our trail system interconnected with the snowmobile trail system here in Bethlehem and Twin Mountain. Reduction of the snowmobiling trails in the White Mountain National Forest will drive approximately 65% to 75% of our snowmobilers to other areas ie: Old Forge, New York; Upper Connecticut Lakes Region; Canada; etc. Loss of this trade would immediately cancel any further expansion and, depending on the exact percentage, could conceivably force us to utilize our 100-plus Acres in some other manner (possibly subdivision).

We hope that the committee will evaluate fully this new concept of catering to the enjoyment of a few to the detriment of the many.

Sincerely,

NORMAN BRUNNER, *Vice President.*

BETHLEHEM, N.H., May 7, 1973.

GENTLEMEN: I am *opposed* to senate bills No. 315 and S22 for the following reasons:

I feel stopping people from enjoying our National Forests by closing them or parts of them to all types of transportation is a shame and waste. This past winter I traveled on some of our National Forest trails by snowmobile and seen many beautiful sights. If I had to go in by foot or there were no trails, I would not have enjoyed them or even been able to get in there.

By making wilderness areas you may benefit a small percent of people such as hikers, but take from the majority of people who wish to enjoy these beautiful areas also.

Bills 316 and S22 will also jeopardize or disable not only my business but many others as well in this area and threaten our very livelihood!

I cannot understand why bills as important as these were not brought to the attention of the people sooner or was this some sort of hushed up thing to be passed under the table then shoved in the peoples' faces "Like it or Not?"

This newly proposed bill was brought to my attention just two days prior to the hearing in regard to this matter.

I say again, I am opposed to Senate Bills No. 316 and S22.

Sincerely,

ALBERT WAGNER.

STATEMENT OF DUNCAN C. McDOUGALL, BEEBE RIVER, N.H.

Point 1. Total Commercial Forest Land in White Mountain National Forest is given by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture, at 569,000 Acres. Hence the proposed closing of 130,000 acres as Wilderness threatens 22.8% of the logging potential presently contained in the WMNF.

Point 2. A timber supply study completed in February of this year (1973) by the forestry department of the Beebe River Plant of Draper Division, Rockwell International Corporation, indicates that in Northern New Hampshire standing hardwood timber will show a net increase of 50 million board feet over the next ten years.

Point 3. In spite of increasing standing timber, hardwood users face severe shortages and rising prices for logs which have increased an average of about 10% per year for the last five years. Key reasons for this shortage and price rise are the decreasing availability of accessible timberlands as land developers acquire more and more private woodlands and preservationist groups attempt to seal off National Forest lands.

Point 4. Logging in the National Forests has for years been well and effectively controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. These lands have benefitted rather than suffered as a result of planned harvesting.

Point 5. A less than obvious implication of further restrictions on the use of timber from the WMNF is a serious threat to the continuity of production of bobbins for the textile industry. Hard maple bobbins are used by virtually every weaver in the country including Burlington Industries, J. P. Stevens, Cannon Mills, etc. Most of the wood used to manufacture the 44 million bobbins used annually by the U.S. Textile Industry comes from Northern New Hampshire and Upstate New York. At present several bobbin manufacturers are suffering severe shortages of raw material and bobbin deliveries are becoming a production problem in the major southern mills.

Point 6. More thought should be given to managing U.S. Raw Materials for the use of U.S. industry. The export of our maple for use in Japanese bowling alleys has been another factor in present prices and shortages.

CONCLUSION

The sound management of the WMNF timberlands should continue without increased restrictions. The Senate would do the country a significant service consistent with the original objectives of the Conservation Movement by regulating land development practices and restricting timber exports to reasonable levels.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Amherst, May 4, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Interior Committee,
Concord, N.H.

While my teaching duties prevent me from attending the public hearing on the Eastern National Forests Wilderness Bill (S. 316), I would like to express my strong support for this valuable piece of legislation.

I think it should be easy to forecast that there will be a significant increase in demand for the use of wilderness areas in the eastern part of the United States as a result of both rising income and increasing population density along the eastern seaboard. The bill under consideration would set aside for protection important wilderness areas in both the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire. The areas are easily accessible from the major metropolitan areas in New England, and hence they offer the opportunity for urban dwellers to enjoy the solitude and unique beauty of these areas over a weekend trip. The eight proposed areas should be set aside as wilderness, first because of their unique natural beauty and second because of their close proximity to large urban areas.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my views on this important matter.
Sincerely yours,

NORMAN D. AITKEN,
Associate Professor of Economics,
Departmental Administrative Officer.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Amherst, May 6, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Interior Committee,
Concord, N.H.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak briefly on the subject of wilderness in the Green and White Mountain National Forests. I am a frequent user of the WMNF, and would personally greatly appreciate it if the forests had added protection.

The heavy (and increasing) use of the forest by recreationists of all types has resulted in real pressure on the area. Indeed, rationing use by permit has already begun in a few areas, and the A.M.C. and the forest service have embarked on programs designed both to cope with this, and to divert visitors to less heavily used areas. There is no prospect that this trend to increased use will be reversed. I would support S. 316, therefore, as a minimum measure to deal with the problem.

Two other problems remain. The area north of Kancamangus Hwy, informally known for years as the Pemigewasset Wilderness, and the Sandwich Range to the south in my view deserve the same protection as the areas noted in the Jackson bill. I have hiked them both, and they are of high quality. The second problem concerns the heavily used alpine zones throughout the mountains. While perhaps not suitable for wilderness designation they need and deserve some type of protection against the overuse they receive now. Administrative protection may be the answer here, but the question is worth at least some consideration here.

I look forward to a positive action on this matter by your committee and by the Congress as well.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH GORDON,
Instructor in Economics.

IPSWICH, MASS., *May 5, 1973.*

INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR COMMITTEE: I need wilderness. I visit it rather frequently now, but there was a time when the press of daily business prevented it. During that time, it was enough to know that it was *there*, for the time when I could go. If the wilderness were ever to disappear, something would permanently leave my spirit, and permanent depression or anger would most likely set in.

In the end, the earth belongs to all of its inhabitants. But, I'll go along with the crowd if they want to play their economic games. Let's have private property, let's even have private use of public property, but let's have limits. Let's have areas of public property that are restricted from private gain entirely, areas where people can get close to and enjoy their origins and birthrights. And let's have them in the East.

I categorically reject the Forest Service's contention that areas must never have sustained the mark of Man to qualify as wilderness. Logic does not agree with this attitude, and neither does the Wilderness Act. You and your fellow members of Congress will make this decision, and the Forest Service must not be allowed to do it for you.

I urge you to include the areas recommended in S. 316, and to block all further road-building in roadless areas of the National Forests while they can be studied for possible inclusion into the Wilderness System. Specifically, I urge that you protect the study areas in the White Mountains National Forest recommended by the Sierra Club and other citizen groups.

Sincerely,

PETER W. WILLIAMSON.

COOS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

May 2, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: We would like to go on record as opposing at this time any new legislation such as Senate bill 316 which would put further controls on the National Forest Land in New Hampshire. We are taking this position for the following reasons:

1. The stated need for more designated Wilderness Areas in the National Forest by special interest groups is just a "Foot In The Door" attempt to place more and more Federal Controls on both public and private lands in New Hampshire. At this time there are thousands of acres in the forest which are available for "Wilderness Experiences" by anyone who truly wants to enjoy them. It appears that in addition to the 147,000 acres presently under consideration, there is another 186,000 acres recommended for study. How long will it be before the total 729,000 acres will be proposed for Wilderness Areas?

2. Because the National Forests belong to all the people of the United States we must point out that the forest products produced on these thousands of acres are a vital economic resource to our New Hampshire North Country and the Nation. That is not to say that all of this land should be harvested but certainly all of the areas where it is possible to cut wood using sound economic and environmentally acceptable methods should be available for timber production. It makes little sense in a time when lumber prices are soaring and availability of high quality logs is declining to eliminate forever such a prime source of needed product.

3. At this time the National Forest Service is making its own study of various areas in the forest and they intend to have new recommendations for different levels of use for varied sections of these lands. They have been dealing with these areas for years and certainly are the best qualified agency to recommend changes in the forest operation. Creating more laws or getting more Federal Departments involved in a bureaucratic struggle for control of this valuable resource is not in the best interest of the citizens of the state of New Hampshire or the country.

In closing we would like to again emphasize that the National Forest should be left in control of the National Forest Service. We urge you not to be pressured into new legislation which might appear to be a popular and simple answer to this Question. To act without much serious consideration and without considering the desires and needs of all the people could well create another Federal "Boondoggle" which this country can ill afford.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

RENE BERGERON, *Chairman.*

THOMAS CORRIGAN, *Clerk.*

Dr. NORMAN BRUNGOT.

— — — — —
MEREDITH, N.H., May 6, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, U.S. Senate Interior Committee.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I write you to urge, under S. 316, wilderness designation for as many of the proposed areas in the White Mountain National Forest as possible except that I do not feel that the crest of the Presidential Range really qualifies as wilderness.

In view of the increasing demands on land for all kinds of purposes, I personally feel that national forests should—in recreational matters—be reserved for people, not for machines. Since it is unlikely such a viewpoint will prove acceptable in the near future, it is my hope that at least as much national forest land as possible will be protected against machines and for the betterment and uplift of those increasing throngs of people who are becoming dependent on national forests for recreation.

As a tree farmer and owner of inholdings along the southern edge of the White Mountain National Forest, I will point out that I am working toward donating those inholdings for public appreciation and use, under rigid wilderness restrictions that would exclude even hunting and fishing. I would welcome designated wilderness areas adjoining my land as well as elsewhere in the White Mountain National Forest.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER LINCOLN, JR.

OFFICE OF SELECTMEN,
Plymouth, N.H., May 3, 1973.

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

We the Selectmen of the town of Plymouth, New Hampshire, wish to go on record as being opposed to Senator Jackson's Eastern Omnibus Wilderness Bill (S. 316), in its present form. Complete disregard for the economic impact resulting from the removal of such vast areas of the White Mountain National Forest from wood production and recreational use will create severe problems for communities such as ours on the periphery of the National Forest.

We believe in the multiple use concept in management of our National Forests. When areas are set aside into wilderness areas they become dedicated to a single use by a small, sophisticated segment of our society. Frankly we think it is wrong to give them such large areas, as proposed by Senator Jackson. With our limited eastern land area we simply cannot afford to lose the production and the use of those areas.

We believe in comprehensive land-use planning. Competing, incompatible uses should be allocated after a careful study of their economic and environmental impact and subject to periodic review. We don't object to limiting use of those areas with fragile soils, exceptionally steep slopes or above timber line. On the other hand, those areas with good soils, that will grow good timber, should be managed for timber production and the compatible uses of watershed protection recreation and game production. In this way our forests will yield their greatest good to the greatest number and mature trees will be converted into products needed by man rather than to die, fall to the ground and be wasted.

BOARD OF SELECTMEN.

DURHAM, N.H., May 6, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I fully support S. 316 and the proposed designation of all 28 areas in the bill as wilderness under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Population pressures are continuously encroaching on all remaining natural areas. This may be the last chance to save some of them, both for mankind and both plant and animal life. Further, some of these areas are important watersheds where wilderness designation would further water conservation efforts. These areas are important now, but will be increasingly important in the future for scientific study when man finds that he cannot usually improve on nature. He will need models to study and imitate in order to develop land most wisely and judiciously.

I urge adoption of the maximum feasible acreages (after boundary studies) for all proposed areas. If this action is not taken now, if we change our minds later, it may be too late to save the areas under consideration.

Also, being particularly interested in New Hampshire, I feel that the suggested areas for a wilderness study category—Pemigewasset (100,000 acres) and Sandwich Range (60,000 acres)—are two of the most important wild areas in the state; the Sandwich Range too often neglected as such. Both areas deserve prompt consideration.

I urge support for S. 316 of all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

DAPHNE A. HATCH,

UNH Undergraduate in Botany (Plant Ecology) and Environmental Conservation.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY SNOWMOBILE CLUB, INC.,
North Haverhill, N.H., May 4, 1973.

MR. FRED HAMLIN,
*Vice President, New Hampshire Snowmobile Association, Inc.,
 Amherst, N.H.*

DEAR MR. HAMLIN: At a regular meeting of the Connecticut Valley Snowmobile Club on May 1, 1973, it was voted to advise you of the wishes of our membership relative to the Wilderness proposals that have been entered in the United States Senate. If you have an opportunity to be heard at the hearing on May 7, 1973, we hope you feel as we do on this matter.

We believe:

1. We have a well controlled and managed National Forest system already in operation.
2. Wilderness status of this area would result in a great loss of national resources.
3. Wilderness status of any National Forest land would be discriminatory.
4. With the constant growth of outdoor recreation we can not afford to take this much land out of use.
5. The economic loss would be disastrous to a great number of people and businesses.

Anyone who opposes the Wilderness proposals in any form has the support of our club.

Most sincerely,

CHARLES V. ELMS, *President.*

HUDSON SNO-MEN INC.,
Hudson, N.H., May 5, 1973.

GENTLEMEN: We represent the Hudson Sno-Men Inc., of Hudson, N.H. We have approximately 190 voting members who wish to make their desires known.

Federal Bill 316, allocating more land in New Hampshire to be set aside as a "wilderness area," should be defeated in Washington. We now have sufficient "wilderness areas" in New Hampshire, and we do not wish to have more land lost from use of recreation.

We should be able to draw the line somewhere and we feel now is the time. If more and more land is set aside as wilderness areas all we will have left is houselots, industry and the likes. Where will the residents who now spend millions of dollars each year on recreational vehicles, camping equipment, motels, hotels, and etc. be able to pursue their sport?

We are not trying to be entirely selfish with our request to have the afore mentioned bill defeated. N.H. abounds with resort areas and small businesses which relies wholly on tourists coming into their areas and spending millions each year on their favorite sport. Let us point out that many of these dollars find their way into the tax money to keep N.H. one of the few "tax poor states."

N.H. is also a state which has many interesting and beautiful areas that people would like to visit and travel through all year long. Let's not put a manacle on their mode of transportation through these areas.

Let us also take into consideration the many handicapped people who's only method of seeing and enjoying the beauty of New Hampshire is by a recreational vehicle of some type. Let's keep these areas open for all to enjoy.

Thank you for your time.

ALFRED NOEL, *President.*
 FRED KLOSE, *Director.*
 EDWARD LAMPRON, *Director.*
 RICHARD MILLARD, *Director.*

ALLEN-ROGERS CORP.,
Laconia, N.H., May 2, 1973.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
*Dirksen Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

GENTLEMEN: As an officer in a wood using company, a college trained forester and a concerned citizen I am strongly opposed to S. 316. This bill says to at least 99½% of all Americans, "The Public be damned."

In explanation: For the less than ½ of 1% of us who use the wilderness areas as such there is today 10.2 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation

System, 9.9 million of which is in the National Forests. About 4½ million acres of wilderness is in the Northeast, and now another 100,000 plus acres of the White Mountain National Forest is to be taken from a multiple use managed forest concept and put into a single use category? This bill, if passed, will act exactly opposite to "The Greatest good for the greatest number." It will, in many ways, be a disservice to all Americans.

Natural Resources: Every additional acre of timber locked up to stagnate forces us to use substitutes—from our rapidly vanishing non-renewable natural resources, thus depleting them ever faster. Wood is our only renewable natural resource—forever renewable, by the way. Proper cutting will increase the amount of wood available to us in the future. Locking up our forests to stagnate will only hasten our growing timber shortage.

Pollution: And using wood substitutes drastically increases pollution. Energy consumption is pollution, and most metals require about 30 times the electricity that wood does in the production process. Aluminum takes 38 times as much, and plastics is no piker!

Pollution of our land? You know the tremendous waste disposal problems caused by plastics, aluminum, metal, etc. Where will we dump all our junk in the very near future? But wood is bio-degradable. It will rot and go back into the soil.

Did you know an acre of vigorously growing forest will produce 4 tons of oxygen and consume 4-6 tons of carbon dioxide a year? (and produce about 4 tons of new wood). But your locked up, over mature stagnant forest will actually consume oxygen while its trees are rotting.

Inflation-Conservation: Have you bought any lumber lately? Soon only the wealthy will be able to afford to. To take another 100,000 plus acres out of production won't hurt them, but it will increase the prices we pay for our lumber products just that much more. Why should this additional timber rot and fall down when it would build a thousand houses? Is this "Conservation?" Not so, Conservation is "Wise Use."

Wildlife: And the wildlife will thrive in a managed forest. It will die in a stagnant over-mature forest—there is nothing to eat! Do we want this?

These are only a few of the reasons why S. 316 should be soundly defeated.

In preparation of S. 316 the Forest Service has not been consulted, tho these men have worked diligently and responsibly on these land use problems. Lets take this problem out of the arena of the emotional, the ill informed and the do-gooders and approach it on a mature knowledgeable basis. Only then can we truly achieve the "Greatest good for the Greatest number."

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. BURT,
Vice President.

LYME PINNACLE SNOWMOBILE CLUB,
Lyne, N.H., May 16, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We, the Lyme Pinnacle Snowmobile Club of Lyne, New Hampshire are writing you this letter to say we are most definitely against the proposal for these Wilderness Areas:

- (1) Caribou-Speckled Mountain, Maine.
- (2) Wild River, New Hampshire.
- (3) Dry River-Rocky Branch, New Hampshire.
- (4) Kilkenny, New Hampshire.
- (5) Carr Mountain, New Hampshire.

Also the other 186,000 acres proposed to be used for Wilderness Study Areas: Presidential Range Wilderness Study Area; Pemigewasset Wilderness Study Area; and Sandwich Range Wilderness Study Area.

We are a small club of about 75 people and we have contacted about 40 of our members and they most definitely are against these proposals.

The first reason we are against this proposal is we feel the bill is not essential, as the U.S. Forest Service has just completed a survey and is setting up land use rules and regulations for the express purpose of controlling the use of Public Lands under their jurisdiction. This bill would essentially be a duplication of their efforts and consequently is unnecessary.

The second is Executive Order 11644, . . . "use of off road vehicles on the public lands", signed by President Nixon on February 8, 1972 has recognized off road vehicle use as a legitimate use of Federal Lands. Use of snowmobiles, which are generally considered off road vehicles are thus for the first time officially recognized as having a place on Federal Lands. Before this time, casual snowmobile use of the Federal Lands was technically in trespass. Under this order, the President directed that off road vehicle users would help promulgate the regulations to implement control. Creation of these wilderness areas would be of benefit only to a minority of users.

We sincerely hope you will consider the feelings of the Snowmobile Clubs in the New England area.

Sincerely,

JEAN E. BOMHOWER, *Secretary, Treasurer.*

KEARSARGE SNOWMOBILE CLUB,
New London, N.H., May 15, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please accept this letter in opposition to Senate Bill 316. This Bill, forming instant Wilderness Areas in New Hampshire and Maine is not in the best interest of the majority of people who are using and would like to use our federal lands.

The setting aside of large tracts of land in which only the very few can benefit is not the best approach to land use. I would like to point out that in the White Mountain Area only five percent of the land is suitable for snowmobiling (the fastest growing recreational activity in the world) a large portion of this, five percent, is located in the proposed Wilderness Area.

The setting aside of Wilderness Areas to provide "windows" is a valid activity but these windows should be very carefully laid out with all interested groups having their say.

Opposition to Senate Bill 316 is unanimous among our 128 members.

Yours truly,

J. P. TEELE, *President.*

WARREN, N.H., May 15, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMAN: After attending the hearing in Concord on May 7, we are even more opposed to the Eastern Wilderness Bill—S. 316—that is proposed.

As a small logging contractor, dependant on timber sales (many of which are in the National Forest), we feel that "locking up" tens of thousands of acres for the benefit of just 1% of the population, will have an adverse effect in the North Country!

These very people who are screaming "instant wilderness" for thousands of acres, fail to realize that we, who are dependant on the forests, are supplying their daily needs of wood and wood by-products. Yet they want these forests for one big "free-frolicing playground"!

We, too, love the forests; we own a few hundred acres, some of which can be "total wilderness" after only a few minutes' walk. We've spent a lot of time in our woods and in the National Forests—hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, logging, and just plain hiking—either on old roads or just "striking out" thru the woods. No ONE use, or any combined uses, has damaged these forests in any way. There is still an abundance of wildlife, birds, fish, and healthy-growing trees—proving that a multiple-use forest is a *sensible* land-use policy. A poorly-managed forest is second only (in "waste") to a forest in which the cutting of timber is ruled out entirely. Why add the National Forests to the existing "wastes"?

We "pay our way" as avid snowmobilers—the hikers and skiers use many of our well-cleared trails and only glare and growl as we pass them. Have yet to see an authentic wilderness-lover who just parks his car, loads all of his paraphernalia on his back, and starts hiking thru the woods where there are no trails!

Set aside the Presidential Range for wilderness-lovers. But "locking up" any land outside of this area will have a long-range, detrimental effect on all of the people in the East, including these "hysterical purists". Please leave the management of the National Forests in the capable hands of the United States Forest Service.

Approximately half of the land in our small home town of Warren is National Forest Land; part of the CARR MOUNTAIN AREA is in Warren. Need we say more? Let's get this Bill defeated!! Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

REGINALD W. BIXBY.
JEANETTE M. BIXBY.

MAINE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Hampden Highlands, Maine, May 18, 1973.

CHAIRMAN,
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: First I refer you to our letter of May 17 and thank you for your understanding.

The Directors of the Maine Snowmobile Association would like to go on record as opposed to S316 regarding the proposal to create several wilderness areas within the White Mountain National Forest.

The Board of Directors, even though they voted to oppose this bill, made it very clear that they do not oppose the wilderness concept altogether. However, to put such vast tracts of land owned by the public into wilderness as defined by the 1964 Wilderness Act without more in-depth studies would not appear to be in the best interest of all the people in our country.

Also, we question the need for such large acreage needed to qualify for designated wilderness areas. It is also our contention that the guidelines for managing these areas as required by law, are much too strict. It is our contention that those of us who ride snowmobiles are also appreciative of the natural beauty of our valuable resources and become concerned when huge tracts of land are set aside banning us from them.

We are not saying that we should have access to all the land but rather that a major concern in determining whether or not we are permitted to use them should be the effects of our environment. Also, we do agree that some areas should be established for those who desire quiet solitude, but not in the magnitude as that proposed in S316 without a great deal of study to determine the need as opposed to the personal desires of a few people.

The method being taken by the U.S. Forest Service in preparing their area guide for the management of the National Forest in New England seems to us to be a more realistic approach. They are involving the people effected by any management procedure undertaken in addition to professional land managers, thus getting a much broader basis from which to formulate their plans.

It is our hope that your committee will give an unfavorable report on S316 until such time when the United States Forest Service plan has been completed and given an opportunity to prove itself.

We hope that before any designations are made, your committee instead, will recommend further studies be conducted in the areas of environmental effects, economic impact, social impact and the need for such areas.

Our Association wishes to thank your committee for the opportunity to present our feelings on this matter and hope that they will prove to be of some value to you in making your determination on S316.

Sincerely yours,

BEV RAND,
President, Maine Snowmobile Association.

PRESIDENTIAL RANGE RIDERS,
Gorham, N.H., May 15, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SENATE COMMITTEE: I am writing to you in behalf of our snowmobile club in regards to the Jackson Bill S. 316. We held a special meeting and advised the members of the situation of this bill. A vote was taken and all 25 members present voted against it.

This bill will not allow us to snowmobile in this area; a loss of timber sales will affect our area and could endanger the jobs of many families; also, this area will no longer be under our jurisdiction (this area should be kept under local management).

We are concerned of the fact there will be no snowmobiling; but the fact that this may affect us as an individual and jobs may be lost (due to loss of timber sales) we strongly urge that everything is taken into consideration before the final vote.

Sincerely yours,

JANET CORRIGAN, *Secretary.*

MAINE CHAPTER OF SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

We, foresters, request your committee to inventory areas already available for wilderness seekers in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Using Maine as an example there are several areas throughout our state which are not eligible to be designated as Federal Wilderness Areas because of ownership status (State, municipal or private) but are being managed under generally accepted wilderness management policies. Some of these Maine areas are as follows with approximate acreages:

1. Baxter State Park, 150,000 Acres.
2. Allagash Wilderness Waterway, 56,000 Acres.
3. Nature Conservancy, Acreage unavailable.
4. Gulf Hagus, 500 Acres.
5. Maine Coast Heritage Trust, Acreage not available.

In addition there are 2500 acres designated in the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge as a Federal Wilderness Area.

Baxter State Park is 201,000 acres in size but two townships can be managed under "scientific forestry management techniques." Gulf Hagus is privately owned by St. Regis Paper Company but has been designated a National Scenic Site and is being managed accordingly with no timber cutting in this area.

Several members of our profession have knowledge of numerous areas which have not been publicized by private owners but have been set aside with no cutting restrictions. These owners fear what would happen to these fragile ecological systems if subjected to hordes of people.

Many local communities have purchased and set aside town forests and parks which are managed under single use policies leaning toward preserving their unique natural environment. Total Municipal ownership in Maine in 1970 according to a U.S. Forest Service Report was 75,200 Acres.

The Natural Resources Council of Maine has inventoried 2000 "significant natural areas" in Maine and has developed an on-going implementation program for protection of these natural areas.

As you can see there are many groups active in Maine to set aside varied areas of wide natural interest which will be managed under varied wilderness land management preservation policies. We, therefore, feel it necessary for you to review present areas and plans for state government and private interests in the three state area (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont) before designating large areas of wilderness of the magnitude outlined in S. 316 and S. 938. A coordinated approach on all levels of government is needed to satisfy wilderness needs and still meet demands for other recreation uses and timber production.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE L. JACKSON, FORESTER, STATE OF MAINE

My name is Wayne L. Jackson. I am a forester in the State of Maine and a registered New Hampshire forester. I oppose S.B. 316.

My first recollection of the proposed wilderness areas in Maine and New Hampshire were as a young boy when my father hauled me by cart up the Evans Notch Road to fish Evans Brook and later the Wild River. That was in the late 1940's. The past two years my family has enjoyed snowmobiling this same area.

My Dad explained to me how the Civilian Conservation Corps carved a road through Evans Notch in the 1930's. He showed me the former town of Hastings by Wild River where a thriving sawmill flourished after the turn of the century. Today, one sees a plantation of trees and a camping area. Dad mentioned the old railroad bed along the entire length of the Wild River from Gilead. Portions of the "Beans Purchase" and "Batchelders" proposed wilderness areas were logged to this railroad. A forest fire also engulfed part of this area.

Today, the same area has been logged under the management of the U.S. Forest Service. It is widely used by recreationists for snowmobiling, hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping. It is a true multiple use area. Please note I did not say for "wildernessing."

How does one wilderness? You can fish, hunt, trap, snowmobile, camp, log, etc. It is a state of mind that I have experienced many times during my sixteen years as a professional forester throughout Maine, New Hampshire, and a brief summer in Washington State. One can achieve a wilderness feeling without a designation as such.

It can happen on the "back 40 acres" within a short drive of any metropolitan area in the northeast. The further one drives—the more "Wild" the land becomes. By the time one reaches Maine's 10,000,000 acres of unorganized townships, he really begins to have a wilderness sensation—even while sitting in an automobile.

I believe this country cannot afford to manage natures only renewable resource—trees—for single or limited use. We need to harvest trees for forest products; to manage the forest for watershed protection; and to keep the woods healthy so that insects, disease, and fire will not prematurely kill this great resource.

The 125,000 acres proposed in S.B. 316 for wilderness in Maine and New Hampshire is equivalent to over five (5) average townships of 23,000 acres each. It is approximately the area burned over during the devastating 1947 forest fires in southwestern Maine which raged from the Maine-New Hampshire line to the Atlantic Ocean. The proposed wilderness areas are large enough to have an adverse economic impact on many forest industries. (Over 60% of the town of Bethel, Maine's wood using mills depend on the White Mountain National Forest for raw material.)

I believe the U.S. Forest Service has done an excellent job of managing the White Mountain National Forest for the benefit of all interests. It should be allowed to continue under a multiple use concept.

I urge this Committee to recommend that S.B. 316 *not* be passed.

Thank you for considering my point of view on this matter.

MANN & PARKER LUMBER CO.,
New Freedom, Pa., April 26, 1973.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,

Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Reference field hearings on Eastern Wilderness legislation to be held by your Committee in Concord, N.H. on April 30 on S. 316 and S. 938.

Since I will be unable to be in Concord for the hearing, I am submitting below my viewpoints as a conservationist:

As a professional forester, I can only see the wilderness areas as destructive rather than constructive concepts of forest management. The preservationists promoting these "Wilderness Areas" are special interest groups whose selfish interest promote no management and only limited use.

As a graduate professional forester (Member of Society of American Foresters since 1949; a member of the Board of Registration for Foresters, State of Maryland) I am personally deeply concerned how the influence of a few minority groups, such as the Sierra Club, has had on members of Congress to act and set aside "Wilderness Areas" for limited use. The forest lands are a God-given gift to this country for use by all. We have been very fortunate that my predecessors in the forestry profession, such as Gifford Pinchot, had enough foresight at the turn of the century, along with President Theodore Roosevelt to set aside many forest reserves for multi-use management. They were not set aside for the timber people! They were not set aside for the game and wildlife people! They definitely were not set aside for the preservationists that make up the Sierra Club.

In forest management, our forest lands throughout the country, public and private, have been managed for multi-use purposes. This included watershed management, wildlife management, timber management, ecology and environmental forest management, and for recreational use. This is the only renewable resource which we have, and can be managed for the use of all people. If we listen to the PRESERVATIONISTS, and set aside wilderness areas, forest land will mature and be readily susceptible to infestation by disease and insects. In addition, they will be very vulnerable to extinction by stagnation and fire. Trees

are a crop and must be managed individually and as a group in forest management, under good forest conservation management. THIS IS NOT FOREST PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT. Let us not be lead down the blind trail by a few intellectual groups. This country has gone far through practical leadership. Let's continue to use practical forest management, which is MULTI-USE FOREST MANAGEMENT by professional foresters, practicing CONSERVATION, not PRESERVATION.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT R. BUSHMAN.

NORTHEASTERN LOGGERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Old Forge, N.Y., May 1, 1973.

(Attention : Porter Ward).
SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN : It was a disappointment to receive your telegraph, a few minutes ago, stating that you were unable to accept my request to appear as a witness at the hearings on S. 316 at Concord, N.H., May 7. You stated, however, that written testimony would be accepted for the record.

Enclosed is a copy of an article, "Wilderness East—No", upon which my testimony would have been based. This summarizes the ecological principles which make the wilderness area concept unsuitable for widespread application in our eastern mountain forests. The conclusions given are based on the latest and most authoritative research by government agencies and state universities, and can all be completely documented. Twenty-five additional copies are being sent you under separate cover.

Our Association, with 801 members in Northeastern U.S., voted unanimous opposition to S. 316 in its present form at our recent annual meeting at Bedford, N.H. We believe that scientific multiple use timberland management, in a more intensive form, is infinitely preferable for application to the lands in the White and Green Mountain National Forests than any such widespread attempt at "forest preservation" as this bill contemplates. As the article points out "preservation" of these forests is bound to be self-defeating and futile in the long run, destroying those very values and amenities that people have a right to expect from their forests. Unquestionably some areas of these forests of high scenic value should be managed to preserve and enhance these values, but application of the wilderness area concept will not accomplish this, except perhaps over a very limited period of time.

Very sincerely yours,

FRED C. SIMMONS,
Executive Secretary.

[From American Forests, July 1972]

WILDERNESS EAST?—NO

(By Fred C. Simmons¹)

Current agitation for establishment of sizable areas of forest "wilderness" in the humid East astounds me. I find it difficult to believe that the avid forest "preservationists" do not yet understand that the wilderness area concept, including as it does provisions for forest protection, is self-defeating when applied to areas where rainfall is adequate for full forest development. In reality, this concept constitutes serious interference by man in Nature's way of doing things.

The wilderness area idea was conceived, and has been most generally applied, in arid or semi-arid areas of the West, where processes of natural succession are slowed down or do not operate at all. In these areas, competition for soil moisture is more important than competition for sunlight. So open park-like stands of the more desirable, sun-loving species are able to maintain themselves

¹ Mr. Simmons has spent fifty years in the forestry profession. He is a graduate of the Cornell and Yale Schools of Forestry, and was employed for thirty years by the U.S. Forest Service in forest management and research activities. In addition he has served on a university faculty, been adviser on forestry matters to several foreign governments, and engaged in consulting and service work. Now, in retirement, he is Executive Secretary of the Northeastern Loggers' Association, with headquarters at Old Forge, N.Y., and Senior Editor of The Northern Logger and Timber Processor, a monthly magazine with a circulation of some 7,000 throughout the world.

for generation after generation. Wildlife habitat conditions are generally maintained at a relatively constant level in such stands.

In the more humid areas, competition for sunlight becomes the governing factor, and the processes of natural succession depend on it. The sun-loving species of trees and shrubs, including most of those most attractive and useful to man and to wildlife, are only able to reproduce themselves and grow through their juvenile years where sizable openings have been made in the forest canopy. In prehistoric days these openings were primarily made by uncontrolled wildfires, set by lightning. Other natural factors, such as blowdowns and insect and disease epidemics contributed to them, but these were generally followed by fires, which completed opening up the areas so that the sun-loving species could establish themselves. The Indians learned that hunting was better on the burned-over areas, and that preferred species of trees, like the white birch, were perpetuated there, so they set many fires also.

Among the sun-loving species of trees unable to maintain themselves on recycled wilderness areas in the East are the pines, tamarack, white and redcedar, all the birches, black walnut, butternut, white ash, red maple, the elms, sycamore, yellow poplar, most of the oaks, aspens and the willows. This is also true of the most useful species of shrubs and herbaceous growth. In the mountains this leaves only beech, sugar maple, hemlock and spruce that are able to reproduce themselves in the shade and maintain themselves in a climax forest. The spindly sugar maple that is able to get started is generally eaten away by the few deer remaining in such stands, because they find the beech unpalatable, and the hemlock of little value for their nourishment. Spruce reproduction is scarce, because this species germinates and grows best on exposed mineral soil.

This means that the end result of "forest preservation" on any recycled wilderness areas established in the eastern mountains is almost sure to be practically pure beech and hemlock, with a spare understory on the heavily shaded forest floor, composed almost entirely of reproduction of the same species. Because these shade-tolerant species of trees retain their live limbs far down on the stem, much of the rainfall, particularly in the summer months, is intercepted by the multi-layered forest canopy and evaporated back into the air without ever reaching the ground, and much of that which does filter through is absorbed by the thirsty rootlets and transpired back into the air also. As a result, many of the streams in such a climax forest dry up completely in the late summer months.

Besides the deer, other species of wildlife, including elk, rabbits, beaver, raccoon and bear, as well as most of the game and song birds, shun the climax timber stands because they find insufficient food and shelter there. Consequently, these areas are deserted by the predators, including the hawks, eagles, owls, foxes and wildcats that depend on these grazing, browsing, and seed- and berry-eating species.

The Eastern climax forest is esthetically monotonous. The riot of fall color which makes our eastern hardwoods so attractive is practically eliminated, because it is dependent primarily on the vanished intolerants, and the variety of forms and colors of foliage that makes these stands attractive in other seasons is lost also.

There are plenty of examples of the futility of attempting to "preserve" forests in the humid East. One is the Joyce Kilmer "Memorial Forest" in western North Carolina, which is now contemptuously referred to by the natives thereabouts as "the graveyard." Most of the giant yellow poplars that provided the original reason for setting this area aside have succumbed to over-maturity, and they are now rotting hulks on the forest floor. And they are being succeeded, not by their own kind, but by beech and hemlock which had seeded in underneath them.

Other examples are the Heart's Content and Cook Forest areas in western Pennsylvania, where the giant white pines have practically all toppled over, and scrubby beech and hemlock are succeeding them. Even the Tionesta Natural Area, of nearly 5,000 acres on the Allegheny National Forest, which was a climax stand when it was acquired at a high cost, has deteriorated. Within five years, more than 35 percent of the mature hemlock were killed by a bark beetle attack, and it became possible to walk across practically the entire area on the fallen tree trunks. Again, advance reproduction of beech and hemlock is taking over.

And one of the most revealing examples is New York State's 2½ million acre Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks and Catskills. These areas have been progressively acquired since the "Preserve" was first established in 1898. Most of them were heavily cut over, and a considerable portion were burned over prior to

acquisition. So, practically all the stages of natural succession can be found on these lands, but all of them are inexorably progressing toward the climax condition. When I go back into areas I knew well 40 years ago, I find that the birch, the cherry, the white ash and the pines have been crowded out and are dead or dying, and the beech and hemlock are taking over. During the past several winters, as many as 40 deer per square mile have died from starvation in these areas, and it is increasingly evident that the woodland streams are drying up and that aquatic life is succumbing, not only due to lack of water, but also to lack of oxygen resulting from decaying vegetation and reduction of aeration. And hopes that natural vicissitudes would reverse this trend have been pretty well blasted. A survey of the reproduction in an old growth stand on the Huntingdon Wildlife Experimental Forest a few years ago revealed that the understory was 92 percent stocked with beech seedlings and root suckers. The many areas where the beech overstory has recently been killed by the beech scale-nectria complex are now coming back to more beech.

So a recycled wilderness area in the eastern mountains is destined to become a monotonous, unattractive biological desert, difficult and dangerous to traverse because of fallen and falling trees, and contributing little or nothing to the enjoyment and well being of the majority of our people. Such forests do not even improve the air we breathe, because in mature or stagnant timber stands oxygen production and carbon dioxide absorption are just about at a standstill. The only place carbon absorbed by the leaves can be secreted is in the new wood produced by a growing forest. And they certainly contribute practically nothing to the economy. The counties in New York's Forest Preserve have just about the lowest per capita income of any part of the State, including the big city ghettos.

What can be done to counteract all this?

One partial solution, now being seriously advocated by many wild area administrators and practiced by more than a few of them, is going back to Nature's way of rejuvenating our forests—widespread use of wildfire. It is being found that superficial ground fires will not do the job. What are needed are severe fires, including in many cases running crown fires which will kill all or nearly all existing vegetation in the area. This method, of course, has many disadvantages, including wastefulness, water and air pollution, serious erosion, and slow and spotty reproduction which leaves the area in an unsightly condition over a long period. All this is to say nothing of the danger of the fires getting out of control, and spreading into adjoining lands, including villages and resorts.

The alternative, and the course we advocate, is scientific multiple use timberland management, including timber harvesting. Over the past seventy years the forestry profession in this country has learned a great deal about the growth and husbandry of our timber types, and can now secure just about any result or combination of results desired, including the maximum of scenic beauty, an optimum wildlife habitat, the greatest recreational opportunities, and the production of valuable timber products in perpetuity. Fully 90 percent of the vegetative manipulative measures necessary to accomplish these ends can best be done by timber cutting. At times what to some people is an unsightly condition may develop, as in any improvement activity. This may result from opening up a scenic vista, providing winter feeding areas for wildlife, or encouraging natural reproduction of desired species, but in practically every case it will be very temporary.

Not the least important of the results of such management is the provision of gainful employment for local people. According to studies at Penn State University, a dollar of income brought in by sales to the outside world of timber products is twice as valuable in local community support as a dollar of income brought in by the tourist industry. In managed areas we can have both, and tourism will be less costly because the communities will have year-round income from other sources.

And even more important is the supply of the more than 5,000 timber products needed by our people, including lumber, veneer and plywood, paper and textiles, photographic film and recording tape, impact resisting plastics, fiber and particle board, and a variety of chemicals. It is true substitutes have been, or can be found for many of these wood products, but these substitutes mostly come from irreplaceable natural resources such as oil, coal and minerals, and obtaining and processing practically all of them causes much more environmental disturbance and more pollution than do these processes for wood. (Obtaining and processing a ton of aluminum, for example, requires 38 times more power than producing a ton of lumber, and the two are about of equal value for construction purposes.)

Is it any wonder that we say that future generations will curse the wilderness area advocates of today, and bless those of us who advocated and practiced multiple use forest management?

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1973.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of legislation, S. 316, presently pending before your Committee, we are bringing to your attention a copy of a communication received from Federation member Mr. Charles O. Hodgdon, 90 Bunker Hill, Lancaster, N.H. as it relates to the opinions of those locally affected being heard in hearings within their area on this subject of such major importance to them.

We urge your consideration of the request of Mr. Hodgdon and will greatly appreciate receiving information from you on this subject matter.

Thanking you for your cooperation, and with best wishes,
 Sincerely yours,

Mrs. IZETTA B. HOGE,
Membership Liaison.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. CARK, SOUTH WINDHAM, MAINE

We call your attention to S. 316 and H.R. 5367, which in essence establish a wilderness area in the White Mountain National Forest. We believe that this is not a desirable project for two basic reasons.

First, the establishment of so-called wilderness areas is, to a large extent, self-defeating. To be of use to the public, the area must have access to, and use by the people. If the public has reasonable access to the area, wilderness characteristics disappear with great rapidity. For example, New England's only official wilderness area, the Great Gulf in New Hampshire's Presidential Range, is so jammed with hikers and campers, that the wilderness characteristics are about as poignant as New York City's Central Park. Similarly, parts of Maine's Baxter State Park with its "forever wild" dedication, bears little resemblance to wilderness. One of its most attractive sections, Chimney Pond, has been largely closed to most wilderness uses because of overcrowding, pollution, destruction, etc.

On the other hand, if an area is designated wilderness and receives very little use by the public, of what use is it? Why withdraw huge tracts of public land from useful contribution to our society and reserve them for the infinitesimal group of individuals who are fortunate enough to have the time, the money, and physical competence to make use of them—a few days out of the year?

Secondly, when areas are designated as wilderness, their contributions to the economic, and sociological functioning of the country, virtually ceases. They can not be opened up adequately for practical public recreation and still remain wilderness. Neither can the growth of timber be harvested. When the natural timber growth is not harvested, it dies of age, disease, and insect attacks and is wasted. In this day of extreme need for greater production of forest products, particularly for housing, such a waste should not be tolerated.

It should be remembered that a forest is a natural resource that is not depleted by harvest. Unlike oil or mineral deposits that will be destroyed by use, a forest forever regenerates itself, after harvest. Trees are a crop that must be garnered when ripe or they are wasted. A forest harvested is a natural resource effectively utilized; a forest set aside as wilderness is a natural resource wasted. At this point in history, can we afford to so squander our natural resources?

We submit that the whole wilderness concept is unrealistic—a case of trying to have your cake and eat it, too. Therefore, in summary, we recommend that you oppose passage of S. 316 and H.R. 5367, because they are detrimental to our environmental, sociological and economic situation. They will be an economic depressant to some of our already unprosperous areas and they will be injurious to our society by adversely affecting the quality and quantity of our people's housing.

BERWICK, MAINE, *April 23, 1973.*

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

DEAR SIR: After reading about the Legislation that would create a 12,000 acre wilderness preserve in the Maine section of the White Mountain National Forest, this club voted in favor of your action. There is far too little of this legislation

going on and soon we will be cut off from all wildlife, fish and natural resources. Land developers are fast taking all available land and driving our wildlife and fish to extinction.

Please accept our backing on the Legislation at your meeting in Concord, N.H., to be held April 30, 1973.

BILL ALLEN.

SIERRA CLUB,
GREAT LAKES CHAPTER,
Urbana, Ill., April 20, 1973.

Mr. CHARLES HENDRICKS,
Supervisor, Shawnee National Forest,
Harrisburg, Ill.

DEAR MR. HENDRICKS: As you know, the Sierra Club has presented testimony on Senator Henry Jackson's Eastern Wilderness Bill (S. 316) which included a recommendation from the Great Lakes Chapter that two areas in the Shawnee National Forest be placed in a wilderness study category. The LaRue-Pine Hills area includes the National Forest Ecological Area, the Hutchins Creek drainage and some additional parts of the Clear Creek drainage. At this time, the Senate Interior Committee has not decided what course to take, but if something like the Sierra Club recommendation is accepted, designated study areas would be withdrawn from extractive uses. If they are finally designated for preservation after study, they would be allowed, or if necessary, encouraged, to revert to natural conditions as soon as possible. In addition to S. 316 there are at least two other Senate Bills and one House Bill which would designate both Shawnee areas, and the Club would expect to present similar testimony if they come to hearings.

Following your very commendable general policy of advising us of planned activities in the proposed study areas in the Shawnee, Mr. Joe Newcomb, the District Ranger from Jonesboro pointed out to members of the committee studying LaRue-Pine Hills that two potential sales had been marked within the Club's proposed boundaries. Members of the committee from Carbondale and Urbana spent some time recently touring the proposed Lone Ridge sale site, as well as some of the past cuts in the area.

As a result of the report of that committee, the Great Lakes Chapter recommends that all sales of relatively natural (non-plantation) stands of timber within the boundaries of the Club's proposed areas be discontinued until Congress acts on the pending bills. Precedents have been set by both conservationists and the Forest Service in making and following such suggestions, so neither of us would be setting new policy in this approach.

We feel that there are important differences between the proposed sales in the Pine Hills and the proposed thinning operation on the pine plantations near Lusk Creek Canyon which we have verbally supported. In the Lone Ridge sale, a quite natural appearing ridge and valley system is being proposed for a clear-cut, and it will almost certainly require artificial regeneration aid.

We feel this is an undesirable step in a potential wilderness study area. In the case of the thinning at Lusk Creek, the move is one which may in fact hasten the return to more natural conditions. In both cases, a sufficient number of years would erase the signs of manipulation by man, but care in how the land and forest communities are treated now will hasten that time by many years.

We appreciate your bringing the proposed cutting and thinning operations to our attention, and we hope that you will be able to give our recommendations favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

KEITH OLSON, *Chairman.*

CLAYTON, Mo., April 13, 1973.

Senator THOMAS EAGLETON.
Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.
Representative JOHN P. SAYLOR.
Representative JAMES A. HALEY.

GENTLEMEN: We support bills S. 316 and H.R. 1758 which will provide protection for the "Irish Wilderness" in Missouri and preserve typical Ozark forest ecosystems.

We also support the pipeline across Canada, terminating in the midwest. This would reduce the hazard of spills by avoiding the earthquake prone areas in

Alaska and would avoid many other threats to the environment, which you already are aware of. Also, it would put oil in the mid-west where prices are higher rather than the west from which it would then be transported to the mid-west.

Best regards,

LILA M. TRAEGER.
THEODORE C. TRAEGER.

LANCASTER, N.H., April 17, 1973.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Reference is made to the public hearing that your committee is planning to hold in Concord, New Hampshire, on the so-called "Wilderness Bill".

Since I will be unable to attend your public hearing, I thought that I would let you know the feelings of some people in northern New Hampshire.

First of all, I am neither a snowmobiler nor a hunter. I am deeply concerned, however, that enactment of this type of legislation will not, in fact, serve the will of the majority. If my understanding of this bill is correct, public access will be severely curtailed.

In my opinion, the White Mountain National Forest is currently being operated in an intelligent manner and is currently open to the public for hiking, camping in designated areas, hunting, snowmobiling and generally-accepted wood-harvesting techniques.

I am sure that the managers of the White Mountain National Forest could also operate these areas designated in your bill in similar excellent fashion; and I am, therefore, opposed to your bill. I am also requesting that the New Hampshire congressional delegation also oppose this bill on the same principles.

Sincerely,

WADE H. HUBBARD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
Concord, N.H., April 20, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Information has reached me that you and your committee are planning a public hearing on S. 316, to be held at Concord, N.H. on 30 April 1973. Since I cannot be present at the hearing that day, may I submit this letter to you and request that it be read into the record.

For forty years I have studied and written on the history of New Hampshire, and know the state very well. It seems to me that the purpose of S. 316 is precisely right, and I am heartily in favor of its passage. We greatly need all the protection we can get to maintain New Hampshire in its natural beauty and charm, and the "Wilderness Area" proposals are just what is necessary to preserve some of these qualities for the future.

It would be a fitting way to commemorate the bicentennial of our state, and I trust that the Congress will enact this bill.

With kind regards to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. DUANE SQUIRES, *Chairman.*

SEATTLE, WASH., April 15, 1973.

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

DEAR SENATOR: If it is not too late for entry into the hearings on S. 316 Eastern Wilderness Areas Act, we want this letter of endorsement of that bill entered in the record. If it is too late please do all you can to see the bill become law this year.

We once lived in New York State and feel the east should be provided with wilderness areas which can be so classified under the National Wilderness Preservation Act. The fact some areas once were man-altered but have since reverted to a natural state should certainly not make them unacceptable as wilderness.

Sincerely,

DONALD D. SNOW FAMILY.

NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF MAINE,
Augusta, Maine, April 23, 1973.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and
 Insular Affairs, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: By this letter the Natural Resources Council of Maine would like to request the opportunity to present oral testimony at the hearing on May 7, 1973 at Concord, N.H. on extending the protection of the Wilderness Act to parts of the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests. Herbert Hartman will be representing the Council at this hearing.

Thank you.
 Sincerely,

CLIFFORD H. GOODALL,
Acting Executive Secretary and Staff Attorney.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Concord, N.H., May 4, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Subcommittee Chairman, New Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Our Northern Forests provide jobs as well as raw material that goes into a thousand and one products in every day use. Every acre of forest land we take out of use will have its effect on the timber resource. We have no large areas in N.H. untouched by the hand of man such as exist in the west. "Wilderness" experience is a different thing for different people, thousands of people can have such a wilderness experience in areas where timber is harvested under proper regulations. Others who are purest want only the untouched area, must travel to the west to experience.

It is our feeling that we should continue to allow the Forest Service to manage the land under their control. The Federal land in N.H. also belongs to local folks and is not the exclusive property of people from other places. Far too often it is those who far from the area in question, who decide what is best for the area. Local folks use the National Forest. They help turn its trees into logs, pulp and other every-day products. While those that live elsewhere use, without a thought about where these products come from. Local folks should have a say in what happens here.

Setting aside the Presidential Range and keeping it for hikers, mountain climbers yes, with no cutting timber on its slopes. Wild River, Kilkenny are prime growing regions, hunters know these regions well and recent years snow-mobiles have been used by many in this area. To lock these regions up and not allow the full, total use is indeed a waste.

We of the New Hampshire Wildlife Federation do not support Sen. Jackson's Bill. We would like to see Senator Aiken's (VT.) measure, with 16,000 acres in Kilkenny Area singled out for study and a partial wild area perhaps set aside in the Presidential Range Area, for a Wild Area.

We understand that already many well versed people are listed for speaking for pretty much the whole day. We are pleased to hear this as we don't believe there has been enough publicity on this. I hope you will find these written remarks helpful in reaching a healthy balance of thoughts.

Sincerely yours,

RACHAEL TERRILL, *Secretary.*

INDIAN HEAD PLYWOOD,
Montpelier, Vt., May 8, 1973.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
 SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
*Dirksen Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: Having attended the public hearing for the New England area in Concord, New Hampshire on May 7th, 1973, concerning Eastern Wilderness Area Acts, please accept this statement as testimony against S. 316, S. 22, S. 938 and HR-2420 on behalf of Indian Head Plywood, Montpelier, Vermont.

Our business involves hardwood veneer production at manufacturing plants located in Vermont and Maine, employing several hundred people. Our raw mate-

rial, in the form of logs, comes from all over the New England area, New York and Pennsylvania. Because of concern over future survival in the business, the welfare of several hundred families and associated businesses, high price of raw material and ever increasing Canadian competition, we are obviously interested in any legislation that would affect raw material supply, whatever the magnitude of such legislation.

As taxpayers and conservationists interested in the perpetuation of healthy forests, we are concerned about the economic and recreational impact of any legislation affecting public lands. We believe that multiple-use management best serves the needs for all people.

In view of the "Guide for Managing the National Forests in New England," one major study by the Forest Service already being made at taxpayers' expense, and the need for further studies by all interested and responsible group, we feel our legislators should not support Eastern Wilderness Area Acts S. 316, S. 22, S. 938 or HR-2420 until all research has been made and resultant effects on all people and concerns have been analyzed.

Thank you for your consideration.

JOHN J. WIEGAND,
Vice President and General Manager.

CHATHAM, N.H., May 16, 1973.

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SIRS: I am writing, as an individual, to oppose Senate Bill S. 316 as it now stands because there has been little, if any, discussion about its provisions with the persons residing in the peripheral areas. I refer, in this letter, to only the Wild River, N.H., and Caribou-Speckled Mt., Maine, sections of S. 316 as this is the area adjacent to where I reside in North Chatham, N.H.

I am a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club for over 40 years and have supported the club's conservation programs over the years. Now, as a resident, on a year 'round basis, of this community for the past 5½ years since my retirement I must be concerned with plans which affect my neighbors. S. 316 does just that. At the Chatham Town Meeting in March 1973 our Moderator, Millard Chandler, asked us to stay after the meeting. He told us about the effect S. 316 would have on the economic status of the community. Their would be loss of income from the Government if logging operations were forbidden. So this income could not be applied toward the community tax burden. There would be loss of logging jobs to members of the community. Since snowmobiles would be forbidden in the areas covered by S. 316 the recreational outlet would be curtailed in the winter months. A vote taken after discussion indicated a 10 to 1 opposition to S. 316.

I am also a member of the N.H. Snowmobile Association for 4 years. You see, I have hiked and climbed in the Evans Notch (Wild River & Caribou-Speckled Mt.) area since the early '30's. Now that I am retired I get out into the woods daily, regardless of weather. In the winter months I am able to walk on the snowmobile trails in the woods up here. I met so many fine people among the snowmobile families coming up to use the Evans Notch roads (Rte. 113) and trails that I joined the NHSA to find out about the sport and the people. I found out that this is the only sport that polices itself (through snowmobile clubs). I also found our local families among the snowmobilers using the 12 mile stretch of Route 113 north from Cold River Campground to Gilean, Maine. This section of 113 is not plowed during the winter months. So far I have not observed any deterioration in the Evans Notch woods due to the use of snowmobiles nor have the local foresters reported deterioration from them.

The peripheral areas surrounding the Evans Notch forest area should, I think, be considered when setting up any part as a restricted wilderness area. I am attaching a 1969 Carter Mahoosuc hikers trail map prepared and sold by the Appalachian Mountain Club. Please note the many hiking trails that are located on private property. The longtime residents up here have generously allowed this intrusion on their property by the public. Their property is not posted. Fishermen and hunters, resident and non-resident, are accommodated in private woods areas. In my immediate area only one large parcel of property (180 acres south of Bickford Brook, Stow, Maine) is closed to trespass. This property is owned by a Massachusetts resident and is not used by the owner once snow has fallen. At the 7 May '73 meeting in Concord, N.H., it was interesting to hear the

Representative from Massachusetts plead for Vt., N.H., & Maine Wilderness areas for the less affluent residents of his state. In many communities up here it is the non-residents who post their property against trespassers.

At the Concord, N.H., meeting Mr. William G. Kittredge, Wiscasset, Maine, a member of the Maine Group, Sierra Club, stated he had visited the peripheral areas regarding S. 316 and had spoken to local residents, as well as selectmen. Well, on 12 May '73 I drove out of North Chatham to the following Maine areas and spoke with the selectmen listed:

Stow, Maine—Mr. Roger Tarbell.

Fryeburg, Maine—Mr. George Stearns.

Lovell, Maine—Mr. Littlefield.

I learned that neither Mr. Kittredge, nor any member identified as a member of the Sierra Club or any other established group, had spoken to them about S. 316. Mr. Kittredge did not name the selectmen he spoke with, nor did he identify the communities he visited. As a matter of fact, the Sierra Club publication "New England Sierran" in its Spring '73 issue printed a map covering the area referred to in S. 316 and it refers to Bethel, Maine as "BETHAL" and to Sandwich, N.H., as "Sandwich" (please see map attached taken from the publication).

Is the Committee aware that fire suppression in the Evans Notch area is performed by volunteers from the peripheral areas? In the 1969 Basin Brook fire which took 3 days and nights to bring under control fire-fighting equipment and volunteers came to North Chatham, N.H., from as far away as Harrison, Maine. In addition, when vehicles are stranded, or people are lost or hurt, the local people open their homes for the use of the telephone, aid in searches, or pull vehicles out with their tractors.

Now, if the local residents in the Evans Notch peripheral areas are so generous with their property, it seems to me that they deserve to be consulted about the possible impact of the S. 316 proposals on their economic condition and their recreational facilities. The only important person who interested himself in providing dialogue with individuals on S. 316 prior to the Concord, N.H., 7 May '73 meeting was Representative James C. Cleveland, New Hampshire, who held a meeting at Loon Mt. Base Lodge, N.H., in April '73. Our Chatham, N.H., selectman, Sumner Layne, and his son, James Layne, Road Agent and Fire Warden for Chatham, N.H., attended and participated in the discussion. No one has come to this area to discuss S. 316 locally. We all hope that there will be contact with as many residents as possible in the peripheral areas before S. 316 is made into law.

Thank you for the fine persons you sent to Concord to listen to us,—Mr. Ward, Mr. Brown and Miss Cox. Their conduct of the meeting made it a real pleasure to be in the audience.

Sincerely,

E. A. DAHLGREN.

KENSINGTON EXPLORERS SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
Exeter, N.H., May 14, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As President of the Kensington Snowmobile Association, Kensington, New Hampshire, I am writing to you in behalf of this organization. At a meeting held May 13, 1973 and attended by thirty two (32) people, a unanimous vote was taken to write and urge you to defeat Federal Senate Bill 316, a Bill regarding five (5) proposed Wilderness Areas in the States of New Hampshire and Maine.

We oppose passage of the Bill because the U.S. Forest Service has already completed a survey and they are setting up land use rules and regulations for the purpose of controlling the use of Public Lands under their jurisdiction.

Another reason we oppose the Bill is that much of the winter economy of the State of New Hampshire is derived through snowmobiles and snowmobiling and in many cases the limited use of these tracts of land would be detrimental to that economy.

Because President Nixon through Executive Order #11644 has recognized snowmobiles as legitimate users of Federal Lands, it would seem inappropriate

that through the creation of these Wilderness Areas would be of benefit only to a minority of users.

Your attention in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

DAVID F. LAMBERT, *President.*

WESTMORELAND SNO-BELTERS,
SNOWMOBILE CLUB, INC.,
Westmoreland, N.H., May 16, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: One thing most Americans will agree on today is the need for greater recreational facilities whether it be in the form of Wilderness Areas for hiking, gold courses or any number of things in between. However, before decisions can be made and facilities become realities, much time, thought and planning must be done. Hasty decisions and resulting actions often lead to well intentioned disasters.

Each recreational group from the Sierra Club to the Snowmobile Club has its own set of values and goals. What one group values as a priority the other looks upon with disgust and vice-versa. Because of this fact the five proposed wilderness areas slated for New Hampshire and Maine must be thoroughly studied and results evaluated before a decision should be made. Since the Sierra Club is vitally concerned with Wilderness Space for un-interrupted hiking these proposed Wilderness Areas are most appealing. However, to avid snowmobilers these Areas represent a close-out to their recreational enjoyment.

Our Club is not opposed to Wilderness Areas as a whole, however, we are very much opposed to a close-out of our recreational enjoyment. Before a decision can be made regarding this matter, a total evaluation of the many points in question must be answered as to how a Wilderness Area can best meet the needs of all the people and not just a select group such as the Sierra Club. We are sure that if the Wilderness Areas in question were restricted to allow no hiking or camping, the Sierra Club would not be pushing for passage of this bill.

After much study and deliberation on our part we feel this bill is unnecessary because of the following reasons:

1. The U.S. Forest Service has made a survey and is presently setting up land use rules and regulations covering Public Lands under its jurisdiction.
2. Wilderness Areas and the resulting restrictions impose a hardship to the economy of the areas involved. One industry which would certainly face a hardship would be the lumber industry which would be unable to realize many board feet of lumber from these areas.
3. President Nixon on February 8, 1972, signed into law a bill recognizing the use of off-road vehicles on Federal Lands. Since snowmobiles are considered off-road vehicles, they now can be legally operated on Federal Lands.
4. Creation of these Wilderness Areas would be of benefit only to a minority of users.
5. Operation of snowmobiles on approved and maintained trails should not hurt or unbalance the natural state of any wild area or cause unnecessary injustice to any individual.

For these reasons and the fact that these Wilderness Areas would serve the needs of only a few, our club unanimously opposes the passage of this bill for the Wilderness Areas in question.

Very truly yours,

GORDON M. ADAMS, *President.*

TIMBERLAND MACHINES, INC.,
Lancaster, N.H., May 14, 1973.

Re proposed five wilderness areas in the States of New Hampshire and Maine.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We are writing this letter to oppose Bill SB316 which would, if passed, exclude all motorized vehicles from the following proposed areas:

- (1) Caribou-Speckled Mountain, Maine, 12,000 Acres.

- (2) Wild River, N.H., 20,000 Acres.
- (3) Dry River-Rocky Branch, N.H., 29,000 Acres.
- (4) Kilkenny, N.H., 24,000 Acres.
- (5) Carr Mountain, N.H., 10,000 Acres.

(6) Also another 186,000 acres proposed to be used for Wilderness Study Areas: Presidential Range Wilderness Study Area, 26,000 acres; Pemigewasset Wilderness Study Area, 100,000 acres; Sandwich Range Wilderness Study Area, 60,000 acres.

Timberland Machines, Inc., representing its employees and a snowmobile dealer network throughout New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, opposes Bill SB316 for the following reasons:

1. This bill is not essential, as the U.S. Forest Service has just completed a survey and is setting up land use rules and regulations for the express purpose of controlling the use of Public Lands under their jurisdiction. This bill would essentially be a duplication of their efforts and consequently is unnecessary.

2. The creation of Wilderness Areas and the restrictions they impose will be a detriment to the whole economy of the areas in which they propose substantial "limited use" tracts of land. (A case in point is the Twin Mountain-Bethlehem area, whose trails include parts of these areas.) Also, with the economy of this nation so dependent upon wood products; creation of the above areas will prevent millions of board feet of prime lumber from reaching the market. Energy crises seem to be cropping up all over, and since lumber in our society could be considered a form of energy, it would seem that the above loss of timber could help to create an energy crises in the lumber industry.

3. Executive Order 11644, . . . "use of off road vehicles on the public lands", signed by President Nixon on February 8, 1972 has recognized off road vehicle use as a legitimate use of Federal Lands. Use of snowmobiles, which are generally considered off road vehicles are thus for the first time officially recognized as having a place on Federal Lands. Before this time, casual snowmobile use of the Federal Lands was technically in trespass. Under this order, the President directed that off road vehicle users would help promulgate the regulations to implement control. Creation of these wilderness areas would be of benefit only to a minority of users.

We urge you to consider this bill carefully, as the economy of the entire north country rests upon your decision.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM L. SAWIN,
Manager, Dealer Sales Division.

LITTLETON, N.H., May 13, 1973.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Last Monday I was privileged enough to attend the public hearing on S 316, your Wilderness Bill. My father and many others testified at this hearing. Among the views given were those of many organizations, snowmobile clubs, conservation groups, etc. I would like to speak for myself.

I am fourteen years old. I have been a resident of New Hampshire for eleven of these years. I live very close to the White Mountain National Forest here in New Hampshire. In this forest lie many of the proposed Wilderness Areas.

I use the National Forest almost every weekend. I love to hike, camp, and fish in this area. It is very precious to me. I would hate to see this area overrun with tourists, pollution, traffic jams, etc. I feel that to preserve the virginity of much of what is left, your committee should enact Bill 316 immediately. If we sit back and study this for five years, that will be too late.

Normally I would rather the state government take responsibility for legislation to protect our area. But our state government is more concerned with dollars and cents, to worry about "wilderness" that would take away thousands of board feet of wood from industry. And industry is tax money.

I am more concerned with the future of our area. I have seen it degraded immensely in the past five years. I would like to enjoy the mountains, lakes, and streams in my lifetime and let my descendants enjoy it in the same state of being as it has been for hundreds of years.

There are plenty of areas to snowmobile, ride trail bikes, and other off-road vehicles without using the areas mentioned in your bill. This area is unique and

it should be enjoyed in its natural state, not criss-crossed with highways, snowmobiles' trails, etc.

By enacting your bill, you would not run the state out of business as some would like you to believe. I believe that it would not effect the tourist industry, snowmobile sales, or any other "recreational" industry.

Please save our area for the future and areas like it across the United States. I hope you will consider this even though I am not a voter or a tax payer.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID SCHALLER.

NORWAY, MAINE, *May 11, 1973.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

(Attention: Mr. Porter Ward).

DEAR MR. WARD: I would like to voice my opposition to proposed federal legislation that would withdraw sizable acreage of timber producing land in the White Mountain National Forest and place it in the unproductive category of so-called wilderness.

You well know how important the many diversified wood using firms are to the economy of Western Maine. Most of these firms, like Wilner Wood Products Co., own little or no forest land. They must purchase wood on the open market. Today, with a sharply rising demand for wood products, it is becoming increasingly difficult to procure an adequate volume of wood to keep our plants operating.

We feel that wood has many advantages over other natural resources. It is one of our few renewable natural resources. Recent studies have shown that in comparison to other materials, wood inflicts the least amount of detriment to the total environment when properly harvested; manufactured into usable products; and disposed of in the form of obsolete goods. With so many attributes, the demand for wood products will most likely continue to rise. The wood industries of Western Maine will be striving to meet the demand—a healthy situation, you must agree, for the economy of this area.

With wood demands rising, commercially unavailable timber is of most concern to us. The rush to purchase land in Western Maine by out-of-staters has become quite apparent over the past few years. Money seems to be of no object. Land prices are being set way out of reach of the average Maine resident. The non-resident owner generally has little or no interest in the wood industry and has no need to harvest timber as a revenue producing venture. Consequently, more and more parcels of forested land are being set aside for single use—recreation. The timber that for generations was harvested by the Western Maine farmer and wood cutter is becoming commercially unavailable. This trend, coupled now with a push to start locking up portions of the White Mountain National Forest could easily deter further growth of the wood based industry.

It is evident that the move to lock up valuable timber producing land both on private and government holdings as wilderness is being pushed by a vocal minority. These people generally dwell in the urban areas of the country, far removed from the forest. Nevertheless, in an astonishingly short period of time, they have become self proclaimed experts in the field of forest management.

The wilderness areas that they promote are typically such that only a small portion of the total population is able to use and enjoy them. Those people who do recreate in wilderness areas, use only a small percentage of the total acreage. These areas inflict a considerable drain on the total forest resource base of the nation to benefit a small minority.

It is time that we as a nation pay heed to the intensive land management practices of Northern Europe. There, each parcel of forest land must carry its own weight in the total economy of the country. Multiple use management is practiced wisely. Forests are not set aside solely for recreation. Trees are not allowed to become over-mature, fall, and rot on the ground.

You may be aware that the United States Forest Service is currently developing a detailed Area Guide for the White Mountain National Forest. I am confident that through that program a reasonable blend of timber harvesting and recreational use can be established to benefit all segments of society. This can be accomplished without locking up sizable blocks of productive timber producing land.

I strongly support the multiple use concept of land management as practiced on the White Mountain National Forest. I HOPE THAT YOU WILL TOO.

Concerned,

RICHARD S. WILNER.

HOLBROOK, MASS., *May 13, 1973.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I encourage your support and favorable recommendation on the bill to designate seven areas of the White Mountains of New Hampshire as Wilderness Areas.

Sincerely,

NANCY J. SWITHERS.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., *May 13, 1973.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM OR SIR: I am in the Coast Guard and stationed here in Rochester, but I am a resident of Massachusetts. I attended the May 7th public hearing for the eight New England wilderness areas proposed in S. 316 while on liberty.

At the hearings those witnesses opposed to S. 316 feared for their economic survival, felt there were too many restrictions, and wanted more study of the proposed wilderness areas. But, we already have sufficient commercial forests and we do not have enough protected areas set aside for those who need them. As for the restrictions, a wilderness area would not be one without them. The study, I think, WOULD insure the procurement of these areas.

From my own experiences of camping in wilderness areas I have found the ultimate in peace, joy, and human fulfillment. I would like to spend the rest of my life in the wilderness. Personally, my belief is that man should not intervene with the normal processes of Nature and that if we must we should do so with respect, concern and with as little disturbance as humanly possible.

In conclusion, S. 316, for me, would be a blessing and I wish that more wilderness areas, if possible, could be placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

EUGENE GAUDREAU.

HOLBROOK, MASS., *May 13, 1973.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I encourage your support and favorable recommendation on the bill to designate seven areas of the White Mountains of New Hampshire as Wilderness Areas.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. SWITHERS.

MIDDLEBORO, MASS., *May 13, 1973.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in regards to the possible creation of wilderness areas in Northern New England.

I watched the program "The Reporters" on WGBH which stated citizens should inform the committee of their point of view, both pro and con.

I am in favor of creating wilderness areas for several reasons. First, not every person can afford to go to some of the great national parks in the western sections of the United States. Second, I don't believe there is a need to exploit every inch of ground so a privileged few can either snow mobile, log, or build second dwellings on reasonably unspoiled country side. Third, if the need ever arose so that we would need to use those resources, they would be there. Fourth, in the southern sections of New England, there are no truly isolated areas, where a person can just enjoy nature, minus machines and all the other pressures of modern living. In fact, in order to camp out in many eastern states people have to make reservations well in advance. So this truly reflects a need to have more areas where people can just unwind and relax. Fifth, the needs of today often mean future generations needs are sacrificed, without full thought being given to the over all impact of using land completely today. Sixth, even to the most casual observer, Northern New England, has already been exploited, its ecology seems to be in need of serious repair, already. Further exploitation of the Northern New England state can only lead to further ecological deteriora-

tion. The past national history of progress for progress's sake is proof enough of possible damage to the ecology.

Therefore before the lands in question are exploited, let's save them, at the very least for future consideration, and more importantly for future generations.

I know your committee will make any decision based upon its conscience and what it considers to be what is best for our country.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I would appreciate knowing what the Subcommittee on Public Lands will recommend, and the reasons for it.

Thank you again for your time.

Sincerely,

WAYNE F. BONNER.

BEDFORD, MASS., May 12, 1973.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I must protest any planned development of the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire.

I feel that this was made public land and is therefore not to be spoiled by any private enterprise or money-making schemes.

Sincerely,

SUSAN MACARTHUR.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER,
BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE DENTISTRY,
Boston, Mass., May 10, 1973.

To: Subcommittee on Public Lands.

GENTLEMEN: I support the proposal to restrict those portions of the White Mountains (N.H.) as "Wilderness Preserves."

Snowmobiles, motorcycles and A.T.V.S. should be allowed designated areas in other parts of the park and be restricted severely from others where man meet nature on an individual basis.

Incidentally, I am a motorcyclist, and am well aware of the damage they can cause, not only to the ecosystem, but to the enjoyment of naturalists, as the majority utilize illegal muffling devices and can be heard for miles.

Thank you.

JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D.S.

STATEMENT OF ROY T. McDONALD, JR., BRIDGTON, MAINE

I attended the hearing held on May 7, 1973 at Concord, New Hampshire regarding this bill. I wish to offer this statement regarding the hearing, and the bill itself.

By way of background, I have been a banker in this area for 20 years. I am also a forester and a member of the Maine Chapter, N. E. Section, of the Society of American Foresters. Because of my background, I believe I have a good understanding of land use problems of large acreages of timberlands in this area, including the recreational needs of the public and the economic needs of the area.

In most cases, timber production, carefully managed, is a land use which is entirely compatible with other uses, such as hiking, skiing, wildlife management, and many other recreational uses including just plain looking at wild scenery. In very special areas—and they are quite few, actually—it may be necessary to "lock up" the land in the "forever wild" sense—but in most of these cases it is just as important to keep people out of these areas as loggers.

The White Mountain National Forest is very capably managed by a group of highly professional people—the staff of the U.S. Forest Service. These professionals are dedicated to the very sensible "Multiple Use" policy, and are currently working on "A Guide for Managing the National Forest In New England", which will include plans for wild areas, as well as the continued production of our extremely important renewable resource, timber. It would be unfortunate to impose the Wilderness Areas as proposed in S. 316, on the Forest Service, particularly where even the proponents of the bill admit that the entire situation needs further study.

It is interesting to note that at the Concord hearing about 21 people spoke against the bill. These opponents were largely experienced land managers—

foresters, fish and game biologists, the representative of the N. H. Governor, large land owners, lumber manufacturers, etc.

Five more people spoke for the bill, but added big "buts" to their advocacy, asking for more study, fewer areas included, etc. These people included speakers for the Appalachian Mt. Club, North East Wildlife Federation, and the Vermont Natural Resources Council.

Nine people spoke for the bill, with little or no reservations, including five Sierra Club members. The five Sierra Club people, the principal proponents of S. 316, indicated the proposed Wilderness Areas were delineated by a "citizen's study group", with little or no input from the Forest Service. Even some of the Sierra Club people thought more study on the entire question was needed.

It is obvious that the proponents of S. 316, however well-meaning, are not qualified in the field of land use planning, and are either unaware that a "wilderness experience" can be entirely compatible with other uses, or are rather selfishly interested in a very narrow, single purpose use of land which belongs to all of us.

In your deliberation on S. 316 I urge you to consider the following:

1. There is a lack of facts to support an urgent need to designate additional eastern wilderness areas.
2. Management of the White Mountain National Forest under the concept of multiple use meets the needs of the greatest number of people.
3. Placing large acreages of timber producing land into wilderness areas where no harvesting of timber is allowed is a needless economic waste. It also creates an economic hardship to many citizens and industries located in the area.
4. The U. S. Forest Service, now completing the "New England Area Guide" as the first step in a three phase plan for land use in the White and Green Mountain National Forests, is amply qualified to provide for wilderness needs within the guidelines of its Multiple Use policies, without S. 316.

ROY T. McDONALD, Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *May 11, 1973.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
*Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I was unable to attend your recent hearing in Concord, N.H., on the subject of establishing additional WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL FOREST.

I am very much in favor of establishing these wilderness areas. Under the National Forest Service, they are forever subject to pressure for logging or other forms of economic development. They should be set aside for future generations, *irrevocably.*

I understand that many witnesses at the hearings emphasized the economic impact on the State of New Hampshire. This is not really relevant to the question. Though the areas reside in N.H., they are federally owned and are a *national* resource. They are the only areas I know of in several northeastern states, and are meant to serve people from other states.

I have enjoyed hiking and camping in the White mountains on many occasions, and hope to be able to do so in natural wilderness areas there when I am sixty years old.

I think it is entirely unreasonable to decline to establish these areas because of nineteenth century intrusions of man. Those scars have largely healed, and our intent here is to establish areas for future centuries, during which those scars will heal entirely. It is rather foresightless to only look at their present condition, and it would be particularly sad to regard ourselves bound by the mistakes of our ancestors.

I sincerely hope these areas will be established.

Sincerely,

DANIEL C. SMITH.
PAMELA J. SMITH.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, *March 10, 1973.*

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: The inclusion of areas in New England under the Wilderness Act of 1964 as proposed in Senator Jackson's bill (S. 316) is an im-

portant and valuable proposal. The value of wilderness, though perhaps hard to measure in economic terms, is very great and should be preserved in its own right. To often it seems we tend to equate the worth of land by what man can do with it, overlooking its value without interference by man.

The availability of these areas left in their natural condition also becomes increasingly important as population pressures build up in other parts of the country. These wilderness areas then take on an importance outside the immediate New England area. As well, they insure that options are available for the future.

Several thoughts have occurred since attending the wilderness hearing in Concord, N.H. on May 8th. As a Maine resident, my comments are with particular reference to the area proposed in Maine.

Maine has approximately 17 million acres of forested land, most of which is privately owned and managed. There is relatively little public land. The whole of the White Mountain National Forest in Maine is only 44,000 acres with the proposed Speckled-Caribou area, 12,000. The contributions cutting in this area makes to the local economy does not appear to be great (eg. contributions to the schools and roads approximately \$800/year for each of the townships.)

Moreover, there are relatively few areas in Maine that can be called wilderness. Several thousand acres of the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge are officially wilderness, but the Allagash Wilderness Waterway is already crowded, and until this March, there was still lumbering activities within the boundaries of Baxter State Park.

Much reference was made to the Area Guide, which is currently in draft form, by the Forest Service. It does make reference to areas similar to wilderness areas, except that they are considered only after it has been determined that their commercial value is low. Certainly wilderness area should not be limited to low commercial value. Each should be considered on its own merits.

I am an active hiker and have hiked in some of the proposed areas. However, even if I never went there, it would be important to me to know that these areas existed and that there are still places left where man's interference with nature was not apparent.

I hope that your committee will give favorable consideration to the passage of this bill. Thank you for the opportunity to present these thoughts.

Sincerely,

MARY MINOR SMITH.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM W. BIDDLE, PLYMOUTH, N.H.

My name is William Biddle. I am Director of Admissions at Holderness School in Plymouth, New Hampshire. I am also Director of the Outing Club and teach English there. As Director of the Outing Club I have taken many of our students on hiking and mountain climbing trips throughout the White Mountain National Forest and adjacent areas. These trips are taken during the fall, winter, and spring.

One of the main attractions of a school like Holderness is its proximity to the White Mountain National Forest. The school has appealed to many boys from other states because of its location. Other schools in New Hampshire, such as St. Paul's, have active Outing Clubs like ours which also depend on nearby areas of great beauty to attract students.

It is essential that this natural beauty be preserved. On our trips the students and I find mental and physical challenges and stimulation that are a part of our education and our well-being. We seek paths and peaks where man is a visitor, not an inhabitant. Because of this, I strongly support S316 in its present form. The areas included in it are places where we have found a wilderness experience that would be unavailable if these areas were commercially exploited for timber or other uses. Wilderness protection is essential for each of them.

I am particularly interested in the inclusion of Carr Mountain because it is so close to our school. The students who have taken trips with me there have found Carr Mountain itself and the Three Ponds area close to the mountain, places of unusual beauty. We want to see that beauty preserved.

I would also urge that the Area Guide recognize the importance of well managed areas of wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest. A wilderness cannot be created by the stroke of a pen; it must be fostered by management principles which will preserve its wilderness character. I hope that the Forest Service would respond to the necessity for wilderness management and preservation.

I appreciate the opportunity to present my views to the committee.

PEASE AIR FORCE BASE, N.H., May 6, 1973.

To Subcommittee for Public Hearing on Senate Bill 316.

DEAR SIRs: It is vital that we preserve the wilderness areas because they are a gift given to us that can easily be destroyed but never replaced. Every person needs quiet and solitude and without areas such as those proposed in S. 316, true solitude would not be found. I urge you to give complete support to S. 316 so that new lands may be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness must be preserved for wildlife, scientific and nature studies and with the pressures of population and development, we must add to, not take away from these areas.

I have hiked in some of these areas and I remember especially the Dry River-Rocky Branch and Wild River areas for the complete freedom they brought me with their silence and their beauty.

Thank you.

Mrs. SUSAN H. YOUNGS.

ASSOCIATED SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS OF YORK COUNTY, INC.,
Eliot, Maine, May 9, 1973.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This organization is very much in favor of pending legislation which would create a 12,000 acre wilderness preserve in the Maine section of the White Mountain National Forest.

We sincerely hope that your committee will report favorably subsequent to the hearings and that the House and Senate will see the need for wilderness preserves also.

Respectfully yours,

HOWARD B. LEAVITT, *Secretary.*

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., May 10, 1973.

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY M. JOHNSTON FOR INCLUSION IN THE RECORD OF THE
EASTERN OMNIBUS WILDERNESS BILL HEARINGS

Being newcomers to the New England area, my wife and I have only had the opportunity to explore a small portion of this region. However, in our explorations, we have discovered the lack of any protected wilderness areas, although we have traversed some of the areas included in Senate Bill S-316, which in our opinion are wilderness areas. They have erased man's previous activities, and deserve to be preserved as they now are. We feel the need in the eastern United States for wilderness sanctuaries, in which man may enter only as a visitor, is great enough to justify the passage of Senate Bill S-316.

Thank you.

DETROIT, MICH., May 11, 1973.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

We have a summer home—from June until early November—on the Goose Pond Road, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

We would like to have the area in the White Mounts preserved as a wilderness area.

HAROLD AND VERA SIMMONS.

BETHLEHEM, N.H., May 6, 1973.

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

DEAR CHAIRMAN: We hereby petition the committee to block passage of Senate Bills 316 and 22. We feel that this concept of favoring the "vocal Minority" versus the "silent majority" is grossly unfair. Passage of these bills would create enclaves of wilderness area to the enjoyment of the few but the large majority of the White Mountain vacationers (both summer and winter) would be effectively excluded by the motorized vehicle limitations!

Also we might add as citizens of the "Live Free or Die" state the thought of a bill sponsored mainly by western senators to take away the use of our recreational center and virtually condemn our only industry (tourism) to a severe blow is absolutely infuriating.

Please consider just what you are doing to the "silent majority" and the north country economy when you make your decision.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY GILL.

LITTLETON, N.H., May 7, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a motel owner on the periphery of the White Mountain National Forest, I would like to register a vigorous protest to Senate Bills 22 and 316. I have already spent \$60,000. in capital improvements here (in 3 years of ownership) because of the expansion of our winter snowmobiling trade. Passage of these bills will drive snowmobilers to other areas and without this winter trade, our yearly gross revenue would be reduced by 50%. This would force us into a minimal repair type of situation because 10 weeks of summer activity does not justify any expansion, renovation, etc.

I am in accord with most of the conservationists aims but feel that granting tens of thousands of acres to a select few is defeating the original intent of the National Forest system. Furthermore in dealing with the vacationing public I can say that I have never had one who would dare to use the wilderness type of forests, but rather view nature from more secure trails and parks. The adventurous mountain climbers have plenty of room to do their thing, why shouldn't the rest of the public be allowed to?

Sincerely,

Mrs. SANDRA B. REINHOLD.

BEVERLY, MASS., April 25, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: We are grateful to the Subcommittee on Public Lands for giving us the opportunity to express our feelings on the Eastern National Forests Wilderness Bill (S. 316).

Even though we live in an urban environment, breathing the exhaust of cars (which we drive) and in sight of the power plant smokestacks in Salem (whose power we use), it is a consolation to know that, within a half day's drive, is an incredibly beautiful area where there is peace, solitude and clean air. Even though the mark of man has been on the White Mountains, in many cases that mark has been erased, and the Mountains still look now as they did 200 years ago.

We would like those lands to remain intact, free from developers, loggers, trail bikes and polluted streams. We support the eight New England areas proposed in S. 316, and also support the addition of Wallingford Pond (Vt.), Pemigewasset, the Sandwich Range and the Presidential Range as "Wilderness Study" areas.

Sincerely yours,

KAREN FRANSON.

BRUCE FRANSON.

MERIDEN, CONN., April 29, 1973.

Senators HENRY JACKSON and JAMES BUCKLEY,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATORS: Since the hearing on your Eastern National Forest Wilderness Bill (# S-316) has been changed to May 7th, we hope that there is still time to add our individual approval to your measure that would designate 28 wilderness areas in 16 states.

We, indeed, would like to see the areas on your list preserved, particularly those in New Hampshire and Vermont. Any additional areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts that might be added in the future would also have our approval. We whole-heartedly endorse all measures that would prevent needless destruction of wilderness for commercial purposes.

We also agree with You, Senator Jackson, and Cong. Saylor that any natural areas that have recovered from mutilation by the greedy and careless "hand-of-man", while not truly pristine, still are invaluable and should be included on any wilderness preservation list. Allegorically, is a wilderness area that has recovered and been restored to full potential so different from a battered human being similarly saved by medical science? *WE* feel it is better to have what can be saved in any state, than to have nothing at all. So, on behalf of this and future generations, we say with you . . . YES . . . to proposal # S-316.

Yours truly,

Mrs. ARTHUR RICH, Jr.,
STEPHEN DZIELINSKI, Sr., *President*,
(On behalf of the 147-member Nutmegger Camera Club).

BETHLEHEM RESORT ASSOCIATION,
Bethlehem, N.H., May 6, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We of the Bethlehem Resort Association have in our number many former city dwellers and are as a group rather new to the area of the North Country. We as an association are also very aware of pollution, over-development, and the rest of the so-called city ills. However, we do not view the "wilderness" bills (22 and 316) as an answer. We welcome the opportunity to offer recreation and the beauty of nature to the enormous population centers all around us but we don't feel that denying us our livelihoods will serve anyone's purpose.

Our area has been a summer resort for the past 100 years. Being an old resort town, the past decade has seen it come close to dying completely. Since the advent of snowmobiling as a family sport (only seven years ago), no less than 19 businesses are now open year round in Bethlehem alone. (Not a simple task when you have to prepare for temperatures of -40.) Without snowmobiling, a poll indicates that possibly 3 businesses would continue in year-round operation with 4 definitely selling and 12 only open in the summer. We are certain that you can appreciate the pyramiding effect this would have on an already depressed local economy.

We would like to register a strong protest against the passage of these bills (Senate Bills 316 and 22).

Sincerely,

KRISTEN LEA REINHOLD,
Chairperson.

L. C. ANDREW, INC.,
South Windham, Maine, April 23, 1973.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

(For inclusion in testimony to be given at hearing to be held May 7, 1973, at Concord, New Hampshire, on S. 316 and H.R. 5367 designating certain lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.)

We call your attention to S. 316 and H.R. 5367, which in essence establish a wilderness area in the White Mountain National Forest. We believe that this is not a desirable project for two basic reasons.

First, the establishment of so-called wilderness areas is, to a large extent, self-defeating. To be of use to the public, the area must have access to, and use by the people. If the public has reasonable access to the area, wilderness characteristics disappear with great rapidity. For example, New England's only official wilderness area, the Great Gulf in New Hampshire's Presidential Range, is so jammed with hikers and campers, that the wilderness characteristics are about as poignant as New York City's Central Park. Similarly, parts of Maine's Baxter State Park with its "forever wild" dedication, bears little resemblance to wilderness. One of its most attractive sections, Chimney Pond, has been largely closed to most wilderness uses because of overcrowding, pollution, destruction, etc.

On the other hand, if an area is designated wilderness and receives very little use by the public, of what use is it? Why withdraw huge tracts of public land from useful contribution to our society and reserve them for the infinitesimal

group of individuals who are fortunate to have the time, the money, and physical competence to make use of them—a few days out of the year?

Secondly, when areas are designated as wilderness, their contributions to the economic, and sociological functioning of the country, virtually ceases. They can not be opened up adequately for practical public recreation and still remain wilderness. Neither can the growth of timber be harvested. When the natural timber growth is not harvested, it dies of age, disease, and insect attacks and is wasted. In this day of extreme need for greater production of forest products, particularly for housing, such a waste should not be tolerated.

It should be remembered that a forest is a natural resource that is not depleted by harvest. Unlike oil or mineral deposits that will be destroyed by use, a forest forever regenerates itself, after harvest. Trees are a crop that must be garnered when ripe or they are wasted. A forest harvested is a natural resource effectively utilized; a forest set aside as wilderness is a natural resource wasted. At this point in history, can we afford to so squander our natural resources?

We submit that the whole wilderness concept is unrealistic—a case of trying to have your cake and eat it, too. Therefore, in summary, we recommend that you oppose passage of S. 316 and H.R. 5367, because they are detrimental to our environmental, sociological and economic situation. They will be an economic depressant to some of our already unprosperous areas and they will be injurious to our society by adversely affecting the quality and quantity of our people's housing.

Respectfully submitted.

L. C. ANDREW, INC.
JOHN W. CLARK, *President.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
Mechanicsburg, Pa., May 29, 1973.

HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I was scheduled to present a statement on the Jackson-Buckley Bill, S. 316, at the May 7 hearing at Concord, N.H. Illness prevented my appearance at the hearing, so I am furnishing herein my comments on S. 316.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association, oldest of all state forestry associations, and one of the nation's oldest conservation organizations, has actively promoted reforestation and proper forestry management since its inception in 1886.

The Association takes the position that S. 316 is definitely not in the best interest of the public.

We support the need for outdoor recreation, especially near large urban areas, accessible to the public without too much travel.

We also support the need for a reasonable number of wilderness tracts for research and study and for a wilderness experience for those who are affluent enough to afford it.

But we oppose the efforts to establish many more wilderness tracts in the Eastern United States, where there are plenty of areas suitable for hiking and backpacking without locking them up and taking them out of timber and pulpwood production.

When productive timberlands are locked up, assets of great significance to our local and national economy are lost to insects, diseases, aging, and forest fires.

There are areas suitable for wilderness classification which are inaccessible or otherwise unsuitable for other uses, but wilderness proponents are proposing that accessible, productive timberlands, both publicly and privately owned, be declared wilderness. This is unreasonable, since we need the timber and pulpwood for a variety of purposes, yet this small group—less than one percent of our population—want to lock up productive woodlands for their sole use. We simply cannot afford it.

Forests are a renewable resource. A well-managed forest is a beautiful, pleasant place for recreation, wildlife forage and cover, aesthetics, control of soil erosion, absorbing excess water, and a variety of other uses. Vigorous, growing trees use carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, while the reverse is true of over-mature and dying trees.

In an over-mature forest, there is little or no browse or cover for wildlife or food for birds. In a growing forest with a variety of ages of trees, all kinds of birds and mammals can find plenty of food and cover.

In many instances, as in northwestern Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, local economies are closely tied to the available timber and pulpwood. Thousands of jobs are at stake, and many sawmill firms and loggers will be out of business if large productive forest acreages are locked up.

There are various other effects on our economy when large timber tracts are taken out of production. Timber exports will be limited or halted, adversely affecting our balance of payments. The supply of raw materials for a great deal of manufacturing and home construction will be adversely affected, and prices of wood products will be higher.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association urges you and the members of the Committee to take into consideration these thoughts in reaching your decisions concerning S. 316 and other similar proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. FRALISH,
Executive Director.

STATE OF VERMONT,
DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION,
Brattleboro, Vt., May 15, 1973.

Re S. 316 and S. 938.

Hon. Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Interior Committee, Dirksen
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL, For the past 8 years I have been involved in environmental work both on a town and state level. At the present time I serve as chairman of the District Environmental Commission 2 which has jurisdiction over the southeastern area of Vermont. Our Commission sits in judgement on applications for development and subdivisions pursuant to Act 250, Vermont's Environmental Development Law. I am writing this endorsement as an individual and not as a member of any private organization or state agency.

The proposed Lye Brook and Bristol Cliffs areas comprise a total of 14,000 acres for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This constitutes approximately 35/100 of 1% of the total area of the State of Vermont for wilderness designation. A very small percentage but important as a start in preserving some areas of Vermont as wild areas. Within a few hours drive of Vermont live several million people who are looking for ways of escaping the every day pressures of life. The proposed wilderness areas in Vermont cannot possibly accommodate all the people that will be seeking solitude for a few days. Therefore, S. 316 should be amended to add a wilderness study area provision, so that areas believed to qualify for the Wilderness System, but on which sufficient information for Congressional decision-making is currently lacking, could be protected by statute as wilderness while such information is developed. The Lye Brook area should include for wilderness study the Bourn Pond and Stratton Pond areas. These two ponds are only served by the Appalachian and Long Trail for hikers and are fairly well preserved. The second area which should be included for wilderness study is bounded on the west by the western slopes of Green Mountain and White Rocks, on the south by U.S. Forest Service Highway 10, on the east by the National Forest Ownership Boundary and on the north by a line drawn from the north end of White Rocks to Tarbellville. This area includes three ponds, Wallingford Pond, Fiefield Pond and Little Rock Pond. The Wallingford Pond has an area of about 95 acres and is the only large undeveloped pond in Vermont. Little Rock Pond is skirted by the Long Trail for hikers. The area between Wallingford and Fiefield Pond is a large beaver meadow complex, which due to its remoteness, supports several species including deer, bobcat, coyote and waterfowl.

I attended the public hearing held in Concord, N.H., on May 7, 1973, on S. 316 and S. 938. From that hearing I came convinced that the proposed areas in Vermont to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the above mentioned areas for wilderness study would not unduly affect the timber industry nor cause an undue hardship for the snowmobile industry. The latter have several thousand acres of additional Green Mountain National Forest for their use.

The two wilderness areas in Vermont as proposed in S. 316 and S. 938 should both be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System from the start. The wilderness study areas would hopefully be included in the National Wilder-

ness Preservation System at a later date when sufficient information was available.

Wilderness areas are extremely important for the State of Vermont because they would guarantee future generations of Vermonters and visitors the same natural wild lands unchanged by works of man.

Sincerely,

PETER ZILLIACUS.

WALDO LAND MANAGEMENT SERVICE,
Pollard Road, Lincoln, N.H., May 11, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: It was my privilege to attend the hearing at Concord, New Hampshire, May 7 which was conducted by your Messrs. Ward and Brown on proposed Wilderness legislation and specifically on S. 316 and S. 938. I was unable to prepare a statement in the required number of copies and therefore did not request time to be heard at the hearing. I would request now however, that this letter stating my opinion on the matter be considered by your committee.

As this letterhead indicates, I am a registered professional forester, now retired after half a century of active practice of my profession, and a second coronary attack last summer that has brought about a drastic reduction in activities. I graduated from the University of Maine with a B.S. degree in Forestry in 1927. Shortly thereafter I went to work as a forest engineer with The Parker-Young Company at Lincoln, New Hampshire. This company had just negotiated a sale of over 20,000 acres of timberland in the adjoining township of Waterville, in turn buying back from the United States Forest Service all of the timber except areas where it was agreed that permanent boundaries would be established to provide protection to the old growth timber reservations. I was designated as resident agent by the company to work with the Forest Officer in charge of the sale area. In this capacity I assisted District Ranger Gordon Salmond, who later became Assistant Chief in charge of Water Resources, U.S. Forest Service, in the selection and marking of these boundaries, which to the best of my knowledge have never been violated.

In 1933 I became employed by the U.S. Forest Service, occupying the positions of Asst. Ranger, Pemigewasset Ranger District, and later District Ranger on the Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin Ranger Districts. Finally, I held nearly all of the staff positions in the Forest Supervisor's Office, White Mountain National Forest, Laconia, N.H., before leaving the U.S. Forest Service to accept the position of Chief, Pulpwood Unit, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D.C. In this position I became well informed concerning the problems of all of the National Forests east of the 100th meridian as well as the entire forest products industry. In the administration of the contract logging industry price regulation, the area of greatest concern involved logging operations on large paper company ownerships which in many cases were completely surrounded by lands making up the New York State Adirondack Forest Preserve. Pulpwood was determined to be a critical raw material and it was deemed to be in the best public interest to approve contract logging prices which were far above the prevailing level to enable the harvest of this "Preserve Locked" privately owned timberland. In my inspection of logging operations in the Adirondacks I observed millions of board feet of prime "aircraft veneer quality" yellow birch as well as other mature timber dying and falling down in the Adirondack Preserve, never to be used.

In 1945 I resigned from the government service to return to Lincoln, New Hampshire to take over the job of Manager, Timberland Department, The Parker-Young Company. In this capacity I worked closely with the personnel of the White Mountain National Forest, buying many timber sale chances, serving as a National Forest Fire Warden, attending fire training meetings with groups of my employees and in field trips on many occasions.

During the Korean episode I returned to O.P.S., Washington, D.C. as a "without compensation" appointee, serving as Acting Head, Pulpwood Section. In the fall of 1950 a hurricane caused extensive windthrow in the Adirondack Forest Preserve and a request came to me to consider a special pricing provision to cover salvaged pulpwood. Most of the salvagable pulpwood was to be found

within the Preserve. There was no constitutional provision for such salvage but the fear of uncontrollable forest fire caused the officials in charge to promote salvage logging operations. I do not have the record now but I recall that some over 100,000 cords out of an estimated million or more cords was salvaged, resulting from the \$3.00 per cord salvage wood differential.

In 1959 and 1960 I returned again to consider problems of the Adirondack Forest Preserve at the request of Mr. Arthur L. Bergren, Director, State Board of Equalization and Assessment. In Mr. Bergren's letter requesting me to serve as a consultant at \$100.00 per day plus expenses he had this to say, "The Board would like very much to have you serve on this committee. Will you kindly inform me as soon as possible as to whether or not you are interested and willing to lend assistance in this attempt to find a satisfactory solution to what appears to be one of the forestry profession's most baffling problems." The problem which he referred to concerned the reimbursement to towns where the Preserve was located in lieu of taxes.

I have dwelled upon the Adirondack Forest Preserve at great length because here we can see the results of a policy of preservation prescribed by Constitutional Amendment. Foresters understand that timber must be managed to preserve a well balanced ecological unit. Conservation Commissioner Harold G. Wilm in speaking before a sportsmen's group in 1961 is reported to have said, "The constitutional provision prohibiting the harvesting of timber in New York's Adirondack Forest Preserve has decreased the Preserve's deer-carrying capacity and led to deer starvation." He pointed out that the canopy of the mature trees close and prevent the growth of young trees which provide browse for deer. Wilm said that it had been suggested that management cutting be permitted within the Preserve to better deer hunting conditions. Action on this proposal, he added, is "a matter of public policy to be determined by the people of the state. It is the job of the Conservation Department to carry out public policy." The Commissioner said "acquisition, now underway, of some recently timbered (logged over) tracts, where the browse is good, will help the deer situation."

Many years ago I favored the designation of the Great Gulf Wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest. In a small but practical way it serves to demonstrate the inevitable result of a lock-up or preservation policy. The old mature trees are dying and falling to the ground. Eventually all will die and a new crop of young trees will take their places. In the process it is a far cry from a place of beauty but it does serve as a laboratory for those people who will walk that far to observe the due process of nature. Surely the term Conservation has no application in this instance.

The dedication of large tracts of fine timberland to Wilderness status in northern New Hampshire where the entire economy is forest product oriented, ignores the need of the people and firms who cooperated and offered their timberlands for sale to the United States Government for the purpose of protecting the headwaters of navigable streams. Surely these people and firms would never have continued to offer their lands to the Government if the Forest Service had announced that there would be no timber cutting after the lands were acquired. In fact very shortly after the title to land to the United States had passed, the U.S. Forest Service began making timber sales. This progressive policy stimulated the acquisition program, which today is very nearly completed within the present proclaimed forest boundary.

S. 316 would extend Wilderness designation to six scattered areas of the White Mountain National Forest covering a total of 147,300 acres. I heard witnesses at the Concord Hearing admit that the proposed boundaries of these areas included many thousands of acres of desirable timberland. I pose this question to the members of the Committee. Can the Nation afford such a luxury of such magnitude in face of the present energy and resource crisis? As a member of the National Defense Executive Reserve assigned to the Department of Commerce, I attended a seminar on February 28, last, at the Region 1 Underground Headquarters at Maynard, Mass. The subject under discussion was the energy crisis. Wood is our most versatile building material. Its production does not create heavy demand upon the environment. We cannot afford to sacrifice a single acre of prime timberland to an area of perpetual waste.

The Multiple Use Act which was enacted by the Congress to govern administration of the National Forests is a workable tool. It has not yet been given time to demonstrate its total applicability. The staffs of the White Mountain and the Green Mountain National Forests are currently working on an Area Guide. Hundreds if not thousands of interested citizens have been requested to give of their

time in the study of the proposed or preliminary drafts. This is not yet a finished product but I think that one can conclude that there will be unanimous agreement that certain areas of both forests will be devoted primarily to uses other than timber harvest. I am in complete agreement that land lying above some general elevation to be determined, say for example 3,500 feet above sea level, is not commercial timber land. The very considerable acreage in this category should be sufficient to satisfy the demands of those who wish to keep the land safe from the acts of man. I understand, however, that there are some who believe that the high land of the Northern Presidentials do not comply with the Wilderness concept because there is already too much use. How would these same individuals propose that the National Forest administrators would restrict the use of the areas that they would like to have declared Wilderness?

As a final argument against the enactment of a policy of perpetual waste by the Congress in the name of Wilderness, I would call attention to the famed Black Forest of Germany which is acclaimed by the professional forester and layman alike as a marvel of man's management effort. Here people can find solitude and beauty intermingled with carefully planned periodic timber harvest. Is not this concept compatible with the desires of the majority of the citizens of the United States?

While my comments have been directed primarily toward the designation of Wilderness areas in the White and Green Mountain National Forests, I can see no reason why they do not apply equally well to all of the other National Forests, except where elevation above sea level is mentioned. In other words, I oppose Wilderness designation in any eastern National Forest except for well defined non-commercial forest land and for relatively small areas such as the Great Gulf Wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. WALDO.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1973.

Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 3106 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: You earlier requested that The Wilderness Society provide the Subcommittee on Public Lands with certain information concerning proposed wilderness areas 17 through 28 in S. 316 (sec. 2), the Eastern National Forests Wilderness bill. (This letter is in response to that request.

S. 316 would provide that upon its passage all 28 areas named in the bill would forthwith be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act of 1964. Citizen witnesses testifying at the committee hearing on February 21, 1973, were unanimous in recommending that areas 1 through 16 be so designated immediately. Each of these 16 areas had been proposed by various local and national citizen groups and had been subject to long and intensive study by local persons.

With respect to items 17 through 28, however, there was variety of opinion as to which areas should be immediately designated as wilderness and which should be placed in a protected category as "Wilderness Study Areas." (Such a category has been widely suggested for addition as a new provision in S. 316). Items 17 through 28 are areas which originated as proposals by the U.S. Forest Service for a purpose less than wilderness. Citizen witnesses in several cases had not been able to obtain necessary information concerning their features and extent (including boundary maps). In other cases, witnesses were aware that a larger area than that specified in S. 316 might well qualify for wilderness designation. Placement in a protected wilderness study category is seen as a practical means of assuring protection of each area's wilderness qualities while sufficient information is developed by all interested parties for the Committee and the Congress later to make an informed decision.

In the table accompanying this letter, we have undertaken to show which of areas 17 through 28 are being recommended by citizen groups for immediate wilderness designation and which for the wilderness study category, and the acreage citizens propose in each case.

You will note that in most cases there is a substantial difference between the acreage stated in S. 316 and the acreage recommended either for immediate designation or for a study category. This is because citizen investigation has

indicated that a larger acreage is warranted by existing wilderness conditions. Where an immediate wilderness area is proposed by citizens, the boundaries have been carefully defined and we are confident that the Committee can recommend these as new wilderness areas fully suitable within the standards of the existing Wilderness Act. In the case of areas suggested for wilderness study, the citizen boundaries encompass sufficient lands which appear to be suitable to assure that a full range of ultimate boundary alternatives will be given appropriate study and interim protection.

Citizen testimony submitted either at the February 21 hearing or subsequently in response to request by you or other members of the subcommittee supports the data presented in the accompanying table.

Area 25, identified as the Presidential Range proposal on the White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, needs a special word of explanation. The citizen recommendation for wilderness study category is for a smaller acreage than that contained in S. 316, i.e., only 26,000 acres compared with 47,300. This is because the larger Presidential Range proposal in S. 316 included a substantial part of area 9, the Dry River-Rocky Branch wilderness proposal. When the duplication was eliminated, the lower figure of 26,000 acres resulted.

We trust that this letter and the accompanying table provide the information which you wanted. If it does not, however, we will certainly be glad to supplement it upon being so advised.

May we again express our appreciation to you for the full and helpful opportunity which you provided each witness to present his testimony at the February 21 hearing on S. 316.

Sincerely,

ERNEST M. DICKERMAN,

Director of Field Services, Eastern Region.

S. 316, ITEMS 17 THRU 28, EASTERN NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS BILL, CITIZEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE OR STUDY CATEGORY

Item ¹	Acreage S. 316 ²	Immediate designation ³	Study category ⁴	State ⁵	Name and forest ⁶
17-----	8,800	9,100	-----	Virginia-----	James River Face (Jefferson).
18-----	1,100	2,100	-----	Tennessee-----	Gee Creek (Cherokee).
19-----	6,700	20,000	-----	Virginia-----	Ramsays Draft (George Washington).
20-----	5,500	-----	5,500	Kentucky-----	Beaver Creek (D. Boone).
21-----	3,600	3,600	-----	South Carolina-----	Ellicott Rock (Sumter).
22-----	9,100	-----	16,500	Vermont-----	Lye Brook (Green Mountain).
23-----	4,900	-----	4,900	do-----	Bristol Cliffs (Green Mountain).
24-----	6,600	-----	12,000	Wisconsin-----	Rainbow Lake (Chequamegon).
25-----	47,300	-----	26,000	New Hampshire-----	Presidential Range (White Mountain).
26-----	3,000	-----	6,000	Missouri-----	Rockpile (Clark).
27-----	6,600	-----	24,500	Michigan-----	Big Island Lake (Hiawatha).
28-----	16,400	-----	16,400	Missouri-----	Hercules (Mark Twain) (Glades).

¹ Item number in S. 316, section 2(a).

² Acreage figure stated in S. 316.

³ Acreage recommended by citizen groups for immediate wilderness designation.

⁴ Acreage recommended by citizen groups for wilderness study category.

⁵ State in which area is located.

⁶ Name of area and national forest where located.

DANVERS, MASS., April 30, 1973.

Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In New England, and for any area like it, there should be a place where the residents of the area can go without having to see too much of the "rat race." The area should have only natural and near primitive surroundings.

What can be more mind-easing than a group of ducks on a calm pond?

Who has experienced more excitement than one who has stumbled upon a concealed grouse, that has just boomed into flight?

What person wants a campsite interrupted by vehicles passing? That person who wants this can sleep in the city and obtain the same feeling.

In New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont a national forest system has been set aside? Cities are growing. Cars are everywhere. Childhood forest-playgrounds are now huge parking lots. There are fewer and fewer places where one can just be alone. The people need or will need this area soon. It will be lost if it is not completely natural

Sincerely,

RICHARD ZAMMUTO.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB,
MAINE CHAPTER,
Portland, Maine, May 7, 1973.

Hon. FLOYD K. HASKELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee of Internal and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Maine Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club strongly supports inclusion of the Caribou-Speckled Mountain Area of the White Mountain National Forest within the wilderness category as proposed in Senate Bills 316 and 938. The Maine Chapter consists of a large number of people located within easy distance from the proposed area, and who are devoted to hiking, canoeing and the conservation of those areas and resources required for such activities.

As a hiker, and by avocation a nature photographer, I have spent much time over the last twenty years in the area under consideration. Although extensively cut over in former years, there is now much fine tree growth in many parts of the area. The greater part of this is truly attractive forest for the hiker, with miles of pleasant, lightly used trails. So far, this area seems to have escaped the very heavy recreational use of the more spectacular Presidential Range. In the summer of 1972, on two separate days of hiking in the area, I met only one other person. This experience duplicated that of earlier trips. One of the requisites of a wilderness area is that it can provide some hours of that solitude that is so desirable and even necessary in this crowded, noisy time. Over the years I have found many hours of such solitude in this area.

The Caribou-Speckled Mountain Area has a number of especially appealing locations of scenic beauty. For example, near one of the trails to Caribou Mountain is an exquisite ribbon waterfall, dropping into a deep pool, with old yellow birches leaning over it, and the channel of the fall smoothed and shaped by centuries of flow. In another area, along Bickford Brook, are a series of cascades and rapids with water-smoothed slides, all surrounded by fine woods of beech and birch, a place of great beauty.

Because parts of this area have not been disturbed for many years, and there is much decay of old stumps and falls, there are locations where the plant life is rich and of interest to the botanist or casual nature observer. Not only are there quantities of flowering plants, but heavy growths of mosses, ferns, lichens and fungi. In a part of the area under consideration, one September day, a friend and I found and photographed some 60 species of fungus growth, some mushrooms of remarkable beauty, and this was the greatest number of different species I have ever found anywhere at any one time in years of pursuing this activity.

There are dense growths of young beech and birch, often in the shade of large yellow birches, which in the spring cast a fresh, green shade in the woods, and in the autumn lay a carpet of yellow on the trails. At a higher elevation, the long stone ridge of Blueberry Mountain, its flanks in late summer dense with sweet mountain fruit from which it takes its name, offers spectacular views toward the Presidentials to the west, and the Kezar Lake country of Maine to the southeast. Here and there are dense stands of old, stunted spruce, heavily draped with lichens and rooted in dense carpets of moss. In their moist shade the ground is carpeted with the little white and purple blossoms of wood sorrel.

This has been only a sketch of the wild, natural values to be found in the Caribou-Speckled Mountain area of the White Mountain National Forest, lying in Maine. There are many more. This region is a gem, most worthy of the sort of protection that would come from its designation as a Wilderness Area.

Respectfully,

EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, Jr.,
Past Chairman and Member.

[Wilderness Hearing Alert—Apr. 30, 1973, Concord, N.H.]

EASTERN NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS, NEW ENGLAND REGION

The Senate Interior Committee seeks to learn firsthand how New Englanders feel about placing the eight New England areas named in the Eastern National Forests Wilderness Bill (S. 316) in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Subcommittee on Public Lands, chaired by Senator Floyd K. Haskell (D-Colo.), invites testimony by New England residents on extending protection of the Wilderness Act to parts of the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests. Accordingly, Senator Haskell has announced the following public hearing:

This one-day-only hearing will last all day.

EIGHT NEW ENGLAND WILDERNESS AREAS PROPOSED

Areas under consideration would remain parts of the Green Mountain or the White Mountain National Forests, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, but all cutting of timber would be prohibited. No roads would be permitted, no works of man constructed and no private motor vehicles of any kind operated. The areas would remain open to anyone afoot, on horseback or in canoe or other hand propelled craft. Such areas would continue to be open for hunting and fishing under normal state and federal regulations, as well as for camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming and nature observation.

These natural areas would continue to serve the critical purposes of water conservation, wildlife habitat preservation, scientific study, and fundamental gene bank preservation. In short, under wilderness designation nothing except the restriction on motor vehicle use would be changed for individual citizens not bent on commercial exploitation of these areas. Returning tomorrow, next year or many years later, people could experience the same natural wildlands unchanged by works of man.

The eight New England areas proposed in S. 316 for wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act are:

Name of area	Proposed acreage			National forest
	S. 316	Citizens	State	
Caribou-Speckled Mountain.....	12,000	12,000	Maine.....	White Mountain.
Lye Brook.....	9,100	16,500	Vermont.....	Green Mountain.
Bristol Cliffs.....	4,900	4,900	do.....	Do.
Carr Mountain.....	10,000	10,000	New Hampshire...	White Mountain.
Dry River-Rocky branch.....	¹ 34,000	¹ 29,000	do.....	Do.
Kilkenny.....	24,000	24,000	do.....	Do.
Wild River.....	20,000	20,000	do.....	Do.
Presidential Range.....	¹ 47,300	¹ 26,000	do.....	Do.

¹ At the Senate Interior Committee hearing on Feb. 21, 1973, New England witnesses offered revised acreages for the Dry River-Rocky branch and the Presidential Range proposals. There was considerable overlapping of the boundaries of these 2 proposals in S. 316. The revised figures represent adjustment to eliminate such duplication. Lye Brook, Bristol Cliffs, and Presidential Range were also recommended for a wilderness study category rather than immediate designation (see below).

S. 316 includes 20 other areas located on national forests in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The total acreage for all 28 areas in the bill is approximately 471,186 acres.

"WILDERNESS STUDY AREA" CATEGORY

The February 21 hearing in Washington, D.C., revealed strong support for S. 316 by the 24 citizen witnesses who had traveled at their own expense from 16 states to testify in person. Two principal changes were recommended by these witnesses, however. For several areas citizen witnesses recommended larger boundaries, more acreage. All these witnesses urged amending the bill to add a "wilderness study area" provision, so that areas believed to qualify for the Wilderness System, but on which sufficient information for Congressional decision-making is currently lacking, could be protected by statute as wilderness while such information is developed. (This is the same concept as the "Primitive

Areas" provision in the Wilderness Act itself.) Witnesses further proposed over 50 separate areas to the committee for such "wilderness study" status.

New England areas suggested for a wilderness study category (and meanwhile to be protected the same as wilderness) included:

Name of area	Acreage	State	National forest
Wallingford Pond.....	20,000	Vermont.....	Green Mountain.
Pemigewasset.....	100,000	New Hampshire...	White Mountain.
Sandwich Range.....	60,000	do.....	Do.

Vermonters particularly recommended that Lye Brook and Bristol Cliffs, rather than being immediately placed in the Wilderness System, be classed as wilderness study areas to permit further study of possible boundaries, with gross areas for study set at 16,500 and 4,900 acres, respectively. The Presidential Range—at 26,000 acres—was also proposed by citizens for the study category, due to special problems along the crest, which need more examination and a proper boundary determination.

COMMITTEE SEEKS FACTS FOR DECISIONS

Any conservationist having an interest in these proposed wilderness areas may express that interest by attending the hearing in person and, without making an oral statement, turning in a single copy of his or her own brief letter to the chairman (Senator Floyd K. Haskell, Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.). The size of the audience and the number of letters submitted undoubtedly will be taken as some measure of the interest of New Englanders in these wilderness proposals.

New England conservation leaders are suggesting that the oral testimony be presented by representatives of local *and* regional conservation organizations who have a detailed familiarity with one or more of these New England areas. What any congressional committee seeks from witnesses testifying at field hearings is specific, accurate information and/or soundly based opinion pertinent to the subject from residents of the region.

Sincerely,

STEWART M. BRANDBOG,
Executive Director.

P.S. The Senate Interior Committee is expected to hold at least two other regional hearings on S. 316, probably in the southeast and midwest, perhaps in early summer. Dates or locations have yet to be set by the committee, however.