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GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS AREA

GOVERNMENT

Storage

DOCUMENTS HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

FARRELL LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

COMMITTEE ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1180 (Amendment No. 826)

AMENDMENT INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. CHURCH TO S. 1180, A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN ENDANGERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR PRESERVATION AS WILDERNESS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF ADDITIONAL ENDANGERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR SUCH DESIGNATION, TO FURTHER THE PURPOSES OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2035

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO REVIEW AS TO ITS SUITABILITY FOR PRESERVATION AS WILDERNESS CERTAIN LANDS IN THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO

S. 2051

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST AS THE GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS AREA, TO RETURN OTHER CONTIGUOUS LANDS TO MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, AUGUST 24, 1977

Publication No. 95-127



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS AREA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1977

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Grangerville, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in the Grangeville High School, Hon. Frank Church, presiding.

Present: Senators Church and McClure.

Also present: George Klein, field representative to Senator Church.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator CHURCH. It is time for the hearing to commence, and I hereby call the hearing to order.

The Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is convened this morning for the purpose of receiving testimony from Idahoans on proposed legislation relating to the future management of the Gospel-Hump roadless area here in Idaho.

I have just returned from a 2-day trip into the area, where I had an opportunity to see firsthand all of it, both north and south of the river, and spent about 20 miles on horseback, which makes this chair especially hard this morning.

We started off on Monday south of the river, where the river breaks are very spectacular, and where there is some merchantable timber.

I hope that some local consensus can also be reached about the future management of the southern portion of that area. Certainly, such a consensus would help to end the bureaucratic paralysis everyone complains about, but until now, at least nobody has tried to do anything about.

Anyway, back from the trip that I just completed, we landed at Cottontail Point to start with, and discussed the southern portion. Then we returned to the air, and we flew over Crooked Creek, Sheep Creek, Wind River, the Florence Basin, and landed at Gospel Peak.

From there we drove to Square Mountain, and then we took the horseback string, and we rode horseback across the high alpine area between Gospel Peak and Buffalo Hump.

Then we toured the mining district, looked at the sparse remains of Hump Town. We spent the night at Concord with Walt Remer. He's here with us today. He owns many of those patented mining claims there at Buffalo Hump. We spent the night with Walt.

Yesterday we had a great look at Ten Mile Creek and Twenty Mile Creek, the Blue Ridge, and Upper John's Creek, generally the northern portion of the Buffalo Hump area, which under the citizen proposal would be released for logging, either immediately or later, with the completion of certain soils and wildlife studies.

That portion of the northern part of the map that is either in green, indicating immediate release, or in orange, indicating restoration for logging purposes and general development.

After that we again took to the horses and made our way down through the Rainy Day Planning Unit. From there we drove into Grangeville late yesterday afternoon.

The allocation of the land and resources of the 340,000 acres of the Gospel-Hump area north of the Salmon River is the subject of this hearing.

Back in 1972 the Nezperce National Forest was divided into 24 planning units for the purpose of obtaining adequate data for future management of the forest.

Also, in 1972 a court order was handed down by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California under the National Environmental Policy Act.

That decision required the Forest Service to prepare an environmental impact statement prior to undertaking any activity that would alter the wilderness character of any inventoried roadless area.

Beginning in February 1974 final environmental impact statements for planning units containing a portion of the half-million-acre Gospel-Hump roadless complex were completed.

Unit plans for the different planning units were released at the same time as the final impact statements. Two of these unit plans, Rainy Day and Mill Creek, were appealed by the Idaho Environmental Council, the Friends of the Earth, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and the Gospel-Hump Committee.

The appeals were based on the argument that local Forest Service planners did not consider the entire Gospel-Hump roadless area in their planning, but had adopted instead a piecemeal approach.

John McGuire, Chief of the Forest Service, upheld the appeal, and directed his staff to start a new evaluation of the wilderness potential of all of the contiguous roadless areas within the Gospel-Hump area. That new evaluation is presently underway.

Ever since the 1972 court order, citizens throughout the mountains of the West have been worried about their jobs in the lumber mills because of the long process that is involved, the appeals, the litigation in the courts, and the uncertainty about how these areas are to be managed in the future.

I recall Senator McClure and I conducted a hearing in McCall on June 3, which focused on this uncertainty and this protracted delay in reaching decisions about the use and management of these roadless areas.

The witnesses at the McCall hearing agreed in the main that unless decisions were speeded up, sawmills in towns like McCall, Elk City, Riggins, and Grangeville would be forced to shut down due to a lack of logs.

Because of new appeals and the likelihood of future court battles, the harvesting of timber from the heavily forested portions of

the roadless areas in Idaho's national forests still remain under uncertainty.

Back in March I met in Moscow, Idaho, with members of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce, many of whom are here today. They told me about the crisis developing in Idaho County, and asked for help in trying to cut through the redtape which threatened to strangle the county's wood products industry.

We agreed that the fastest way to get something done on Gospel-Hump was for the two antagonist groups—the conservationists on the one hand who had filed the appeals, and the wood products industry people represented by the chamber task force here in Grangeville—to get together, knowing that shouting at one another never produces the solution to anything, and that a free and intelligent people are going to have to learn to sit down and talk to one another, if reasonable solutions are to be reached and solutions that fairly accommodate the different interests of differing groups.

So it was agreed that such an approach would be tried, and that if it could form the basis of a proposal upon which public hearings could be held, the hearings we are convened to hold today; that it was a process that might save years of uncertainty and delays, which benefit no one and could inflict serious economic losses.

Now, whenever we are confronted with a situation of this kind, the safest thing to do is stand back and sympathize and do nothing.

I have been in politics long enough to understand that, but I think it's part of my responsibility to try and help solve problems, problems that could inflict serious injury on our economy if they remain issues and are not problems that are converted into solutions.

So I felt obliged to try and help. I had no plan for the Gospel-Hump region. I had no proposal of my own to make. I never did have; I never made one.

My agreement was to try to bring these groups together, the two principal groups I have mentioned, who had to sit down and talk to see if there was any basis upon which we might then hold hearings and proceed.

That was done. The first meeting was held here in Grangeville, and other meetings were held by these groups.

A proposal was reached, which is the subject of these hearings today.

The charge has been made that all of this represents some kind of conspiracy for few people to decide on what is going to happen to Gospel-Hump. Of course, that's not true.

You have to have some kind of proposal to look at as a basis for hearings, and these public hearings are open to everybody. Everyone is going to have his chance today and have his say. That is the truth.

Now, as for the proposal itself that has been put forward by this citizen group, I had said that if such a proposal could be reached, I would introduce legislation which would be the basis for hearings.

Senator McClure has joined me in introducing the bill incorporating the citizens' proposal. He has introduced another bill as an alternative, a slight modification of the citizens' proposal, which we are also going to consider today.

The major provisions in the proposal as it was presented to us by the citizens group consists of the following:

First of all, the high alpine regions of Gospel-Hump and the breaks country north of the Salmon River, which on the map would be indicated in the blue. It's mostly remote upland, but there are some patches of merchantable timber in that area.

The difficulty is that they are inaccessible so that from an economic standpoint they would not be practical or feasible to log.

Anyway, that general high alpine area is proposed to be made into wilderness. That consists of some 220,000 acres; and, of course, has great importance in the preservation of the watershed for all of the lowlands of this part of the State.

The most heavily forested commercial timber lands which lie along the periphery of this area and are accessible by existing road networks or by an extension of the road networks, would be designated for timber harvest and development. Those are the green areas you see on the map.

Some 45,000 acres would thus be made immediately available for harvest. This should greatly alleviate the timber supply problems anticipated in the very near future here in Idaho County.

The Honker sale up in the upper left-hand green area, for an example, I'm told by the Forest Service, could be put up within 3 months, 2 or 3 months after the time this proposal were enacted into law, if that were to happen.

Now, in addition to the 45,000 acres to be immediately restored to the national forest lands for logging and multiple-use management, you have the area in pink on the map, which is an additional 78,000 acres. Under the proposal that would become available for development in accordance with the comprehensive resource development plan.

There are some values in that area that are of great interest to many of our citizens, wildlife values, elk herd habitat, and also important resources for the fish.

The development plan would take those resources into account, and then the logging and the roadbuilding would be built in a way that would do the least damage to the resulting resources.

Under the citizens' proposal, an advisory committee would be set up to help the Forest Service decide upon the best way to develop the pink areas and still protect the water quality and the anadromous fish and wildlife resources of the area.

The Forest Service would be directed to cooperate with the State of Idaho and the Department of Interior in conducting a comprehensive fish and game research program within the entire Gospel-Hump area and surrounding Federal lands.

This research program would involve detailed investigations of resident and anadromous fish populations and game populations, including the elk herds.

Results from this research would be integrated into the plan for developing and harvesting this additional 78,000 acres of land.

The completed plan would be referred to Congress for a 90-day review.

Within a month from the date of the enactment of the bill involving this proposal, the timber contained in all of the areas intended for multiple use management, 125,000 acres in all, would be restored to the

annual allowable cut calculations for the Nezperce National Forest, which should relax much the pressure to overcut trees within less productive parts of the Nezperce, and help to assure a sustained annual cut of sufficient size to maintain a healthy wood products industry in Idaho County.

In closing, I want to say that I think that a good deal of credit should be given to the people who worked hard to get something started in the decisionmaking that is going to be necessary if we are to move ahead with the management of the large Gospel-Hump region.

They tried to find a formula that would break the deadlock, and they proved that it was possible, even where there is heated controversy, to put together a plan which accommodates the differing interests of our citizenry.

As all of us know, this is public land belonging to all the people, and different people have different interests in it. All of them need to be taken into account in any kind of management plan that will have general support.

So to them, the members of the task force here in Grangeville and the other representatives of conservation groups who took part in these preliminary talks, I believe that perhaps they are helping us to corner the management of the forest by showing that the volatile issues surrounding the use of roadless areas can be talked about, can be talked about by local people.

I think personally that they are the builders for tomorrow. I extended to them my compliments and thanks.

Now, we have many witnesses today, and we hope to hear from everyone who wants to be heard. This means that we are going to have to move along. There is no way that everyone can be accommodated without our doing what we normally do in such cases, and that is to impose a 5-minute limitation on witnesses.

If you have written statements that are longer and anything that extends beyond five pages of double-spaced print and is longer than 5 minutes, your full statement will go into the record. You can give it to George Klein.

George, will you stand up?

George works for me in Boise. He used to be mayor of Grangeville, so many of you know him.

George will take the written statements, and they will be included in the written record, which will be made available to other members of the committee.

You can then summarize your statement, hitting the high points, staying within the 5-minute limit.

We ought to have some kind of signal just to give you some indication of when the 5 minutes is approaching.

So, George, if you could sort of raise your hand and let the witness see when 4 minutes are up, that will give him or her some chance to sum it up in the final minute.

Maybe you will have to position yourself over here where you can be seen by the witness.

At this point in the record, I will insert copies of the bills.

[The bills follow:]

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1180

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JULY 19), 1977

Referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and ordered to
be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CHURCH to S. 1180, a bill to designate certain endangered public lands for preservation as wilderness, to provide for the study of additional endangered public lands for such designation, to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and for other purposes, viz: On page 9, line 8, insert the following new section 5, and renumber all succeeding sections accordingly.

1 GOSPEL-HUMP AREA

2 SEC. 5. (a) (1) In furtherance of the purposes of the
3 Wilderness Act, certain lands in the Nezperce National
4 Forest, Idaho, which comprise about two hundred and
5 twenty thousand acres, as generally depicted under the
6 category "Wilderness" on a map entitled "Gospel-Hump
7 Area" and dated July 1977, are hereby designated as wil-

Amdt. No. 826

1 derness and therefore, as components of the National Wil-
2 derness Preservation System.

3 (2) Certain other contiguous roadless lands which com-
4 prise about seventy-eight thousand acres, as generally de-
5 picted on said map as the "Management Areas" shall be
6 managed in accordance with the multipurpose resource de-
7 velopment plan defined later in this section.

8 (3) Certain other contiguous roadless lands which com-
9 prise about forty-five thousand acres, as generally depicted
10 on said map as "Development Areas" shall be immediately
11 available for resource utilization under the relevant Forest
12 Service land management plans.

13 (b) Within ninety days after enactment of this Act,
14 the Secretary shall appoint a seven-member Advisory Com-
15 mittee on the Management of the Gospel-Hump Area (here-
16 inafter referred to as the "Committee") who shall advise the
17 Secretary as to the progress of the fish and game research
18 program, and the multipurpose resource development plan
19 authorized under this section, and who shall appraise the
20 results of the research program and development plan on
21 an ongoing basis.

22 (1) The Committee shall be comprised of two members
23 of the timber industry who purchase timber from the Nez-
24 perce and Payette National Forests, two members from or-
25 ganizations who are actively engaged in seeking the preser-

1 vation of wilderness lands, and three members from the
2 general public who otherwise have a significant interest in
3 the resources and management of the Gospel-Hump area.

4 (2) Committee members shall serve without pay except
5 that while away from their homes or regular places of busi-
6 ness in performance of services for the Committee, members
7 of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including
8 per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons
9 employed intermittently in the Government service are al-
10 lowed under section 5703 (b) of title 5 of the United States
11 Code.

12 (3) The Secretary shall provide that the Committee
13 shall meet as soon as practicable after all the members are
14 appointed, but in no case later than one hundred and fifty
15 days after the enactment of this Act. Subsequently, the Com-
16 mittee shall meet every one hundred and eighty days, or as
17 often as the Secretary deems necessary.

18 (4) The Committee shall terminate one hundred and
19 fifty days after transmittal of the completed land management
20 plan required under this section.

21 (c) (1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate
22 with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho, and with
23 the Secretary of the Interior, in conducting a comprehensive
24 fish and game research program within the Gospel-Hump
25 Area and surrounding Federal lands in north-central Idaho.

1 The Secretary shall assure that this research program includes
2 detailed investigations concerning resident and anadromous
3 fisheries resources (including water quality relationships)
4 and the status, distribution, movements, and management of
5 game populations, in order to provide findings and recom-
6 mendations concerning integration of land management and
7 development with the protection and enhancement of these
8 fish and game resources.

9 (2) To carry out the comprehensive fish and game
10 research program, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
11 to make grants of funds to agencies and institutions of the
12 State of Idaho and to provide the assistance of personnel
13 from agencies under his jurisdiction.

14 (3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall assure that the
15 comprehensive fish and game research program is scheduled
16 and progressing on a timely basis so that findings and recom-
17 mendations are fully integrated in preparation of the multi-
18 purpose resource development plan provided under this
19 section.

20 (d) (1) Within four years after enactment of this Act,
21 the Secretary of Agriculture shall implement a multipurpose
22 resource development plan (hereinafter referred to as the
23 "plan") for development of the Federal lands identified on
24 the map referenced under this section as "Management
25 Areas".

1 (2) The plan shall comply with the provisions of the
2 Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 215;
3 16 U.S.C. 528) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable
4 Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476; 16 U.S.C.
5 1601) as amended, and shall conform in all respects to the
6 provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976
7 (90 Stat. 2949; 16 U.S.C. 1600), including the regulations,
8 guidelines, and standards promulgated pursuant to that Act.
9 In preparing the plan, the Secretary shall take particular
10 care to gather and integrate detailed field data on soil types
11 and soil hazards, and to consider timber volumes, timber
12 site classes, and productivity. The current findings and rec-
13 ommendations of the comprehensive fish and game research
14 program and other available information shall be inte-
15 grated into the preparation of the plan. The plan may be
16 periodically revised to accommodate new information as it
17 becomes available.

18 (3) In preparing the plan, the Secretary shall assure
19 adequate public involvement, and he shall make full use of
20 the recommendations of the Advisory Committee established
21 under this section.

22 (4) One year after the date of enactment of this Act and
23 every year thereafter, the Secretary shall review the multi-
24 purpose resource development plan being prepared in accord-
25 ance with this section to determine which lands, if any,

1 might be scheduled for development prior to the completion
2 of the final plan.

3 (5) The Secretary shall publish a notice of the com-
4 pletion of the plan or a portion thereof in the Federal Reg-
5 ister and shall transmit it to the President and to the Senate
6 and House of Representatives. The completed plan or rele-
7 vant portions thereof shall be implemented by the Secretary
8 no earlier than ninety days and no later than one hundred
9 and fifty calendar days from the date of such transmittal.

10 (e) Within thirty days after the date of enactment of
11 this Act, the Secretary shall include the timber resources on
12 the land identified on the map referenced under this section
13 as "Development Areas" and "Management Areas" within
14 the annual allowable timber harvest level for the relevant
15 National Forests.

16 (f) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such
17 funds as may be necessary to carry out the comprehensive
18 fish and game research program and the multipurpose
19 resource development plan authorized under this section.
20 Appropriations requests by the President to implement the
21 multipurpose resource development plan shall express in
22 qualitative and quantitative terms the most rapid and judi-
23 cious manner and methods to achieve the purposes of this
24 Act. Amounts appropriated to carry out this Act shall be
25 expended in accordance with the Budget Reform and Im-
26 poundment Control Act of 1976 (88 Stat. 297).

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2035

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JULY 19), 1977

Mr. McCLURE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to review as to its suitability for preservation as wilderness certain lands in the Nezperce National Forest, Idaho.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the Secretary of Agriculture shall review, as
4 to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilder-
5 ness, certain lands (or any portion thereof) in the Nezperce
6 National Forest, Idaho, which comprise about two hundred
7 and twenty thousand acres, as generally depicted under the
8 category "Wilderness" on a map entitled "Gospel-Hump
9 Area" and dated July 1977 (but excluding the areas on such
10 map designated under categories A and B), and shall report

1 his findings to the President. The President shall advise the
2 United States Senate and the House of Representatives of
3 his recommendations with respect to the designation of such
4 area or portion thereof as wilderness, together with maps and
5 a definition of boundaries. Any recommendation of the Presi-
6 dent to the effect that such area or portion thereof should be
7 designated as wilderness shall become effective only if so
8 provided by Act of Congress.

9 (b) The review required by subsection (a), including
10 any reports and recommendations with respect thereto, shall,
11 except to the extent otherwise provided by this Act, be
12 conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of
13 the Wilderness Act.

14 (c) The Secretary of Agriculture shall review, as to
15 their suitability or unsuitability for management in accord-
16 ance with the multipurpose resource development plan es-
17 tablished by this Act, those lands designated as category A
18 lands on such map referred to in subsection (a) of this sec-
19 tion. The results of such review including any reports and
20 recommendations with respect thereto, shall be submitted
21 to the President. The President shall advise the United
22 States Senate and the House of Representatives of his rec-
23 ommendations with respect to such lands.

24 (d) The land depicted on such map as category B lands

1 are hereby immediately available for resource utilization
2 under relevant Forest Service land management plans.

3 SEC. 2. (a) (1) Within ninety days after enactment of
4 this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred
5 to as the "Secretary") shall appoint a seven-member ad-
6 visory Committee on the Management of the Gospel-Hump
7 Area (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") who
8 shall advise the Secretary as to the progress of the fish and
9 game research program, and the multipurpose resource de-
10 velopment plan authorized under this Act, and who shall
11 appraise the results of the research program and develop-
12 ment plan on an on-going basis.

13 (2) The Committee shall be comprised of two members
14 of the timber industry who purchase timber from the Nez-
15 percee and Payette National Forests, two members from or-
16 ganizations who are actively engaged in seeking the pres-
17 ervation of wilderness lands, and three members from the
18 general public who otherwise have a significant interest in
19 the resources and management of the Gospel-Hump area.

20 (3) Committee members shall serve without pay except
21 that while away from their homes or regular places of busi-
22 ness in performance of services for the Committee, members
23 of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including
24 per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as

1 persons employed intermittently in the Government service
2 are allowed under section 5703 (b) of title 5 of the United
3 States Code.

4 (4) The Secretary shall provide that the Committee
5 shall meet as soon as practicable after all the members are
6 appointed, but in no case later than one hundred and fifty
7 days after the enactment of this Act. Subsequently, the
8 Committee shall meet every one hundred and eighty days,
9 or as often as the Secretary deems necessary.

10 (5) The Committee shall terminate one hundred and
11 fifty days after transmittal of the completed land manage-
12 ment plan required under this Act.

13 (b) (1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate
14 with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho, and
15 with the Secretary of the Interior, in conducting a com-
16 prehensive fish and game research program within the
17 Gospel-Hump area and surrounding Federal lands in north-
18 central Idaho. The Secretary of Agriculture shall assure
19 that this research program includes detailed investigations
20 concerning resident and anadromous fisheries resources (in-
21 cluding water quality relationships) and the status, distri-
22 bution, movements, and management of game populations,
23 in order to provide findings and recommendations concern-
24 ing integration of land management and development with

1 the protection and enhancement of these fish and game
2 resources.

3 (2) To carry out the comprehensive fish and game
4 research program, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
5 to make grants of funds to agencies and institutions of the
6 State of Idaho and to provide the assistance of personnel
7 from agencies under his jurisdiction.

8 (3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall assure that the
9 comprehensive fish and game research program is scheduled
10 and progressing on a timely basis so that findings and rec-
11 ommendations are fully integrated in preparation of the
12 multipurpose resource development plan provided under this
13 Act.

14 (c) (1) Within four years after enactment of this Act,
15 the Secretary shall implement a multipurpose resource devel-
16 opment plan (hereinafter referred to as the "plan") for
17 development of the Federal lands identified on the map
18 referred to in the first referenced section of this Act as cate-
19 gory A lands.

20 (2) The plan shall comply with the provisions of the
21 Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 215;
22 16 U.S.C. 528) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable
23 Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476; 16 U.S.C.
24 1601) as amended, and shall conform in all respects to the

1 provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976
2 (90 Stat. 2949; 16 U.S.C. 1600), including the regulations,
3 guidelines, and standards promulgated pursuant to that Act.
4 In preparing the plan, the Secretary shall take particular
5 care to gather and integrate detailed field data on soil types
6 and soil hazards, and to consider timber volumes, timber site
7 classes, and productivity. The current findings and recom-
8 mendations of the comprehensive fish and game research
9 program and other available information shall be integrated
10 into the preparation of the plan. The plan may be periodi-
11 cally revised to accommodate new information as it becomes
12 available.

13 (3) In preparing the plan, the Secretary shall assure
14 adequate public involvement, and he shall make full use of
15 the recommendations of the Advisory Committee established
16 under this Act.

17 (4) One year after the date of enactment of this Act
18 and every year thereafter, the Secretary shall review the
19 multipurpose resource development plan being prepared in
20 accordance with this Act to determine which lands, if any,
21 might be scheduled for development prior to the completion
22 of the final plan.

23 (5) The Secretary shall publish a notice of the comple-
24 tion of the plan or a portion thereof in the Federal Register
25 and shall transmit it to the President and to the Senate and

1 House of Representatives. The completed plan or relevant
2 portions thereof shall be implemented by the Secretary no
3 earlier than ninety days and no later than one hundred and
4 fifty calendar days from the date of such transmittal.

5 (d) Within thirty days after the date of enactment of
6 this Act, the Secretary shall include the timber resources on
7 the land identified on the map referred to in the first section
8 of this Act as category A lands within the annual allowable
9 timber harvest level for the relevant National Forests.

10 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
11 such funds as may be necessary to carry out the studies and
12 the comprehensive fish and game research program author-
13 ized under this Act. To prepare the multipurpose resource
14 development plan required by this Act, there are hereby
15 authorized to be appropriated not more than .
16 Appropriations requests by the President to implement the
17 land management plan shall express in qualitative and quan-
18 titative terms the most rapid and judicious manner and
19 methods to achieve the purposes of this Act. Amounts appro-
20 priated to carry out this Act shall be expended in accordance
21 with the Budget Reform and Impoundment Control Act of
22 1976 (88 Stat. 297).

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2051

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JULY 19), 1977

Mr. CHURCH (for himself and Mr. McCLURE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Nezperce National Forest as the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area, to return other contiguous lands to multiple-use management, 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 "Gospel-Hump Roadless
4 Area Land Allocation Act".

5 SECTION 1. (a) (1) In furtherance of the purposes of
6 the Wilderness Act of 1964, certain lands in the Nezperce
7 National Forest, Idaho, which comprise about two hundred
8 and twenty thousand acres, as generally depicted under the
9 category "Wilderness" on a map entitled "Gospel-Hump
10 Area" and dated July 1977, are hereby designated as

1 "Wilderness" and therefore as components of the National
2 Wilderness Preservation System.

3 (2) Certain other contiguous roadless lands which com-
4 prise about seventy-eight thousand acres, as generally de-
5 picted on said map as the "Management Areas" shall be
6 managed in accordance with the multipurpose resource de-
7 velopment plan defined later in this section.

8 (3) Certain other contiguous roadless lands which com-
9 prise about forty-five thousand acres, as generally depicted
10 on said map as "Development Acres" shall be immediately
11 available for resource utilization under the relevant Forest
12 Service land management plans.

13 (b) Within ninety days after the date of enactment of
14 this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint a seven-
15 member Advisory Committee on the Management of the
16 Gospel-Hump Area (hereinafter referred to as the "Com-
17 mittee") who shall advise the Secretary as to the progress
18 of the fish and game research program, and the multipurpose
19 resource development plan authorized under this section, and
20 who shall appraise the results of the research program and
21 development plan on an on-going basis.

22 (1) The Committee shall be comprised of two members
23 of the timber industry who purchase timber from the Nez-
24 perce and Payette National Forests, two members from
25 organizations who are actively engaged in seeking the pres-

1 ervation of wilderness lands, and three members from the
2 general public who otherwise have a significant interest in the
3 resources and management of the Gospel-Hump area.

4 (2) Committee members shall serve without pay except
5 that while away from their homes or regular places of busi-
6 ness in performance of services for the Committee, members
7 of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including
8 per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons
9 employed intermittently in the Government Service are al-
10 lowed under section 5703 (b) of title 5 of the United States
11 Code.

12 (3) The Secretary shall provide that the Committee
13 shall meet as soon as practicable after all the members are
14 appointed, but in no case later than one hundred and fifty days
15 after the enactment of this Act. Subsequently, the Committee
16 shall meet every one hundred and eighty days, or as often
17 as the Secretary deems necessary.

18 (4) The Committee shall terminate one hundred and
19 fifty days after transmittal of the completed land management
20 plan required under this section.

21 (c) (1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate
22 with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho, and
23 with the Secretary of the Interior, in conducting a compre-
24 hensive fish and game research program within the Gospel-
25 Hump area and surrounding Federal lands in north-central

1 Idaho. The Secretary shall assure that this research program
2 includes detailed investigations concerning resident and anad-
3 romous fisheries resources (including water quality relation-
4 ships) and the status, distribution, movements, and manage-
5 ment of game populations, in order to provide findings and
6 recommendations concerning integration of land management
7 and development with the protection and enhancement of
8 these fish and game resources.

9 (2) To carry out the comprehensive fish and game
10 research program, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
11 to make grants of funds to agencies and institutions of the
12 State of Idaho and to provide the assistance of personnel
13 from agencies under his jurisdiction.

14 (3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall assure that the
15 comprehensive fish and game research program is scheduled
16 and progressing on a timely basis so that findings and rec-
17 ommendations are fully integrated in preparation of the
18 multipurpose resource development plan provided under this
19 section.

20 (d) (1) Within four years after enactment of this Act,
21 the Secretary of Agriculture shall implement a multipurpose
22 resource development plan (hereinafter referred to as the
23 "plan") for development of the Federal lands identified on
24 the map referenced under this section as "Management
25 Areas".

1 (2) The plan shall comply with the provisions of the
2 Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 215;
3 16 U.S.C. 528) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable
4 Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476; 16 U.S.C.
5 1601) as amended, and shall conform in all respects to the
6 provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976
7 (90 Stat. 2949; 16 U.S.C. 1600), including the regulations,
8 guidelines, and standards promulgated pursuant to that Act.
9 In preparing the plan, the Secretary shall take particular
10 care to gather and integrate detailed field data on soil types
11 and soil hazards, and to consider timber volumes, timber
12 site classes, and productivity. The current findings and rec-
13 ommendations of the comprehensive fish and game research
14 program and other available information shall be integrated
15 into the preparation of the plan. The plan may be periodi-
16 cally revised to accommodate new information as it becomes
17 available.

18 (3) In preparing the plan, the Secretary shall assure
19 adequate public involvement, and he shall make full use of
20 the recommendations of the Advisory Committee established
21 under this section.

22 (4) One year after the date of enactment of this Act
23 and every year thereafter, the Secretary shall review the
24 multipurpose resource development plan being prepared in
25 accordance with this section to determine which lands, if

1 any, might be scheduled for development prior to the com-
2 pletion of the final plan.

3 (5) The Secretary shall publish a notice of the comple-
4 tion of the plan or a portion thereof in the Federal Register
5 and shall submit it to the President and to the Senate and
6 House of Representatives. The completed plan or relevant
7 portions thereof shall be implemented by the Secretary no
8 earlier than ninety days and no later than one hundred and
9 fifty days from the date of such transmittal.

10 (e) Within thirty days after the date of enactment of
11 this Act, the Secretary shall include the timber resources on
12 the land identified on the map referenced under this section
13 as "Development Areas" and "Management Areas" within
14 the annual allowable harvest level for the relevant national
15 forests.

16 SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
17 such funds as may be necessary to carry out the comprehen-
18 sive fish and game research program and the multipurpose
19 resource development plan authorized under section 1 of this
20 Act. Appropriations requests by the President to implement
21 the multipurpose resource development plan shall express in
22 qualitative and quantitative terms the most rapid and judi-
23 cious manner and methods to achieve the purposes of this
24 Act. Amounts appropriated to carry out this Act shall be
25 expended in accordance with the Budget Reform and Im-
26 poundment Control Act of 1976 (88 Stat. 297).

Senator CHURCH. Now, I would like to express my appreciation to Senator McClure for his participation here today, and ask him if he has an opening statement he would like to make or any remarks he would like to make.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator McCLURE. I want to express at the outset my own feeling that the turnout here today is not only healthy, but it also indicates a fundamental interest that goes far beyond simply a question of acres and trees.

I have a prepared statement which I want to make a part of the record at this point. I will not take the time to read it.

I apologize for my hoarseness. It must be because I stayed in Lewiston last night.

I also want to express my appreciation of the fact that you are all here. I want to underscore two points at the outset.

First of all, we are not just dealing with an issue of 450,000 acres in the Nezperce National Forest. We are dealing with the fundamental question of whether or not the natural resources of this area can and will sustain a traditional way of life which has been important to Idahoans for generations, whether the communities that build around that way of life are going to remain stable communities based upon a flow of natural resources that sustain the jobs that are the lifeblood of these communities.

Somewhere along the line the trust in the process that has made it possible for these communities to live and grow and develop and for people to live here and rear their children and build schools like this to educate their children, the trust in that process has tarnished in recent years as the decisionmaking process has failed us.

I'm told by the Forest Service that we can look forward to having sales programed in the ordinary process by the end of next year. I would say that I am confident that the Forest Service can complete their work by that period of time, but I have absolutely no confidence at all that we can rely upon the process as having been completed at that time in an orderly way that can assure the continued flow of resources to the millions in this area. I wish I could say otherwise. I cannot.

I hope it is true that if we have failed in the legislative process, I hope that they can do that, and I will give my best efforts in seeing that it is done.

But experience in recent years has indicated that the process is too easily subverted and too easily used by those who disagreed with the decisions that are made; and the decisions are delayed interminably. That is why we are looking at the possibility of a legislative solution to the problem, rather than an administrative solution to the problem.

I don't think the Congress wants to get involved, and I know the Forest Service doesn't want to see it get involved in a unit by unit legislation.

I don't believe that we have the capacity to legislate separately on every unit of natural resource lands of this country, but neither do I

have any confidence at all that the Congress can amend the fundamental law and make certain that it will yield a decision in the time that is absolutely necessary if we are going to keep these communities in Idaho and the Western United States alive.

It isn't good enough for me, and I'm sure it's not good enough for the people of Grangeville to say that the process will yield a decision some 5, 6, or 7 years from now. We can't wait that long for a decision, and that may be what we are confronting if we fail to find a solution that we can agree upon and that can be legislated.

The second point that I want to stress at the outset is that the proposal that was before us in the form of a citizens task force proposal is not the end of the road. It is the beginning. It is that, the proposal. And while it was derived at without full public participation that many of you have asked for, you now have your opportunity for that full public participation in shaping that agreement, in shaping whether or not we can get legislative solution.

That is the purpose of these hearings. I think the public's business needs to be conducted in open and in public. There are some of the essential facts that are in dispute. I know that some members of the timber industry have indicated that they believe that the citizens task force proposal will release 90 percent of the commercial timber in the area.

There are others who just as honestly say that is not true. That is a matter of opinion apparently, but I think we need to have the facts. That is the purpose of the hearing, is to delve into the background of this problem and find out what the facts are and to shape the proposal, if indeed it needs further refinement and further shaping, and to find out whether the people of this community and in this area support and want this kind of an answer or whether they want to leave it to the administrative processes under the existing law, with the uncertainties and the delays that are inherent in that process.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have included in the record at this point the several documents, because I think they will lay the background for this problem: The chief's appeal decision on the Gospel hearings that kind of set all of these in motion, a Gwen Shearer letter—incidentally, the chief's decision is dated on March 8, 1977; a letter which Steve Symms and I, Congressman Symms and I wrote to Secretary Bergland on July 28, and a reply which came from John McGuire on August 4, a tabulation of the acreages under the roadless area review commonly known as Rare I, and the comparable acreages by forest under the designation of roadless areas in Rare II, a letter by Gwen Shearer addressed to the Chamber of Commerce here on August 10 of this year, and a letter written to myself dated August 8 signed by M. Rupert Cutler, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture dealing with the question of whether or not they can or will support this kind of a legislative solution and indicating that one of their concerns would be whether or not mineral values have been adequately considered.

I think those will assist us in having for the record the background, and with just this further explanation, that there are three pieces of legislation identified for the record. One is your amendment to your bill on the endangered American wilderness; the second is the bill which we have cosponsored, which is the citizens task force proposal

exactly as presented to us; and the third is the bill which I introduced, which in very brief description, simply releases the areas that are designated for the proposal for immediate release and calls for study of the other areas with the wildlife values identified and highlighted, and the study of the wilderness proposal, because I think everyone should understand that this hearing is not limited to a specific proposal but it deals with a question of how do we deal with the composite problems of the Gospel-Hump area as identified by the map.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I will not make any further statement at this time, but get to hearing witnesses.

[The prepared statement of Senator McClure follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. MCCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

These field hearings today focus on more than just 450,000 acres of the Nezperce National Forest. They focus on more than land, they focus on a way of life in the West that involves jobs, a lifetime of investment by many families, community stability, recreational opportunities, and beyond that, a trust that our system of Government can provide a policy that insures a steady flow of needed natural resources which providing for a traditional way of life.

Somewhere along the line the trust has been tarnished, the flow of sustained-yield natural resources has been interrupted, decisions have been delayed, jobs are now in jeopardy, and a legislative solution to a natural resource issue has been invited because of the lack of administrative decision.

The 93rd and 94th Congresses provided direction to the United States Forest Service through the Resources Planning Act, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, for long-range Unit Plans on Federal lands. This orderly process, with public involvement, was designed to eliminate the very crisis situation that has brought us here today. Plans have been administratively and legally challenged. Decisions have been delayed. Resource managers have run out of alternative places to plan timber harvest, and suddenly we are running out of time.

This is the background of where we stand today. Many job holders have written to me about the Gospel-Hump question. These same workers are also backpackers, off-road vehicle users, fishermen, hunters, and are genuinely concerned about the quality management of our forests for many uses. But without a job, all other interests fade into the background.

Few would argue that there are not certain lands best suited for Wilderness designation, and I agree with them. But most would also agree that we need a strong and dependable timber base, a mineral base, a grazing base, a recreational base for a variety of pursuits, as well as a key habitat for game and non-game animals. And I agree with that point of view.

All of these needs are available through the Congressional Directive spelled out in the Resource Planning Act. But this is not going to satisfy the worker who is looking at the end of his economic life. I have been promised by the U.S. Forest Service that they will complete a planning process in sufficient time to allow timber sales on the Nezperce National Forest for mills who employ Idaho workers in the summer of 1978. Yet the same Forest Service has been unable to complete its roadless area plans during the past five years since the program was initiated. I submit that we must have more than a promise from the Forest Service when we are dealing with the very economic survival of many of Idaho's communities.

I have introduced my own legislation which calls for "instant multiple-use" of portions of the Gospel Hump area which is in question today. I have also cosponsored, with Senator Church, legislation along the guidelines agreed upon by the Grangeville negotiating group. My actions to date, are designed to provide an alternative of sounding boards for Idaho citizens to consider and make their views known through the public hearing process.

I am not wedded to any final solution. I am committed to some action, however—To a decision which will assure that the very economic livelihood of this area is protected, while guaranteeing that those areas which should be protected are managed accordingly.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1977.

DECISION OF THE CHIEF,
Administrative Appeal, Rainy Day Unit Plan, Mill Creek Unit Plan, Nezperce National Forest, Northern Region (R-1)

This is a consolidated administrative appeal (pursuant to Part 211.2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (and concerns two land use plans and associated environmental impact statements for the Rainy Day and Mill Creek Units of the Nezperce National Forest, Region 1, Idaho. Appellants are the Sierra Club and associated environmentally concerned organizations. Interveners are Wickes Forest Industries and numerous individuals and organizations in and around the area of Grangeville, Idaho. On June 17, 1976, the Regional Forester upheld the decision of the Forest Supervisor approving the Rainy Day Unit Plan, and on September 23, 1976, he similarly upheld the decision approving the Mill Creek Plan. We have consolidated these two similar appeals for a single decision.

The area in question contains over 400,000 acres of roadless or essentially roadless forest land which the appellants refer to as the "Gospel Hump Wilderness Study Area." The appellants make numerous contentions which can be summarized. They basically contend that this large contiguous roadless area has not been considered for its wilderness study potential as an entity. Rather, that the Forest Service has made a piecemeal study of wilderness potential in each of the separate planning units which comprise the Gospel Hump area. The Mill Creek and Rainy Day Units form part of the northern outer periphery of this proposed wilderness study area. Further, they contend that a study of this entire area, including roadless areas lying south of the Salmon River in the Payette National Forest, is mandated by Forest Service policy and applicable laws and regulations. It is further alleged that there was an inadequate resource data base in the environmental statements to make the land management allocations which were proposed.

There are over 30 interveners in this appeal. Their contentions are essentially the same, that is, that the present planning process is a comprehensive job which adequately assesses the environmental impacts of the proposed land allocations. Furthermore, the wilderness potentials for the roadless areas were considered and properly excluded from further wilderness study. They contend that further delays as a result of administrative appeals or redundant planning efforts will have a serious economic impact because of the reduction in the harvest of sawtimber.

Planning for and administering any area with multiple resource values including both wilderness potential and opportunities for economic development is complex. We do not intend to discuss each and every issue in this matter, but only those significant and germane to the decision. For the reasons outlined below, I am sustaining the Regional Forester's decisions in part and reversing other parts of those decisions.

We have carefully reviewed the environmental statements for the unit plans under appeal and find that wildlife and other data were sufficient to reach the decisions made for resource allocations. Further data will be gathered and utilized in subsequent program and project environmental analysis reports and statements. With respect to water quality, the resource allocations proposed in these plans do not violate applicable water quality laws. We recently dealt with the water quality issue for Idaho in an administrative decision issued December 27, 1976, on the Elk Summit Unit Plan for the Clearwater National Forest. Therein, we stated that with respect to EPA approved State and antidegradation policies found in the Idaho Water Pollution Control Act and elsewhere, we intend to comply with those policies. The plans in question do not directly authorize land-disturbing activities which could result in a violation of applicable law. An environmental analysis report will be prepared prior to such activity and that is where a determination of compliance with water quality laws will be made. Thus, the Regional Forester's decision is sustained for those portions of the Rainy Day and Mill Creek Units which do not involve roadless, undeveloped areas.

A more difficult question concerns the planning approach used to consider potential wilderness study of the nonselected roadless areas. The Nezperce National Forest planning effort involved a division of the forest into several planning units. Several of these units are comprised in whole or part by inventoried roadless areas. In the planning process, the wilderness suitability of each of these roadless areas was considered in and of itself and compared by quality

ranking to adjacent roadless areas. In the case of Mill Creek, the unit ranking was compared to the total contiguous roadless area north of the Salmon River. However, the total contiguous roadless area was never considered either for its wilderness study suitability as a single entity nor was consideration given the effects of adding or subtracting various roadless components from the whole.

There are constraints upon decisions in this matter. The 1972 court case of *Sierra Club v. Butz*, (Civil No. 72-1455, U.S.D.C., N.D. California), questioned the Forest Service roadless area review and evaluation being undertaken at that time. At the time of that dispute, the Chief of the Forest Service directed that before any action is taken that would change the wilderness character of any inventoried roadless area, an environmental statement would be prepared. The plan or project on which the environmental statement is prepared would consider the alternative of wilderness, and the statement would accord the public opportunity to express opinions on the matter. Thus, we consider wilderness as an alternative in an environmental statement for a unit plan which includes an inventoried roadless area.

Section 8262 of the Forest Service Manual provides in part that wilderness consideration for all adjacent Federally-owned roadless areas should be made in the unit plan. Our policy further directs the consideration and analysis of the interrelationships between such contiguous roadless areas. To properly comply with this policy in the Nezperce National Forest requires consideration of the entire contiguous roadless area as a whole without regard to the boundaries of individual planning units or inventoried roadless areas. Due to the large composite of roadless areas in the Nezperce National Forest, the present planning approach there does not now adequately provide for the consideration of the wilderness potential of the total area.

Having determined that an overall review of the wilderness study potential for the entire contiguous roadless area is desirable, the next issue is whether this contiguity extends southward across the Salmon River to roadless areas there. There are logical reasons for previous decisions to stop planning consideration at the river. The river is the administrative boundary between two Forest Service Regions and the two National Forests, as well as a traditional boundary between north and south Idaho. Also, the Salmon River has a considerable volume of motorized boat traffic. Motorized boat traffic is not relevant to the issue of contiguity of roadless areas because it is an activity as opposed to a physical characteristic of the land. It is also clear that such motorized boat traffic is not deemed by Congress to be necessarily inimical to wilderness classification as evidenced by Section 4(d) (1) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577), which may allow for the continuation of such use. Accordingly, it is our determination that such an overall view of the wilderness considerations for roadless areas must extend to contiguous roadless areas south across the Salmon River into the Payette National Forest. As the above factors need additional clarity and presentation, I am prescribing the following measures to be taken:

- (1) The Regional Forester of the Northern Region, in consultation with the Regional Forester in the Intermountain Region, will evaluate as soon as practicable, the wilderness potential for the contiguous roadless areas of which the Rainy Day and Mill Creek Planning Units comprise a part. This area will include appropriate roadless areas on both sides of the Salmon River, but not including those lands already studied in the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area reviews. This planning effort will evaluate the interrelationship of the contiguous roadless areas to existing and potential wilderness, wilderness study areas, and nonselected roadless areas from local, regional and national viewpoints.

- (2) The objective for this evaluation will be to determine how much of the total contiguous roadless area, if any, appears to possess an exemplary potential for wilderness study area designation considering other resource values present. If any potential wilderness study area is identified and proposed, it will be considered by the Chief, Forest Service. At the discretion of the Regional Forester, this evaluation may be made through an appropriate plan and environmental statement in the context of either a forest level plan, a revised existing unit plan, or a newly defined planning unit. NEPA procedures pursuant to FSM 8400 will be followed.

To comply with this direction consideration will be given to the entire contiguous roadless area as a whole without regard to the boundaries of individual planning units or inventoried roadless areas. This evaluation may be accomplished through:

(a) Revision of the existing unit plan EIS to include alternatives presenting various potential wilderness study designations within the entire contiguous roadless area.

(b) Preparation of a single land management plan for the entire contiguous roadless area disregarding existing unit boundaries.

(c) Preparation of land management plans for planning units that encompass the contiguous roadless area.

(d) Such other approach as the Regional Forester and Chief may agree upon to accomplish essentially the same objectives.

(3) Management activities inconsistent with maintaining the wilderness character of the defined area(s) will be held in abeyance in the identified roadless area pending completion of the overall study to consider wilderness potential. Exception to this will be emergency situations such as fire and insect control, where private rights must be provided for, and where a contractual commitment was made before July 1, 1972. Exercise of rights under the general mining laws will be managed in accordance with 36 CFR 252. Rights of ingress and egress to private inholdings will be recognized.

(4) Implementation of the Rainy Day and Mill Creek Plans may proceed on the nonroadless areas of the two units.

(5) The Chief will maintain jurisdiction of administrative appeals concerning this overall evaluation to consider wilderness potential.

JOHN R. MCGUIRE,
Chief.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 28, 1977.

Hon. BOB BERGLAND,
Secretary of Agriculture, Room 200A—Administration Bldg., U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On March 8, 1977, Chief of the Forest Service John McGuire handed down a decision on the Administrative Appeal of the Rainy Day and Mill Creek Unit Plans (parts of an area referred to as the Gospel-Hump Area) in the Nezperce National Forest in the 1st Congressional District of Idaho. That decision has the possibility of seriously damaging the economies of Grangeville, Elk City, Riggins, and Clearwater, Idaho in particular and Idaho County in general.

There are at least four lumber mills in the Gospel-Hump Area that are very dependent upon the timber in Gospel-Hump. All of these lumber mills have indicated that they have, at best, a two year inventory of timber. The decision on the Administrative Appeal essentially set back the entire planning process in the area for several years and these lumber mills desperately need timber from the Gospel-Hump Area. For these reasons, we would appreciate it very much if you could provide us and our offices with a complete up-date of the actions taken in the area since the Administrative Appeal decision and what actions are anticipated.

We are aware of the efforts that Senator Church is making to resolve this issue and we commend him for those efforts. Senator Church has brought together the two basic viewpoints, environmentalist and multiple use, and this group of people have apparently reached a compromise on the area. It is our understanding that Senator Church is now preparing to amend his "Endangered American Wilderness Bill" by adding portion of the Gospel Hump Area and specifically designating other areas for multiple use. The reasoning behind this legislative move is that the timber interests need their timber before the Forest Service would be able to provide it if they followed their standard planning process and that legislation was the only alternative.

It has come to our attention, however, that many people in the area are much less than pleased with the compromise that has tentatively been reached and that some interests feel they were excluded from the meetings of the group that drew up the compromise.

These factors put us in a difficult position. We know that the Forest Service is continuing with their land management planning process in the area and we have great faith that the Forest Service will come up with a very well reasoned and acceptable plan. We always hesitate circumventing the planning process by acting on "instant wilderness bills" and given the fact in this case that the

people involved are divided and emotional, we would definitely prefer to see the Forest Service complete their process rather than to legislate on the area. Our primary concern is that the resources in this area, particularly the timber and mineral resources, are not tied up for any undue amount of time.

We would appreciate it very much, Mr. Secretary, if you could provide us with a detailed time frame for the Forest Service land management planning process in the Gospel-Hump Area. We are particularly interested in knowing the earliest possible time, but at the same time using realistic figures, at which the Forest Service could begin processing timber sales from the area.

Assuming that Senator Church does include portions of the Gospel-Hump Area in his Endangered American Wilderness Bill and assuming that the Administration is asked to take a position on that particular area, what would you estimate to be the consequences on the Forest Service's planning process and what changes in the original time frame might occur?

This is a very important issue, Mr. Secretary, and we would most certainly appreciate your prompt attention. Our best personal regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES MCCLURE,
U.S. Senate.
STEVE SYMMS,
Member of Congress.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 4, 1977.

Hon. JAMES MCCLURE,
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLURE: The following information is provided in response to your letter of July 28 to Secretary Bergland and recent meetings between your staff and mine.

The large roadless area, referred to as Gospel Hump, was identified during our roadless area review in 1972 and 1973. When the National Forests involved began doing Unit Planning the large roadless area was subdivided into planning units. Decisions resulting from two of the units' plans and the associated Environmental Impact Statements were appealed. The appellants basically contend that the large contiguous roadless area had not been considered as a whole for its wilderness study potential.

As a part of the decision on this appeal, the Forest Service Regions and Forests involved were directed to study the entire contiguous roadless area, without regard to boundaries of individual planning units or inventoried roadless areas. The land management planning process is continuing as directed by the decision on the appeal. A copy of the decision is enclosed.

In response to your first question, the time frame for the planning process is as follows:

1. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared that will cover the entire contiguous area known as Gospel Hump. This Statement will cover wilderness study alternatives involving lands on both the Nezperce and Payette National Forests. The statement will be released on or about January 2, 1978.

2. Public review and comment period on the alternatives outlined in the Draft Statement will continue through March 1978.

3. A Final Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on or about April 1, 1978.

4. In the event that decisions in the Final Environmental Statement would allocate some portions of the Gospel Hump Roadless Area to uses other than wilderness or wilderness study those decisions will be delayed for a period of 90 calendar days while Congress is in session. This action is in conformance with or agreement with Committees of Congress where roadless areas are involved. Final decisions could be implemented about July 1, 1978.

Action could start in early July 1978 on those areas of the Gospel Hump Roadless Area that are cleared for uses other than wilderness study through the planning process. Processing of timber sales would vary some depending on how much sale preparation work is necessary. Some sales would be immediately available.

The above schedule makes no allowance for possible appeals or requests for additional time by Congressional Committee Chairmen.

The following assumptions are drawn in response to your second question. If portions of the inventoried roadless area are included in the Endangered American Wilderness Bill and further supported by the Administration, the change in time frame and the planning process would primarily affect the area designated for immediate wilderness. The Land Management Planning Process will continue on roadless areas not covered by the designation of immediate wilderness.

Proposals for instant wilderness will be questioned in the Gospel Hump area because of known mineralization.

If additional information or clarification is necessary, please call.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. McGUIRE,
Chief.

IDAHO NATIONAL FORESTS ROADLESS AREAS—COMPARISON OF RARE I AND RARE II

Forest	Net national forest acres as of 1975	Rare I acres	Rare II		A plus B
			Roadless (A)	Roadless through unit planning (B) ¹	
Clearwater.....	1,675,388	662,695	957,900	-----	957,900
Idaho Panhandle.....	2,478,824	329,900	883,720	-----	883,720
Nezperce.....	2,307,897	902,180	850,300	² 181,080	1,031,380
Boise.....	2,642,516	787,000	113,770	665,871	779,641
Caribou.....	1,236,607	197,000	843,490	-----	843,490
Challis.....	2,463,281	1,679,000	1,616,877	602,418	2,219,295
Payette.....	2,307,897	742,000	868,571	405,406	1,273,977
Salmon.....	1,770,522	997,000	832,339	315,544	1,147,883
Sawtooth.....	1,728,111	944,000	704,579	912,930	1,617,509
Targhee.....	1,311,634	591,000	708,880	287,628	996,508
Total.....	19,922,677	7,831,775	8,380,426	3,370,877	11,751,303

¹ Acres in this column have been considered in the unit planning process and released for development after filing of a final EIS. However, according to chiefs' Rare II instructions, these areas are "fair game" for public recommendations for further roadless consideration.

² Nezperce land management plans that were completed include 75,090 acres remanded for further study because of chief's decision on Gospel Hump.

SHEARER LUMBER PRODUCTS, INC.,
Kooskia, Idaho, August 10, 1977.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Grangeville, Idaho.

GENTLEMEN: Shortly prior to the final meeting between the task force and the wilderness advocates Jim Johnson and I were called into the Washington Water Power Office to discuss a final point in negotiations between the diverse groups. At this discussion besides Jim and I were Orrin Robinson and Herb Blewett. The point of discussion was whether to trade some lands on the west boundary of the area for about equal acreages in the Hump-Columbia Ridge Area. Jim and I agreed that provided that the Hump grounds would constitute an eastern boundary for proposed wilderness area the trade would be advisable. But, only if it constituted an eastern boundary.

During negotiations the task force has repeatedly told me that they have generally been directed by a map prepared by me defining proposed wilderness boundaries. My proposal was that the line would go up Crooked Creek to the Drumlommen Ridge area, thence west and north to eliminate the Buffalo Hump area. In no instance has this proposed line been even approximately followed. The previously discussed Buffalo Hump east boundary has been violated grossly and to the extent that about one fourth of all suggested wilderness lands lie to the east in direct violation of the acceptance by Jim Johnson and I.

Furthermore, it now appears that the proposed line somewhat follows the Mackay Bar road. It appears also that the proposal concedes Jersey Mt., an area Herb Blewett has always said could not be negotiated because of its fine timber and gentle sloping lands with deep soils. The line also apparently goes within a mile or so to the west of Dixie thus conceding the well timbered area of Big Creek. Thus it appears that most of what was the Dixie Ranger District has been given away.

The implications of this concession are profound. About 5 miles east of Dixie extends the "Dixie Tail", a portion of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area

which is, of course a de-facto wilderness. Considering that the proposed eastern wilderness is so close to Dixie it is inconceivable that a narrow strip of land such as this could or would be used for multiple use. It thus appears that the task force is prepared to yield all of the lands south of Jack Mountain and more likely all of the lands of the Montana road since they fit so nicely with the Gospel-Hump concession.

A study of the proposal seems to lend credence to Bob Smith's statement on behalf of Steve Symms. You could very well be giving away much more in the Elk City area than you have gained between Elk City and Grangeville. Had the eastern boundary of the wilderness been terminated in the Hump area as specifically agreed then Jersey Mountain would have been nearly 10 miles from the wilderness boundary and the "Dixie Tail" nearly 20 miles.

Since the eastern portion has been so poorly negotiated and since this negotiation is a distinct violation of a specific agreement I cannot agree to nor endorse the task force's proposal.

Sincerely,

GWEN SHEARER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1977.

Hon. JAMES A. McCLURE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE: This is in response to your request for our assistance in drafting legislation that would prevent lengthy delays in administrative action on National Forest System lands caused by unreasonable or irresponsible appeals of land management plans.

We can understand your interest in modifying the appeal process to insure that it applies only to challenges that are responsible and not intended merely to delay management and development of certain areas.

We do have reservations about the legality of strictly limiting the administrative review process. We are concerned that overly restrictive legislation concerning appeal requirements might burden the review process so as to make it unavailable to most appellants. Nonetheless, we have drafted the following proposed language for your consideration of it as an addition to subsection (d), section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588/90 Stat. 2947).

"All public comment, including any objections, concerning land management plans and their environmental impact statements may be made only prior to final adoption of such plans. Any requests for administrative review must be filed within the time prescribed and during the planning process phases defined by the regulations implementing this section. Such requests for review shall not prevent continuation of planning phases and their related decisions. Costs of an administrative review shall be the responsibility of the party requesting review, and advance deposits may be required to cover these costs. Land management decisions made subsequent to the filing of a land management plan and its final environmental impact statement, which are based on matters addressed in the plan and final environmental impact statement, shall be excluded from administrative review."

Should this type of legislation be enacted, more detailed provisions and requirements would necessarily be written into the regulation. In particular, it would be necessary to define phases involved in the planning process so that reviewable decisions could be identified at appropriate levels and appeals could be addressed prior to final adoption of land management plans.

Our administrative appeal regulation (copy enclosed) has been substantially revised and will become effective July 28, 1977. As highlighted in the preamble, changes in this regulation clarify procedural phases and their time periods and establish notification requirements. I believe, on your review of the revisions, you will find that they expedite the appeal process and solve many of the problems you referred to in your letter.

The enclosed draft legislation language has been prepared as a drafting service only, and should not be construed as an indication of the position of this Department on the draft legislation.

Sincerely,

M. RUPERT CUTLER,
Assistant Secretary.

Senator CHURCH. While we are on the subject of including correspondence in the record, let's just get that finished.

I have a letter from Rupert Cutler, dated August 23, in which he generally commends the process that the citizens have followed in trying to find a solution to Gospel Hump, and asks for some additional time before he makes his recommendation.

Senator McClure. Might I as of this point say support legislation because it may, in the event the legislative result fails, they may then stop the other planning process under existing statutes. There may be some advantage to having the administration withhold either support or opposition.

Senator CHURCH. I think administration is having a hard time in deciding what to do. Maybe the comments can decide that.

Another letter that I have written to Elmer Staats I would like to include in the record. He is the Comptroller General of the United States. This letter has to do with the problems mining people have under the Wilderness Act. The Wilderness Act makes provision that mining prospecting may continue in the wilderness until 1984. Mining on valid patented or valid mining claims, whether patented or unpatented, may continue in wilderness after that date subject to regulation.

Many mining people have complained that the regulations are so restrictive that mining doesn't take place, despite the provisions of the law.

This is a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States asking him to examine that question very clearly. He is the head of the General Accounting Office, which is an arm of the Congress. We need to get good information on whether or not that law is enforced the way it is intended.

So I will include my letters from Mr. Cutler and Mr. Staats in the record at this point.

[The letters follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 23, 1977.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express my personal thanks to you for your efforts to resolve the questions of wilderness designation in the area known as "Gospel-Hump." The progress being made is evidenced by your recent introduction of an amendment to S. 1180, your joint introduction with Senator McClure of S. 2501, and Senator McClure's introduction of the related bill S. 2035. The public involvement process used to arrive at these proposals demonstrates the ability of diverse interests to come to agreement on complex land questions of both local and National interest. The field hearing will further that process.

While I am in general agreement with the area proposed for wilderness designation and/or wilderness study, the Department is not yet in a position to fully state its recommendations for the area. Questions on portions of the contiguous roadless areas south of the Salmon River still must be addressed.

The Forest Service, under existing statutory direction, is moving ahead rapidly to develop land management plans for the area. They are committed to having a Draft Environmental Statement on the total contiguous roadless area by December 15, 1977. Within two months this process should develop additional information that will enable me to respond more fully to your proposal.

We believe it is important to proceed with the planning process in order to be able to respond to the involved publics with land management proposals, not only for the immediate area covered in your proposal, but also the adjacent areas.

We also have the responsibility to coordinate with other Departments in arriving at an overall Administration position on the legislation.

I look forward to working with you in the resolution of these and many other questions affecting the management of the National Forest System.

Sincerely,

M. RUPERT CUTLER
Assistant Secretary for
Conservation, Research, and Education.

ELMER B. STAATS,
*Comptroller General of the United States, General Accounting Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. STAATS: In 1964, Congress enacted the Wilderness Act, in order to preserve and protect a portion of the American frontier. One provision of that law, Section 4(d)(3), specifically provides that exploration for minerals may continue in units of the wilderness system until January 1, 1984. According to the law, mining claims that have been successfully patented prior to that time may be explored, and valid claims worked for minerals. Another section specifically directs the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to undertake a comprehensive survey of the minerals in each wilderness area included in the system, and to repeat these mineral surveys on a periodic basis.

These provisions of the Wilderness Act were specifically designed by the Act's authors to assure that mining activities could continue in wilderness areas. However, mining officials in the Northwest contend that mining is essentially prohibited in units of the wilderness system. They maintain that the existing rules and regulations of the Forest Service virtually foreclose any modern mining activities.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent to me by Mr. Walter W. Weid, a Geological Engineer with the Hecla Mining Co. in Wallace, Idaho. I would appreciate it very much if the General Accounting Office would study the points raised in this letter, review the existing Forest Service regulations for wilderness mining, and provide me with a report about the consistency of the regulations with the intent of Congress back in 1964.

This issue is of great interest to a large number of people throughout the Western states, and I would very much appreciate your timely attention to my request.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

FRANK CHURCH.

Senator CHURCH. Our first witness is coming but isn't here yet. He is the Governor of Idaho, John Evans. He was going to fly in to open up the hearings this morning, but the weather has prevented him from flying, so he has to drive from Boise. When he arrives, we will put him on and let him testify.

Senator McCLURE. Might I say, I am always glad to see the Governor drive Highway 95.

Senator CHURCH. It will take an act of fate whether he will get here today.

Congressman Symms is scheduled to testify, but I understand that he isn't here. His representative is listed here and will make a statement of his own. We will hear from the representative.

Larry, do you have a statement you want to present at this time? Do you have a statement of your own, other than the statement for the Congressman?

Mr. WASEM. No.

**STATEMENT OF HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO, AS PRESENTED BY LARRY L. WASEM**

Mr. WASEM. Mr. Chairman, and members of the community, Congressman Symms extends his sincere apologies for not being able to attend this subcommittee hearing, but he was unavoidably detained in southern Idaho. He wanted to come up here very badly. I and other members of his staff spent considerable hours on the phone discussing various things regarding the Gospel-Hump compromise.

The Congressman has sent up a prepared statement for the subcommittee, which I will read at this time.

The statement is of the Honorable Steven D. Symms before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation field hearings in Grangeville, Idaho, regarding the Gospel-Hump region.

I appreciate being given the opportunity to present testimony to this subcommittee on the current controversy surrounding the future status of the Gospel-Hump region outside of Grangeville.

Let me first commend both Senator Church and Senator McClure for their efforts to bring this issue to the public and for their efforts to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.

I feel that this field hearing is an excellent vehicle for public input, and I would definitely like to review the entire hearing record upon its completion.

Most of the people in Idaho County and the Gospel-Hump region know my position on the Gospel-Hump compromise and on the entire wilderness debate.

I am opposed to instant wilderness, and I feel that the attitude in Washington, D.C., has been one of locking up everything regardless of the economic loss to nearby communities.

This type of mentality seems to suit the Eastern liberals, who reap the benefits and experience none of the loss, but it certainly isn't all right with Westerners, and it certainly isn't all right with me.

Although I have a lack of trust when dealing with the Forest Service and I question their ability to complete a project in a friendly fashion, I have even less trust for the environmentalists when they come in holding a big economic stick over the head of a desperate community. A compromise in that situation is similar to refueling a hijacker's plane when he has a bomb.

As I have publicly stated earlier, the Forest Service has indicated that they will complete their land management planning process and have timber sales ready by July 1, 1978.

I am confident that they will be able to adhere to that schedule, particularly if they receive the support and help of the Idaho congressional delegation and the people of Idaho.

I feel that the new lines of communication that have been opened as a result of Gospel-Hump are extremely beneficial. However, there comes a time when compromise is no longer give and take but simply give. Compromise becomes surrender.

I will grant you that our elected and appointed officials have worsened and in some cases created the problems, and that it is extremely hard to prevent more and more wilderness.

The environmentalists have very close ties with the Carter administration and the Department of the Interior might just as well now be called the Department of the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, and other preservationists.

Unless the people put a stop to this nonsense, it will only grow worse and giving here and there doesn't seem to be stopping the movement.

I believe that the vast majority of Americans enjoy working, eating, and living in a house with heat, electricity, and running water more than they enjoy knowing that there are millions of acres of wilderness that they could use if they could afford to get into them.

In many parts of the West wilderness has become synonymous with poverty and instant wilderness means instant poverty.

If legislation is needed to insure the economic well-being of the communities near the Gospel-Hump, then that legislation should simply designate some areas as multiple use and let the ongoing Forest Service land management planning process continue on the others.

Senator Church has recently commented that I have caused the controversy here in Grangeville, and that I may be disrupting the efforts to get another big chunk of wilderness. I have not caused the problem here in Grangeville. The problem was caused by the preservationists who have been armed by the Congress with powerful and biased laws.

We must resolve this problem in a timely fashion, but the citizens of Idaho must not be coerced into accepting a plan that they know in their hearts is wrong. I can assure this subcommittee that I will work toward that end.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Just for the record, I have not charged that Steve Symms is responsible for the problem in the Gospel-Hump area. I have simply said the charge that it was my purpose to decide with a small group of people what should be done is not fair and is simply not true. I think we made that plain.

I think the whole process today makes that plain. But if you are looking for some solutions and people of different points of view have to talk to one another, they have to show some respect for one another. Otherwise, you are going to fall back upon the very process that you all said had to be ended; namely, the process of protracted and indefinite delay. That is the thing that you have got to worry about, and that has to be ended if we are going to have some solutions. I understand that I could keep issues alive and how that could be profitable politically, but I think what the people of this county need is a solution to this problem.

Our next witness is Senator Michael Black.

STATEMENT OF HON. MICHAEL S. BLACK, STATE SENATOR, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BLACK. Senator Church, Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for this opportunity to make the presentation as part of your Senate subcommittee hearing.

Senator Church, I am also very grateful for the time and the work your staff and you have given to us in north-central Idaho as we work together to find a solution to this very critical problem.

As you are very well aware, the consideration of the future of the Gospel-Hump area has touched off a bitter controversy.

The problem has grown and has become even more confusing and complex because people of traditional good will and agreement have found themselves with widely divergent, sometimes directly opposite opinions; and yet everyone a legitimate viewpoint.

In fact, I think every one of us finds himself with deeply mixed feelings about the best course to follow.

To explain what I mean, we are taxpayers, and we demand that for our money, our forest lands be managed well, made productive, and our land used to its fullest.

And yet, at the same time, also as taxpayers, we do want some lands left relatively untouched now so that our children and their children will have natural resources to use and to enjoy.

When we consider our environment, we say that we, the people, are of primary importance. We have a right to productive jobs and a vital economy based on the resources at hand.

And still, on the other hand, we know that if every tree were cut, every mineral dug from the earth, eventually there would be no sustained economy and no jobs, and all mankind would be degraded in the process.

We want free, easy and unlimited vehicular access to the remote parts of our country. And yet, there are times when we demand that we have places where we can get away from it all, away from the motors, the noise, the crush of modern civilization.

We tend to feel a resentment when easterners and Californians seem to be everywhere in our midst. And yet we know that studies have shown again and again that the overwhelming majority of the people who use our Idaho Federal lands are Idahoans and fellow north-westerners.

Finally, with pride we feel that this land is ours to do with as we please. And yet, on the other hand, we also express great pride in being part of this one united indivisible Nation in which every one of us has a stake in every acre of Federal land. whether it is a national park in Florida, a national seashore in Texas, a national monument in New England, or a wilderness area in Idaho.

And so we have a great difficult decision before us. But I believe not an unsolvable dilemma. I believe that rational good faith progress has been made, and I support the Gospel-Hump compromise, and I urge its passage into law for these reasons:

No. 1, the agreement assures that adequate acreage will be available for sustained yield timber management to supply the existing yields in our area.

Thus jobs in the forest products industry are secure, and our economy insofar as it depends directly and indirectly upon it should be stable.

Further, the terrible uncertainty about future supply should be eliminated.

No. 2, the boundaries as they have been drawn allow that the vast majority, perhaps 90 percent of the harvestable, manageable timberlands are designated multiple-use areas.

No. 3, the agreement stresses the fact that existing access roads, grazing areas, mining claims, and so forth are preserved for continued use.

No. 4, I support the compromise because I have great admiration and respect for the men who represented the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce Task Force in the negotiations.

Their concern for the economic well being and the quality of life of our area is simply unquestionable, and I trust their judgment.

No. 5, I support the compromise because of the way the agreement was reached; civilized Americans meeting face to face and reasoning together to resolve very complex, emotional issues and not being coerced by the loud, selfish voices and the scare tactics of a few who would play upon and exploit the worst fears and hatreds of people.

The task force's diligent, concerned negotiation, I believe, is a proud testimony to the best spirit of American democracy.

Again, Senator Church, I commend you for your help, and I wholeheartedly support this legislation's passage. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. I think you wrapped up all of the viewpoints and arguments and difficulties that are involved in putting together some kind of solution.

Senator McCCLURE. Could I ask one question of Senator Black before we go on?

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Senator McCCLURE. One of the difficult factual questions that I think we must resolve is what are the facts with respect to resources within the various boundary designations. You have touched upon that in your testimony.

I think you used the terms that perhaps 90 percent of the merchantable timber has been included in the multiple-use areas. I don't know that you have been out there and looked at it yourself. I have not. If I had, I wouldn't be able to make that evaluation.

I assume that is information that has been given to you by some members of the task force.

Mr. BLACK. Yes.

Senator McCCLURE. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Representative Jim Ries.

STATEMENT OF HON. JIM RIES, STATE REPRESENTATIVE, IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RIES. Good morning, Senator Church and Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen.

We are pleased to have this hearing in Grangeville today. I congratulate Senator Church for his efforts to resolve the Gospel-Hump land-use controversy. I admire his courage in the face of adversity. Only Senator Church's stature in the Senate made these meetings possible.

I wholeheartedly endorse the concept of having local people directly involved in land-use planning decisions that affect them most.

The Gospel-Hump compromise does not satisfy anyone totally, but I respect and offer my appreciation to the people who worked long and hard to arrive at an agreement that would appeal to the majority of the people. I believe they have done that.

I support the proposed compromise because the alternatives are appeals, litigation, and delays that could result in economic chaos in north-central Idaho.

I hope this subcommittee has enough flexibility to amend the legislation if the testimony today warrants it. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you. Any questions?

Senator McCLURE. I want to assure you, Jim, that this lack of flexibility may be a lack of facts or lack of wisdom. That would be the only thing that keeps us from modifying the proposal that the testimony indicates that it ought to be.

Mr. RIES. I cannot speak to the wisdom of the people here today, but I'm quite sure by the end of the day you will have enough facts and figures.

Senator McCLURE. I hope they come out clearly enough so that we understand what they are.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Jim.

Our next witnesses are the Idaho County commissioners. I have Lewis Crea's and John Kopynski's names here.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS A. CREA, CHAIRMAN, IDAHO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mr. CREA. Senator Church, Senator McClure, this is the testimony for the Commissioners for the Gospel-Hump hearing.

The Idaho County commissioners are opposed to additional wilderness areas in Idaho County. We are strongly opposed to the creation of instant wilderness.

While we are opposed to wilderness, we commend the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce Task Force and negotiating committee for their efforts and work in attempting to break the logjam locking the Gospel Hump study unit up for interminable studies.

The tentative agreement appeared to be the best solution that could be negotiated at that particular time and situation; the situation being that the area was locked up in endless studies, no timber could be harvested, and further there appeared a real danger that the extremely ill advised endangered wilderness bill sponsored by Senator Church would likely become law.

The actions of the task force have alerted the rank and file of the citizenry of what they are in danger of losing; namely, access to this area by snowmobilers, cyclists, four-wheel-drive enthusiasts and 99 percent of the general public.

Wilderness would exclude all but a minute percentage of the population and present users.

We therefore recommend as follows:

One, the two timber sales, Honker and Rainy Day be released for harvest immediately as they have been studied sufficiently to know that this area should remain in the commercial forest.

Two, the Blue Ridge sale studies be completed in the near future so that this sale can be advertised and the million-dollar bridge to nowhere be put to use.

Three, the high country already being used almost exclusively for recreation continue in its present state.

Four, that adequate mineral evaluation be made of this known mineralized area before any change is made in its status.

We further wish to go on record as opposing the philosophy that the highest and best use of any area that qualifies as wilderness is for wilderness.

There are many other values that should be considered, including economics of dependent communities, necessity of timber for lumber for homebuilding, family recreational opportunities, proper management for fish and wildlife, and energy uses.

Senator CHURCH. Just to set the record straight on the endangered wilderness bill, it does not in its present form include any area of Idaho. Its purpose is to declare as wilderness certain areas in the West, where there is a large measure of consensus that they should be declared wilderness. This is to expedite the planning process of other areas so we are not faced with the Gospel-Hump problems all over the West.

I think it is important from time to time to set these facts out because there is a lot of confusion actually over legislation of this kind. The fastest way I know to get Gospel-Hump matters settled would be to make it an amendment to the wilderness bill, which is about to pass in the House and the Senate, moving through more rapidly than anything else.

That is one of the options that I have considered.

Senator McClure, do you have any questions?

Senator McCLURE. No.

Senator CHURCH. The mayor of Grangeville is here.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH BOS, MAYOR, CITY OF GRANGEVILLE

Mayor Bos. The Honorable Senators for the State of Idaho.

My statement is going to be brief. I don't believe in long-filibuster-type testimony.

I am vitally interested and concerned in the affairs of our country and especially in the issues that involve us locally.

I am a strong supporter of a representative form of government and believe that the negotiating table is where our differences should be settled.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce task force has worked long and hard in their negotiations with fellow Americans who are also vitally interested. I am convinced that both sides would have liked to have had more but there was no more.

I therefore endorse the recommendations of the task force and the Grangeville City Council at their meeting August 1, 1977, when they also went on record of supporting these recommendations.

I hope, gentlemen, that the work and time gone into the task force recommendations and the agreements they have arrived at will weigh heavily on upcoming decisions.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mayor, for your statement.

Our next witness is Herb Blewett, president of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF HERB BLEWETT, PRESIDENT, GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BLEWETT. Senator Church, Senator McClure. You got me off guard this morning. We do have a spokesman for our task force. However, I am very proud to see the hearings held here in Grangeville. I am very proud to see the turnout that is here.

I feel that whatever we are doing, even though there is a great difference in opinion, is very good for our community.

I thoroughly believe that 60 percent of the economy in our community is timber. Also, 60 percent of the people in America probably want wilderness, and this is nationwide.

We can no longer determine our problems statewide. We are going to have to, on the Federal lines, sit down with all of the people on the Federal lands, so therefore I feel that the compromise that we negotiated was one step in the future.

I think from now on all of this is going to have to be talked over around the table instead of adverse sides. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Blewett follows:]

STATEMENT OF HERB BLEWETT, PRESIDENT, GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The economy of Idaho County may be currently characterized in a state of uneasiness and indecision resulting from long delays in land use planning.

Economic strains are developing due to the reduction in the annual allowable cut from the 113 million board feet average experienced in the last 15 years to the present level of approximately 66 million board feet as defined in proposed five year management plan on the Nezperce National Forest.

This reduction will certainly create unacceptable levels of local unemployment; a regression of our current life styles; and the shaken economic base will certainly stymie potential future growth.

Recognizing that both direct and indirect activities associated with producing wood products account for 60 percent of the local economy, the enormity of the problem is clearly evident.

Therefore, the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce goes on record in support of the Gospel-Hump Compromise.

CAMAS PRAIRIE DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
Grangeville, Idaho, August 22, 1977.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senator,
Grangeville, Idaho.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The board of directors of the Camas Prairie Development Corp., at a regular meeting, August 17, 1977, went on record in support of the Gospel-Hump compromise. This agreement reached through the combined efforts of yourself, the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce task force and the representatives of the conservationists is the most expedient method now available to keep the economy of Grangeville and the surrounding area going.

This corporation was formed by 110 stockholders with the idea of helping local business and industry to expand and to promote new business and industry to provide jobs so badly needed in our area. If our logging and sawmills are forced to cut jobs because of the lack of timber, then we are in a position of even greater necessity for jobs for the unemployed.

It is our sincere desire to support the economy of this area and we believe that this compromise will certainly help our timber industry.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT C. BLEWETT,
President.

JOHN W. WAGNER,
Secretary.

Senator CHURCH. Jack Olson, let me hear from you.

STATEMENT OF JACK OLSON

Mr. OLSON. Yes, Senator Church. Welcome to Grangeville, Senator McClure.

My statement will be brief. I don't want to be redundant.

The task force was honored to commence, I think, an operation that has brought attention to the fact that we can no longer wait for the

administrative decisions to be made in land-use management in the Nezperce National Forest or the economy of Idaho County will suffer.

I feel very proud to be a part of the solution to a sticky problem, if not the inspiration that perhaps will come from this activity. I'm glad we were able to sit down with two opposing factions and come up with something positive.

I felt it was a privilege to meet the gentlemen on the other side of this issue across the table in this discussion.

At this time I wish to thank those that aided in our decisionmaking, those people from the University of Idaho, from the State fish and game department, from the U.S. Forest Service, the townspeople, everybody that was in support and kept us going by their enthusiasm. I thank you for the opportunity.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Terry Vanderwall.

STATEMENT OF TERRY VANDERWALL

Mr. VANDERWALL. I appreciate the honor of testifying before this committee this morning.

I will just reiterate what Jack and Herb have said, and say that I am very proud to have been a part of the negotiating team.

I do not like wilderness, never have been a proponent of wilderness. I do like Grangeville and the area, and what we have tried to do, is to improve the economic condition of the area.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

Now, the designated spokesman for the chamber of commerce task force will be Jack Marek.

STATEMENT OF JACK MAREK, GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TASK FORCE

Mr. MAREK. Senator Church, Senator McClure. I guess Governor Evans is not here yet. He will be swinging in, in a minute.

I appreciate this opportunity to give a brief résumé of the task force involvement in the Gospel-Hump issue.

On March 8, 1977, the Chief of the Forest Service upheld an administrative appeal on two planning units in the Gospel-Hump area. Then, the Forest Service notified bidders that the 24-million-board-foot Honker timber sale would not be awarded.

This action lost for the people of Idaho County an enormous amount of economic benefits from the payroll a sale of this size would generate.

Also, the country lost approximately \$185,000 in the 25-percent receipt funds, a lot of money for our schools and roads.

This action made the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce aware of how serious an economic impact land allocation could have on our area.

At this point the natural resources task force was formed by the chamber to counteract social pressure for wilderness on the Nezperce National Forest. We immediately contacted our legislative delegation to aid us in our task.

Senator Church responded and agreed to listen to our problems in a breakfast meeting in Moscow on March 22.

Fifty-three concerned individuals from throughout Idaho County attended the Moscow meeting.

While discussing the problems facing the forest products industry, it was agreed that we must take some action to bring to an end the long delays and reach some decisions on the land allocations of the Gospel-Hump area.

After a 2-hour discussion, it was concluded the most practical way to get some action would be for the Grangeville chamber and the conservationists to sit down together and work out an agreement on the land-use planning of the controversial area.

The task force then appointed a team of four members and an alternate to meet with four individuals representing the conservationists.

The members consisted of the chamber president, two businessmen, one farmer, and one forest products employee.

On April 22 the first of four meetings was held in Grangeville. At that meeting I was very impressed with the delegation representing the conservationists. They were very worthy opponents, deeply concerned, and well prepared. The meetings were heated at times, polarized at times, but always productive. The negotiations resulted in a compromise consisting of 123,000 acres of multiple-purpose resource development lands and 212,000 acres of wilderness.

It was also agreed that all access roads would remain open and all private land would not be included in the wilderness area.

Let me conclude by stating that the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce is not completely happy with the compromise. We are not in favor of any additional wilderness in our State.

However, the conservationists are not completely satisfied with, I quote, "wilderness on the rocks," but that is the very nature of the compromise. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Herb, do you want to add something?

Mr. BLEWETT. At this time I would like to present to the hearing the original compromise agreement to you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. That will be included in the record.

[The compromise agreement follows:]

COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

THIS COMPROMISE AGREEMENT, made and entered into on this 5th day of August, 1977, by and between the respective members of the GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, hereinafter called the CHAMBER, and the "CONSERVATIONISTS", individually,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Conservationists and the Chamber are vitally interested in the preservation, use, access, and classification of the so-called Gospel Hump Area of Idaho County, Idaho and;

WHEREAS, the Parties have previously met on four (4) additional occasions for purposes of attempting to informally identify and classify different portions of the Gospel Hump Area in terms of wilderness, and multipurpose developments, and;

WHEREAS, the Parties essentially have compromised their differences for the betterment of the goals of both groups and to that end have produced certain exhibits which show and described the boundaries of the proposed wilderness and multipurpose resource classifications development within the Gospel Hump Area and the Parties now desire to reduce their agreements to writing, and to thereafter take such agreements to their various constituents and upon approval thereof, submit the same to their various legislators, including the Honorable Frank Church.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

That the Parties unanimously agree, that the attached exhibit, which constitutes a map and boundary lines, indicates the exact boundaries of the various classifications proposed as a compromise for the Gospel Hump Area, which classifications shall include: Instant Wilderness and Multipurpose Resource Development. That the areas will be clearly marked upon the exhibit and each group will have sufficient copies of the same in order to circulate among their own constituents after the signing of this agreement.

That the Parties agree that, if, after they take the agreement to their constituents and approval thereof is granted by the constituents of each interest group, thereafter the Parties agree to stand in a United front to urge Congress, by and through the Honorable Frank Church, to expedite the said classifications set forth on the map through the legislative process with all dispatch.

Further, the Parties agree that proposed studies of the fish and game resources in the Gospel Hump Area should be implemented and that

both groups and their constituents will urge Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out and fully complete such studies as are deemed necessary with all possible dispatch.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED, that the classifications relating to , first Wilderness, and second Multipurpose Resource Development, are further described and defined in Exhibit A. attached hereto and hereby incorporated into this reference and entitled Gospel Hump Area.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS:

Regarding two (2) specific areas in the Gospel Hump Area, the following specialized accords shall be effective:

1. Buffalo Hump Area

"Deeded Lands Regarding Management Boundaries". It is agreed that the management boundaries as shown on the maps which are made a part hereof, and which are drawn around the deeded and patented mining claims are intended to be guidelines only and that the United States Forest Service should be directed to draw proper lines to insure proper management and accurate boundaries.

2. "West Boundary Line--Florence Area". It is understood and agreed that the lines shown on the maps attached and incorporated, which lines were drawn on 7/13/77, shall be subject to change if there exists certain timber sales which were not included and if there were active timber sales in that area which have been overlooked because of a lack of information by the signatories hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties in their individual capacities have attached their signatures hereto and hereby agree to be bound by this political position.

GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TASK FORCE

Sub Blewett

Ouin Robinson

Jack Olson

Terry Vandervall

Jack E. Mark

CONSERVATIONISTS

Norm W Bain

Samuel E. Gaskin

Morton R. Brigham

Douglass Siro

Senator CHURCH. Jack Marek made a reference to the Honker sale, which had to be canceled out, and an appeal was made.

I asked Don Biddison yesterday if the compromise proposal of this nature were enacted into law, as provided for the area, how long it would take to get the Honker sale back on the track.

Don, as I remember, you said 2 or 3 months; is that correct?

Mr. BIDDISON. That's correct.

Senator CHURCH. So that that problem would be the first problem to be solved in connection with the enactment of such a plan.

Senator McClure has some questions he would like to put to the panel.

Senator McCLURE. First of all, just so the record will show, because maps don't identify it, could one of the witnesses or someone else identify from the designation on the map which is the Honker sale?

Mr. OLSON. Senator, the general area of the Honker sale as it was proposed, is this green area right here.

Senator McCLURE. You are referring to the map in the upper left-hand corner, the area designated in green for immediate release.

Mr. OLSON. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. Some reference has been made as to whether or not the commercial timber within the area has been included in either the immediate release or the multiple-use areas.

Now, what was the source of the input for the determination of what was commercial forest land? What was the task force information on that question?

Mr. OLSON. Senator, as I indicated in my short presentation, the Forest Service provided support for us.

We asked them questions and they answered to the best of their ability.

The answers, of course, came from the supervisor's office. The best they could give under the present system of planning was that 90 or 95 percent of the commercial forest land base making up the allowable cut is in those areas in red and green on the map.

Of course, there are areas that we went through and flew over in helicopters and so forth.

Now, whether it would be put in the base is questionable because of its accessibility, but all of our information on the timber and the resources in the area came from either the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho or from the U.S. Forest Service.

Senator McCLURE. Have you heard the comments made by others that that 95 percent figure is incorrect?

Mr. OLSON. Yes; I heard it this morning.

Senator McCLURE. You have not heard it prior to this time?

Mr. OLSON. Just in the meetings that the chamber held, public meetings, and the hearing this morning.

Senator McCLURE. Did you go back and question the Forest Service again after that question had been raised?

Mr. OLSON. No. It is just our position at this time to let things fall where they may.

We did the best we could to find the answers, and the answers we have made public are our best estimate.

I think the Forest Service would have to either support it or deny it.

Senator McCLURE. My understanding is that the private lands that

were referred to that were excluded from the wilderness designation are in the main patented mining claims.

Mr. OLSON. In that area, around Buffalo-Hump. It looks like a peninsula of white sticking down into the map.

In our study of that area, we estimated that there were probably 7,000 acres with claims which we designated in our description of the laws. We feel the Forest Service should identify those areas and protect the old mining district and the resources that they felt people might need to get in and out.

Senator McCLURE. My understanding is that the task force intended to exclude all the patented mining claims; is that correct?

Mr. OLSON. Yes; and the accessibility to them, so people could work their fringe property.

Senator McCLURE. But the unpatented missing claims were not identified or excluded; is that correct?

Mr. OLSON. We never dealt with those; no.

Senator McCLURE. There have been some critics of the task force both within the chamber and outside the chamber and of the chamber itself for the action it was taking, whether or not the action was representative of the chamber of commerce.

Maybe, Herb, you would be the appropriate person to answer. But I think it should be answered for the record.

How many members of the chamber of commerce do you have, and how many participated in voting?

Mr. BLEWETT. Senators, we have approximately 115 members in the chamber. We had to defer participating in the voting. The board of directors voted first to ratify our compromise. The general chamber meeting voted secondly to OK the compromise that the board of directors had.

Senator McCLURE. What is the number of members of the board of directors?

Mr. BLEWETT. We had approximately 12 members.

Senator McCLURE. What was the vote to approve the compromise within the board?

Mr. BLEWETT. One member abstained, and one did not vote for it.

Senator McCLURE. Were the rest of the members there present and voting in favor of the compromise?

Mr. BLEWETT. There were 10 members, I believe, present at that meeting out of the 12.

Senator McCLURE. When they came to the general membership vote, what was the vote? How did you conduct the vote?

Mr. BLEWETT. We conducted the vote by a show of hands. I can't tell you how many members were there. We did have three members who voted no.

Senator McCLURE. Three?

Mr. BLEWETT. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. The balance either did not vote or voted in favor?

Mr. BLEWETT. That's correct.

Senator McCLURE. I would say to everyone who can hear my voice today, if there are others who think that is incorrect before the day is over, they will have the opportunity to present their testimony.

Mr. BLEWETT. That's right.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Except for the public officials who out of courtesy we have asked to testify first, the rest of the witness list was made up on the basis of the calls that came in.

The progression of witnesses was based upon a first-call-first-served basis, so if you wonder where you are on the list, you are where you are because that was when you called in and asked to testify.

Now, our next witness is Dennis Baird.

STATEMENT OF DENNIS BAIRD, CHAIRMAN, SIERRA CLUB'S NORTHERN ROCKIES CHAPTER

Mr. BAIRD. I would like to thank both of you Senators for being here today, and especially Senator Church for his considerable courage in getting involved in this whole matter.

I have submitted a written statement which I will very briefly summarize.

A couple of words I think need to be said about the nature of this compromise, and that is I was very impressed by the character and the thoughtfulness of the people who participated in it and brought, I think, a love of Idaho and a love of the forest to that compromise.

It was not in any sense a perfect compromise, and that is the nature of compromise itself.

But it was thoughtful and it was well intended, and I think it will keep the best interests of our State in the long run at heart.

We produced less than many conservationists would have liked, and more wilderness than others would have liked.

It is in many ways wilderness on the rocks. Since the conservationists came to these discussions with two goals in mind, that is not so bad.

The two goals were some desire to look a little more thoughtfully and a little more carefully at our public lands, because as we look at them around the State, we have seen a history of abuse and the history of degradation of those public lands.

And second, to assure that no one was going to lose their job as a result of this compromise, and that's for several purposes.

I take no pleasure in seeing someone lose their job, nor do I take pleasure in losing my own.

And second, it is a very practical consideration. You don't get very far producing wilderness areas when you have people losing their jobs at the same time.

We have to have some kind of compromise in between, and that is what I think we have got. We have a wilderness that does indeed have a little timber. How much remains to be seen. The vast bulk of the operable timber is not in the wilderness.

However, I would like to disabuse the notion that there's nothing inherently evil in putting some trees in the wilderness area, but there aren't many in this one.

I would like also to stress the commitment of the Northern Rockies Chapter of the Sierra Club, of which I am chairman, to this compromise. There will be no tricks from us. There will be only honesty and candor. We will defend it with every bit of influence and power that we have, which isn't very much; but what we do have we will use to defend this compromise.

We worked long and hard and carefully on it. If someone comes up with something that says less wilderness, we will oppose that, and

someone who comes up and says more wilderness, we will oppose that. We promise to be honest.

When we said that the roads to Sourdough and Square Top and Wildhorse and the jeep trail into the Hump country would stay open, that is what we meant.

There will be no attempts by us to ever close those roads.

I would like very briefly to discuss something that is going to come up, I'm sure, and that is a philosophy very common to Idahoans, and that is the idea that—well, perhaps we are going to get wilderness, but we need to leave some more country alone. That land has values all of its own. That's an idea that certainly has a lot of sympathy around. And to those people I respect their honesty and their love of the land, but I would like to point out that there is only one way to insure that, and that is through the wilderness system.

It took 10 long years to get the Wilderness Act passed. It is not a perfect law. It does not guarantee that places will stay the same because mining claims will be involved in wilderness areas, but it is a good system. It has been proven over times in 13 years of operation.

It does better than any other way to accomplish the goal that some of our areas stay unchanged.

I would urge those people who feel that way to consider that, to recognize that we have tried very hard to insure that people can reach the Gospel Hump wilderness via our very extensive system of roads and to leave their machines at the edge and enjoy that area on its own terms, which are considerable in value. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Just for the record, perhaps you have a prepared statement that you will file and further identify both your residence and occupation.

Mr. BAIRD. I live in Moscow, Idaho. I am chairman of the Northern Rockies Chapter.

Senator McCLURE. The question that I addressed to the chamber representative on the task force with regard to the merchantable timber, are you satisfied with the accuracy of the representations made to the task force on the merchantable timber?

Mr. BAIRD. To the best of my knowledge, and based on land use plans published on the area and what road data is available, in recognizing that data is not perfect, they think a figure of around 90 percent is accurate.

Senator McCLURE. You identified some roads that so far as your organization is concerned, may remain open.

Would you identify for the record whether or not they are within the area designated as wilderness?

Mr. BAIRD. No. The wilderness runs on either side of some of those roads, and can serve a distance on either side.

In one case, the wilderness is quite a ways off the road; south of the road.

Senator McCLURE. So that the roads would not traverse any portion of the area designated for instant wilderness?

Mr. BAIRD. In the case of the Square Top Road, it is a narrow sliver that goes far into the wilderness.

Senator McCLURE. But it is not designated as wilderness?

Mr. BAIRD. No, it's not designated as wilderness.

Senator McCURE. One of the basic questions we are confronted with is: What does wilderness mean? Exactly how will it be managed or will it be managed at all?

There are a variety of opinions. I share with you the conviction that the wilderness system has been helpful to the country as a whole.

I am not satisfied, however, that we cannot find some means for the protection of land in some other system than either multiple use classification or wilderness, as the only two choices for general public land designation.

I know there are wildlife refuges, there are national parks and national monuments and national recreation areas.

We have in various areas of the United States in the last 10 years enacted composite schemes which partake of some wilderness and some recreation areas, and the recreation areas being multiple use, slanted towards or with a bias towards the recreational aspects.

I'm sure you are familiar with the solution the Forest Service found for the Mallard Larkin area, where they made a designation of a pioneer area.

As a matter of fact, in that designation they said, "We will have minimal sanitary facilities and minimal recreation and campsite facilities within that area, but it will be managed primarily for recreation and it will be excluded from other kinds of multiple use."

Is that kind of a middle ground, somewhat less than wilderness area designation, a viable alternative to wilderness?

Mr. BAIRD. In some places and sometimes I think so. To set up a system of a third alternative would require a lot of thought.

It took 10 years to get the Wilderness Act passed. It may not take 10 years to do something like that. It is not something you might want to embark on lightly.

Part of the trouble has not been in wilderness, but in how the Forest Service viewed its wilderness goals.

In many cases it almost seems that their goal has been to exclude people from wilderness, which is a misunderstanding of the Wilderness Act; a misinterpretation of that law.

I think Congress intended people to use wilderness. Senator Church himself, and Secretary Cutler have both emphasized in the past few months that people definitely have a place in wilderness. It is for people, and it should not be the agency's goal to try to exclude people and burn old mines and burn buildings and take up bridges and so on.

Senator CHURCH. I think that is a very important point. Nothing has angered me more than to see the Forest Service move into some established wilderness areas and then burn up old mines, cabins, and old relics of the past which are part of our history and belong there.

They should remain untouched along with the rest of the land.

But on the point, Dennis, you made on accessibility and use of the wilderness by the people, which is its purpose, I think that this particular plan is one of the best that I have seen, and for this reason: The roads that really give access to the wilderness area are being left open. This white part is left out of the wilderness, so that from both the west and the east it is possible to drive in, right almost to the heart of the wilderness; and from there to move into the wilderness.

I have heard people and I agree with them, who said that some wilderness areas have been formed in such a way that it is almost im-

possible for people to get into the heart of it unless they have a lot of time to spend. Therefore, you don't get as much recreational use from the wilderness as you will from the plan to permit people to get right to the heart of wilderness by keeping the roads open.

I think that is a very commendable feature of this plan.

Senator McCLURE. That aspect is rather unique in some regards.

Isn't this proposal one that would result in compromise, or is that something that was readily agreed upon, a concession that was made?

Mr. BAIRD. Initially, I think we would like to have seen a wilderness that extended further, and perhaps had less access. But it was a compromise, and no one got what they wanted entirely.

Senator McCLURE. I have read in some outdoors magazines in the last year some articles written from some sources, by those who say that stocking of high mountain lakes by fish is an alteration of natural aquatic biota, and therefore should be prohibited in wilderness.

Are you in favor or opposed to stocking of high mountain lakes?

Mr. BAIRD. I don't think there is any easy answer to that.

Where we have lakes that have fish populations existing, by artificial or natural means, I'm sure they should be sustained, whatever means it takes to do that.

Any other lakes—I would just have to know the lake and where it was and what its other values were. There is no Sierra Club blanket policy, pro or con. We try to judge each case on its own merits.

Senator McCLURE. I would note for people that said it was a poor question that you will have your opportunity later to make your comments, because there are an awful lot of Idahoans who are asking that question, as poor as you may think it is.

The question which has also arisen in some of the wilderness has dealt with the question of access by hunting parties, and particularly professional outfitters and guides, whether or not they can go into an area like this wilderness in its designation and provide base camp facilities for hunting parties in the area.

What is your feeling or the feeling of the organization that you represent with regard to that problem?

Mr. BAIRD. We have worked very carefully and closely and I think with some concern with the Idaho Outfitters & Guides Association, for whom we have a great deal of respect; and once again, we share the vast bulk of their concerns, that particularly in the case of the Idaho primitive area there was a guilty bias in that management plan against the outfitters. We are reluctant to see that. We are opposed to that. We believe the outfitters have a distinct and useful place. They are users of the wilderness who generate jobs and hire people.

The outfitters have a distinct and useful place in the wilderness.

As far as hunting camps go, I think it is a case of a few members of the outfitters who abuse things, and the Forest Service overreacting considerably to that limited abuse. The vast bulk of the outfitters do a thoughtful and careful job and love the forest. We have no problems with them. It is just a handful of outfitters, coupled with this huge Forest Service overreaction to the problems that are creating things.

Senator McCLURE. I know of the work that has gone on in consultation between conservation groups and the outfitters and guides, trying to resolve the question of the base camps and their continuity from

season to season. I don't suppose there is any blanket answer that can be given or any blanket policy that is going to fit every situation, but certainly the larger wilderness, where it is a long distance from the periphery of the wilderness to the extent of the wilderness, people are going to have to have access by one means or another.

That is one of the problems that we confront on the salmon breaks in the Idaho primitive areas.

The question of jet boat traffic is going to be continued on the Salmon River. Peripheral to that is what is going to happen with hunting base camps along that river.

Mr. BAIRD. We are on record in both of those cases. We do not oppose closing hunting camps along the Salmon River. In fact, our biannual meeting was held in a hunting camp in precisely that spot.

Senator McCURE. I appreciate your statement because I think it is important to get this kind of an emerging attitude on the record. There has been, as I recall, the argument made at one time on the wilderness area designation in the Sawtooth national recreation areas. There were two areas in which they could not be designated wilderness because they were old jeep roads not being used now, but clearly discernible to the eye.

My position was then and is now that those roads over a period of time will be completely obliterated. We will no longer see them. That is not a reason to say that it is not suitable for wilderness. Just as in two occasions in California we concluded that designated wilderness areas are a work of man, certainly a work of man, certainly nothing that was very natural about them; but nevertheless it is possible to have some flexibility in the wilderness system. But I am concerned about the wilderness system, the either/or of wilderness or nothing may be left flexible than we need. Perhaps we need something in between, too, that will meet the needs of a larger number of people.

I note we have a representative of the outdoor vehicle people who will testify later today, and I know of their concern. It is my concern that if we exclude all off-road vehicles from great proportions of our Federal lands, then we necessarily concentrate their use more upon the remaining portions, and we create a greater problem in the areas where they are permitted than we would have if they were able to disburse more. But at the same time I recognize the very fact that they have more political muscle today because there are 200,000 registered vehicles in the State of Idaho, and there must be more than that many users in Idaho. That is both an illustration of their right to exist, their political strength and influence upon the decisions that are made, but also their impact upon their resource. I don't know how we are going to solve that problem, but somewhere perhaps between the wilderness designation and standard multiple use designation we may find some of the answers.

Senator CHURCH. I would agree with Senator McClure on that fact.

We have a State that is big enough to accommodate everybody, if we manage it right.

Senator McCURE. That is if we don't have all of the New Yorkers and Californians.

Senator CHURCH. We will just have to change the Constitution. But anyhow, that includes off road vehicles. That is a big problem that we have to face up to and solve properly.

I don't know about which high alpine lakes should be stocked and which shouldn't be, but as a fisherman I know the ones that I catch fish in are the ones that are stocked.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Baird follows:]

STATEMENT OF DENNIS BAIRD, CHAIRMAN, SIERRA CLUB'S NORTHERN ROCKIES CHAPTER

I am Dennis W. Baird, and reside in Moscow, Idaho. I am presently Chairman of the Sierra Club's Northern Rockies Chapter, which represents Sierra Club members living in Idaho and western Montana. Our organization and our members have long supported the cause of wilderness preservation and wise management of our national forest lands, and are very knowledgeable about the status and condition of the large Gospel-Hump roadless area in particular. Several local and national Sierra Club outings have visited this region, and many of our members regularly hunt, ride and hike in the area. In addition, the Sierra Club has a long record of constructive involvement in land use planning for the area, and we have been party to most of the litigation that has to date concerned the Gospel-Hump area.

Having been personally involved in the discussions that led to the introduction of the Gospel-Hump compromise amendment to the Endangered American Wilderness Act, I am pleased to be present today to support this amendment and to urge favorable consideration of it by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. But first I would like to express the deep gratitude of our Chapter to Senator Frank Church for his courage and thought in the resolution of the fate of Gospel-Hump. It would have been far easier to simply let the citizens of Idaho fight this matter out, a course of action that would have had a serious effect on both the economy and the wild lands of this state. But instead, and to his considerable credit, Sen. Church responded to the urgings of a wide variety of state residents and actively sought and promoted compromise. There have not been universal cheers either for his actions, nor for the results of the compromise efforts, but I am convinced that history will judge that Sen. Church's was the wisest and best choice. Idaho has had enough of chaos and recrimination in administering the public lands within the state, and it is now time for wisdom, thought, and even a little love of the land to take the place of anger and discord. Frank Church has helped us make that step.

The Sierra Club, in the clearest and strongest terms possible, would like to express its commitment to the terms of the Gospel-Hump compromise amendment, and only to the terms of that compromise. We would have liked far more wilderness, particularly near Concord and Hump Lake, and in the Ten Mile drainage, but it is the nature of compromise that no one gets all that they desire. When we signed that recommendation to Senator Church with the Grangeville Task Force, we committed ourselves morally to that single course of action, and we pledge both our honor and our influence to achieving precisely that course of action. We further promise to oppose, with equal energy, other proposed settlements of the Gospel-Hump controversy, be they those that provide for more wilderness, or those that propose none. Too much thought, labor, love and knowledge went into the existing compromise agreement to allow any other course. It is not a perfect agreement, and does not satisfy everyone, but it does provide a sound basis for protecting both the economy and the environment, and we are prepared to wage whatever type of battle is required to defend the compromise settlement.

In doing so, we promise consistency and honesty. When we said that the roads to Square Top, Sourdough and Wildhorse should stay open, we really meant it, and when we said that the jeep trail to Concord and Humpdown should stay open to machines (and to provide access to patented mining land there), we meant that too. We do hope that these roads and the jeep trail will stay as they are now, and will not be "improved" into some type of super highway. As they now exist, they provide a wide range of access into the Gospel-Hump area, and will enable more people to enjoy the benefits of the Wilderness. And when we promise to work for more wildlife research and better wildlife management, we meant that

as well. Too much development in this state has been at the expense of our wild-life populations, and the time has come to halt this foolish trend. With the knowledge that will be obtained as a result of this compromise agreement, we are convinced that many of the mistakes of the past can be avoided and that in much of the area that is now roadless, wildlife and timber harvest will be able to coexist. To achieve such a result, men and women of good will will again have to carefully look at this area, and we promise our thoughtful and constructive support for this task.

While wilderness designation does not guarantee that the heart of the Gospel-Hump area will remain unchanged, it does more to achieve that goal than any other form of legislation. For those who would see the whole Hump area turned upside down in a mad search for profits at any cost, this means little. But we are convinced that a majority of those people who know and love the Hump area do not wish to see the area changed and destroyed. To do that, to see that the area remains as it is, requires a wise and careful law, a law where loopholes have been considered and weighed, a law with a history, a law that has stood the test of time and history. There is only one such law, and that is the Wilderness Act of 1964. Ten years of heart-breaking effort to pass it, and thirteen more years of practice since stand behind this law. We are convinced that it is a good, proven way to achieve a goal that many in this state support—that of leaving the land alone and as unchanged as man can permit it to be.

We urge the many people of Idaho and of Idaho County who truly love the Hump country to support this compromise as the one best way to see that at least a small portion of our nation remains unchanged, unmodified, and unimproved by mankind. In assuring adequate access to the proposed Wilderness, we have guaranteed no hardship in getting to the area. At that point we urge all the visitors to leave their worries and their machines behind them, and to enjoy God's nature on its own wild, peaceful, and quiet terms. In doing so, our today's will be filled with a richness beyond price, and just as important, we will be leaving for the generations of tomorrow a few places where they too can plan for, make mistakes, and make decisions about. In few places of America outside Idaho do we still have the chance to pass such a great legacy down to later generations, and I predict that history will yet judge such an opportunity to be our greatest possible gift to our children.

Senator CHURCH. Doug Scott is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS SCOTT, NORTHWEST REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. SCOTT. Thank you very much, Senator.

I am Douglas Scott. I am a Northwest representative for the Sierra Club. My offices are in Seattle.

I trust that it is appropriate for a person from a neighboring State to be welcomed here today.

I represent the Sierra Club in a full-time capacity in the four Northwestern States.

In that capacity, I have played a role in the Gospel-Hump area and the controversy over the past few years.

I think we best remember that this controversy did not begin in March, on March 8 of this year when the Chief laid down his opinion. It began 3 years earlier, when we first urged the Forest Service to conduct a comprehensive unified wilderness study of the entire Gospel-Hump area.

Instead, they divided it during the wilderness area inventory into nine separate units in two different regions and in two different national forests.

We didn't ask them to do that. We asked them not to do that.

Then they divided it into seven planning units in two regions on two national forests and proceeded to do them piecemeal. That violated the

Chief's policy and the regulations of the Forest Service. We pointed it out to them in a letter of April 18, 1973. We pointed that out to them in the comments on each of the impact statements prepared on the land use plans beginning with Rainy Day, and succeeding to Mill Creek.

They were under no illusions that their plans proceeding from this piecemeal fashion would be not subject to administrative challenge. They did not follow the procedure the Chief required.

It is unrealistic to expect the Chief of the Forest Service to do all of these plans himself. He sets up certain policies. If they aren't followed, that's why we have an appeal mechanism.

He doesn't read these plans. Had we not appealed, he would never have seen that his policies laid down by the high levels of the agency were simply not obeyed, despite a long record of citizen petition.

So there's 3 years of delay for which we will take no responsibility whatsoever.

We urged, beginning in 1972, that there not be a delay if it be done right the first time.

On March 8 when our appeals were successful, again, not decided by some Federal judge in California, not decided by the board of directors of the Sierra Club, decided by the Chief of the Forest Service who is charged by law to see that the regulations are carried out.

We welcome your initiative, Senator Church, and we commend you and your courage and your foresight. We welcome, those four of us who sat together with the representatives of the task force, the opportunity to sit down and discuss these problems.

And as Jack Marek said a little while ago, there was some polarization. There was some heated discussion. There were times when it appeared those negotiations would completely fall apart, but there was something else. There was a deepening respect between people who don't live the same kind of lives entirely.

Certainly, my life and Herb Blewett's life are somewhat different. I live in a very large metropolitan area. Herb lives in Grangeville. I think I am envious of him for a good deal of that, as I look at Seattle.

We came to respect different points of view. We came asking for a great deal. The task force came asking for a great deal. We went around those boundaries inch by inch.

I think we looked at every key in the place, from a philosophical point of view, and the boundaries expanded and they contracted and went back and forth. It was a process of open give and take. We all knew that if we succeeded amongst the eight of us, with the excellent resource information provided by some outside people from other agencies, that then we would be here in this high school auditorium today to submit that proposal for a compromise to the views of anyone who wanted to ask.

So we welcomed this opportunity and strongly support the compromise.

Dennis has stated for the Sierra Club the firm commitment that we have for this compromise. We will accept nothing less. We will ask for nothing more. Our commitment is one that is written for all time in terms of the roads remaining open and so forth, and we feel very, very good about this plan.

I don't know, Senator Church, whether the statistics are correct or not, but I can tell you the criticisms I'm hearing from people who

know what the trees are like up in there. It is a criticism that it is wilderness on the rocks.

So you will have to see where those facts come down. Clearly, most of the timber, a great majority of the timber, is outside the wilderness proposal and will remain outside the wilderness proposal.

I wish to only say that in the absence of some agreement of this kind, in the absence of a planning process which is not presently being followed, despite the Chief's suggestions, that will fairly treat the total resources of this area.

There will be delay, not because anyone desires it. I think our good faith in meeting with the representatives of the task force in sitting down and trying to find this middle ground, represents the fact that we are not in favor of delay, and we want to see this enacted as quickly as possible. And I submit for the record and we will send to the subcommittee staff detailed reports by Forest Service personnel, by the Fish and Game Department, indicating a lack of data on which to base judgments in here—those data are not being collected for the present planning process. In the absence of this political compromise, I foresee much additional controversy.

At the risk of extending beyond the time signal here, I would like to say that on the Endangered American Wilderness Act, the House committee, on which you formerly served, Senator McClure, has just issued a full committee report on the Endangered American Wilderness Act. It has a rather lengthy discussion on hunting and fishing. It quotes Assistant Secretary Cutler and agrees with him that any suggestion that hunting and fishing will be phased out of the wilderness area is absurd. Fishing and hunting opportunities most likely will be improved. The Sierra Club entirely supports that.

It talks on the subject of fisheries. And I am quoting the committee report:

Fishing enhancement activities and facilities are permissible and often highly desirable in wilderness areas to aid in achieving the goal of preserving the wilderness character of the area. Such activities and facilities include fishtraps, stream barriers, aerial stocking, and the protection and propagation of rare species. The Sierra Club wholeheartedly endorses that policy.

On the subject of shelters and facilities, trailside shelters or lean-tos should not be provided in wilderness areas except where necessary for the protection of the wilderness or the health and safety of the user. In general, fire rings, hitching posts, nonpermanent tent platforms or pads and other temporary structures used by outfitters may be allowed at the discretion of the Secretary, and the committee feels that these would not have to be removed each winter if they can be stored in an unobtrusive fashion.

That section is in that report at our request because we wanted Congress to get that word to the Forest Service. The continuation of this policy has been a fear of the outfitters. So on that issue, we are with the Congress for the flexible interpretation of the Wilderness Act. I appreciate this opportunity to testify.

Senator CHURCH. Before Senator McClure asks his questions, I want to say that I am glad to know that the House committee and its report on the Endangered Wilderness Act has made special reference to this question of bringing in tent floors.

I have been going around and around with my friends on the Forest Service on that score because I could never understand why if tent floors were to be allowed, that the outfitters had to bring them in when

the snow melted, and then had to take them out just when the snow was about to cover in the wintertime.

It just seemed to me to be a regulation without reason.

Senator McCLURE. I appreciate your support, and I appreciate your expression that I hope helps get the message before the Forest Service, and getting the message through is sometimes more difficult than getting the mail delivered. That hasn't proved to be easy either.

Mr. SCOTT. I have worked for over 10 years with you and others in the House and with Senator Church, trying to say that we are not in favor of that interpretation. That was cooked up by very few people in the Forest Service, placed on the American people to cause divisiveness on this issue.

Wilderness is for people, as Dennis said, including people in Grangeville and people in Seattle.

Senator McCLURE. There are different people who have different objectives, and they urge their viewpoint upon the Forest Service, in the occasion the Forest Service listens to a few and not many. I'm not sure that that is necessarily the case here.

I appreciate your testimony and the fact that you participated in the compromise.

One thing I suppose people of Idaho—and you heard some of the witnesses here already testify that they are opposed to any more wilderness in Idaho. One of the reasons that I have heard from a great many is what is the limit; when does it end; how do we know that the next plan isn't just to be followed by another and by another.

The Resource Management Act goals identified between 20 and 30 million acres of wilderness in the United States as an ultimate goal, and I know that your organization cannot any more than I know what the future may hold.

But, is that goal, that kind of a wilderness system within the ballpark of the goals of your organization?

Mr. SCOTT. Senator, to be perfectly clear about that, no, it's not; but no way can I say what those goals are. It depends on what the character of the land use and the views, desires of the American people are.

The Wilderness Act establishes a policy of very strenuously soliciting for public opinion, and the Congress insists on holding these kinds of hearings to receive public opinion.

In the timber business we don't say go first and count the trees later. We say, "Let's go out and see what the resources are."

Now, our argument in this instance and many others is that the wilderness resource, which is a real value to people as wilderness, has not been fairly considered.

I think the timber resources in this area have been treated shabbily. As the wilderness resource was treated in the original plans, there would have been six times as much controversy and not from me, but from the timber industry.

We have very fine inventories of timber, relatively speaking, and a great controversy when we try to get an inventory of the wilderness areas of the country.

Where should that goal be in the State of Idaho. Obviously, that is a loaded question. Obviously, that has great emotional views on both sides.

We are committed to an open and public process, ultimately a political decision to reach that on a case by case basis. I think one of the most hopeful things that has occurred in a long time is we can begin to ask not can Idaho have wilderness areas or wilderness or a stable economy. The Herb Blewetts and the Jack Mareks and the Jack Olsons and the Doug Scotts and the Dennis Bairds of this world are saying, "How can we have our cake and eat it too, and have as much as possible of both?"

We don't have to be antagonistic back and forth; and places for the ORV people and a stable mineral economy can be found. The question is, How can we maximize? That is the theory of multiple use, and that theory includes wilderness.

Wilderness is a multiple use and not the contrary thing. It is very difficult to say where those goals should be.

Let's ask the people. Let's have lots of public involvement. You won't find the Sierra Club opposing the current roadless area review program, which is an attempt to address that question.

Senator McClure. Thank you, Doug.

Our next witness is Dan Lechefskey of the Idaho Wilderness Society.

STATEMENT OF DAN LECHEFSKY, IDAHO WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. LECHEFSKY. Thank you, Senator.

I want to thank both Senator McClure and Senator Church for holding this hearing, and for allowing Idahoans an opportunity to comment on the various proposals for the future management of the Gospel-Hump area.

I would like to make a few comments at the outset about the so-called negotiation process that was utilized in reaching the citizens' compromise proposal.

That so-called negotiations process is unique. I don't believe that in the history of the wilderness, versus development controversy in Idaho opposing factions have ever made such a sincere and energetic effort to come together to listen to each other, to debate the facts rationally and to formulate a proposal which will serve both economic and noneconomic interests.

I personally want to thank the members of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce task force who have acted graciously and intelligently in working toward this compromise.

I might also add that perhaps we were mistaken in calling it a negotiations process. The word, "negotiation," implies something sinister sometimes, mysterious, perhaps a little too official.

This process merely was bringing together two different groups in an ad hoc discussion type format, where we tried to sit down together and among ourselves work up an agreement that we would then present to the general public for a full hearing.

I think in the future, if we ever try to conduct a similar process on other issues, we will know better than to call it negotiations. Maybe we will just say discussions.

The Wilderness Society, who I am employed by—by the way, I live in Boise, Idaho. And I have for a little over 2 years, worked full time for the Wilderness Society.

We wholeheartedly support the compromise agreement reached between members of the Grangeville Task Force and representatives of interested environmental organizations.

This agreement, if enacted into law, ultimately would release for economic development virtually all of the commercial timber land that could feasibly and economically be developed.

At the same time, the agreement would add to the national wilderness preservation system a spectacular, fragile, unique, mountain canyon complex, an area which simply should not be developed.

Contrary to the statements of at least one notable Idaho political figure, instant wilderness does not mean instant poverty.

To the best of my knowledge, not one job would be lost by the designation of an instant Gospel Hump wilderness.

In fact, every single area proposed for instant wilderness designation in the Endangered American Wilderness Act is endorsed and agreed to by home district congressional delegates. I doubt if those delegates would be supporting that legislation if it was an issue of people losing jobs.

Jobs, I do not believe, are the issue in the wilderness debate.

I would like to make a comment about off-road vehicles, since I'm sure we will be hearing from some representatives of off-road vehicle groups.

The Wilderness Society is not opposed to the use of off-road vehicles on appropriate portions of public lands, but in fragile areas in truly wild areas, such as the Gospel Hump, motorized traffic should be discontinued.

I visited the Upper John's Creek Basin within the proposed Gospel Hump wilderness area during July 4, 5, and 6 of this year. I covered roughly 30 miles of trail during that period.

I found every trail to be in poor condition and deteriorating, largely because trail motorcycles had been crossing wet meadows, climbing steep stream banks, and cutting switchback across shores.

I believe that until the users of off-road vehicles begin to adequately police themselves, they will find increasing public opposition to their activities.

I would like to speak briefly on behalf of an outfitter who could not be here today. Mr. Jim Campbell, who owns property at the mouth of Crooked Creek, the Shep Ranch.

Jim wanted to be here, but he couldn't fly in from Boise. He does have a concern, and that is that he doesn't want this wilderness designation, if it is implemented, to force on him, on the nation on his property.

As Doug has already commented, we are not in favor of condemning outfitters and guides properties. In the case of the Shep Ranch, it is a place of great historic significance, and it should be protected to preserve those values.

I'm sure Jim Campbell will be writing to you in more detail about that.

I would like to thank you again for this opportunity to testify.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Dan, for your testimony and your support of the proposal.

After having just come out of that country and having had a good look at it in the past few days, I think I would have to say that the con-

fusion over the timber has to do with what is accessible, economically accessible and what is not.

I would say that 90 percent of all of the timber up there has been excluded from the wilderness. The Forest Service people who know about lumbering activities say that much of the timber we saw in the wilderness area, would be inaccessible and would never be logged because it wouldn't be economic to reach in that far.

Maybe some of the confusion about the figure is based upon whether or not it is accessible, and actually would ever be logged. I think that may account for that particular argument.

I have no questions, Dan.

Senator McCLURE. Just while we are questioning in regard to the surface resource, did the Wilderness Society make their own evaluation on the merchantable timber, or did you, like other members of the task force, accept primarily the information that had already been developed by the Forest Service?

Mr. LECHEFSKY. We relied for timber resource information entirely on Forest Service data.

I might point out that one problem we encountered is that the so-called negotiations took place at a time when the Forest Service was in the process of reevaluating its timber resources, and in fact, I believe their new Nezperce National Forest timber management plan was just about to be released, if it hasn't been already.

But at any rate, we were dealing with two different sets of data, in many instances old data, and new data. That is the best we had.

We did not go out and cruise timber ourselves.

Senator McCLURE. I should have asked one question of the Sierra Club, because although it is not an issue here, it is in an area in which the regional foresters have just agreed to remove all of the de facto wilderness areas from the allowable cut calculations. That has an immediate and a dramatic effect upon the current allowable cut on areas that are not in fact wilderness areas.

That is something I have been trying for years to highlight, is what happens now on the commercial forest lands if we pull out large quantities of land for study, and at the same time remove them from allowable cut calculations.

It doesn't just affect the study areas. It affects all of the rest of the areas as well.

I am not that familiar with Rare II problems, and I suspect that a proportion of de facto wilderness areas is not that great as compared to what we experience in the northern Idaho region.

But if the same decision were asked for and given in the northern Idaho region, the timber industry would be very drastically altered, not next year or 2 years or 5 years from now, but today.

Certainly, we have to look forward to what will happen, because if large quantities of merchantable timber were taken out of the allowable cut permanently by special resource management designation, then we will find that we have been cutting too rapidly or may find that we have been cutting too rapidly on the commercial forests. There will be an abrupt and dramatic adjustment that will be made at that time. I don't know how we beat that dilemma, but I'm very much concerned about what might happen in northern Idaho were a similar decision reached here, as compared to what was reached in region 2.

I don't know whether, Dan, you want to make any comments on that. That happened to be an agreement in which the Sierra Club was a party to the lawsuit that resulted in that agreement. Perhaps if you would like to comment, we will let you.

If Doug Scott would like to comment, we would let him.

Mr. LECHEFSKY. I wouldn't speak for Doug. If he wants to comment on that, I will relinquish the microphone.

This is a touchy problem because on the one hand we know that as long as timber within the roadless area is included in the allowable cut, there is an inherent tendency, of course, on the industry's part to rely on that timber, and that injects a certain amount of bias. We feel a great deal of bias in the Forest Service's review and evaluation of the potential of those roadless areas as wilderness.

As long as the timber in any roadless area is included in the allowable cut, there is a concomitant amount of pressure from the local industries to develop that roadless area.

So I believe the Wilderness Society would have to endorse the administration's suggestion, wherever it takes place, to remove the timber in the roadless areas in the allowable cut, while they are being reviewed, remove that bias, but do the review quickly and honestly, and then we will reinsert what timber should be in the allowable cut back in.

Mr. SCOTT. Just to make sure that the record is clear, the appeal that you were dealing with is not a lawsuit. It was an administrative appeal in the State of Colorado brought by Colorado conservationists and some national groups. It raised the unique or virtually unique Colorado circumstance, which is the timber industry is of such a size to produce timber running two shifts, that they are not operating at the allowable cut. The reason the Chief of the Forest Service and the regional forester could approve the agreement that was reached in Colorado was that in those particular circumstances, taking every roadless area in the State of Colorado—there are quite a few—out of the allowable cut base did not reduce at all the amount of timber that could be offered in the current year under the current capacity of the industry.

The concern there was that if the industry continued to expand on the assumption it would get every tree, then there would be a severe element of bias. And in those circumstances it does not appear to me to be the case here in Idaho, and I don't know of anybody who is advocating that.

We want fast decisions, based on really detailed planning, which we haven't seen, to resolve this question in just this kind of way, to get a good balance and keep these towns and these mills stable.

Senator CHURCH. I am glad you asked, first of all, the question; and second, to have your response, because whatever the situation in Colorado, up here in Idaho County, if we were to have to take out of the allowable cut the roadless areas that are presently being studied for future management plans, that would cut the industry in two up here. By the time we got the plans finally settled and were able to open up those areas, the mills would have long since been shut down.

So we can't do that up here in Idaho County or in this State, whatever the situation was in Colorado.

Mr. SCOTT. There is a brief philosophical observation I would like to add, Senator, and that is we heard some people already testify today, and I'm sure we will hear others say there ought not to be any

more wilderness. That seems to be a very broad reaction for a problem based on not having gone out to look and see what the resources have to offer.

You won't hear any one of us saying every roadless area in the State of Idaho ought to be wilderness. We are trying to find that balance to keep a stable economy via a political situation for the wilderness that does exist and the wilderness resources, which also helps the economy.

Senator McCURE. I appreciate your comments because I have been very concerned, learning of the Colorado decision. If that will apply here, we would be in a disastrous situation in Idaho right now.

Mr. SCOTT. We understand that very well.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

[Short recess.]

Senator CHURCH. The hearing will please come back to order. Everyone take their seats, please.

The noon hour has arrived. In order to accommodate everybody, we are going to move right on through the noon hour. As you people get hungry and need lunch, just feel free to leave, unless you are scheduled up very soon as a witness. When you get back, the hearing will still be going on.

Senator McClure and I will each have a chance to go out and have some lunch, and just keep on going right on through.

Our next witness is Mort Brigham from Lewiston, Idaho.

Mr. BRIGHAM. Here is a statement from the people of Lewiston which I would like to enter into the record.

Senator CHURCH. Mort Brigham has two letters from Lewiston citizens; one from Hugh Nichols, chairman of the Selway-Bitterroot group, and another from Sally Nichols, from Lewiston, written testimony in letter form, in favor of the citizens' proposal. Those letters will be included in the record.

STATEMENT OF MORT BRIGHAM, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. BRIGHAM. Senator Church and Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen.

I was a member of the negotiating committee which came up with the proposal we have shown on the map. I am in favor of that proposal.

I would like to illustrate briefly, sir, or mention briefly some of my reasons for that.

If you will observe the document I gave you, there is a picture, a photocopy of page 88 of Outdoor Life, a magazine, for August 1977.

You will notice in the upper right-hand corner some figures of elk harvest in different States from 1970 and 1976.

In 1970 you will notice that Idaho had a harvest of 14,146 animals, whereas in 1976 it declined to 4,135. That is only 29 percent of the 1970 figure.

Now, turning to the next page, there is a graph, which I prepared from Fish and Game Department data, which shows the elk harvest in the Clearwater Basin from the years 1959 through 1976. You will notice that that graph shows a gradual decline in the elk harvest which has reached almost disastrous proportions.

In 1960, for example, we have over 8,000 elk harvested in Clearwater Basin, whereas in 1976 the elk harvest was down to 1,280. That figures out to 15.5 percent of what we had in 1960.

Also, you will note that we had over 8,000 elk in 1960, whereas statewide in 1976 we only had approximately half that number.

So more thought will have to be given to the elk resources if hunting is going to remain one of the uses of natural resources.

I object to this figure shown on the second sheet. In 10 years it looks like we are out of business. These roadless areas play a major part in the decisions as to whether we have elk hunting in Idaho or whether we don't.

Now, to continue, I think this bill which you have introduced has considerable merit in that it not only designates certain wilderness, but it designates wildlife study for some of the areas which will be developed.

If you turn to page 9, I believe it is on this summary. The relationships of logging has declined in the Pete King elk herd. You will see what its proper development can do with the elk population. There is a graph shown there. In the Pete King Creek drainage, which is in the Clearwater Forest, Pete King Creek is just above Lowell.

It shows a drastic decline of the elk numbers in there, and only about 15 percent of what they were to begin with as the percent of summer range reaches about 60 percent; so the way in which an area is developed is very critical if the elk population is to be maintained.

That sort of thing applies to a number of other areas, but this particular area is one where we have data to support the events. There possibly are a lot of other cases.

But if you go on further, now, turn to the last sheet, you will see a picture of a huge mud slide in the Salmon Creek Road, up in the Clearwater Forest. That illustrates another one of our problems.

We build roads around the national forest without adequate soil data.

There was a controversy about this particular area before the mud slide occurred, but the conservationists were ignored and a slide resulted.

I have further comments which I will present for the record, a record of a cooperative fisheries habitat survey made on the Nez Perce Forest, in which 10 streams were surveyed, and they found that 8 of these streams in developed areas had suffered serious loss of fish production because of siltation resulting from road construction and so on. I will leave that as part of the record. Thank you. [Retained in committee files.]

Senator CHURCH. I just want to say before you leave the microphone, that there isn't any reason why we can't log areas in such a way as to both protect the soil from erosion and also protect the wildlife.

It does take some advanced study. I think that that study is included in the citizens' plan by all of the pink regions of the map, and the need for the rest of the area.

The problem comes when the migratory habits of the wildlife are not fully understood and roads are hastily built without consideration of the erosion that can occur.

A carefully managed plan may sometimes enhance the runoff, rather than destroy it.

Senator McCURE. One of the problems that is confronted in Idaho on the elk herds is the decline in habitat. One of the reasons why we have such a large area is probably because of the very large forest fires that created an inadequate habitat in the long run for our elk herds. At time passes that habitat changes. Because of that, the Idaho Fish and Game Department has suggested a prescribed burn for winter range to enhance the habitat conditions for winter range for elk.

One of the difficulties that we may confront in some areas and did confront in the original proposal was that some of the prescribed burn that had Forest Service approval was within the boundaries of wilderness areas.

As I read the Wilderness Act, there isn't anything that allows a prescribed burn within a wilderness area. I think that would be the position of most, even with flexibility for a wilderness area.

I think it is a provision of most wilderness advocates. Naturally, a fire may be permitted to burn, but we don't go in and set fires to enhance the winter range. I don't know whether that problem is involved in this particular proposal or not.

Mort. could you indicate whether you believe it is.

Mr. BRIGHAM. It might be to somewhat less extent than perhaps it would be in the Selway-Bitterroot. Until they make a more detailed study of the wildlife problem here, it is hard to say what the limiting factor is on population.

Senator McCURE. If, as a matter of fact, this designation by wilderness is something that will prescribe burn on the winter range, then you might want to take a look at whether or not we want to put that in wilderness.

Mr. BRIGHAM. I heard Senator Church answer that question in a meeting at Moscow. He said he didn't know whether prescribed burning was allowable in wilderness or not. Certainly, they could let some fires burn. That is how we got the elk population in the first place.

Senator CHURCH. It is a matter which we might want to clear up by revision of the law when we get the proper data base.

Senator McCURE. I am not really certain I want to at this point indicate that I am going to go out there and tell wilderness advocates that I am in favor of prescribed burns.

I will go so far with you as to say that I am willing to look at it.
[The letters referred to by Mr. Brigham follow:]

LEWISTON, IDAHO, August 22, 1977.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Selway-Bitterroot Group of the Sierra Club supports the conversion of the Gospel-Hump Roadless Area (the 220,000 acre block recently negotiated as a "compromise") to wilderness status.

I personally have fished, hunted, and backpacked throughout this area and cannot stress enough the current and future value of such a resource to the people of this state and nation. The unspoiled streams and forests in the area, along with their abundant wild trout fisheries and big game herds are, to state it plainly, an irreplaceable resource. The fate of other such areas, once they are roaded and their "multiple" uses are logged off, blatantly demonstrates why roadless areas that harbor ample wildlife and clean and stable supplies of water are irreplaceable.

The degenerative impact of roading itself in such an area can readily be projected from the results of motorcyclist "use" around Hidden Lake, Twin Lakes, and Moore's Lake: litter and pollution, fishless water, elk driven from their

calving grounds and summer habitats. The elk herd in this area is in particular one of the last substantial herds in Idaho. The area deserves unqualified protection, in fact, as elk habitat alone. The elk is a species whose survival hinges fatally on his insulation from contact with man. "Multiple use" will quickly and efficiently utilize this particular resource to a point beyond possible recovery.

Which brings me to the status of the adjacent area in the South Fork breaks between John's Creek and Crooked Creek. Senator McClure has proposed that this area be immediately designated for development. Fish and Game Department studies indicate, however, that there is substantial summer use of this area by elk probably migrating from the breaks of the Salmon. In hot weather, elk need these elevated watersheds with their inherent protection for survival. A thorough Wildlife Study needs to be done in the area before irrevocable exploitation of its marginal timber stand takes place. The study needs to establish elk migration routes in the area, specific calving grounds, and relative seasonal populations. Moreover, there is a quality wild trout and char fishery in lower John's Creek; this would unquestionably be lost if road access was provided to that part of the watershed. What is worse, because of the precipitous terrain which fronts on the South Fork of the Clearwater, development of this area would pose a serious threat to the quality of that stream as well as to the barely surviving salmon and steelhead fisheries recently revived in the South Fork.

For these reasons, we support wilderness status for the Gospel-Hump Area and recommend wildlife study status for the adjacent South Fork Breaks Area.

Sincerely,

HUGH NICHOLS,
*Chairman, Selway-Bitterroot Group,
Sierra Club.*

LEWISTON, IDAHO, August 24, 1977.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to let you know what I feel should be included in the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area Bill.

The entire 220,000 acre "compromise area" established in negotiations between the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce and the conservationists should be "instant wilderness", as I believe your bill already stipulates. My reasons for believing this are:

1. I have backpacked and fished in this area and found it to be rich in wildlife and aesthetic offerings; i.e., no signs of man's pollution or destruction of view and animal habitat.

2. I feel there is a significant number of people besides myself who value unspoiled wilderness which must be walked into to justify creating an area safe from multiple use.

3. Lately I have heard of motorcyclists littering, destroying fish populations, causing soil erosion, and disrupting elk calving grounds in this area. Friends have observed such phenomena in the following areas: Hidden Lake, Moore's Lake, and Twin Lakes. In addition, motorcycle traffic makes travel by horse dangerous on steep trails such as the one found in the Vinegar Creek area.

4. I am concerned what multiple use status would do to elk and moose populations in the area. (See below.)

Regarding the 120,000 acre area between Johns Creek and Crooked Creek which Senator McClure's bill designates for multiple use, I would rather have the area preserved for four or five years' wildlife study. The alarming decline in elk population in some areas (for example, Pete King Creek) over the past 15 years might be compensated for by learning how to preserve the elk in this area. To do so, the following items should be studied over at least a 4-year period:

1. Elk calving areas so vulnerable to man's intrusion.

2. The thermal requirements of elk in hot spells such as August of 1977—elk need high land on which to feed, cool low draws for daytime rest and cover for going between the two areas daily.

3. Cover in general is needed for life activities of elk.

4. The elk migration routes must be studied in order that no roads be built crossing these migration routes—this would be very destructive to the elk population in the area.

Moose population should be studied in the same manner.

There is a very fine fishery in the above area which would probably be destroyed if the area were designated for multiple use. This is the section of John's Creek from the confluence of John's Creek with Gospel Creek down to the confluence of John's Creek and the South Fork of the Clearwater.

Let us study this area more thoroughly before irreparable damage is done by relegating it to multiple use.

Sincerely,

SALLY NICHOLS.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Dr. Jack Kimball, please.

STATEMENT OF JACK KIMBALL, REPRESENTING THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. KIMBALL. Senators, ladies and gentlemen. I am representing the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce feels that one of their primary functions is concern about the economy of this area, and hence this letter.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,

DEAR SENATOR: The economy of Idaho County may be currently characterized in a state of uneasiness and indecision resulting from long delays in land use planning.

Economic strains are developing due to the reduction in the annual allowable cut from the 113-million board feet average experienced in the last 15 years to the present level of approximately 66-million board feet as defined in a proposed 5 year management plan in the Nezperce National Forest.

This reduction will certainly create unacceptable levels of local unemployment, a regression of our current life styles, and the shaken economic base will certainly stymie potential future growth.

Recognizing that most direct and indirect activities associated with producing wood products accounts for some 60 percent of the local economy, the enormity of the problem is clearly evident.

Therefore, the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce goes on record in support of the Gospel Hump compromise.

Sincerely yours,

HERB BLEWETT, *President.*

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

I hope we got you out on schedule for your purposes.

Ralph Sprute of Cottonwood.

Mr. SPRUTE. John Hanley has agreed to include his with mine.

Senator CHURCH. John Hanley's testimony will be included with yours all at once.

Mr. SPRUTE. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. All right.

STATEMENT OF RALPH SPRUTE, ON BEHALF OF THE FENN HIGHWAY DISTRICT, THE CITY COUNCIL OF COTTONWOOD, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF COTTONWOOD, AND THE COTTONWOOD HIGHWAY DISTRICT

Mr. SPRUTE. Senator Church, Senator McClure. I am speaking on behalf of the Fenn Highway District, the City Council of Cottonwood, the Chamber of Commerce of Cottonwood, and the Cottonwood Highway District.

We approve this compromise agreement that has been made, and our reasons for it are that we feel that these people are knowledgeable in this agreement that they reached. They represented many aspects of this controversy.

Our thinking is that if everybody is going to try for 100 percent of his idea, that nothing will be accomplished. All it will do is delay it.

I would echo what Dr. Kimball says as far as economic impact on the community in this area is concerned, if we go this route of everybody insisting, "I am going to have my 100 percent on this" instead of reaching some understanding and somebody give a little bit and somebody—all of us give a little bit.

I think this task force solution is the more sensible than going the other route. This is the reason that we support it. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

I personally think there is wisdom in what you say. It must be obvious that none of us can have our own way about it. With people with lots of different interests and views, we have to find a way to get a law and make decisions that we can all live with.

So I appreciate the fact that the Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce, along with the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce endorses this proposal.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hanley, Mr. Schmidt and the Cottonwood Highway District follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. HANLEY, CITY COUNCILMAN, COTTONWOOD, IDAHO

Fenn Highway District, Fenn, Idaho and Cottonwood City Council hereby expresses their approval of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce compromise agreement on the Gospel-Hump area and we urge immediate action to put it into effect.

STATEMENT OF CARL SCHMIDT, COTTONWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COTTONWOOD, IDAHO

The Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting held August 2, 1977 voted to support the Task Force recommendation concerning the Gospel-Hump area.

We urge proper multiple use of the area and ask your support toward this goal.

COTTONWOOD HIGHWAY DISTRICT,
Cottonwood, Idaho, August 23, 1977.

To Whom It May Concern:

We the commissioners of the Cottonwood Highway District, after studying the proposal of the Grangeville Task Force concerning the Gospel Hump Accord, are in agreement with this proposal and would like to see this passed as soon as possible.

Senator CHURCH. Sheila Niemi. Shelia represents the League of Women Voters in Grangeville. We are happy that you are here.

STATEMENT OF SHEILA NIEMI, REPRESENTING THE LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS

Ms. NIEMI. Senator Church and Senator McClure. The League of Women Voters from its very beginning has fostered citizen participation in the exchange of ideas so vital to the democratic process. In

keeping with this tenant, we are pleased to participate in this hearing.

(1) First we should like to comment on section B, paragraph 1 regarding the composition of the advisory committee.

The three members from the general public concern us because the committee could easily be biased.

We propose that these people not be affiliated with industrial or wilderness interests, nor be partisan political office holders.

We further propose that these three members be from the State of Idaho.

(2) We now refer to section B, paragraph 3. All meetings should be open as guaranteed by the Idaho open meeting law.

(3) We strongly endorse the comprehensive fish and game research for which section C of the proposed amendment provides.

The protection and enhancement of these living resources are important to Idaho County and the State of Idaho not only because they contribute to the economy, but because they help comprise the unique character of our area.

(4) We support section D, paragraph 2 which provides for detailed field data on soil characteristics.

Many of the land forms of the Gospel Hump region are unstable, and the slopes involved are very steep.

That these considerations be integrated into the resource development plan is of critical importance.

(5) We should like to comment on the water quality mentioned in section C, paragraph 1 by requesting that studies begin as soon as feasible to gather baseline water quality data on the primary drainages within the development and management areas.

This information would provide the basis for evaluating relative water quality in the future.

(6) We clearly understand the importance of timber harvest to our region. Timber with agriculture is the basis for our economy.

However, timber management practices do affect environmental quality.

The provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 mentioned in section D, paragraph 2 are critical to our consideration of the proposed legislation.

We refer to that part of the 1976 law which provides for improved timber production management.

One means of compensation for the regions of the forest placed within the wilderness classification is offered by more intensive management of the areas available for timber harvest.

The need for better reforestation techniques to increase the harvest from available lands should be reemphasized. Valid sustained yield must be a goal.

We encourage the practices of planting, fertilizing, thinning, and environmentally safe methods of controlling disease and insects.

The increased production from the working forest should relieve the pressure upon the more fragile lands.

It is imperative that the Nez Perce and the Payette National Forests receive their full share of the funds allocated by the Forest Management Act of 1976 for intensification of timber yields.

Adequate on-site data has not been accumulated. Ideally, soil, water, wildlife and mineral studies should be completed as quickly as possible before releasing management areas for timber harvest.

It is the essence of compromise that opposing positions receive less than they have originally desired.

Our position is that this proposed amendment is one solution to the potential stalemate confronting us. We trust that all interest groups will be given a fair hearing on this issue.

While the League of Women Voters is not a specific interest group in the sense of economic outcome, we are critically an interested group in the sense that all citizens will be affected by the decisions made and should therefore share in the process.

It should be noted that this statement is signed at the State level by Ann Hansen, League of Women Voters of Idaho; Beth Lindsay, State president, League of Women Voters of Idaho.

Thank you for having this hearing in Idaho County.

Senator CHURCH. Sheila, thank you for your statement, and the League of Women Voters always takes an informed approach to public issues, which I have always appreciated. You certainly have done that in that case.

You mentioned something about the proposed citizens committee that would act as an advisory group for conducting the necessary studies in the pink areas, which will be logged when the studies are completed.

You thought that the five citizen members of that group should be Idahoans. I agree with that.

I think that all members of that advisory group should be Idahoans. I hope that that can be worked out.

They can represent all points of view. But I think it would be very appropriate, since this is in Idaho here, to have Idahoans serving on that advisory committee.

Senator McCLURE. I particularly appreciate the emphasis made on the need for intensified management of commercial forests. That is a fight we have been involved in for a long time, because it has been very difficult to get the kind of funding from Congress that is necessary to do that.

I invited the active participation of the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society and others to give the necessary funding for the appropriate management of the commercial forest, as a means to avoid pressure in those areas that are not commercial forests.

I wish that I could report that we have got the same kind of support broadly based that you have identified as made necessary.

I think we would have more success in the appropriation process if we had that broad base support. I hope it will be forthcoming. Perhaps this kind of hearing will help. I appreciate your statement.

Senator CHURCH. Sheila, I appreciate your statement, too, and apologize for mispronouncing your name.

Ira Schamedeka.

STATEMENT OF IRA SCHAMEDEKA

Mr. SCHAMEDEKA. Senator Church, Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen.

I am not a public speaker, so I would like to say a few words. I will do my best.

What I am about to say some will not be able to relate back to this issue. I will try to do my best.

I see much of what we have and the problems we have here from our lack of knowledge. I do not mean technical knowledge. I mean very simple basic knowledge.

I feel that we are taking and making decisions on large pieces of land that we cannot do at this time.

I would like to make a plea to all interested parties to give at least another 3 years before we make any firm decisions.

I would like to see the sales that have been proposed put up for the mills. I think they should have this timber available.

I would like to see the environmentalists back off a little and give us a chance for a little more study and very basic knowledge.

I feel this is going to be very important to our Nation, not just for this area.

I can see from the studies that I have made over the last 10 years and the studies of electromagnetics that we will need all of our high grounds for the defense of this Nation. We will find that water that we need to replace our hydrogen cycle is foreign in these areas.

Our water is brought back to these areas from the ocean, a lot of it, and what is lost, what we lose away from this plant out into space, this was reformed there. This is where the water was made.

I do not think that we are taking into consideration any new things before we make some very important decisions.

I believe that everyone here, everyone in this Nation should read page 28 of the National Enquirer. It does give some information there that I have been trying to break through for the last 2 years and been unsuccessful in doing this.

This is a new field. It's just dawning and breaking out. It is new knowledge for man. Man went through the age of learning to work with fire and learning to work with metals, the machine age and so forth. We cannot ignore this and exist as a nation.

We have long said, "Love it or leave it." I would like to say at this time we must learn or lose it.

This is all I have to say at this time.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Ira.

We have talked about some of this before. Thank you.

Our next witness is Gwen Shearer.

STATEMENT OF GWEN SHEARER, PRESIDENT, SHEARER LUMBER PRODUCTS CORP.

Mr. SHEARER. Senator Church and Senator McClure.

Because a couple of statements that I have heard here previously might effect my testimony, I would like to see if perhaps Doug Scott and Dennis Baird are still available in the room, and if one of them would respond and elaborate on their statements.

We ask for no more wilderness, no less. That's by Dennis Baird.

Doug Scott said, "We will accept nothing less and we will ask for nothing more."

Now I would like a clarification on the statements with respect to the proposed wilderness boundary and Mackay Bar area, and the Dixie Tail primitive area, which is less than 3 miles away.

Are you telling us that you are not going to attack the Dixie Tail area? I would like their response on that thing.

Mr. SCOTT. The answer to that is that both Dennis and I, in making that point, were discussing the particular circumstances of the Gospel Hump area.

We are committed by a signed document that is a legal document, which commits us to support the boundaries worked out through this compromise process.

It doesn't have anything to do with the Dixie Tail, which is proposed for wilderness by numerous groups as part of the River of No Return proposal.

That area is an area that will come before the Congress at a separate time. But we are committed to the boundaries as shown on this map as a result of the compromise.

Mr. SCHEARER. I will proceed to my statement then.

My name is Gwen Schearer. I live in Elk City, Idaho.

I am president of Schearer Lumber Products, an Idaho corporation.

We produce in excess of 25-million board feet annually on a one shift basis.

We are dependent on Federal timber for 99 percent of our raw material.

In the matter of resolving the use of our Federal lands, I support the principle of compromise such as has been proposed by the negotiating committee of the task force of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

I am in general agreement with the south, western and northern boundaries of the proposed wilderness. The eastern boundary, as proposed, is not acceptable.

All of that portion east of Crooked Creek lends itself to and is highly appropriate for multiple use.

Large mature old growth Ponderosa pine is found consistently along the breaks of the Salmon.

For the most part, this timber is of exceptionally high quality with trees commonly up to 4 feet in diameter.

This timber will yield a higher percentage of shop and select grades than any stand of timber with which I am familiar in the Nez Perce Forest.

The rich top north of the Dixie area is timbered all the way, supporting mostly Douglas fir, white fir and lodgepole pine.

The area boundary was unwisely chosen with respect to its proximity to the town of Dixie. The chosen boundary is about 3 miles west of town.

At least one-half of the year access to Dixie is by snowmobile only, and a large share of its income is based on this form of recreation.

Commonly 50 or more snowmobilers come from as far as Lewiston or Spokane to enjoy winter weekend sports at Dixie. Excellent cafe, motel, and cabins are presently available.

The location of the wilderness as proposed would undoubtedly cause hardship to the people of Dixie.

The map illustrates the proposed eastern wilderness boundary, together with my suggested adjustment, which would place good timberlands in multiple use beside avoiding what would be an obvious problem at Dixie.

That's the end of the prepared statement.

Senator CHURCH. Do you have a map there?

Mr. SCHEARER. Yes. I have heard comments with respect to the timber location. I would like to talk about it a little.

During last evening I heard that this timber is not accessible. Well, my answer to that would be I think the Forest Service should make that evaluation as to whether it is practical or not.

A good share of the big Ponderosa pine I have reference to has a red through it.

I would suggest that possibly that is accessible. Certainly, the ridgetop has a road the full length of it, but I don't think we should second-guess the experts as to whether or not it is economically valuable. I think the Forest Service should make that determination.

One other thing I heard suggested would seem a little inappropriate to me, and that is that if we are successful in buying that timber, we couldn't process it because it is too big.

In the first place, the timber would be sold through oral auction, and certainly we don't necessarily get the timber.

But if we did, I would suggest this: We have a 7-foot head rig which is bigger than most of the other mills. We have a 16-inch opening on the carriage, which I think is bigger than the other mills, so I think this is a ridiculous assumption that we couldn't handle the product. I don't think there is any question that we could.

With respect to the map and my comments, I would be happy to answer questions, and if it be more convenient, I would be available at the end of the testimony period, if you find it more convenient.

Senator CHURCH. You remember that we met together at Dixie just the other night. I am in full agreement with you, that Dixie should be left outside the wilderness in such a way as not to interfere with the snowmobile use because in wintertime that is how people get in and out of Dixie, and that is very essential to their winter economy.

That is something that I would want to keep in mind in connection with this proposal.

Senator McCLURE. I have no questions, Gwen. I think your statement is clear.

You have identified some areas where you think there is some commercially utilizable timber. You have the map, too, and that brings me to the point of the question somebody in the audience has raised. We have appropriately identified these maps that are up before us now. I might note in passing that the maps are slightly different. Because they are different, perhaps someone should identify the maps and what they purport to exhibit, and which one is the one we are considering.

Senator CHURCH. Jack Olson, can you identify the two maps up there?

Mr. OLSON. This is the one that—

Senator CHURCH. This is the task force map. I think this one over here is the Forest Service's rendition of its understanding of this proposal. This is the Forest Service's map of the citizen's proposal.

There are some differences in the lower left-hand corner and the upper right-hand corner of the map. There apparently isn't a complete meeting of the minds as to what was agreed. We will get that straightened out.

Mr. OLSON. This is the original map right here that was signed. This was the original map that was signed.

Senator CHURCH. I wish you would examine the Forest Service map, too, and then we will get any differences reconciled somehow during the day.

Gwen, thank you very much for your testimony.

Jerry Cathey.

STATEMENT OF JERRY CATHEY, GRADUATE FORESTER

Mr. CATHEY. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure.

My name is Jerry Cathey. I am a graduate forester employed by a local forest products industry.

I am opposed to legislation that would implement the Gospel-Hump accord as the management plan for the Gospel-Hump area.

I am opposed to the legislation for the following reason:

I feel that public input regarding the management direction agreed to by the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce task force and conservationists relative to the Gospel Hump area is insufficient.

It is my belief that final disposition of lands in the area should be determined by the public involvement land use process.

Through this process, the U.S. Forest Service is directed to use a public involvement program by which they, the Forest Service, are charged to collect resource data relative to all uses of a given area of public land, assemble collected resource data into management alternatives, and submit these alternatives to the public for input which is used to determine the final management direction of the subject land area.

I believe that many considerations regarding a management plan for the area that should have been incorporated have not been made simply because relative resource data was not subjected to the public input process.

Therefore, I go on record before this hearing as being opposed to legislation that would implement the Gospel Hump accord as the management plan for the area.

Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. Are you prepared with any alternative suggestions or specific criticisms or changes that you would suggest at this time?

Mr. CATHEY. First of all, that was my prepared testimony.

I would like to offer what I consider commendation for a job well done by the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce task force.

Alternatives are other than immediate classification of wilderness and multiple use land are, of course, as I mentioned, the public involvement process.

Now, this, of course, was the idea, the intent, which resulted in the Gospel Hump accord, to get something done immediately.

I have my doubts as to whether or not the Forest Service can carry out the planning process in time that the Grangeville area and the surrounding areas also will not suffer an economic drought.

However, I feel that the public input process is very important to all land use delegations, and I think that all users should be better represented than the eight people that represented Idaho County.

Senator McCLURE. I don't disagree with what you are saying. Of course, what we are asked right now is precisely for public input to

give the opportunity to other elements of the community to express their views as to what the appropriate management should be.

I don't know whether you have any specific proposals, not procedures, but management alternatives. If you have, we welcome them, if you can develop them. If you don't have them ready today, I for one would welcome a look at some criticisms of the boundaries or the limits or the management criteria.

Mr. CATHEY. Yes. I have that information in mind. I will be glad to set it down.

Senator McCURE. It would be very helpful to me because I think as one member of that committee, I would like to know what is the fact with regard to the alternatives and what the opinions of people may be as to whether certain areas should be included for multiple use or excluded for multiple use. Certainly, you as a professional forester would have that informed opinion.

I will welcome any information you can give us, either now or within the near future.

Mr. CATHEY. I will submit additional written testimony.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

Our next witness is going to be our first witness. He was going to fly, but the weather got in the way. He managed to make it up.

I think we should give a good warm greeting for the Governor of Idaho.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN V. EVANS, GOVERNOR, STATE OF IDAHO

Governor EVANS. As the Senator stated, we were planning on being here early this morning. It wasn't raining in Boise when we left, but we certainly hit it very hard through McCall, all of the way on up.

So once again, we were fortunate when we decided to drive rather than trying to fly.

Of course, it is a pleasure to be here. We do appreciate you coming into the field to take the testimony from Idaho citizens on matters of such extreme importance to all of us.

Two of Idaho's greatest resources are its land and its people. Our task today is to discuss how a part of that land can be used to the best advantage of our people.

We cannot afford to be shortsighted. We cannot act upon just a narrow personal point of view or interest.

We must accept that we have statewide responsibilities. How we carry out those responsibilities will determine the quality of the legacy we pass on to future generations of Idahoans.

As Governor, I have a particularly sensitive responsibility. My interest cannot be focused solely upon one region, one industry, one resource or one special interest.

My overriding concern must be the good of all the people of this great State. To carry out that responsibility, I must weigh the sometimes conflicting values, opinions and desires of our citizens, and then come to a conclusion about what represents the greatest good for the most people.

I have thoroughly considered the issues raised by Senator Church's proposed amendment to the endangered American wilderness legislation. I have visited the Gospel peak and Buffalo Hump area, and

I have also met with many concerned citizens, both here in Grangeville and in Boise.

I believe that passage of this amendment will serve the best interests of the people of Idaho today and tomorrow. It also serves well the broader interests of the entire Nation.

The legislative establishment of this compromise has my strongest support, and I urge its speedy enactment.

Further delay of this issue will not assist either the economy of this region or the protection of this area.

The amendment before us has been the result of a series of unique developments. It resulted from the people deciding for themselves how best to manage the land. It is a compromise.

As such, it may not completely suit the desires of any one interest, but more importantly, it satisfies the major concerns of most interests.

It is a classic example of what the wisdom of the people can do when the usual processes of Government are slow to resolve a controversial issue.

Legal and administrative procedures had for too long left the future of the Gospel Hump acreage in question.

Now a workable and realistic solution has been reached. That solution has my support.

The process for reaching that solution also has my endorsement, and those who participated in those negotiations have my congratulations.

Through that compromise some of our resources will be used as they should be; some of our land will be preserved as it should be; and some areas will be studied so that we can determine how resource utilization can be implemented and also protect the other existing values.

Today I will briefly address how the land has been divided for immediate resource utilization, preservation and study.

The largest part of the 343,000 acres under consideration will be added to the national wilderness system. That area is the highest mountainous elevation and the drainages feeding into the Salmon River to the south.

The decision to commit those acres to wilderness designation places them in trust for Idaho, the Nation and tomorrow.

It is significant that this decision about the future of Idaho's forests involved Idaho people who determined, after intense evaluation, that the wilderness classification is the highest and best use of that piece of land.

The value of wilderness areas for all citizens extends far beyond the often stated considerations of aesthetics and preservation.

Wilderness really means keeping a unique part of Idaho in a relative pristine condition.

In addition to the intangible benefits of wilderness, that classification provides us some very concrete advantages.

To Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, water is our most precious natural resource. Relatively undisturbed watersheds fuel those great river systems that generate our electrical energy, irrigate the land, and provide us with diverse recreational opportunities.

Water is essential to our economy, and the Gospel Hump watershed is essential to the Clearwater River drainage.

Lessening the quality or quantity of that watershed would have an adverse effect on the entire Northwest.

Some have contended that wilderness locks up resources. Indeed, it does limit some activities. But in turn, it enhances other values.

The appreciation of scenic attractions, scientific investigations, wildlife, hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreational pursuits are very important to Idahoans and are also of major significance to the economy of this great State.

These activities are often a higher and better use for the resources of certain lands.

Second, this compromise wisely provides for some of the area and resources for immediate use and development.

Lands along the periphery of the Gospel Hump will be returned to the multiple use classification and would be available for managed timber harvest.

Those lands meet the immediate needs of this region for a resource that is the basis of its economy.

Just as wilderness is the best designation for certain areas, complete resource utilization is more appropriate for other areas. In those areas where the timber harvest is appropriate, it will occur.

In considering land use classification in the West, we must always remember that here the land is our economic base.

If too much productive land is removed from comprehensive utilization, the people will truly suffer.

We are not just talking about trees. We are impacting the lives, the homes, the families and a total way of life that are all dependent on those forests that we have.

The third and equally critical classification of land is the acreage to be subjected to further study to adequately identify the fish and wildlife values.

By making this classification, we are wisely admitting that we do not now have enough information to make the proper decision. We are trying to identify the total values before we commit ourselves on any one course of action.

In considering the area in this classification, it is important to remember that after the completion of the fish and wildlife study, we will have the necessary information to manage the area wisely under the complete multiple use concept.

We will be able to prescribe the kind of timber harvest activities that will be most compatible with protecting, perpetuating and possibly enhancing the fish and wildlife resources.

It is also important to remember that in this management area, access roads and mining activities will continue under the provisions of the existing mining laws and the Forest Service regulations.

In the case of Gospel Hump, a process involving citizen interests has fashioned a compromise.

While it is appropriate today for me to support the provisions of that compromise, it is also appropriate for me to express some reservations about the foregoing lengthy series of events.

The process that we are really dealing with is one of ascertaining the various inherent values of the land.

If those values are properly identified and presented to the public in an understandable way, the highest and best uses should become apparent.

That did not happen in the beginning in this particular case. When the Forest Service first undertook the planning process for the area, it did not address the process as it should have. The composite of roadless areas was not considered as one unit. The piecemeal approach was challenged.

This resulted in the appeals process that has delayed the completion of the planning. Those appeals and subsequent actions opened the way to what could have been, and without this legislation could still become a lengthy tangle of litigation and administrative delay.

It was because of the concern that you, Senator Church, that you took the initiative to involve local people and interests to work out a livable compromise.

If there has been a weakness in the negotiating process, it has been that not all interests have had the opportunity to express themselves publicly.

I would suggest that this sort of a model for decisionmaking on crucial land use questions be used elsewhere.

But I would also urge that it be more open, more visible and ultimately have a greater degree of public involvement.

This hearing, however, does give us all the opportunity to present our testimony and to refine the proposed legislation, if that is necessary.

In conclusion, on behalf of all of us here today, I would like to thank the committee for holding this hearing.

I would also like to express my particular appreciation to all the people who have worked so long and so hard to make the Gospel-Hump compromise possible.

We have before us a workable compromise that addresses the issues and lays the groundwork for the future management of this area.

Through it, the often conflicting issues of immediate utilization, adequate conservation and proper management are addressed.

As Governor of Idaho, I ask for your support and rapid action on behalf of all of our people. Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. I don't have any questions.

Senator McCLURE. I don't either.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much for your testimony, Governor, for coming this distance by car in order to be here when the weather made it impossible for you to fly.

Governor EVANS. I felt it was very important that we be here today, Senator.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness on the list is Mrs. Jean Nelson of Kooskia.

STATEMENT OF JEAN NELSON, PRESIDENT, CLEARWATER VALLEY CHAPTER OF OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC.

Ms. NELSON. Senator Church, and members of the subcommittee. My name is Jean Nelson, president of the Clearwater Valley Chapter of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc.

We have 130 members comprised of grass roots concerned citizens who depend upon the national forest for their livelihood and enjoyment.

Our major objective is promoting multiple use of our public lands.

Forest Service Rare II statistics reveal the State of Idaho has contributed over 8 percent of the total national forest wilderness system, and 7 percent of the total national forest primitive areas.

More specifically, approximately 5 percent of the total national forest wilderness system and over 3 percent of the total national forest primitive areas is in the Nezperce National Forest alone.

More alarming is the fact that 27 percent of the Nezperce National Forest and 20 percent of Idaho County is classified wilderness.

In addition, the proposed Salmon River wilderness area encompasses another 250,000 acres.

Can we now concede another 220,000 acres of instant wilderness in the Gospel Hump area? Can Idaho afford more wilderness? We must decide how much is enough.

It has been estimated that 95 percent of all wilderness use occurs on less than 5 percent of the area, and increased wilderness demand can be met by proper management and utilization of existing wilderness areas.

Research indicates the typical wilderness user is well educated, without children, and less than 30 years of age.

Further, only 3 percent of almost 193 million recreation visitor-days spent during 1974 on the national forest was spent in wilderness.

We must recognize then that wilderness use is a very specialized form of recreation enjoyed by a very small percentage of the total outdoor recreation users in our Nation.

We recognize wilderness as a resource, but strongly advocate multiple use management of our national lands whereby those areas particularly suited for wilderness would be managed as such.

While we appreciate the efforts made by the Grangeville Chamber task force, we strongly oppose the Gospel-Hump compromise agreement or a compromise of any nature with the wilderness advocates.

The Gospel Hump area was not chosen for a wilderness candidate study area under the Rare I inventory, inasmuch as its resource values were considered greater than its wilderness potential.

Resource inventories at this time are inadequate to make a judgment on any instant wilderness classification.

A tradeoff such as this would only be the beginning. Which areas will the wilderness advocates want to negotiate next with mills as hostages? We must take a stand now.

Public participation in land use issues is essential, and if a select group of people can negotiate the disposition of 340,000 acres of public land, it would seem our democracy is certainly in jeopardy.

We strongly urge that no further consideration be given the Gospel Hump compromise agreement and hereby present a petition bearing 1,972 signatures opposing this compromise. Thank you.

Senator McCCLURE [presiding]. The petition will be made a part of the record.

[The petition follows:]

AUGUST 23, 1977.

PETITION OPPOSING GOSPEL HUMP COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

Senator Church, Senator McClure, Congressman Symms, and Governor Evans: Whereas the Gospel Hump Compromise Agreement is a threat to miners, grazers loggers, hunters, snowmobilers, fishermen, 4 wheel drivers and recreationists of all types. We, the undersigned, strongly oppose this Agreement or any wholesale Wilderness Classification of National Lands.

Other resource values in the Gospel Hump area were considered greater than its wilderness potential under RARE I and it was not chosen for a wilderness candidate study area. Resource inventories at this time are inadequate to make a judgement on instant wilderness classification.

We advocate multiple use management of the Gospel Hump area and all National Lands, whereby those areas highly suited for wilderness will be managed as such. Excessive preservation is not conservation ! ! ! Idaho has contributed their share to the wilderness system and we do not want any more.

We strongly urge that no further consideration be given the Gospel Hump Compromise Agreement by the Idaho Congressional Delegation and Governor Evans and urge them to represent the majority of the people of Idaho and not the wilderness advocates.

This petition was signed by 1,972 concerned citizens.

Senator McCLURE. Our next witness is Jeff Kutner of Grangeville, and No. 27 on the list.

While he is coming up, I might mention that we have a letter here from Gertrude Maxwell of Elk City, which will also be made a part of the record.

[The letter follows:]

ELK CITY, IDAHO.

SENATOR CHURCH AND SENATOR McCLURE: Want to see a sustained yield but do not think it can be done by present methods employed at this time by Forest Service.

Want to see selective logging—part of which will of necessity be done by helicopter.

In my own community I've seen Gwen Shearer build an excellent commercial unit and he has done more for its economy than all who have come before.

I want to see this vast area managed so the land isn't denuded as it is in clear cutting where water sheds are altered and regrowth is set back perhaps 100 years. Also if we use all the merchantable timber now what's for the economy later. I vehemently disagree with the present wasteful methods employed.

As the oldest continuous resident of Elk City I want to see its economy sustained but something left for posterity in the public planning.

In overall if conservation methods can not be implemented I would support wilderness status as compromise offered.

GERTRUDE MAXWELL.

STATEMENT OF JEFF KUTNER

Mr. KUTNER. I would like to first say that I am against any more wilderness in our area here, and I would like to comment on the so-called compromise reached by a special task force and members of the wilderness advocate groups.

A compromise as defined in the Webster's Dictionary is a process of results assembled by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions.

This agreement was not a compromise, but an attempt by the chamber task force to salvage our economy by not using a substantial area of timber. The lumber industry comprises a large part of Idaho County's money flow, not just in the log cutting and final bidder's lumber production, but in the many businesses that sell repair volume equipment, and also that clothe, feed and entertain the lumbering employees and their families.

The chamber had no choice but to act as it did in order to maintain the quality of living that many of us are used to.

When you have a compromise, both sides should begin with fairly equal starting points.

For us, the people of Idaho County, it began with the possibility that the whole area in question could become wilderness, and that years of insuing court action to try to keep it from becoming so.

If we lost in the courts, the lumber would have been gone. If we won, then it would have been about 4 more years until lumber could have been harvested, taking into account marketing sales and opening up roads for accessibility.

Such a long wait would have an adverse effect on the economy of the area.

On the other side, the wilderness advocates, they went to the negotiating table with mostly aces. If a decision was to be handed down by the courts, the area wouldn't have been opened up and would have remained as is for as long as it took to make a decision.

Also, they went to the table with very definite ideas of negotiations. I have a copy of the position of environmental groups which states in paragraph 2 that any settlement must include agreement on immediate designation of an appropriate area as wilderness.

This is not how you go to a meeting where compromise is to be worked out.

I have mentioned two sides, economic and wilderness. What about the general public who uses this as a recreation area, the four-wheeler motorcyclists and the snowmobile? What happens to their rights to use this area for their enjoyment?

The wilderness people will argue that the ORV users have plenty of other land to use, but if you can look at a map of the area, this is the only lake-filled alpine area that is left for this type of recreation.

Wilderness has already claimed the Seven Devils and the Selway-Bitter roots. This Gospel-Hump area is the only one we have left.

If this area should eventually become wilderness, why eliminate the ORV users?

In the original wilderness bill it made provisions for airplanes and boats. Why not ORV's, too?

Back in 1964 when the original wilderness bill was passed, ORV use was not as prevalent as it is today. Why not amend the bill to allow for use of ORV's in a designated wilderness area such as was commonplace—such as was commonplace for an area that is reclassified as wilderness.

Senator Church stated at the first lecture on wilderness resources at the University of Idaho on March 21, 1977 that we, meaning the Congress, wouldn't have provided for the continuation of nonconforming uses where they were established, including the use of motor boats in part of the boundary waters canoe area, and the use of airplanes in the primitive areas here in Idaho.

As these examples clearly demonstrate, it was not the intent of Congress that wilderness be administered in so pure a fashion as to needlessly restrict its customary use and enjoyment.

Quite the contrary. Congress fully intended that wilderness should be managed to allow its use by a wide spectrum of Americans.

I do feel that customary use by a wide spectrum of Americans should include the use of ORV's.

I did a private survey by way of radio KORT and by mail to see what people did use the area for and how they used it, and only in a week and a half I received 18 responses from Riggins to Grangeville.

People use the area for backpacking, hunting, and they got into the area by four-wheel drives, motorcycles or snowmobiles.

Also, as a member of the 21-person Grangeville Chamber task force, I tried to talk to as many people as I could about this issue.

The main consensus of opinion was: Why can't they just leave it alone.

People don't want wilderness classification or commercial ventures into the area that was compromised to be instant wilderness.

In closing, I would just like to ask just that question. Why can't we leave it alone? Why can't there be a status quo bill, a bill that would provide for the managed use of an area by all forms of recreation, but would leave no room for improvement, no road building, no commercial activities, and above all, no road improvements.

This is the last thing we need into an area like this, is a freeway. Just leave such an area alone. I believe an approach like this could satisfy everybody. Thank you.

Senator McCLURE. When you say no more road building, are you talking about this area that has also been identified as instant wilderness?

Mr. KUTNER. No; I'm talking about the blue area on the map.

Senator McCLURE. When you talked about ORV access to the area, are you talking about all forms of ORV access? Is there a large quantity of that area designated by blue on the map that is now used by four-wheel drives, for instance?

Mr. KUTNER. Yes. The roads that are left open right now are used by four-wheel drives, motorcycles, and cars.

Senator McCLURE. Are these large other additional areas where ORV's customarily go, in addition to the roads?

Mr. KUTNER. Yes. There is one right now that goes across from Square Mountain to Buffalo Hump. Snowmobiles use that area a lot in the wintertime.

Senator McCLURE. How much is used by snowmobiles?

Mr. KUTNER. The whole area. Well, except the mountain breaks are too steep. The terrain is going to dictate where you can go.

A friend of mine and I took Senator Church's aid on a motorcycle trip here about 3 weeks ago into the area, just to show him how much we do use them.

For the average workingman on a weekend, the area that we did go into—we went into Shining Lake and back into Oregon View, and did a lot of fishing and sightseeing. To do this all in a weekend was just impossible.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Steven Koehler of Grangeville, No. 28 on the list.

STATEMENT OF STEVE KOEHLER, CONSULTING GEOLOGIST,
GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Mr. KOEHLER. This testimony on the Gospel-Hump issue was presented in the hope of guiding the ultimate management plan of this and similar areas of public lands.

Management plans for the Gospel-Hump area have recently been proposed by what is termed a compromise agreement between preservationists and selected Grangeville Chamber of Commerce members.

Unfortunately, the term "compromise" gives the impression that a satisfactory agreement was reached concerning the management of Gospel Hump.

It is true that a compromise agreement was reached, but this compromise was between whom. For example, there was no representative from the ORV group on the panel negotiating the compromise. There wasn't a representative from mining interests on this panel negotiating the compromise.

Thus, although a compromise was reached between two opposing groups, this compromise does not represent all of the special interests concerned, groups that have as much right to be on such a panel as those that were on the panel.

As a registered professional geologist, I asked to be on this panel to represent mining interests but was turned down; thus the situation was not one in which a mining person was not available.

The input I provided in the form of a geologic report to the panel does not begin to compare with a mining representative actually being present at such negotiations.

I doubt if the timber industry would have settled for having a geologist represent their point of view in the closed negotiations.

Nonetheless, the work by Grangeville Chamber of Commerce members has dissolved much apathy and sparked the active interest of a large number of people on this issue, a desirable achievement often not attained in many legislative decisions.

The creation of a negotiation team came about because of very slow decisions on land management policies which were having an adverse impact on the local economy.

However, the management of a large area should not be based on a pressured decision by a small group of people who are not thoroughly knowledgeable with each of the various uses of forest lands.

Because of the so-called successful compromise, Senator Church has recommended that the Forest Service take a close look at the process which evolved in Grangeville.

On the contrary, I urge Senator Church and the rest of Congress to take a look at this process because if anything the process which evolved at Grangeville is an example of what we should avoid in the future.

A negotiation between two opposing parties, when one side is faced with economic disaster, is not the way land use management decisions should be made.

For the above reasons the logical legislation on the Gospel Hump area will be that which immediately releases certain areas for timber harvest so as to provide local economic stability, and at the same time allows a proper land management study to be made of the remainder of this planning unit.

In particular, a mineral potential study of this area needs to be made.

The Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology is currently conducting a reconnaissance mineral survey of the Gospel Hump area.

Hopefully, the Congress will see fit to use this information in proposals governing this planning unit.

Pressure from minority preservationists groups has resulted in the passage of poor legislation in the past, as evidenced by the inclusion of a major Molybdenum deposit in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, prior to the completion of the mineral survey report on this area by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Also, the Hells Canyon area was classified as wilderness before the U.S. Bureau of Mines completed their mineral study on that area.

The Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana is another example of land that was classified as wilderness before an ongoing Government mineral study on that area was completed.

These examples of land being classified as wilderness in the midst of mineral evaluation studies represent land use planning at its worst, and are a tremendous waste of taxpayers' money.

Obviously a basic understanding of the minerals situation in the United States is not held by many Members of Congress.

It is appropriate here to present some facts concerning mineral deposits, especially those in the Nezperce National Forest.

[The information follows:]

TABLE 1.—MINERALIZED AREAS AND WILDERNESS IN THE NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

[Figures are from the Nez Perce National Forest map and from the supervisor's office of the Nez Perce Forest. Note the size or wilderness versus that of the mineralized area]

Area	Size (acres)	Percent of forest
Nez Perce National Forest.....	2,212,571	-----
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.....	557,380	25.0
Hells Canyon Wilderness.....	59,900	3.0
Salmon River Breaks primitive area (proposed wilderness).....	94,370	4.0
Gospel-Hump Wilderness (proposed).....	220,000	10.0
Total wilderness plus proposed wilderness.....	931,650	42.0
Mineralized areas (estimates; absolute sizes are not established):		
Buffalo Hump.....	12,800	-----
Dixie.....	10,240	-----
Elk City.....	19,200	-----
Florence.....	7,680	-----
Newsome.....	3,840	-----
Orogrande.....	10,880	-----
Ten Mile.....	14,080	-----
Estimated total mineralized area.....	78,720	3.5

Mr. KOEHLER. The Nezperce Forest covers an area of 2,212,571 acres. Of this, 617,280 acres or 28 percent is wilderness.

An additional 94,370,000 acres is of the Salmon River Breaks primitive area is proposed for wilderness.

Now an additional 220,000 acres as part of the Gospel Hump area is proposed for wilderness.

Conversion of these latter areas to wilderness would bring the total acreage of wilderness in the Nezperce Forest alone to 931,650 acres or 42 percent of the Nezperce Forest.

As a comparison, the Nezperce Forest contains about 80,000 acres of mineralized land or 3.5 percent of the total forest area.

Coincidentally, approximately 3.5 percent of the total land in the United States has been mined since 1776, and half of this has been reclaimed.

In view of the small area covered by our mineral deposits and the fact that our natural mineral supply is directly responsible for making this Nation the greatest even on this planet, it is hard to reconcile the political vendetta going on against mining in this country at this time.

The area allotted for mining in the so-called Gospel Hump compromise is too small and it does not give adequate protection to the known mineral resource.

A mineral study is necessary to determine the true extent of mineralization in the Gospel Hump planning unit.

I urge all Congressmen to look at the publication, "Minerals and Materials, a Monthly Survey," published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Note especially the page that shows the net import reliance of selected minerals and metals as a percent of consumption.

Upon viewing this information, it becomes quite clear how heavily this country depends on foreign mineral markets.

We have already experienced the consequences of heavy dependence on foreign oil.

Hopefully we have not reached a point where we no longer learn from our past mistakes and allow the same situation to develop in minerals as we did in oil.

A mineral deposit is a rare and unique occurrence that only results after a complex sequence of geologic events.

Development of mineral deposits results in benefits to all people of this Nation.

Development of wilderness areas is beneficial only to those select people that have the time, money, and physical endurance to appreciate the wilderness. Because of the small size and enormous benefits derived from mineral deposits, these natural occurrences should in themselves constitute prima facie evidence for exclusion from such restrictive classifications as wilderness.

Our Nation's current domestic mineral policy is hideous. I suggest we begin a logical evaluation of our mineral status by conducting a proper mineral evaluation of the Gospel Hump planning unit.

Senator McCURE. Do you know when the study by the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology will be completed?

Mr. KOEHLER. The last I heard, the preliminary report was due in September, the final report by the end of the year.

Earl Bennett, who is No. 32 speaker on the list, is from the Bureau of Mines. I'm sure he will be able to detail that for you.

[The attachment to Mr. Koehler's statement follows:]

MINERAL POTENTIAL OF THE GOSPEL-HUMP PLANNING UNIT

(By Steven W. Koehler, P.G.)

Mineralized veins were first discovered at Buffalo Hump in 1898 and the area was officially designated at the Robbins Mining District, named after one of its discoverers. The principle commodity of the mining district is gold, although important amounts of silver, copper, lead, and zinc are also present.

The quartz veins of the Robbins District are huge by any standards and characterize the type associated with large mining operations. The veins, which strike north 14 degrees east and mostly dip about 76 degrees east, cut the granitic and metasedimentary rocks of the area. See Figure 1. Table 1 gives the names and size of the six main veins that comprise the Buffalo Hump vein system.

TABLE 1.—BUFFALO HUMP VEIN SYSTEM (THOMSON AND BALLARD, 1924)

Name	Length of outcrop (miles)	Approximate width (feet)
Big Buffalo.....	4	10 to 60
Washington.....	4	8 to 20
Mother Lode (concord).....	4	20 to 45
Frisco.....	4	10 to 25
Jumbo.....	3½	4 to 20
Spokane.....	3	1 to 50

The two big producing mines of the area were the Jumbo (\$225,000) and the Big Buffalo (\$250,000) which were operated in the early 1900's. The poor transportation to the district resulting in extraordinarily high shipping costs and the unsophisticated milling techniques resulting in very poor metal recovery by today's standards were the major causes for the decline of the district. Unfortunately, the then new and sophisticated operation at the Concord mine and mill was ordered to close in 1942 as were all other gold mines in the Nation. Since then there has been no significant production from the Robbins district.

The mineral potential of the Gospel-Hump area is excellent for a number of reasons. (1) The size and persistence of the veins already discovered are indicative of strong mineralization. According to S. P. Jellum (Thomson and Ballard, 1924, p. 102) the veins at the bottom of the old workings showed no decrease in size. The fact that the veins in the Dixie district as well as those at the Mammoth and Painter mines lie thousands of feet below those at Buffalo Hump suggests the veins of the Robbins district any continue down for a mile below the surface. (2) The area lies along the Marshall Mountain-Elk City Mineral Belt (See Figure 2) and thus has the potential for discovery of heretofore unfound mineralization. With respect to this a quotation from Thomson and Ballard (1924, p. 102) is especially pertinent. "Another set of veins with an almost east and west strike occurs at the south end of the district in the granite country. They stand almost vertical; are between one and eight feet wide; and carry some high grade ore. No work has been done to prove the importance of these. Their intersection with the Buffalo Hump system, if such intersection exists, should be worthy of investigation." (3) Today's modern milling methods would result in a recovery of at least 97 percent of the gold from the ore contrasted with recoveries of 57 percent during the early mining days. (4) The occurrence of base metals as massive sulfides in the gold ore indicates that the Robbins district could be an important source of copper, lead, and zinc and not just precious metals. The base metals may continue in depth below the gold ore.

Table 2 lists the important metals found in the Buffalo Hump area and the uses of these metals. Considering the mineral potential of this area, the important uses of the metals found there, and the established unreliability of foreign mineral markets, the Buffalo Hump area will no doubt again help supply the nation with precious and base metals if allowed to do so. With respect to the use classification of the Gospel-Hump planning unit, a wise decision, that considers the future good of the nation, will be on that leaves the mineralized area open for mining.

Table 2. Metals found at Buffalo Hump and their uses.

Copper.—Wire for electrical and telephone transmission lines, pipe for plumbing, a constituent of brass and bronze, automobile radiators, coinage; "Copper is second only to iron as a metal essential to modern civilization" (Hurlbut, 1971, p. 230).

Gold.—Electronic equipment, dentistry, solar cells, jewelry, monetary standard.

Lead.—Automobile storage batteries, toothpaste tubes, type metal for printing, radiation shielding, munitions.

Silver.—Photography films and paper, electronic equipment, coinage, solder, silverware.

Zinc.—Galvanized metal for roofs, siding, garbage cans, auto bodies; batteries, zinc die castings for carburetors, zinc oxide for tires and paints.

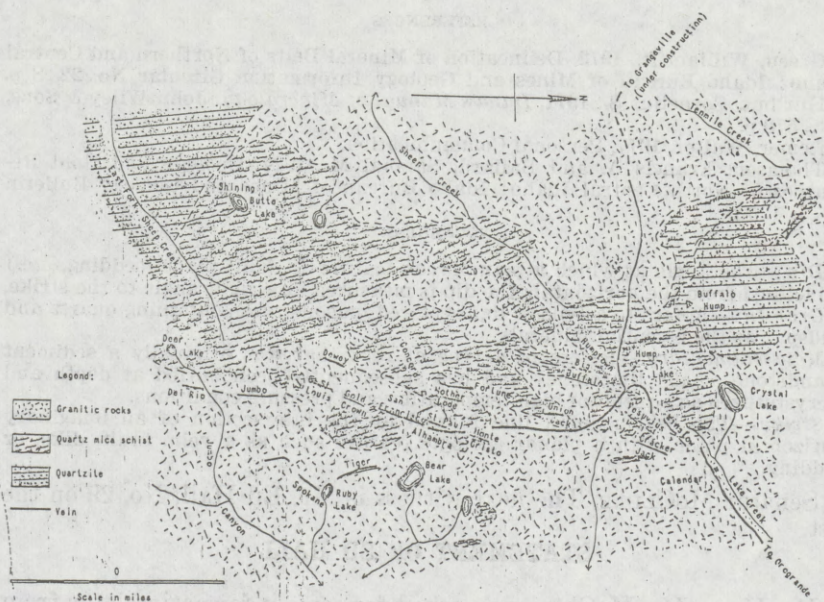


FIGURE 1.—Geological sketch, Buffalo Hump district (after Shenon & Reed).

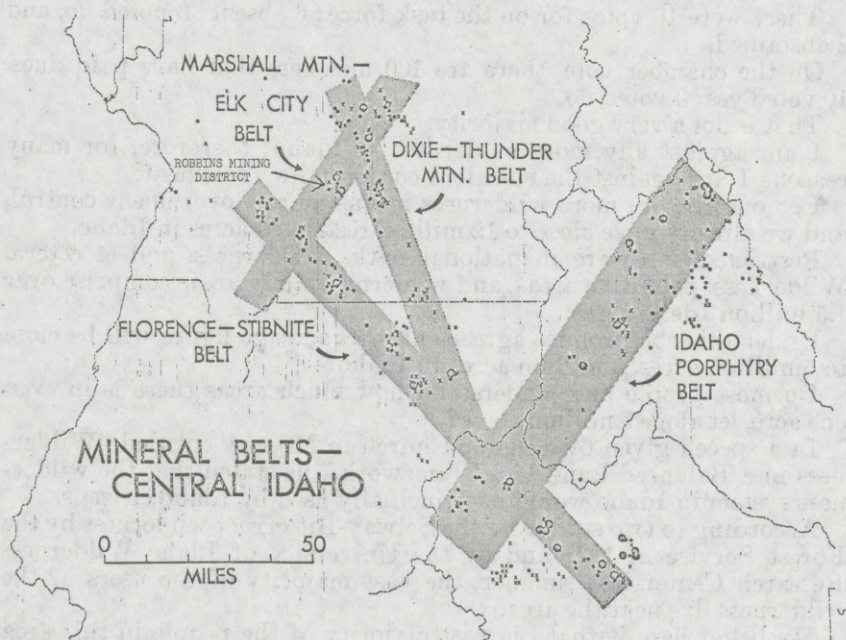


FIGURE 2.—From Green, 1972.

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VOCABULARY

Dip.—The angle at which a planar rock feature (a fault plane, bedding, etc.) is inclined from the horizontal; the dip is measured at a right angle to the strike.

Granitic.—Refers to a type of light colored igneous rock containing quartz and feldspar as the essential minerals.

Metasedimentary.—Refers to a type of rock that was originally a sediment (sandstone, shale, limestone) and has subsequently been buried at depth and recrystallized as a result of high temperature and pressure conditions.

Strike.—The bearing of a line formed by the intersection of an imaginary horizontal plane with a planar geologic feature such as a vein, fault, dike, or bedding.

Senator McCURE. The next witness is Mr. Ed Hall, No. 29 on the list.

STATEMENT OF ED HALL

Mr. HALL. Mr. McClure, you asked for some information later from Herb Blewett. He didn't seem to have it on the task force vote and also the membership vote. I have this from the treasurer.

There were 10 votes for on the task force; 6 absent; 3 noted no, and 2 abstained.

On the chamber vote, there are 100 members that have paid dues. 10 voted yes; 3 voted no.

That is not a very good majority.

I am against any more wilderness in Idaho; therefore, for many reasons I am against the so-called compromise agreement.

For one reason, more wilderness means more Government control, and we already have close to 12 million restricted acres in Idaho.

Restricted acres are in national parks, wilderness, and et cetera. Wilderness, primitive areas, and wilderness study areas comprise over 4.5-million Idaho acres.

Under this compromise agreement, this acreage figure will be close to 5 million acres, 5 million acres in Idaho.

Do most people here understand how much areas there is in even one acre, let alone 5 million acres?

In a speech given by Senator Church in Moscow entitled "Wilderness in a Balanced Land Use Framework," he stated that the wilderness system in Idaho would be principally used by Idaho citizens.

According to two studies of the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness by the Forest Service in 1971 and by the University of Idaho Wilderness Research Center last summer, the vast majority of the users of the wilderness live near the area.

My belief here is that the vast majority of the people in this area want no more wilderness.

Should we not then respect the opinion of the vast majority.

Another problem with keeping more wilderness under this compromise deals with access to the area. There is no guarantee that roads and trails will remain open.

The compromise agreement states that the U.S. Forest Service should be directed to draw proper lines to insure proper management and accurate boundaries.

I have talked to Don Biddison, supervisor of the Nezperce National Forest, and he agreed that the roads could be closed to insure proper management.

Still another problem with access is that the Forest Service regulates areas to keep people out.

I have had two experiences like this just this summer.

In the Seven Devils area a horse unloading dock and corral were removed. In the Burnt Knob area a bridge on Bargamin Creek was removed and the creek could not be crossed.

The explanation given by the Forest Service was that the bridge was not safe and the unloading dock and corral interfered with a nearby campground.

I saw the timbers from the bridge, and they did not appear at all unsafe.

These instances seem to me pure and simple harassment.

In an article in the Cottonwood Chronicle August 4, 1977 by Arthur Seamans, district ranger for the Moose Creek Ranger District, he stated in part that another means to manipulate transportation systems was by not maintaining certain trails, closing trails, and removing or not replacing bridges.

Still another argument against more control is the time factor. These controlled areas require more time for recreation use.

Senator Church's aide, Larry LaRocco, can testify how long it would have taken him to enjoy and cover the Buffalo Hump area that he did on his recent trip if it had been wilderness controlled.

The man who works for a wage is not financially well enough off to take 2 weeks to use an area. This is the limiting time factor I speak of.

Another part of the agreement that bothers me greatly is that I believe two groups, the Grangeville Chamber task force and the preservationists, did not represent all users of the area fairly.

The chamber task force was all timber oriented. No offroad vehicle or mining interests were represented. Consequently, the area was divided up into a timber area and an alpine area.

The area gained by the chamber task force also has 95 percent of the timber in it. This is good for the timber industry, but not for the majority of the users of the area.

This agreement, which supposedly is a compromise, amounts to 25 to 28 million board feet per year in lumber and 212,000 more acres in wilderness.

Now, if you say we did save the lumber industry in Grangeville, where we were going to lose it, I think you are terribly wrong, for of this 25 to 28 million board feet, the Wicks Corp. can only bid on 53 percent of the sales from this compromise area. This puts about 15-million board feet into the Grangeville mills.

The Wicks Corp. gets 65 percent of its lumber from the Nezperce National Forest, which amounts to 50 to 60 million board feet per year. Thus, this so-called compromise, which sold 212,000 of Idaho's acres into the wilderness system, has gained only enough lumber per year for the mills in Grangeville to run 1.5 months.

I think this is a terrible mistake.

In summing up, I totally disagree with this compromise agreement or any other wilderness package because Idaho has enough wilderness acres, and also access will eventually in all possibility be limited to use by only a few wealthy people.

But yet even more than this, my biggest concern with this amendment is that it will take away even more of my personal liberties.

Senator McCLURE. Al Teske, No. 31 on the list.

STATEMENT OF AL TESKE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. TESKE. Senator McClure, my name is Al Teske. I reside in Boise, Idaho, and I am executive secretary of the Idaho Mining Association, which represents virtually all of the companies with mining, mineral processing, and mineral exploration interests in the State of Idaho.

I have also been asked to represent two witnesses who do not think they will be here long enough to be on. One of them is Mr. Ray Giles and Mr. Stan Huff.

We appreciate very much this opportunity to present the mining industry's views on this highly controversial Gospel-Hump issue.

It is in our opinion unfortunate and a matter of considerable disappointment to our industry that these views could not have been expressed earlier in the negotiations which culminated in the legislation under consideration here today.

I expressed our disappointment in not being included, and was assured at the time that there would be ample opportunity to get our participation when subsequent hearings were held.

I now find the opportunity for ample testimony is restricted to 5 minutes, which is the same amount of time that was allotted to the people who served on the negotiating committee.

When the results of the negotiations were officially announced at a meeting here in Grangeville on August 4, we voiced our objections because we felt that this area has excellent mineral potential and it had not been given adequate consideration. We urged the chamber of commerce task force at the time to reconsider its views or its decision.

It was obvious from the question and answer discussion that took place during that meeting, that the majority of the overflow crowd was not in favor of it.

Members of the local task force who defended it did so almost exclusively in terms of the impact that the local economy would suffer if it were not agreed to.

Clearly, the local task force had been at a distinct disadvantage in dealing exclusively with environmental groups.

The task force either had to make massive concessions to the demands for instant wilderness or face the economic consequences of a prolonged stalemate.

Through such tactics, the environmental groups were able to achieve a very favorable settlement, and they have endeavored to make it more acceptable by claiming that it includes a substantial accommodation to the mining industry by excluding the patented mining claims from the instant wilderness proposal.

This claim, of course, is ridiculous. It is no concession or accommodation at all.

Patented mining claims are private lands held in fee title, just like a homestead or a house and lot, and they cannot be included in a wilderness unless they are purchased by the Government, by condemnation or otherwise.

Shortly after the first meeting of the negotiating team, one of the environmental representatives was quoted in the press as stating that the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce did not propose 1 acre of instant wilderness, and just one wilderness study area. That's a far cry from the 220,000 acres finally conceded to instant wilderness.

We are satisfied that it was a concession made under duress, and for that reason alone, feel justified in expressing our strong opposition to Senate bill 2051, which incorporates the substance of the negotiated settlement.

However, that is not the sole basis for our opposition. There are several other reasons as well.

First and foremost, by declaring instant wilderness, the bill ignores and repudiates the customary procedure of requiring a mineral survey before designating an area as wilderness.

Since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, such mineral surveys have been conducted in all established primitive areas before they were recommended for wilderness classification.

As recently as last October, Congress included in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 a provision requiring the Secretary of the Interior to review all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more on the public lands, and that review must include a mineral survey conducted by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines before the Secretary can even recommend an area for wilderness designation.

Even more recently, within the past few weeks, the practice of requiring a mineral survey of public lands was endorsed by the Department of the Interior under the Carter administration in a publication entitled, "The Final Report of the Task Force on the Availability of Federally Owned Mineral Lands."

This report says:

Because mineral resources are characterized by relatively high unit values and localized occurrence, it is essential that any land use decisions which exclude mineral access be made only after an adequate evaluation of possible mineral values that may be lost. But unlike most other resources, the hidden nature of mineral deposits makes such evaluation extremely difficult and costly.

The report also stated:

Where decisions must be made which may exclude general access, more comprehensive, higher quality mineral reports must be prepared.

Senate bill 2051 ignores such congressional and executive directives.

We recognize of course, that the wilderness law, under section 4(d) (3) specifically permits mineral exploration and location until December 31, 1983, but this section was rendered meaningless and ineffective within a year of the enactment of the law by the special rules and regulations on ingress and egress that the Secretary of Agriculture as authorized to prescribe.

Since that time the mining industry has had no choice but to regard the wilderness areas as effectively closed to mineral exploration and development.

Section 4(d) (3) now serves entirely as a smoke screen for environmental groups to beguile the public into believing that mining is actually permitted in wilderness areas.

At least one court in the Midwest has held that mining and wilderness preservation are incompatible.

We strongly object to the classification of this highly favorable Gospel Hump mineral province as instant wilderness.

Unfortunately, we probably know less about the location and extent of mineral resources than the fish and game experts know about the status and habits and management of fish and game resources, but mineral resources do not receive the same consideration in this bill as is contemplated in the comprehensive fish and game research program.

Another reason we oppose S. 2051 is that it incorporates and keeps alive the coercive threat of interminable delays that was used so effectively by the environmental groups to achieve the favorable negotiated settlement.

Section 1(e) provides that no timber resources shall be included in the annual allowable harvest level until after the bill is enacted and the instant wilderness of 220,000 acres is designated.

Thus, the same pressure on the local economy that was applied with the chamber of commerce task force can now be applied to Congress. If Congress does not accede, the economy of Grangeville remains in jeopardy.

Perhaps our primary objection to this bill is that the need for additional wilderness in this area has not been demonstrated.

Less than 30 air miles to the northeast is the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness of more than a million acres, and within a few miles to the southeast is the Idaho Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area complex which is scheduled for wilderness consideration by the current Congress in the range of 1.82 to 2.5 million acres.

Both of these areas are sparsely used in terms of visitor days, and there is no evidence that the national projections of increased wilderness use, which in themselves are highly questionable, are in any way applicable to the wilderness areas in this part of the country.

In our opinion, Senate bill 2035 is a far more acceptable bill because it does not establish instant wilderness, but provides instead for a review of the 220,000 acres roadless area to determine its suitability or unsuitability for wilderness designation.

This review presumably would include a comprehensive, high quality mineral survey and evaluation.

This bill would also open immediately some 45,000 acres for resource utilization, while the review is in progress, and thus relieve the pressure on the local economy without yielding to the coercion of the environmental activists.

This bill, too, is a compromise, a recognition of the demands of a small majority of zealots who have never been required to demonstrate and justify the need or cost benefit tradeoffs of what they are demanding.

But it is not a gun at the head compromise that serves only to stimulate the insatiable greed of our 20th century Druids who are willing to sacrifice the needs of man to their concern for nature and a pristine environment.

Thank you very much.

Senator McCURE. Mr. Teske, if there is any other further information that you want to submit for the record, we would be glad to have that as part of the record.

Mr. TESKE. I submitted some additional information that I didn't have time to get to.

I still would like the record to show that I do not think that 5 minutes is ample time for this testimony, when you have been excluded from all of the negotiations.

Senator McCURE. I would also say that you are not confined to 5 minutes.

Unfortunately, I have an important phone call, and the meeting will be in recess for a few minutes.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Teske follows:]

STATEMENT OF AL TESKE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION

My name is Al Teske. I reside in Boise, Idaho, and I am executive secretary of the Idaho Mining Association which represents virtually all of the companies with mining, mineral processing and mineral exploration interests in the State of Idaho.

We appreciate very much this opportunity to present the mining industry's views on this highly controversial Gospel-Hump issue. It is, in our opinion, unfortunate—and a matter of considerable disappointment to our industry—that these views could not have been expressed earlier in the negotiations which culminated in the legislation under consideration here today.

When the controversy reached what appeared to be a hopeless stalemate last spring and the possibility of a negotiated settlement was first mentioned, we let it be known that the mining industry was an interested party because we believe the area has excellent potential for mineral production. The history of past production from the Florence, Oro Grande, Dixie, and Buffalo Hump areas, the numerous prospects and mineral occurrences, the favorable geology—all lend credence to that conclusion.

Subsequently when a negotiated settlement was proposed by Senator Church, the letter proposing such settlement was quoted in the press as stating:

"The most expeditious way to decide the future of the area is for all interested groups and agencies to sit down and work out a plan . . . as a basis for legislation."

Evidently our association was not considered an interested group because we did not receive the letter and were not involved in the negotiations.

When the results were officially announced at a meeting here in Grangeville on August 4, we voiced our objections because we felt the mineral potential of the area had not been given adequate consideration. And we urged the Chamber of Commerce Task Force to reconsider its decision to agree to the settlement.

It was obvious from the question and answer discussion at the meeting that the vast majority of the overflow crowd was not in favor of it. Members of the local Task Force who defended it did so almost exclusively in terms of the serious adverse impact the local economy would suffer if it were not agreed to.

Clearly the local Task Force had been at a distinct disadvantage in dealing exclusively with environmental groups. The Task Force either had to make massive concessions to the demands for instant wilderness or face the economic consequences of a prolonged stalemate. That this coercive tactic was employed was abundantly clear in a statement by one of the environmental negotiating team after the settlement was announcement. He was quoted in the press as stating that the agreement would resolve a potential long-term conflict "which could have gone to the courts and could have resulted in indefinite delays." The reference to "courts" and "indefinite delays" can hardly be misinterpreted.

There was a time when this kind of pressure was referred to as "gunboat diplomacy." The modern counterpart apparently is "shot-gun negotiations."

Through such tactics the environmental groups have achieved a very favorable settlement and they have endeavored to make it more acceptable by claiming that it includes a substantial accommodation to the mining industry by excluding the patented mining claims from the instant wilderness proposal even though they are located in the most scenic part of the Gospel-Hump area.

This claim, of course, is ridiculous. It is no concession or accommodation at all. Patented mining claims are private lands held in fee title, just like a homestead or a house and lot, and they cannot be included in a wilderness unless they are purchased by the government, by condemnation or otherwise.

Shortly after the first meeting of the negotiating team one of the environmental representatives was quoted in the press as stating that the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce did not propose one acre of instant wilderness and just one wilderness study area. That's a far cry from the 220,000 acres finally conceded to instant wilderness.

We are satisfied it was a concession made under duress and for that reason alone feel justified in expressing our strong opposition to S. 2051, which incorporates the substance of the negotiated settlement.

However, that is not the sole basis for our opposition. There are several other reasons as well.

First and foremost, by declaring instant wilderness the bill ignores and repudiates the customary procedure of requiring a mineral survey before designating an area as wilderness.

Since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, such mineral surveys have been conducted in all established primitive areas before they were recommended for wilderness classification.

As recently as last October, Congress included in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 a provision requiring the Secretary of the Interior to review all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more on the public lands for wilderness suitability, and that review must include a mineral survey conducted by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines before the Secretary can recommend an area for wilderness designation. Furthermore that law requires that lands under review continue to be subject to appropriation under the mining law.

Even more recently, within the past few weeks, the practice of requiring a mineral survey of public lands was endorsed by the Department of Interior under the Carter administration in a publication entitled the "Final Report of the Task Force on the Availability of Federally Owned Mineral Lands."

This report includes the following statement:

"Because mineral resources are characterized by relatively high unit values and localized occurrence, it is essential that any land-use decisions which exclude mineral access be made only after an adequate evaluation of possible mineral values that may be lost. But unlike most other resources, the hidden nature of mineral deposits makes such evaluation extremely difficult and costly."

The report also stated:

"Where decisions must be made which may exclude mineral access, more comprehensive, higher quality mineral reports must be prepared."

Senate Bill 2051 ignores such congressional and executive directives.

We recognize, of course, that the Wilderness Law, under Sec. 4(d) (3), specifically permits mineral exploration and location until December 31, 1983, but this section was rendered meaningless and ineffective within a year of the enactment of the law, by the special rules and regulations on ingress and egress that the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to prescribe. Since that time the mining industry has had no choice but to regard wilderness areas as effectively closed to mineral exploration and development, and Sec. 4(d) (3) now serves entirely as a smoke-screen for environmental groups to beguile the public into believing that mining is actually permitted in wilderness areas. At least one court in the midwest has held that mining and wilderness preservation are incompatible.

We strongly object to the classification of this highly favorable Gospel-Hump mineral province as instant wilderness. Unfortunately, we probably know less about the location and extent of mineral resources than the fish and game experts know about the status and habits and management of fish and game resources, but mineral resources do not receive the same consideration in this bill as is contemplated in the comprehensive fish and game research program.

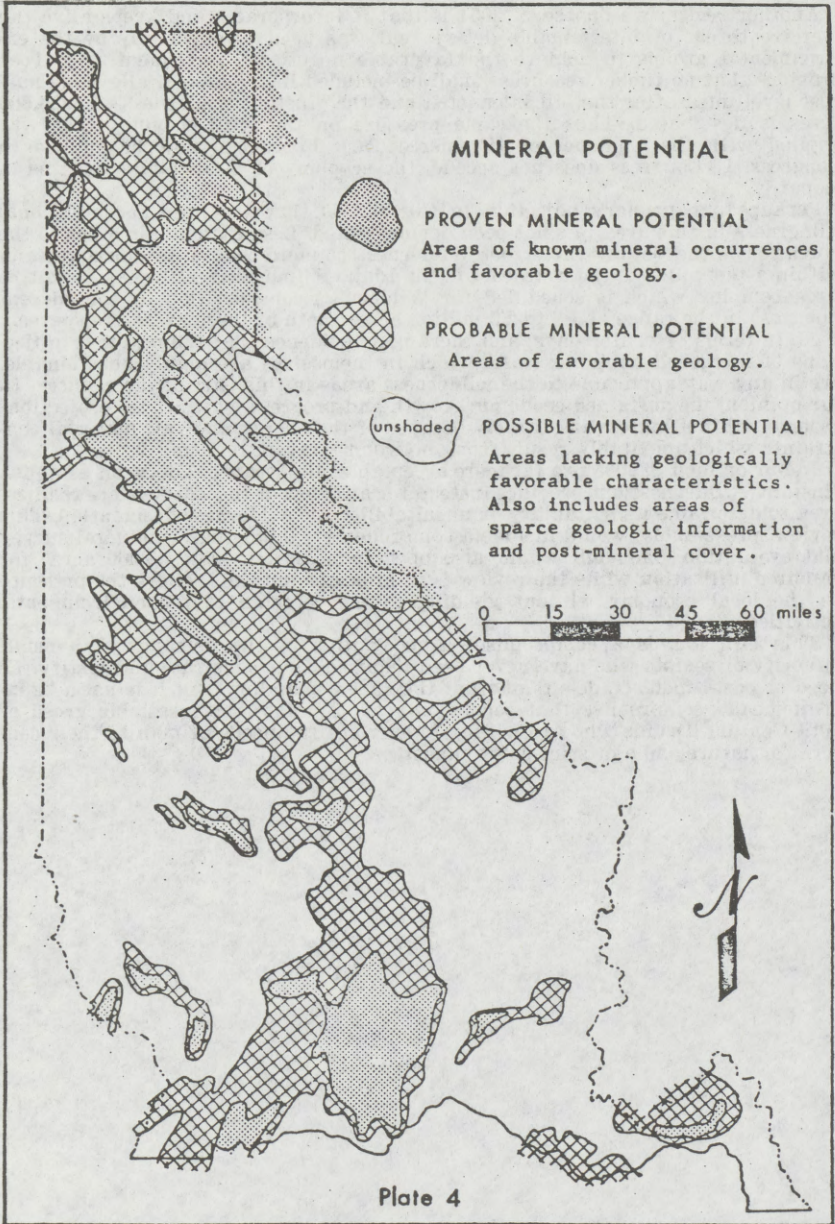
We do know from the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology publication entitled *Delineation of Mineral Belts in Northern and Central Idaho* (Information Circular No. 22) published in July, 1972, that three of the Central Idaho Mineral Belts—the Florence-Stibnite, the Marshall Mountain-Elk City, and the Dixie-Thunder Mountain—border on or pass through the Gospel-Hump area. (A copy of the publication is attached.) We also know that a special investigation and analysis prepared for administrative use by the Forest Service has classified much of the Gospel-Hump area as having proven mineral potential. (See copy of map attached.)

Another reason we oppose S. 2051 is that it incorporates and keeps alive the coercive threat of interminable delays that was used so effectively by the environmental groups to achieve the favorable negotiated settlement. Sec. 1(e) provides that no timber resources shall be included in the annual allowable harvest level until after the bill is enacted and the "instant wilderness" of 220,000 acres is designated. Thus the same pressure on the local economy that was applied with the Chamber of Commerce Task Force can now be applied to Congress. If Congress does not accede, the economy of Grangeville remains in jeopardy.

Perhaps our primary objection to this bill is that the need for additional wilderness in this area has not been demonstrated. Less than 30 air miles to the northeast is the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness of more than a million acres and within a few miles to the southeast is the Idaho-Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area complex which is scheduled for Wilderness consideration by the current Congress in the range of 1.8 to 2.5 million acres. Both of these areas are sparsely used, in terms of visitor days, and there is no evidence that the national projections of increased wilderness use, which in themselves are highly questionable, are in any way applicable to the wilderness areas in this part of the country. In our opinion, the sustained economic growth and progress which these projections assume will not materialize, largely because of the energy and raw material constraints which inevitably result from environmental extremism.

In our opinion S. 2035 is a far more acceptable bill, because it does not establish "instant" wilderness but provides instead for a review of the 220,000-acre roadless area to determine its suitability or unsuitability for wilderness designation. This review, presumably, would include a comprehensive, high quality mineral survey and evaluation. This bill would also open immediately some 45,000 acres for resource utilization while the review is in progress and thus relieve the pressure on the local economy without yielding to the coercion of the environmental activities.

This bill, too, is a compromise—a recognition of the demands of a small minority of zealots who have never been required to demonstrate and justify the need or cost-benefit trade-offs of what they are demanding. But it is not a "gun-at-the-head" compromise that serves only to stimulate the insatiable greed of 20th Century Druids who are willing to sacrifice the needs of man to their concern for nature and a pristine environment.



[Attachment to Idaho Mining Association testimony on proposed Gospel-Hump Wilderness (S. 2051), Aug. 24, 1977]

[Map from attachment to Idaho Mining Association testimony on proposed Gospel-Hump Wilderness (S. 2051) Aug. 24, 1977]

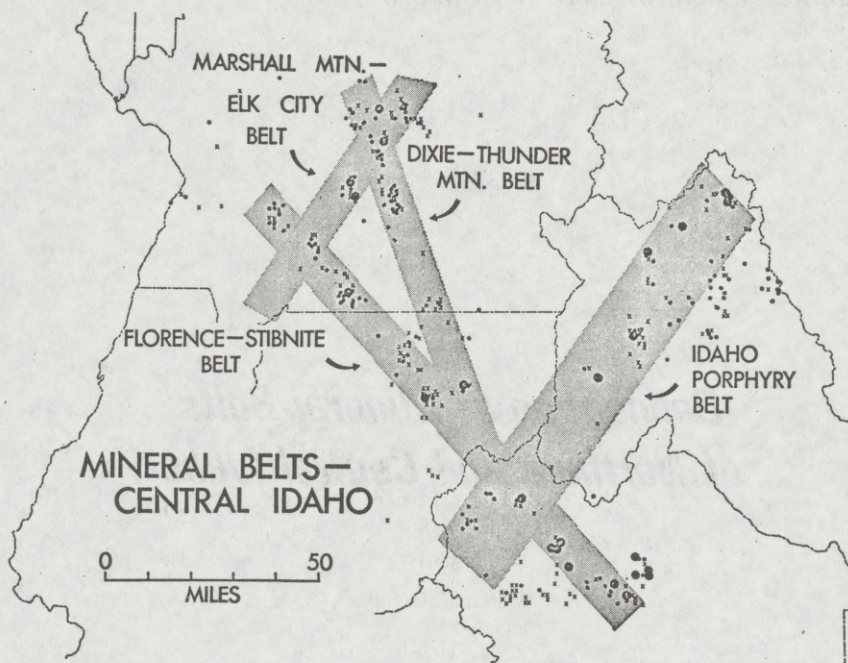


FIGURE 3

Information Circular No. 22

IDAHO BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Moscow, Idaho

July, 1972

***Delineation of Mineral Belts
of Northern and Central Idaho***

by

William R. Green

State of Idaho

CECIL D. ANDRUS, Governor

Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology

R. R. REID, Director

DELINEATION OF MINERAL BELTS
OF
NORTHERN AND CENTRAL IDAHO

by

William R. Green

This short paper is being published as an Information Circular in order to make the initial results of the study available. In its present form the Circular is essentially the paper that Mr. Green presented at the December, 1971 meeting of the Northwest Mining Association. Compilation of data is still in progress and when all of it has been compiled and tabulated it is our intention to publish a more detailed report.

Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology
Moscow, Idaho

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DELINEATION OF MINERAL BELTS OF NORTHERN & CENTRAL IDAHO

by

William R. Green

INTRODUCTION

For many years geologists have noted that mineral deposits often occur in linear patterns. The origins of these patterns have been variously attributed to structure and outcrop configurations of host rocks, deep seated fracture patterns, and numerous other factors related to the vicissitudes of various geologic processes.

Although the genesis of such lineations is not always fully understood, in fairly recent years this phenomenon has been used to describe the location of metallic mineral deposits and as a guide in prospecting for them. Most of the efforts along these lines have been made by mining companies and thus have remained confidential. However, we are currently beginning to hear more about mineral belts as more people become aware of their importance.

In addition to the obvious impact on regional mineral exploration, the delineation of mineral belts could be of considerable assistance to Federal and State agencies, which are increasingly being called upon to make mineral valuations for land-use classification decisions. This is especially true in the State of Idaho where large tracts of land are constantly being proposed for withdrawal from mineral entry. In most such instances governmental agencies must rely heavily on geologic criteria of a local nature which are most readily available. Unfortunately, the acquisition and analysis of data relating to regional trends is a lengthy and an expensive task; and therefore, the importance of the regional setting of a specific area is often ignored or based largely upon unsubstantiated opinion. Thus, the availability of additional data of this nature could be

an input of significant importance in the total data mix for valuation purposes.

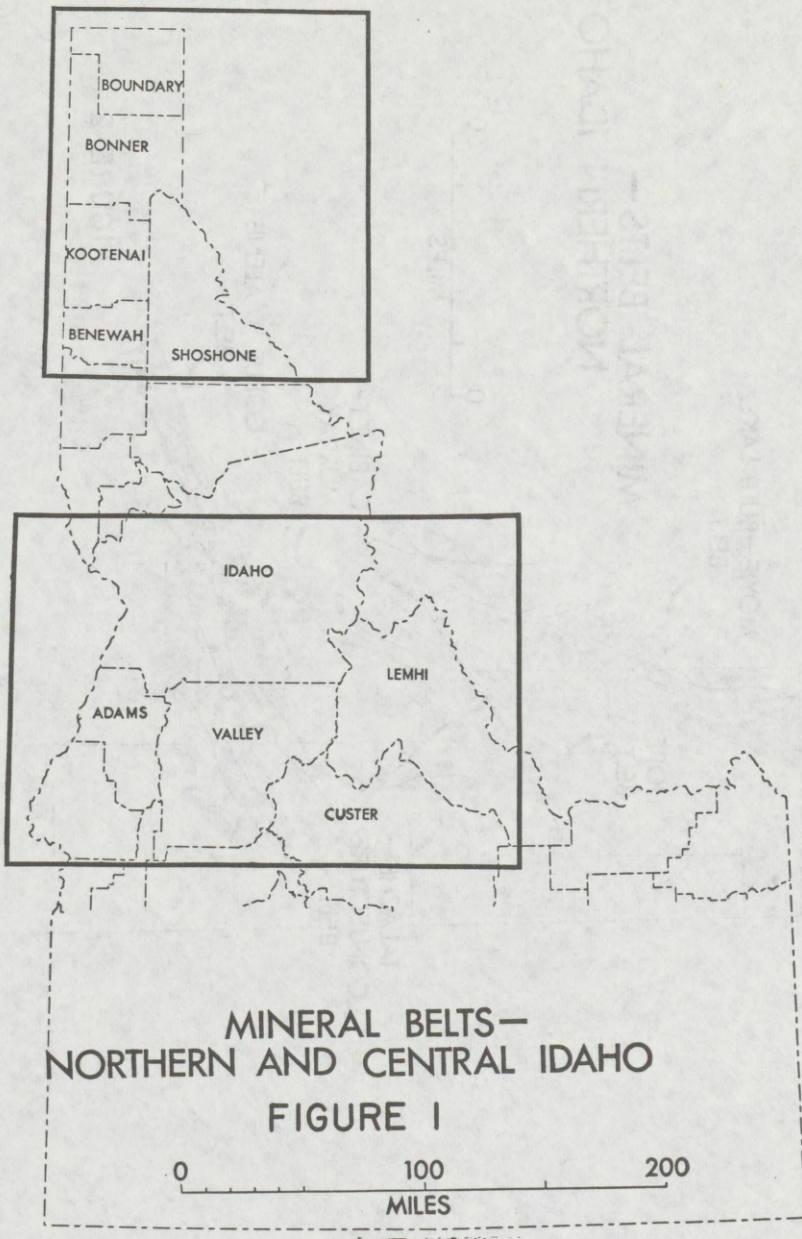
With these thoughts in mind, the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology began a project in 1969 to tabulate information on the location of metallic mineral occurrences within the state. Data were obtained from references contained in a bibliography on the geology of Idaho, which had been prepared previously as an initial step in the Bureau's long range plans to compile a new state geologic map. Information recorded included: name, location by section, township and range, principal metallic minerals, past production, and references. Presently this information has been obtained for approximately the northern half of the state and includes several thousand occurrences.

The data thus gathered were cataloged by commodity and location and then plotted on 1:500,000 scale, mylar overlays, one each for gold, silver, copper, and lead-zinc. Prospects as well as producing mines were plotted because it was felt that occurrences when plotted might indicate threshold areas surrounding productive centers and thus more accurately define the mineralized area. A three-symbol production designation was used in these plots with an X for occurrence, a small dot for production up to \$300,000, and a large dot for production above that value.

The plots of these data have resulted in the delineation of a number of mineralized belts in northern and central Idaho. Figure 1 shows the location of the two areas in which linear patterns have been noted to date: the northernmost or "panhandle" portion of Idaho and an area in the north-central portion of the state.

BELTS IN NORTHERN IDAHO

Figure 2 shows the location of metallic mineral occurrences in the northern reference area. The locations are a composite of plots for gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper. Although single commodity data generally show similar patterns, the composite has been found to yield the most distinctive results. The area be-



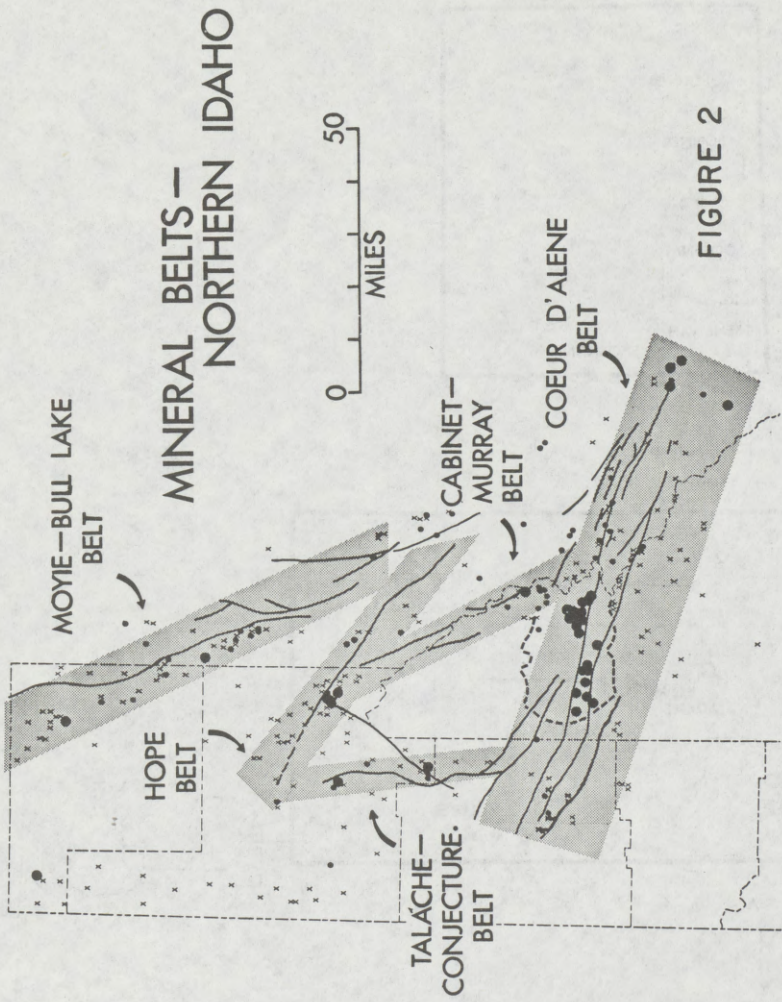


FIGURE 2

tween the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and the divide between the South Fork and the St. Joe River, bounded by the dashed lines in the lower portion of the figure, represents the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. Because of the difficulty in displaying the large amount of data for this small area, plots of only the top 20 all-time producers were made. Needless to say, if all occurrences were included and the size of the symbols were made proportional to production, much of this area of the map would be black.

At least five prominent belts of metallic mineralization can be distinguished.

The are:

- 1) the Coeur d'Alene belt
- 2) the Hope belt
- 3) the Moyie - Bull Lake belt
- 4) the Talache - Conjecture belt
- 5) the Cabinet - Murray belt

These data indicate that the grouping of occurrences follows the regional fracture pattern fairly closely. This pattern is characterized by a large number of prominent faults, most of which strike in a northwesterly direction as shown by the black lines in figure 2. Three complex fracture zones dominate the pattern: the Lewis and Clark Line on the south, and the Hope and Leona fault zones on the north. All three have been traced along strike for considerable distance into western Montana, but appear to die out before they reach the Washington border on the west. In a similar fashion, the density of metallic mineral occurrences declines to the west, with the mineral belts terminating within the central portion of the "panhandle".

The Coeur d'Alene mineral belt follows the most prominent fracture system, which includes the Osburn and associated faults that collectively make up the Lewis and Clark Line (Billingsley and Locke, 1941). This complex zone trends approximately N 70° W, with the Osburn fault exhibiting a strike-slip displacement

-4-

of as much as 16 miles. The belt is approximately 22 miles wide and has a length of more than 90 miles. In addition to the great Coeur d'Alene Mining District, this belt includes the Beauty Bay Mining District at its western terminus, and the Saltese, St. Regis, Cedar Creek, and Keystone Mining Districts in western Montana. Although silver, lead, zinc, and copper are the major metallic commodities, the belt also contains significant occurrences of gold, tungsten, and antimony.

The Hope mineral belt follows the Hope fault zone which comprises the Hope and associated faults. This zone strikes N 55° W, and although not as complex a system as the Lewis and Clark Line, it also exhibits a major strike-slip displacement. The belt is approximately 9 miles wide and has a length of more than 80 miles. Mining districts located along this belt include the Clark Fork in Idaho and the Blue Creek, Vermillion, and Eddy Creek districts in western Montana. Major metallic commodities include: silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold.

The Moyie-Bull Lake mineral belt follows the Leonia fault zone, which is made up of the Leonia, Bull Lake, and Rock Lake faults. This zone exhibits prominent dip-slip displacements and strikes approximately N 25° W across the northeast corner of Idaho extending into Montana and British Columbia. It is approximately 12 miles wide and has a length of at least 95 miles. Included along this belt are the Moyie-Yaak Mining District of Idaho and the Troy Mining District of western Montana. The southern extension of this belt includes an area which is currently receiving considerable attention as a possible major source of copper. Important metallic occurrences include lead, zinc, silver, gold, and copper. Minor amounts of tungsten and molybdenum also occur within this belt.

The Talache-Conjecture mineral belt is related to a number of prominent faults extending between the Hope and Coeur d'Alene mineral belts near their western extremities. The faults exhibit significant dip-slip displacements and

strike approximately N 10° W. The mineral belt is approximately 6 miles wide, 40 miles long, and straddles Pend Oreille Lake. It includes the Talache-Silver Butte area on the north and the Lakeview area on the south. Silver, lead, and zinc are the major metallic commodities. In addition, the belt also contains occurrences of gold and copper.

The Cabinet-Murray mineral belt includes several major fractures which occur parallel to, and along either side of, the Idaho-Montana border between the Hope and Coeur d'Alene mineral belts. Collectively, these fractures strike approximately N 30° W and exhibit major dip-slip displacements. The belt is approximately 7 miles wide and 40 miles long and includes the Pilgrim Creek, Trout Creek, and Prospect Creek Mining Districts in Montana and the Murray-Jack Waite area in Idaho. Principal metallic commodities include: gold, lead, zinc, silver, and copper. Currently the northern end of this belt is undergoing extensive exploration for copper.

BELTS IN CENTRAL IDAHO

Figure 3 shows the location of metallic mineral occurrences in the southern reference area. Again, these data are a composite of all gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper occurrences. At least four prominent belts can be recognized in this area:

- 1) the Idaho Porphyry belt
- 2) the Marshall Mountain-Elk City belt
- 3) the Dixie-Thunder Mountain belt
- 4) the Florence-Stibnite belt

Because of the lack of adequate geologic mapping in much of this portion of Idaho, it is difficult to relate belts of mineralization to geologic features. In some instances the structure is known; but in others, the regional pattern has been interpreted from local data and from linears taken from aerial photographs.

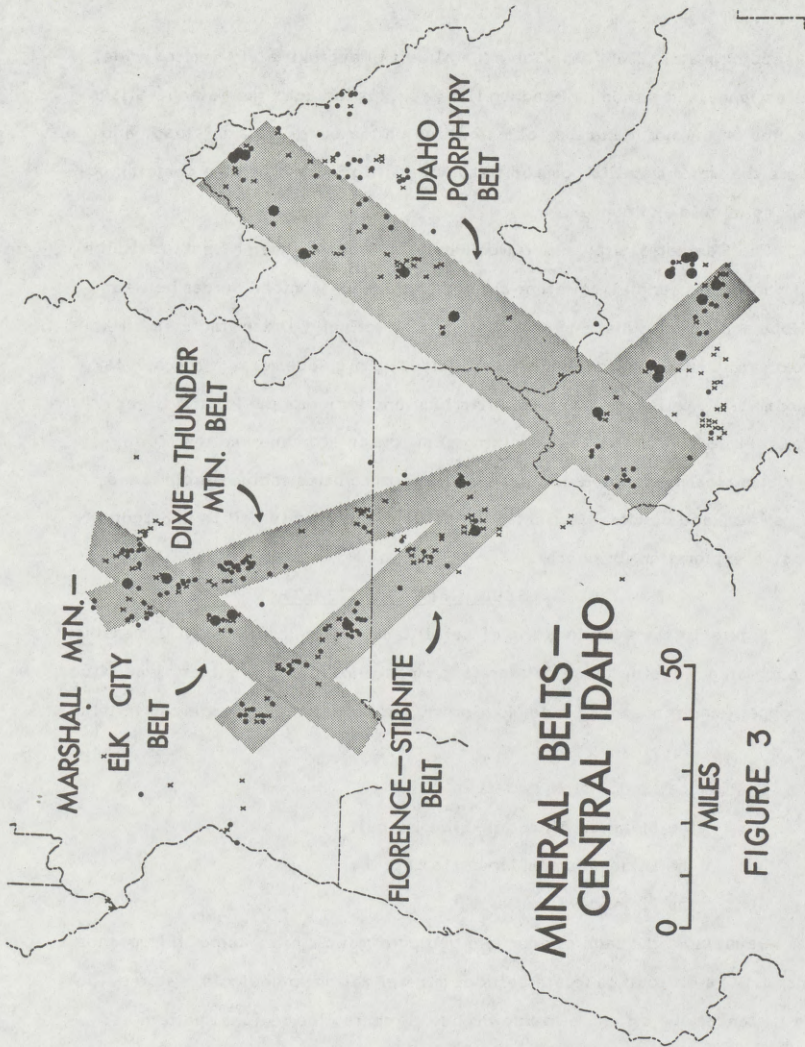


FIGURE 3

The Idaho Porphyry belt lies along a major structural zone, which trends from just north of Boise in an approximate N 45° E direction well into Montana. This zone is characterized by numerous dike swarms and stocks as well as intrusives of batholithic proportions. The belt is approximately 18 miles wide in the reference area and includes the Seafoam, Loon Creek, Sheep Mountain, Yellow Jacket, Blackbird, Musgrove, Mackinaw, Mineral Hill, Indian Creek, and Gibbonsville Mining Districts. To the west, it includes the Boise Basin and Pearl Mining Districts, and to the east, several mining districts in western Montana, including the Butte district. Although copper and gold are the major metallic commodities, it also contains significant occurrences of cobalt, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and silver.

The Marshall Mountain-Elk City mineral belt extends in a N 40° E direction along a prominent trend of lineations that can be observed on aerial photographs. Structural data from studies of districts and individual deposits tend to confirm this trend. The belt is approximately 9 miles wide and extends for 50 miles in length. It appears to definitely terminate at both its northern and southern ends. From south to north the belt includes the Marshall Lake, Buffalo Hump, Orogrande, Ten Mile, and Elk City Mining Districts. The major metallic occurrences are gold and silver, although significant occurrences of copper, tungsten, and molybdenum are also present.

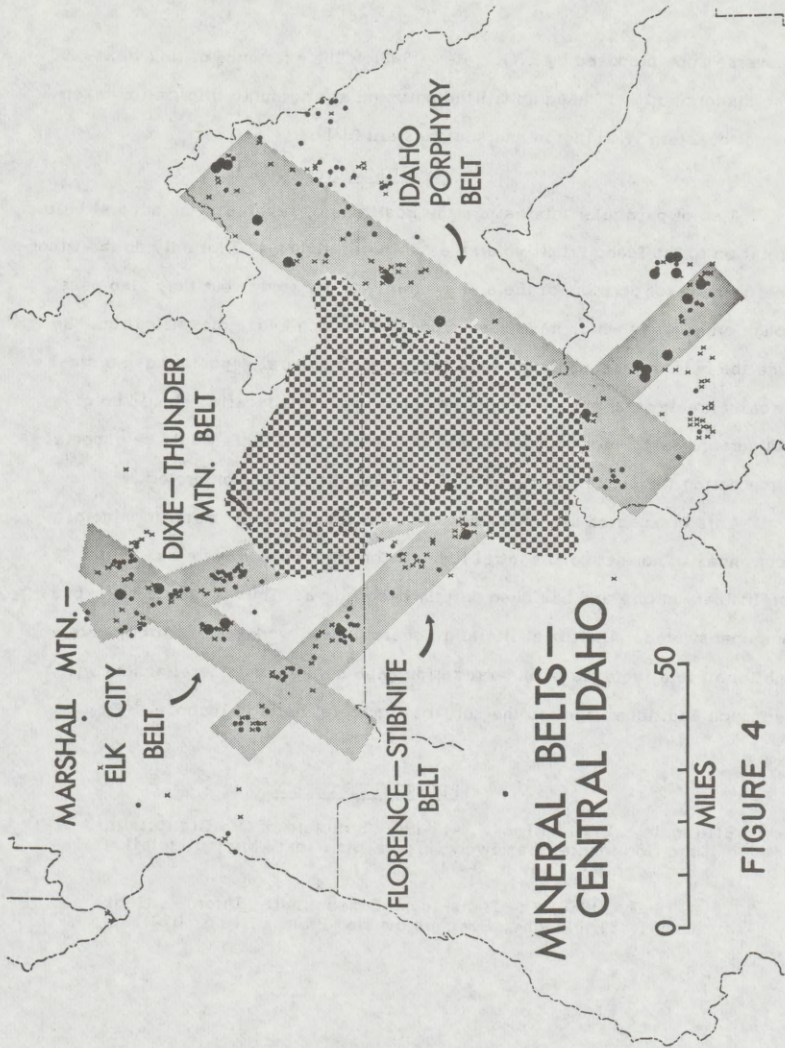
The Florence-Stibnite mineral belt extends in a N 45° W direction along a prominent trend of lineations appearing on aerial photographs. This belt is about 10 miles wide and extends for at least 130 miles along strike, showing a spectacular alignment of more than 100 metallic occurrences. The mineral belt appears to terminate at its northern end. The southern terminus cannot be accurately determined at this time because the data have not yet been collected for this portion of Idaho. From the north this belt includes the Florence, Marshall Lake, Warren, Profile, Yellow Pine, Loon Creek, Yankee Fork, and Bayhorse

Mining Districts. The principal metallic occurrences include gold, silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, antimony, molybdenum, and mercury. The southern extension of this belt includes an area which is currently receiving considerable attention as a possible major source of molybdenum.

The Dixie-Thunder Mountain mineral belt extends in a N 20° W direction also along a prominent trend of lineations which appear on aerial photographs. This belt is approximately 8 miles wide and 80 miles long. On the south it appears to split from the Florence-Stibnite belt, while on the north it appears to terminate northwest of Elk City. From its northern end it includes the Newsome, Ten Mile, Orogrande, Dixie, Edwardsburg, Ramey Ridge, and Thunder Mountain mining districts. The principal metallic occurrences are gold and silver. Smaller but significant occurrences of copper and tungsten have also been found along this belt.

Because of its continuity over an amazing length, and the strength and variety of its mineralization, the Florence-Stibnite mineral belt deserves additional discussion. Although it is known to traverse a wide assortment of rock types which range in age from Precambrian to Miocene, very little detailed geologic mapping has been done along this zone. In addition, the information contained in the literature gives very little geologic evidence for its existence. Thus this belt is defined at present only by the position of the occurrences themselves and a few prominent air photo linears. Although it appears to terminate at its northern end, the topographic evidence indicates the continuation of lineations for a considerable distance to the northwest. Also, the largest batholith of probable Laramide age thus far mapped in Idaho occurs at the intersection of this zone and the Idaho Porphyry belt.

These data thus indicate that the Florence-Stibnite mineral belt may possibly lie along a zone of crustal weakness of continental proportions. It is interesting to note that this belt is located in approximately the projected position of a



transverse zone proposed by R.G. Yates (1968). The existence of this trans-Idaho discontinuity is based upon lithologic and stratigraphic information taken from northeastern Washington and southeastern Idaho.

SUMMARY

Also of particular interest are the positions of several of the mineral belts in relation to the Idaho Primitive area as shown in figure 4. Not only do the mineral belts intersect portions of the area currently under study, but they also pass through other areas which have been proposed for single-use classification. Because the belts represent trends in which metallic mineral deposits have a statistically greater than normal chance of occurring, their location should be of considerable assistance to mineral resource evaluators. This would be especially true during the preliminary stages of planning the evaluation project.

This discussion has dealt only with the description of metallic mineral occurrences in northern and central Idaho. The work done to date has been of a preliminary nature and has been chiefly descriptive. Thus it leaves many questions unanswered. Additional literature search, field work confirmation, determination of relative ages of mineralization, and studies on mineral zoning will shed much additional light on the subject of mineral belts in Idaho.

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Senator McCLURE. The next witness on our list is Mr. Earl Bennett from the University of Idaho College of Mines, No. 32 on our list.

**STATEMENT OF EARL BENNETT, SUPERVISOR GEOLOGIST, IDAHO
BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY**

MR. BENNETT. My name is Earl Bennett. I am the supervisor geologist in charge of the geology section of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.

The Idaho Bureau is an apolitical agency of the State. One of our primary functions is to distribute information to the general public at large and to Federal and State agencies, regarding the geology of Idaho and the mineral economics of Idaho.

I thought I would point out a few salient facts about the deposition of Federal land in the United States at the present time before I address the Gospel Hump question.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey professional paper 940, federally owned or federally managed lands comprise about 762-million acres or about one-third of this Nation.

Almost one-half of this land is in Alaska, and 90 percent of the remainder is in the 11 Western States.

Of course, 64 percent, plus or minus a percent, of Idaho is federally controlled land.

It is also estimated that 85 percent of the future mineral potential of this country lies in the 11 Western States and Alaska.

Obviously, a large part of our future mineral potential, therefore, is on Federal land.

We should look quickly then at what the status of Federal lands are, as far as the mineral supply under the mining laws of 1872.

I would like to quickly quote here from a report by Bennethum and Lee which report goes as follows:

In 1974 approximately 53 percent of our original assets—and they mean by that the 762-million acres—were withdrawn from the mining law. An additional 14 percent is included in de facto withdrawals.

I quote from the next paragraph down, which states, what is perhaps even more alarming is the fact that the cumulative effect of this situation, that is, meaning the withdrawals, has occurred without the knowledge of the Government, which is a difficult thing to believe.

The reason for this being that Federal lands are administered by many different agencies.

You have BLM, which controls something like 400-million acres in this country.

You have the National Forest Service, which controls something like 80-million acres.

Plans go on among the Forest Service. There seems to be very little communication back and forth between these Federal agencies as to what the deposition of Federal land is.

With the passage of the Organic Act, as it is called, late last year, the BLM will now be charged with the same type of thing that the Forest Service is charged with, as far as evaluating BLM ground, doing impact studies on them, et cetera. We would expect to see them, probably that there will be areas designated as wilderness, roadless, et cetera, out of this 400-million acres which is left to the BLM.

We should point out that minerals are a hidden, unique, nonrenewable resource. It takes 60 times the normal concentration of copper, and 3,500 times the normal concentration of gold in the Earth's crust to make an ore body.

It is estimated that only one in 1,000 prospects will ever become a mine.

So we are looking at very rare amenities.

Steve pointed out that it was somewhere around 2 percent or 3 percent of the total land in the United States that had been disturbed by mining.

We should look quickly at the status of mineral supply in the United States. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, minerals which will possibly be in adequate supply by the year 2000, only if rigorous exploration programs are implemented now, to include copper, zinc, gold, lead, silver, tungsten, and several other very common elements.

In other words, constant exploration and development must be carried out if we are to avoid a mineral crisis in the near future.

One of the things that usually comes out, people say, "Well, if it's a wilderness area, when we need the minerals, we will go in and get them."

Well, there is a problem with this, and it is called lead time. It takes from the moment when you first find a prospect to develop into that prospect, anywhere from 7 to 10 years. And one prospector from Colorado took 8 years to develop it with an initial investment of \$250-million.

How does this effect the Gospel Hump area? Little is actually known about the mineral potential outside of the existing mines and patented claims within the Hump.

However, the area can be considered as highly favorable for mineral potential, based on several factors. One, lead and placer production for gold amounted to \$22,500 in the Florence District: \$18,500,000 in Elk City, and other millions throughout the various mining districts.

This was based on \$20 gold at the turn of the century. Gold, of course, now is worth \$145 an ounce.

All previous geologic investigations which are now somewhat dated and further that the gold vein systems in the Buffalo Hump area continue at depth.

Mineral belts which define broad areas of mineralization throughout the State of Idaho cross in the Hump area, creating a very favorable area for future mineralization.

The Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology is undertaking a very rough mineral inventory of the Gospel Hump area. This should not be construed as a final answer that we are going to find all the minerals. We have done this on a very rapid basis. The report will be out in 2 months. We hope to make this data available so at least some mineral input will go into the decisionmaking on this use of the particular area.

Because of the future importance of this area, based on past production, future potential, I suggest that the Gospel Hump area be held open for mineral entry by private industry in some manner or another and at least be studied in depth by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines, as specified under the Wilderness Act of 1964. Thank you.

Senator McCURE. Without prolonging the hearing indefinitely, I think what you have done is a valuable service, in pointing to a mineral crisis in this country.

I think too many people don't recognize that we are beginning to expose ourselves to the same kind of crisis in some essential minerals, as we have faced in fuels.

We all recognize what has happened already to our economy, to our society, and to our foreign policy as a result of failure to recognize in a timely fashion the future needs for energy.

I appreciate your statement.

Mr. Walter Weid.

**STATEMENT OF WALTER WEID, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER,
HECLA MINING CO., WALLACE, IDAHO**

Mr. WEID. Senator McCure. I am Walter Weid, environmental engineer for Hecla Mining Co. located in Wallace, Idaho.

First, I will state a principle which I would like to see become a policy on public lands in the United States. The principle is that no areas should be closed to exploration for minerals or to mining in the absence of a compelling national interest which overrides the need for an adequate domestic mineral supply.

In other words, areas designated as wilderness should in general never have been closed to exploration and mining, not in 1984 or any other date.

The national need for domestic mineral production is widely recognized. What is not widely recognized is the need to continually replace exhausted ore bodies with newly discovered ore deposits going into production.

The source for these new ore deposits would in most cases be the public lands, those same lands which are continually being withdrawn from mineral entry in favor of wilderness designation.

I am going to skip about a page and a half here, partly because Al Teske covered it very well, and in the interest of time.

But I go for a careful development of why wilderness areas are essentially closed to mineral entry, even though they are legally opened to it.

The mining industry does not quite have the same problem with these withdrawals into wilderness as the timber industry.

The timber industry can see what is happening and how much timber is and is not available.

But we in the mining industry don't know where the minerals will be found. Geologists can make judgments as to the favorability of an area, but the development of some new exploration tool may render their previous assessments inadequate.

The fact is, to find ore we have to look everywhere again and again. We can't be made to look for our lost nickel under the streetlight because the light is better there and still expect to have any degree of success.

It is pretty common knowledge now, since the material developed by Gary Bennethum and L. Courtland Lee was widely distributed to our legislators, that at the time of publication in 1975, between two-

thirds and three-fourths of our public lands had already been withdrawn from the mining and leasing laws.

The Rare II study will undoubtedly increase the withdrawn fraction.

It is time we really woke up and realized what we are doing to ourselves. We in the mining industry can see trouble down the road for the American people just as surely as if it were a tornado funnel on the horizon.

Perhaps we are at fault somehow for not getting the message across.

I'm going to skip another page, but to summarize I think I will use the analogy of buying a place with a peach orchard.

Peach trees are notorious for running down over a generation or so, and if you just keep picking year after year, eventually you don't get any peaches. You have to keep planting the seedlings so that there is a new hardy crop coming up all of the time to replace the old worn out trees.

And if all you ever do is pick peaches every year, without planting any new ones, eventually you run out of peaches. This is what is going to happen in a generation with our minerals. We have to realize that we just can't go to a nursery and buy new mines like you can peach trees.

You have to find them first and then it will be years before they are in production.

My conclusion is that there are very few new mines being opened, and in a generation or two the American people are going to suffer severely for it, just as the family would have to buy their peaches at the grocery store for quite a while if they let their peach orchards run down.

What's the answer? I suggest that we consider designating two types of wilderness. A small number of highly scenic or important ecologic areas which are closed to everything, and a much larger area which can still be considered as permanently open to exploration and mining, subject, of course, to the existing Forest Service regulations on surface disturbance.

Dr. Rupert Cutler, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, recently proved to us that natural resource production does not render a tract of land irreparably ruined.

By redefining the criteria by which an area may be considered for wilderness designation to include areas which have seen early logging, mining and primitive roads, we have a clear admission from Dr. Cutler that these activities have not necessarily caused irreparable harm to the land.

Because of the land management agencies' newly defined powers to control surface disturbance and applicable State land reclamation laws, the harm done to land in the future will be far less than that which was likely to occur in the past.

This is all the more reason to leave the land open to natural resource production.

With this added control and the admission that past use of the land for natural resource production has not been all that detrimental, there can be no justification for future withdrawals of public land into the wilderness system.

But the process has gone too far already. We know by observation that the preservation extremists are insatiable. Wilderness designation is considered a permanent state for a land parcel.

Only the lands remaining in the multiple use category are being considered negotiable, and the pressure is always on to put more and more of these into permanent wilderness.

This is neither necessary nor desirable. If we are going to assure the Nation's future mineral production, we can't just hold on to the multiple use lands we have. We have to get some of the millions of acres back into a condition that provides some incentive to do exploration work.

None of the Gospel-Hump area should be withdrawn from mineral entry. None of this area has such a compelling need for withdrawal that it overrides our national need for a domestic mineral supply.

Whatever else the Congress does with this area, it is time our legislators woke up to the fact that everything we have comes from the earth, and if the earth is closed to mineral harvest, we will wind up with nothing.

Senator McCLURE. Are you familiar with the Gospel-Hump area yourself?

Mr. WEID. No; I'm not. Our company has no interest in that area whatsoever, and I have not been into it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Weid follows:]

STATEMENT OF WALTER W. WEID, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER, HECLA MINING CO., WALLACE, IDAHO

I am Walter Weid, Environmental Engineer for Hecla Mining Company located in Wallace, Idaho. Hecla is engaged in the mining and milling of lead, zinc and silver in Idaho and also has operations and interests in Washington, Arizona and British Columbia. We appreciate the opportunity to present testimony to you on the management of the Gospel-Hump area.

First, I will state a principle which I would like to see become policy on public lands in the United States. This principle is that no areas should be closed to exploration for minerals or to mining in the absence of a compelling national interest which overrides the need for an adequate domestic mineral supply. In other words, areas designated as wilderness should, in general, never be closed to exploration and mining—not in 1984 or any other date.

The national need for domestic mineral production is widely recognized. What is not widely recognized is the need to continually replace exhausted ore bodies with newly-discovered ore deposits going into production. The source for these new ore deposits would, in most cases, be the public lands—those same lands which are continually being withdrawn from mineral entry in favor of wilderness designation.

I fully understand that the 1964 wilderness bill left the designated wilderness areas open to mineral entry for twenty years. This was the congressional intent. But there is a fundamental problem which seems to be unrecognized by those not engaged in mineral exploration. To make the problem clear, I will state the successive points in numerical fashion.

(1) The "prudent man" method of determining when a valid mineral discovery exists is no longer considered adequate by BLM mineral examiners.

(2) BLM mineral examiners will validate a claim only when an ore deposit is proven viable. That is, when adequate tons of ore are shown to be present at adequate grade and it is reasonably certain that the ore body could be mined at a profit. Only then will a claim be declared valid.

(3) Because surface exposures of ore that could certainly be mined at a profit are very rare, the proving-up of an economic mineral deposit will always require exploration at depth.

(4) Exploration at depth requires powered equipment.

(5) U.S. Forest Service policy considers powered equipment as incompatible with wilderness values in designated wilderness areas—except upon claims which have been validated.

If it sounds as though I have led this discussion in a circle, it is because I have. The interpretation of legislation, regulations and court rulings have been welded into an unbroken circle which is inscribed, "no mining allowed."

All of us in exploration are aware that if we had the time, money and fortitude, we might in some rare cases be allowed limited use of helicopters to transport small power equipment to selected sights for exploration purposes.

Most of us don't enjoy smashing our heads against stone walls that much. Any person's exploration funds are limited—whether we are talking about a lone prospector or Exxon Corporation. The exploration funds, therefore, must be spent in the places where greatest success can be expected. No one can expect much success when operating within the constraints I have listed above. The wonder then is not that there hasn't been more exploration in designated wilderness areas during this 13-year period since enactment of the wilderness act, but rather that there has been any exploration at all. A few staunch individuals and companies have spent their time and money exploring for minerals in designated wilderness areas. But their experience, rather than being successful, has served as a lesson to the rest of us.

My opening statement—that all public lands be left open to exploration and mining in the absence of a compelling need to do otherwise—may alarm those who would visualize the entire Western United States as looking like certain sections of Appalachia where strip mining was done without reclamation. This would, of course, not be the case. Ore bodies are rare and occupy a miniscule proportion of the total land area. And recent history has shown that reclamation to return land to its original use is feasible nearly everywhere.

The mining industry does not have quite the same problem with these withdrawals as the timber industry. The timber industry can see what is happening and how much timber is and is not available. But we in the mining industry don't know where the minerals will be found. Geologists can make judgments as to the favorability of an area, but the development of some new exploration tool may render their previous assessments inadequate. The fact is, to find ore we have to look everywhere again and again. We can't be made to look for our lost nickel under the street light because the light is better there—and still expect to have any degree of success.

It is pretty common knowledge now—since the material developed by Gary Bennethum and L. Courtland Lee was widely distributed to our legislators—that at the time of publication (in 1975), between two-thirds and three-fourths of our public lands had already been withdrawn from the mining and leasing laws. The RARE II study will undoubtedly increase the withdrawn fraction.

It is really time that we woke up and realized what we are doing to ourselves! We in the mining industry can see trouble down the road for the American people just as surely as if it were a tornado funnel on the horizon. Perhaps we are at fault somehow for not getting the message across. I am going to try it today by an analogy.

A family bought a little place in the suburbs with a peach orchard. Naturally, they looked forward to harvesting nature's bounty and so they did, years after year. But this family knew nothing about fruit and didn't care to learn. They just picked. After a generation, they wondered that the peaches weren't as large or plentiful any more, and eventually, the entire orchard yielded very few peaches, the trees being mostly dead. If the family decided they really wanted a peach orchard again, they would have to start from scratch with brand new seedlings and wait several years for their first harvest, which would not be very large even then.

The analogy isn't perfect, but perhaps it will get the point across. All mines have a limited amount of ore in them. Like peach trees, they become depleted. Unless new mines are opened to replace the ones mined-out, in a generation or so, there will be no domestic mineral production.

Unlike peach trees, you can't buy seedling mines at the nursery to plant in your orchard. They have to be searched for, found and then mined right where God put the values. And it takes more than a few years to reach full production even after a mine is discovered. For a large mine, it can take easily 10 to 15 years. I have already mentioned that no prudent person is even going to bother looking for minerals where he is most likely not going to be allowed to mine them anyway.

Conclusion: There are very few new mines being opened and in a generation or two, the American people are going to suffer severely for it. Just as the family with the depleted orchard had to buy all their peaches at the grocery store for a few years, the nation will have to import nearly all of the essential minerals it needs—if foreigners are willing to sell to us at a price we can afford.

What's the answer? I suggest that we consider designating two types of wilderness. A small number of highly scenic or important ecological areas which are

closed to everything—and a much larger area which can still be considered as permanently open to exploration and mining, subject, of course, to the existing Forest Service regulations on surface disturbance.

Dr. Rupert Cutler, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, recently proved to us that natural resource production does not render a tract of land irreparably ruined. By redefining the criteria by which an area may be considered for wilderness designation to include areas which have seen early logging, mining and primitive roads, we have a clear admission from Dr. Cutler that these activities have not necessarily caused irreparable harm to the land. Because of the land management agencies' newly-defined powers to control surface disturbance and applicable state land reclamation laws, the harm done to land in the future will be far less than that which was likely to occur in the past. This is all the more reason to leave the land open to natural resource production. With this added control and the admission that past use of the land for natural resource production has not been all that detrimental, there can be no justification for further withdrawals of public land into the wilderness system.

But the process has gone too far already. We know by observation that the preservation extremists are insatiable. Wilderness designation is considered a permanent state for a land parcel. Only the lands remaining in the multiple use category are being considered negotiable—and the pressure is always on to put more and more of these into permanent wilderness.

This is neither necessary or desirable. If we are going to assure the nation's future mineral production, we can't just hold on to the multiple use lands we have—we have to get some of the millions of acres back into a condition that provides some incentive to do exploration work.

None of the Gospel-Hump area should be withdrawn from mineral entry. None of this area has such a compelling need for withdrawal that it overrides our national need for a domestic mineral supply. Whatever else the Congress does with this area, it is time our legislators woke up to the fact that everything we have comes from the earth and if the earth is closed to mineral harvest, we will wind up with nothing.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mr. Tom League.

Is Tom League here?

[No response.]

Senator CHURCH. If not, our next witness is Mr. John Barker from Lewiston.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. K. BARKER, PRESIDENT, HELLS CANYON PRESERVATION COUNCIL, INC., LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. BARKER. Thank you, Senators.

I guess my timing is perfect. I just walked in the door.

Since there seems to be a lot of people that want to testify, rather than reading my entire statement, I might go over a couple of points that I would like to make, if I could.

The first one I would like to make is somewhat off the central point of the hearing.

By the way, I am speaking for the Hells Canyon Preservation Council. This is in regards to talking about future problems.

I have seen examples set by the upper echelon of the Forest Service in trying to manage the Hells Canyon NRA. I have seen the Forest Service's distinct lack of ability to work with parties which make the compromise possible.

That was a compromise, and this would certainly be a compromise.

Unless every word of the compromise is set down in law within 3 years the Forest Service, in my opinion, will interpret the Gospel-Hump compromise into a plan totally unrecognizable by all of the parties involved.

The solution, I feel, is to make sure that the compromise team is somehow carried on therefor statutorily in law with specific duties to help the Forest Service with their decisions.

I for one am really tired of dealing with Forest Service administrators, who I feel tend to bend the law or interpret it to serve their own goals somehow.

I would encourage you to make that inclusion if you possibly can. I certainly feel and my organization does that the compromise is an excellent method of handling this problem.

I have only one comment, and that would be that the instant wilderness under discussion today is about a 7-mile link of the Salmon River, running east of the area of the Gospel-Hump area to the boundary of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, unprotected, a line drawn east, and south from the—east and south of the Mackay Bar Road and south of the Mammoth Star Mine on to the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area would enable us to protect that resource and would leave that mining area open for future exploration.

I think it would help solve a great number of management problems that might come up, if you had a section of wilderness, then a section of unclassified land, and then another section of wilderness bounding the Salmon River. I feel that it would—of course, the Mackay Bar Road would be left open as a corridor through this, but I really do think that it would help with management problems throughout the entire area.

Again, we support the compromise and the 4-year study by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

I would like to say that one reason for the citizens advisory committee is to try and make sure that the purposes that these citizens groups had in mind would be carried out during the period of the wildlife and soil studies in that area that is marked in yellow on the map.

I think the citizens advisory group is a commendable way to exercise continuing citizen responsibility. That is why I strongly favor that provision in the proposal.

Mr. BARKER. I have two letters of friends of mine from Lewiston that asked if I could carry up, if I could submit them.

Senator CHURCH. Yes. Are these letters in support of the citizens group?

Mr. BARKER. Yes; they are.

Senator CHURCH. I have some other letters that have just been given to me that support the proposal, that I would give to you, Larry, for appropriate inclusion in the record.

Mr. BARKER. I'm sorry that I was late, but my teaching responsibilities made it impossible for me to leave this morning.

There have been many people who have asked me if they can write.

Senator CHURCH. Yes. The record is going to be open for 2 weeks, and they can submit written testimony.

Senator McCLURE. I might just mention that a number of people have asked how they submit testimony for the record.

It can be sent to the committee in Washington, D.C. It could be given to Senator Church's office in Moscow or mine in Coeur d'Alene or Lewiston, whatever way it is most convenient within that 2-week

period to get it to Senator Church's office or mine or the office of the committee in Washington, D.C.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Barker follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. K. BARKER, PRESIDENT, HELLS CANYON PRESERVATION COUNCIL, INC., LEWISTON, IDAHO

This statement is the position of the Hell's Canyon Preservation Council and I ask that it be made a part of the formal record.

Last hunting season I hauled my horses just past Gospel Hill to Moore's Station and rode out Black Butte hunting along the way. The hunting was poor. One reason was a party, whom, for lack of a better word we could call hunters. They were on "mufferless" motorcycles that could be heard by me and the game for five miles. We then moved to Long Meadow Creek where we found the meadows overgrazed by sheep. I also saw at least 20 sheep on the way from Moore's to Long Meadow Creek that the USFS permittee had failed to remove or control. From there we moved into Twenty Mile area and Frank Brown Creek. There was a lot of evidence of elk but we did not find any. I use this trip to illustrate the need for good comprehensive studies of fish and wildlife. These studies should be executed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

We feel the Wilderness Compromise is just that, and though it is not inclusive of all land that should be wilderness, it is an excellent compromise. One small area should be given further protection. The Instant Wilderness under discussion today will leave about a 7-mile length of the Salmon River running east from the boundary of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness to the boundary of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area unprotected. A line drawn east and south from the Mackay Bar Road and south and east of the Mamouth Star Mine and on to the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, would foreclose no resource options and protect the wilderness resource. The Mackay Bar Road should be left open as a corridor. This would prevent future management problems when the Salmon River is classified under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area is also classified.

I would like to stray a moment from the central point of this hearing to talk about a future problem. I have seen the example set by the upper echelon of the Forest Service in the Hell's Canyon NRA. The Forest Service's lack of ability to work with parties which make a compromise possible. Unless every word of the compromise is set down in law, within three years the Forest Service will interpret the Gospel-Hump Compromise into a plan totally unrecognizable by any of the parties involved. The solution is to set down in law a compromise team, with specific members, and statutory authority to help guide the Forest Service. I, for one, am tired of dealing with USFS administrators who bend, interpret, and break the law to serve their own goals. The USFS has many good men but seldom do they make it to the top.

I thank you for your consideration of the above.

We support the compromise and the Fish and Wildlife Study by Idaho Fish and Game. Thank you for the opportunity to make the views of our organization known.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Larry Blasing from Missoula, Mont., representing the Inland Forest Reserve Council.

STATEMENT OF LARRY BLASING, RESOURCE FORESTER, INLAND RESOURCE FOREST COUNCIL, MISSOULA, MONT.

Mr. BLASING. My name is Larry Blasing. I am a resource forester for the Inland Resource Forest Council in Missoula, Mont.

The Inland Forest Resource Council is an association made up of about 35 wood products industries in Montana, northern Idaho and northeast Washington.

I would like to express our appreciation, Senators, both of you, for the leadership in trying to do two things. One, trying to resolve the conflicts between the groups that exist on these undeveloped lands;

and, two, to free up the timber to insure that the timber industry is going to survive.

I testified before you both on several previous occasions as to our shrinking land base and the effects that it is going to have on the timber industry.

Since that time our land base has been continuing to shrink, and some quarters of our industry are facing some very serious problems.

We support the concept of working with user groups trying to resolve the problems between interest groups.

If more of this type of negotiation were to take place, we should have less conflicts to deal with.

We feel that both sides have made a good face effort to solve the Gospel-Hump land use allocation problem.

We do not wish to halt that participation or those that participate.

However, we are concerned that the recommendation of instant wilderness was made without the benefit of adequate resource inventories.

We do not know how much commercial timber land may be tied up, what the minimal potential is, or what the need or potential is for motorized recreation.

It is absolutely necessary that the various interest groups be fully aware of the resource tradeoffs so that the decision is not made in a vacuum.

Even though the negotiators had some knowledge of the area, they do not know within acceptable limits what resources are involved.

We are aware that there are extensive areas of commercial forest lands still remaining within the wilderness proposal. We know that the mineral industry is unhappy with the proposal.

For this reason we recommend that the proposal for instant classification be changed to a wilderness study proposal.

Perhaps, Senator Church, we might urge you to possibly cosponsor Senator McClure's bill. That way the various publics could be fully aware of the tradeoffs.

We thank you for the opportunity to testify, and we will submit some written testimony at a later date.

Senator CHURCH. The proposed wilderness area that the citizens group agreed upon comes within 4 or 5 percent, I am told, of the area for essentially roadless management that the Forest Service has been contemplating. That is rather a remarkable coincidence, and may be due partly to the fact that the Forest Service, along with the fish and wildlife people, were available for technical advice.

But I do think that should be pointed out, to show that they weren't merely drawing lines blindly on the map.

Senator McClure, do you have any questions?

Mr. BLASING. I might respond to that for just a second.

There is one considerable difference between the forest land use plan and the proposal that is made here, and that the Forest Service in their land use plans have not proposed that any of this be committed to wilderness and proposed for wilderness, and as such, while it was being maintained in the roadless inventory and with wilderness forms of recreation, this is somewhat less restrictive, and there are opportunities for development.

Senator CHURCH. That's a fair comment, though, it is not really clear what part in the final process, down the road a few years from now, the Forest Service would propose for wilderness classification. But the roadless area is essentially the same as the proposal for wilderness.

Senator McCLURE. You indicated in your testimony that there are some areas of merchantable timber lands that remain proposed designated wilderness area.

Could you indicate either now or by a supplement to your testimony what those areas are, what the access to those areas would be, and the quantity and volume of timber in those areas?

Mr. BLASING. I will do my best to do that. I will have to rely on some local experts. In my own personal opinion, I believe some is out on the east side. Without going into detail, I am unable to tell you at this time.

Senator McCLURE. I have been hearing this infinite flow of conversation about whether or not there is commercial timber in the proposed wilderness, but we are not coming to grips with this question in any finite form. I want to know from people who do know exactly where and what is, commercial timberland, to the extent I can find out.

I would appreciate whatever help you can give me in that regard. Thank you.

I might also ask, while you are up on the stand. Maybe you can answer the question I asked a little bit earlier.

Apparently, the map on my left, your right, has been identified as that which was agreed to by the negotiating team.

The map on my right—that would be your left—has also been put up here, and apparently prepared by the Forest Service. It is noted at the top that it is a task force agreement. Yet I see at least a couple of obvious differences between the two maps.

The latter one prepared by the Forest Service has a large area in the lower left-hand corner for immediate release, and lacks the area in the upper right-hand corner for immediate release that appears on the other. Somewhere I would like somebody to tell me why the difference.

Mr. BLASING. I can't answer your question. I think you will probably have to talk to the Forest Service.

Senator CHURCH. I think we better have the Forest Service identify it. I want the answer, too. Maybe we better get it now.

Don, would you explain the reason for that discrepancy?

Mr. BIDDISON. I think I can.

The Forest Service plan has been completed for this area without appeal. The chief's decision was that we should undertake no activity within any of the contiguous roadless areas until we have completed an analysis that included the roadless area south of the river.

While this was not appealed, his decision related to that because it was part of the contiguous roadless area, which he said we had failed to adequately consider.

Senator McCLURE. I'm not sure whether it is a fair question, but did he know that when he made the decision?

Mr. BIDDISON. Yes. This area here was carried in Rare I, as is essentially roadless, which was later considered to be developed.

The criteria for roadless area in Rare II was changed, and there-

fore, this corner up here, which I think you are discussing, included in Rare II, and as such, again, the chief's decision, I guess, would relate to that, even though that particular area was not under appeal.

Senator McCURE. It would look to me like it is not that area which is shaded on that map, but an area not shaded at all on that map.

In the upper left-hand corner it is marked on the map as "B" release.

Mr. BIDDISON. That is something, I guess, the negotiators put on the map. I considered it available. It is developed. They agreed themselves it should be available, I guess.

Senator CHURCH. Let's make a strong effort to get those two maps blended together so we know exactly what we are dealing with.

Senator McCURE. I might note for the record that the original small-scale map that was included in the task force agreement materials that were provided to me does not have that area marked on it that is now marked on the map that they say is the task force agreement, so I hope you will understand my confusion.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Joe McCracken from Portland, representing the West Forest Industries Association.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH McCRACKEN, REPRESENTING WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. McCRACKEN. Senator Church, Senator McCure. I am Joseph McCracken, Western Forest Industries Association, headquartered in Portland, Oreg., with about 140 sawmill and plywood plant manufacturers in 12 States. Almost all of them are small businesses by SBA definition.

We come before you with a substantial amount of unease today. It is an unease which both of you Senators remarked upon in your opening statements and other witnesses have talked about also, and that is also the fact beautifully demonstrated by the need for this hearing, that the Federal Government has in this area and indeed many other areas of the West, lost a great deal of authority and control over the management of national forests.

I say Gospel-Hump is the tip of the iceberg. It is the first for its divisibility, and for that you people, you two Senators, are the people to congratulate.

I think no better description of the uneasiness that we have about this situation could be made than was made by Mr. Scott from the Sierra Club this morning, when he stated, I thought quite candidly and in some detail, that it's either this or indeed Idaho County will be brought to its economic knees.

So much for the uneasiness.

Again, I deeply commend your committee and you Senators for realizing that this is an unfortunate situation, but perhaps that it is reality. You have to deal with reality here today.

I think Idaho County is well served by both of them, trying to work out a resolution. We support your efforts in that regard.

With respect to the proposal before us today, the proposal that the committee group here worked out, I have two comments. As you know,

I am not an expert person in this area. I am envious, Senator Church, even though it may have been a little difficult on some of your anatomy, I wish I could have been on a 2-day trip like that myself. I thoroughly enjoy an area like this.

While I'm not an expert on the Gospel-Hump area, three of the four members in this area who depend on this area of the Nezperce are members of mine. Mr. Shearer is one of my oldest members.

I have had extensive conversations with Gwen about the area. He knows it intimately.

And we completely support the proposed adjustment he made to the eastern boundary. He assures me that most of it is economically accessible now, and in the future all of it will be.

With respect to the rest of the proposal, as he has indicated and the following three witnesses will, I understand underscore, we can live with that proposal, with the exception of the eastern boundary.

I have only two other points. We would like within the 2-week period to submit more for the record, to review further the language in your proposed legislation dealing with the red or orange areas here, the 78,000 acres. That is going to be a critical situation.

Even though we are delighted that it is being committed to multiple use, we would like to review the language and give you our comments.

Second, with respect to the 45,000 acres of instant wilderness, it is our understanding that the idea of the legislature would be to free that area up immediately for timber sales and everything like this.

Our general counsel told me yesterday that he has some concern about whether the specific language of the bill will accomplish that. I have asked him to make a legal memorandum to submit to you for that purpose.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you. We would appreciate having both of those papers, and we will look at that very carefully.

I am very happy that the present representative of the forest products industry has taken this position and supports the efforts being made. I think that is very significant.

Senator McCLURE. I have only this comment while we have you here. We are glad you are here in our city. It might be well for us to just expand on the record beyond the scope of this hearing for just a moment, and that is that I understand that this problem here in Grangeville and in Idaho County is not uniquely this and this alone, but the same restriction on the availability of timber threatens the existence of a lot of small dependent operations throughout the entire State of Idaho, and particularly in the Intermountain region; is that correct?

Mr. McCracken. That's correct; yes.

Senator McCLURE. So what we are going through here is not a unique problem, if we don't solve the entire problem, if we pass this legislation that deals with this problem.

Mr. McCracken. I don't want to be misunderstood, but I can tell you that it is most unfortunate that a hearing of this same type could not have been held in Dillon, Mont., 2 years ago.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Ted Turner from Riggins appearing for the Salmon River Lumber Co.

STATEMENT OF TED TURNER, GENERAL MANAGER, SALMON RIVER
LUMBER CO., RIGGINS, IDAHO

Mr. TURNER. My name is Ted Turner. I am general manager of the Salmon River Lumber Co.

I have with me today a prepared statement that I would like to submit for the record. However, I won't read the statement.

As I have sat here today listening to the different sides of this problem, I become more and more concerned about whether or not this is really going to be a solution to our problem.

I have been told or heard in this committee meeting that 90 percent or thereabouts of the timber resources will be released for multiple-use management.

Then I look at this map, and it scares me to death. The green areas, as I understand it, are the areas to be released immediately, and the orange or red areas are those that are to undergo some kind of further study.

My question would be—and I don't have the answer to this, but I think the Senate committee should try to find that answer—is if in fact 90 percent of the available timber in this area is going to be in these multiple-use areas, just what portion of that 90 percent is going to be released immediately, and what portion is going to be involved in the red areas or the yellow areas that have to go under further study?

In light with this, are we 1 year from now or 2 years from now going to have the same kind of meeting to decide how much of that red area is not going to be used for timber management?

Senator CHURCH. May I say at that point, because I think you raised a very important question, that it is my understanding of the proposal—and we would have to make certain of the language in the statute to bear it out—that both the green and the orange areas on the map are designated for multiple-use management and are intended for logging purposes. The green part would be immediately available for that purpose 30 days after the enactment of the bill.

The orange part would be made available for that purpose upon the completion of certain studies related to logging and soil and anadromous fish, which would provide the guidelines for the kind of road building and development. That's my understanding of the agreement. But both the orange and the green are intended and designated for logging.

Mr. TURNER. Senator, I think that that is a very great problem, and that it really needs to be looked into.

Another question that comes to my mind, as I sit here and look at this map, I visualize a larger map. We look at this wilderness, proposed wilderness area going down to Mackay Bar, which right across the river we immediately run into the Idaho Primitive Area. Slightly to the east of this area we have the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. To the north and east of this area we have the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

In between we have the Meadow Creek planning unit which at this time has not been released for timber purposes or any other purpose.

We also have the upper and lower Bargamin Creek, and if you put this on a large map and look at it, you have a very, very small area east

of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area, until you run into all these wilderness or de facto wilderness areas.

My concern is whether or not again in 1 year or 2 years we are going to be sitting here in this same room again, trying to reach a compromise on the ground that lies between the primitive areas that are now trying to be established.

I think that this would have a tremendous economic impact on this area again, and that we would be at that time under severe economic pressure to settle it again.

Another point that I would like to bring out is that I have listened to some people talk here today, and they say that we have been negotiating in good faith, and that they don't want to see people lose their jobs, and that they also have not tried to hold an economic club over the head of the people of Grangeville and Idaho County.

But in the same type of address, they say that they will not accept 1 acre less wilderness area than the proposed compromise they made with the chamber, and that if there is any deviation from that compromise, that they will tie up the whole process that we are going through.

I don't feel that this is negotiating in good faith, and I feel that it is holding a severe economic club over the head of the people of Grangeville and the citizens of Idaho County.

I think that we as a nation need to address ourselves to the basic question that we are all involved with here, and that is how large a wilderness system should we have, and to define this wilderness system; then define candidates which will be among the ones that the wilderness system will be picked from. Otherwise, Senator, I feel that we are going to continue to have the same type of problem which we have here today.

Senator CHURCH. I gave a wilderness address at the University of Idaho last March, and one of the principal points I made then was the need to determine the size of the wilderness system that this country needs.

That address has received considerable circulation. I hope that it moves Congress toward that determination, because I do believe we to face up to that. Otherwise we don't know how long the road is that we are going down, and we can't see the end of it. That is something that needs to be amended, too.

I thought perhaps that ought to be expressed because everyone who is interested in wilderness, whatever your point of view may be, has to recognize that we need to know where we are going to end up. We are going to have to look at this whole picture. Meanwhile, we do have a rather urgent problem to solve in this county that could affect your economy and your jobs within the next year or two unless we find a solution.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Turner follows:]

STATEMENT OF TED TURNER, GENERAL MANAGER, SALMON RIVER LUMBER CO., RIGGINS, IDAHO

I would like to take this opportunity to express the views of Salmon River Lumber Company on the problems that are being created as a result of the re-study of roadless areas in the Nez Perce National Forest. These re-studies are causing needless delays in the timber harvest detrimental to small sawmills and may lead to withdrawal of substantial volumes of designated commercial timber

lands from unit plans. These withdrawals would decrease the allowable cut on the forest, with a corresponding economic impact on the communities and individual living within or near the forest boundaries.

There is only one result that a substantial decrease of timber harvest can have—and that is the closure of sawmills dependent upon National Forest timber for their raw material. Further, the reduction of the commercial timber base and the ultimate closure of more sawmills will inevitably result in substantially increased prices in lumber products to consumers and adversely effect the long range housing goals of our nation.

To those of us on the Nez Perce National Forest, this depletion of the timber base is a very real and very immediate problem. For instance, if some solution is not arrived at in the very near future Salmon River Lumber Company will probably close its doors within the next three years. This will eliminate the jobs of our 126 employees which, with their dependents, represents 70 percent of the population of Riggins, Idaho.

The question is what do we do to halt the shrinking of the commercial timber base, the closure of sawmills dependent upon National Forest timber, and the economic destruction of small towns throughout Idaho? A solution to just the Gospel Hump area is not going to solve the long range effects of the above problems.

We can already see that with the completion of Rare II, Idaho alone will have almost 4 million additional acres roadless area. Idaho, and indeed the Nation, will have a very difficult time surviving a six to ten year process of tying up multiple use lands while the courts decide which of these roadless areas should be classified as wilderness and which should be designated as multiple use.

Senators, there is only one solution to this problem; and, that solution is in your hands. I charge you with finding a legislative solution to the problems associated with large scale tie ups of multiple use lands by first, defining the size in acres of the total wilderness system within the United States. Then, again by legislative action, to state those areas which are to be wilderness candidates and release all other lands to the multiple use forest land base. This type of legislation will allow us to use our Natural Resources in an orderly manner and will give the small dependent communities in Idaho and the Nation some degree of economic stability.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Bob Krogh of Kooskia.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT KROGH, MANAGER, CLEARWATER FOREST INDUSTRIES, KOOSKIA, IDAHO

Mr. KROGH. Senator Church. My name is Robert Krogh.

I am the manager of Clearwater Forest Industries in Kooskia, Idaho.

We employ 135 people, which is approximately 50 percent of the work force in our area.

We are 85 percent dependent upon the national forest as a source for our raw materials.

The present timber sale program allows a harvest of 72 million board feet per year. Our plant alone would require at least 40 percent of the allowable cut to remain in business.

Most of the plants in our area are faced with 2 years or less timber supply. This means in 2 years at least two of the local plants will be out of business unless an agreement can be reached bringing an end to the never ending process of hearings and appeals. We cannot afford to wait any longer for this problem to be resolved.

Even after the area is released, it will take 2 to 3 years for harvesting to commence due to the engineering and construction of road systems needed for access.

It is obvious that we are running out of time.

Since preservationists and industry agree that about 45,000 acres of the most productive timber lands could be excluded from further

study, I feel it should be released immediately to reduce some of the timber supply problems.

I would like to see the 220,000 acres that is scheduled for instant wilderness to be included in the 4-year planning act with the remaining 78,000 acres.

This would give ample time for the advisory committee to reevaluate the lands and to develop a plan suitable to the local needs as well as the desires of the preservationists.

I feel a big step has been taken toward the solution of our problems by this type of approach. I would like to thank all those involved in the compromise.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

Bob Beaubier. You are from New Meadows, from the Evergreen Forest Products?

Mr. BEAUBIER. Right.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT BEAUBIER, FORESTER, EVERGREEN
FOREST PRODUCTS, INC., LAMARACK, IDAHO**

Mr. BEAUBIER. Senator Church. My name is Robert Beaubier. I am a forester for Evergreen Forest Products, Inc., of Tamarack, Idaho, which is right up close to New Meadows.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear and be heard today.

Time is rapidly running out for many of the sawmills in Idaho.

We have had wilderness area, primitive area, recreational area and roadless area withdrawals for many years. Now we have a new one; Rart II, with relaxed wilderness criteria.

Who knows, Rare III may be just around the corner.

If we wait for all of the studies to be completed, many companies will have gone out of business.

Congressional legislation now appears to be the only viable solution to this problem. Congress should define the areas for wilderness, and in addition, clearly describe the areas to be retained for multiple use.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce and the group who worked out the Gospel-Hump compromise are to be commended for their efforts.

I could accept the compromise if the eastern boundary were adjusted back from the Mackay Bar Road to Crooked Creek on the Salmon River, then up Crooked Creek to Drumlunamen Ridge and up the ridge.

I am talking about the adjustment that Gwen Shearer of Elk City proposes.

Gospel-Hump is only one of the many critical problem areas in Idaho. It is a statewide problem, and perhaps should be treated as such with a legislative decision for the whole State of Idaho.

As of April 1, 1977, 59 percent of the total national forest land in Idaho were in some sort of withdrawal. Rare II has added to these areas.

Idaho cannot afford to be locked up any longer. It is time to decide what is realistic for Idaho to have in the way of wilderness and declare the remainder of the withdrawn lands open for multiple use management.

Thank you for your attention.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. If we manage to legislate for this Gospel-Hump region, then we may have a basic precedent for legislating statewide on similar problems.

Our next witness is Alice Mattson.

STATEMENT OF ALICE MATTSON, CLEARWATER RIVER, IDAHO

Ms. MATTSON. Senators Church and McClure.

If I could sing my testimony like John Denver did in Washington, D.C., I certainly would. But instead, I will give it to you from my heart.

Do you get a tear in your eye when you hear the Star Spangled Banner played? I sure do, but how much longer will I? I don't know.

I love my country. That's why I am here; to fight for it, to keep it open for the majority of us that live here in Idaho.

My name is Alice Mattson, housewife, mother of two sons, born 13 miles from here in a common old house 30 years ago.

In other words, I'm a native of the Clearwater River area.

My husband is one of the people the wilderness clubs and the Sierra Club have a special hatred and lots of names for. He's a hard working, respectable logger and sawmill worker.

He makes money, pays a heck of a lot of taxes, and he gets weekends off work, only enough time to visit our forests by four-wheel drive or other ORV's.

I'm proud to be a part of the working class of Idaho County, fighting to keep our lands accessible to all of us, not to just a few.

I think the chamber of commerce members feel this way, too; but we are blackmailed into accepting a so-called compromise, like it was so appropriately worded in the recent meeting at Coeur d'Alene.

The chamber of commerce thought they were on an airplane being hijacked. In order to get the plane down safely, they had to give away loads of Idaho County.

Very little timber will be logged instantly. I really can barely see the green. I really have to look close to see any green on here. I really would like to see this map straightened out before I leave, too.

The rest will be put on the 4-year study, and most certainly appealed as time goes on. What the Wilderness Society got, they will add to, I'm sure.

Are you gullible enough to accept this Gospel-Hump agreement, or is this only something you would like us to accept, Senator Church?

I don't think the 21 members on the task force really believe in this agreement either or the vote would have been ratified by more people. I dispute the vote that is in the chamber of commerce's records.

I personally have a survey of these people, and the vote, as I find it, stands as nine yes, three no, three abstaining, and six not voting, some of whom were gone, and two didn't receive their ballots until after the meeting. The results of this vote were written in the Lewiston Tribune and recorded as 18 to 3.

I think you should know that only 9 out of 21 voted to ratify this compromise.

Wouldn't you, Senator Church and Senator McClure, think that the task force would have been at least half in favor of your agreement if they wholeheartedly believed in it?

Just how much of Idaho and the United States do you guys really want? How about supporting us instead of your wilderness friends for awhile? They seem to have pull with you that multipurpose advocates don't have.

Is it that we don't have the money or what? I'm puzzled.

I understand the Sierra Club and others get money from the Ford Foundation and Government funds. Would it be possible to get an audit of their books? Can you arrange it so we get matching funds?

We may not have the money behind us, but hopefully we have the numbers to elect some new Senators.

I have tried to be calm about this whole matter but I can no longer remain so.

After attending the meeting at Coeur d'Alene, I find that preservationists are certainly not cool about their viewpoint.

One such Sierra Club member who negotiated on the task force team, not even from our State, was anything but cool when he asked about something he had said in testimony.

He interrupted the Congressmen while asking questions of him, and most certainly yelled at another lady and I in the hallway outside the meeting.

Evidently, when someone strikes fallacies in their statements, they don't like that particular someone at all.

How the Grangeville task force could have negotiated with someone like this man is beyond me. Evidently he didn't act this way with them or no way could they have sat at the same table together.

I would like to make several points of question before closing.

One. What about the mineral content in this area, if indeed there are minerals here, and we know there are, and we're not using them, then we're forcing more wool buying, but would you be for this, getting us into a one world situation?

Water rights are becoming such a current issue. What about the water headed in the wilderness areas?

What about the lessened tax base for Idaho County? What about the potential timber yield and allowable cut that is reduced since this is based on the total Forest Service Federal lands.

The Forest Service needs the lands inventoried on the roadless RARE II ridiculous questionnaires to keep the present level.

A letter from John McGuire, says, and this is a quote, "This inventory should lead to identifying those roadless areas needed to round out a quality National Wilderness Preservation System."

President Carter has said these lands must be expanded promptly.

If this land is designated wilderness, maybe the wilderness clubs should pay the taxes on it as assessed by Jim Beckman on Idaho County recreation value levels.

One more thing, Senators. Perhaps you had better add the human race to the list of endangered species.

I found out that if it comes right down to it, if the grizzly bear is in danger or a human being, the grizzly bear will be allowed to roam and the human evicted from his environment.

I am asking you to use logic instead of high college degrees in preservationism and blackmailism.

Let's have management and conservation so we can all have a part of our national forests. I love my forests, and I want my family to be able to use them on our short weekends.

I can accept a lot of things, but being locked out of my land is certainly not one of them. That's one place I'm going to draw the line. The Clearwater Grange No. 299 has asked me to enter them on record as opposing the compromise also.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is John Brandt.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BRANDT

Mr. BRANDT. Fellow citizens and elected public servants.

I have lived in Idaho all of my 47 years. I would like to remain here with my family forever.

Until 21½ years ago, when our Idaho County commissioners adopted a countrywide building code, we had always accepted everything that our elected public officials did to us.

This building code was a thing that broke the camel's back. To think that a stranger, a building inspector, could go onto our own property and dictate to us how and what to build with our own money and our own labor was unthinkable.

This law so upset so many Idaho County citizens that we got petitions and collected over 1,500 signatures demanding removal of this building code.

Over 350 Idaho County residents met with county commissioners and had it done. They removed them.

After this we began studying the many hundreds of ways that our American way of life was being taken from us. For example, our Robinhood government, taking from the rich and giving to the poor, has made thievery of our rights to property respectable.

Our Government teaches, preaches, and demands that workers must share what they have with nonworkers. And now a few wilderness advocates, Sierra Club members, and some other thieves want to steal our natural resources and destroy our economy under the Gospel-Hump compromise.

If it is the Government which is setting this bad example, penalizing the producers toward the parasites, if it's Government's fault for sponsoring the something for nothing philosophy, how do we turn back? What can we do?

We have attended meetings, served on committees and boards. We have tried to let people know how and what we think and why.

Now we are called the conspirators and saboteurs by the newspapers and Frank Church.

My dictionary defines conspiracy as a secret, evil, underhanded or illegal act.

When is it evil, illegal, or underhanded to fight for our constitutional rights? When is it illegal, evil or underhanded to fight for our right to work and to support our families, to fight further Government giveaways, to fight against more and more regulations and restrictions, to fight for the return of our competitive free enterprise system? When is it illegal, evil or underhanded to demand our elected public servants work for us?

Let's get together and stop all of these giveaway programs, both foreign and domestic. Let's return pride and trust to our government. Let's stop this compromise now.

Senator CHURCH. Everybody is exercising their constitutional rights today. I am all for it.

Ms. Iris Seyfried.

STATEMENT OF IRIS SEYFRIED, RIGGINS, IDAHO

MS. SEYFRIED. As a citizen residing in the State of Idaho, there are several facts I should like to bring to your attention. These facts concern the U.S. Constitution as interpreted by our Founding Fathers who helped to write it.

No. 1. Abraham Lincoln—not a Founding Father, but the Great Emancipator—said that the sentiments and the very essence of the Declaration of Independence is that:

Every human being and every community of human beings has some rights which no power on earth, not even the government itself, is authorized to infringe.

No. 2. James Madison, called the father of the Constitution, said:

The power delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined.

Those which are to remain in the state government are numerous and infinite.

The former, federal government, will be exercised principally on external objects as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign compromise, with which last, the power of taxation will for the most part be connected.

The powers reserved to the several states will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and the properties of the people, and the internal order and improvement and prosperity of the state.

No. 3. Thomas Jefferson talked of safe government by dividing it.

Let the national government be entrusted with the defense of the nation, and its foreign and federal regulations; the state with civil rights, law, police, and administration of what concerns the state generally; the counties with local concerns, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm by himself.

Jefferson also said:

What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalization and concentrating of all cares and powers into one body.

He also warned that:

The federal government was making great strides in the usurpation of the rights of the states and individuals.

May I suggest that the Federal Government has and is now violating the laws of the Constitution?

The Wilderness Act, the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, and the land use planning acts, recently forced upon our States and counties all have condemnation for property restriction clauses.

Take the condemnation clauses concerning private property. There are four instances whereby the Federal Government may condemn private property. Military installations and post roads are listed, but nothing was said about recreation. In fact, our Founding Fathers definitely forbid the taking of what belonged to the individual for the purpose of giving service to many.

Therefore, these new laws are not in keeping with the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution.

No. 4. Alexander Hamilton said:

The laws of Congress are restricted to a certain sphere, and when they depart from this sphere, they are no longer supreme or binding.

Our Federal Congress, aided by the executive and justice branches have, in fact, stripped our States of their right to govern their own people, which is usurpation.

I wonder what would happen if we, the American people, demanded the impeachment of the three Federal branches of our Government on the grounds that they had willfully, deceitfully, and maliciously taken part in distorting the constitutional laws of this country.

If this had been attempted about 200 years ago, I'm quite sure some people would have been accused of treason.

Now, tell me, how could we possibly impeach a group of people, sworn to uphold and defend our much revered Constitution, when these people are the ones specifically chosen by our Constitution to sit as prosecutor, judge, and jury in impeachment trials. That would be like letting a prisoner be his own judge and jury. Is this justice? Have our judges and lawyers sold their souls to the recreational pleasure god? They have sworn to uphold justice. Does not the so-called free press care about anybody else's freedoms?

As for the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness as guaranteed every American, it kind of snowballs. What you do to our economy in Idaho will affect every community across this Nation. We are being victimized, tyrannized, and definitely oppressed by the very people who are sworn to defend our rights. If our jobs or property rights are made insecure, our very lives, our livelihood, are threatened. Certainly, our happiness has been destroyed and our freedom, which is strictly forbidden by the Founding Fathers. If our loggers and mill hands are forced out of their jobs, they will have to leave to find work, seriously crippling our economy in the communities along the Salmon River and other areas in Idaho.

Can other communities in our State or elsewhere absorb the unemployed, which will number in the thousands? No. Our people will find themselves wandering like the Okies and the Arkies did in the past depressions.

Loss of salaries and families in a community affects the economy of the stores, and with the loss of the children, we will need fewer teachers and the quality of education will suffer.

Remember this: The farmers, ranchers, and loggers provide this Nation—and that means you, too—with food, clothing, and housing. If we are out of business, you can't heat your fancy cars and boats, and you would get mighty tired of trying to sleep in them.

Some people end up playing musical chairs with our housing in Riggins when somebody moves out. Each year the new crop of young marrieds end up living with parents because of the lack of housing, and you want to cut down logging. Somebody is nuts, and it's not the working class.

How terrible it is to be told you can't drive in the mountains and float or boat the rivers where you were raised. We have always shared our lands, even private land, and rivers with visitors. Have the lockup and lockout types of organizations even considered the plight of the person who cannot rough it or hike? Are those of us who are handicapped to be denied the privilege of seeing these lovely areas? How about the person with arthritis or the aged or the very young?

If one class must give up its rights, all should. But is that not socialism or communism.

Well, I'm not about to sit down quietly and let our Constitution be thrown out in favor of that.

Let us keep the multiple-use concept so that we may all profit and enjoy the forests.

We working people have been referred to as a special interest because we do not want to restrict a large area to recreation only. Is it not more selfish when people don't want to share?

At one time private owners held legal title to 21 percent of Idaho County lands and almost 30 percent of the State of Idaho until the Government insisted on condemning and confiscating the ranchland in Hells Canyon. Then the forced some landowners in the Sawtooth Valley to leave their homes. I have stated before that this is against the constitutional law. Is it true, as stated in the newspapers, that one out of every five works is a Government employee? If so, more land means more workers, and more workers need more salaries.

How long can we taxpayers maintain the economic balance before the strain causes economic chaos? How long before we find the American Government owns everything, and we work for it and are its slaves under socialism or communism? There is a sudden explosion of the good old American two-legged locust going lately. They can't read so they must be illiterate or blind. Their hearing must be impaired because they come right back when told to leave my berry patches. Yes; I'm talking about overaged American citizens who ignore fences, signs, and verbal complaints and strip my berry patches every August as regular as clockwork.

But there is a new gimmick this year. Some have refused to quit picking on the grounds that we don't have our land posted. Who ever heard of a farmer or rancher having to post a sign to keep a visitor from taking a crop? What would happen if we went into the supermarkets and lifted that much in the line of berries?

Also heard are remarks about, "As soon as this land is in wild rivers or wilderness, we can take everything we want."

How about it, Congressmen? What kind of a Pandora's box did you open?

In closing, here is a song I wrote and consider an answer to a prayer because I prayed to God to help when I was disturbed about these bad laws.

Now, I'm not John Denver. I don't even like him. Before I close, I would like to suggest to the Idaho County Commissioners to please put a tax on the use of our county roads so that the out-of-staters and the out-of-towners and out-of-county people can help us pay for upkeep of our roads.

I want you to remember that these roads happen to be the access to that wilderness they want so desperately.

Hospitality is great in Idaho, Idaho, Idaho,
So we don't lock our doors in Idaho,
The place people want to go.

All the canyons are deep in Idaho, Idaho, Idaho,
And the mountains touch the sky in Idaho,
The place people want to go.

Fresh and clean is the air in Idaho, Idaho, Idaho,
And the rivers run clear in Idaho,
The place people want to go.

Recreational clubs came to Idaho, Idaho, Idaho,
They all want a piece of Idaho,
The place people want to go.

Congress took away our rights in Idaho, Idaho, Idaho,
We want all our rights in Idaho,
The place people want to go.

Are we going to let them have Idaho, Idaho, Idaho?
Tell the land grabbing thieves to get out of Idaho,
The place people want to go.

Senator CHURCH. George Thompson of Nezperce called into the office, and for some reason his name doesn't appear on this list.

He was told that he was No. 42, so if he is here we will put him in this slot.

Is George Thompson here?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE THOMPSON

Mr. THOMPSON. Well, really everybody here so far has said everything I wanted to say really too well; but the basic problem isn't what to do with the Gospel-Hump area.

I say the only solution we have to the whole thing is the repeal of wilderness laws. It's just that simple.

The last time I was able to get any statistics at all was from Dale Chambers, an Idaho farmer. He said Idaho now has 40 percent of the wilderness area in the United States.

I do recall you disputed that point with me, but information from our office is totally unavailable on the point.

Idaho has two and several tenths percent of the land area of the southern 48 States out of the United States, which means that we do have 40 percent of the wilderness area. We are the wilderness State. While we have our Representatives and Senators here from this area, I recommend we change the license plates from famous potatoes to the wilderness State.

But I heard a man talking that the timber up there on the Salmon River breaks isn't worth going after. Whatever the tree is worth is whether it is going after or not. You can't stand here and say a tree isn't worth anything.

Believe me. After it gets about this big in diameter and dies, it ain't worth anything, no matter where you go.

The other people here talked about—they don't like to see people losing jobs. That's fine. I hate to see people losing jobs, too, but I hate to see even worse than that, these young people who may not be able to get jobs.

I was young once a long time ago. That is another point.

But really, on this whole thing here, as far as I am concerned it is not a compromise. This wilderness area here isn't a compromise. It is plain and simple.

Just to think of a compromise, the best example I can think of is a farmer and his wife when daylight saving time came around. He

wanted to set his clock ahead and she didn't, or vice versa. It doesn't matter. He set it ahead a half hour.

That's about what this amounts to. That is the way I can see that.

To get back into the history of this whole thing, in 1958 I signed the petition, which your office circulated. I signed it to organize the Wilderness Act and to set up a Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. I'm very sorry, very sorry.

I have apologized many times for doing that. For one thing, the guy that brought it around said:

We are going to be able to reforest that. We are going to be able to get more game in there. We're going to be able to improve those trails. If we just keep those loggers out of there, we can get a nice new forest to grow there and maybe in a hundred years we will have merchantable timber.

I don't believe there has been a seed planted or fish planted or tree planted, and for that matter, a bunch of bears is the only game I can think of that go into that area. They have a special hunt to get rid of them.

No, I think the whole solution to it, the only solution is just repeal the Wilderness Act verbatim from the word go, stop having all of these meetings, and everybody can go home and go to work.

Senator CHURCH. We have some witnesses here scheduled as a panel; Harvey Dale, Russell Bonnalie, Irvin Lange, Rod Ruddell.

Our next witness is Harvey Dale from Lewiston. The next three are as a panel.

STATEMENT OF HARVEY DALE, POTLATCH CORP., LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. DALE. Thank you, Senator Church.

I am Harvey Dale with Potlach Corp., Lewiston, Idaho.

My concern is strictly on recreation.

For a brief history, I have used this land for recreation for 25 years. Approximately 8 years ago I acquired some land along the gateway of the Hump area at the old town of Orogrand.

I am interested in this area and so is my family.

I oppose the Gospel-Hump area being included in the Wilderness Preservation System.

This area has historically been a mining and recreation area which people have used for years. My family and I and many, many others use this area now by foot, horseback, motorcycle, snowmobile, and four-wheel drive vehicles.

The natural terrain and weather conditions control overuse of this area.

I favor leaving the area as it has been in the past without any significant improvements.

What I am talking about is the blue area.

I believe the State of Idaho and the whole Northwest has enough areas classified as wilderness by the Congress, and that we should get off the backs of our Forest Service and let them manage our forests as they are well qualified to do under multiple use, which will preserve our lands for generations to come.

Multiple use includes uses for all people, not just a few.

With our Nation facing an ever increasing energy shortage, we need to leave our lands open for future energy sources.

Timber being our only renewable energy source, we should leave these areas available to manage for harvest if the need arises.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Russell Bonnalie.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL BONNALIE, J. B. LUMBER CO., CLARKSTON, IDAHO

Mr. BONNALIE. First, I would like to comment on what Mr. Brigham said about the wildlife.

Here about a year ago I read the Lewis and Clark journals. When they came across Clearwater County, they ate dogs and horses. The Indians must have been managing their wilderness pretty poorly then.

I'm not too good at this, so I will just have to read it.

I know that the national forests in Idaho belong to all of us. But if I as an Idahoan don't have more to say about how it will be managed, than someone from California, Florida, or Seattle or some other place in the United States, then Idaho is only one-third as big as we have been told. After all, these United States all belonged to the Government at one time.

I am not against all wilderness, but I am against all the national forest in Idaho being wilderness. It seems like this is what the likes of the Sierra Club want.

When forest lands are locked up and all revenue stopped, then someone should be paying taxes for that land.

At this time there are over 11 million acres of national forest in Idaho out of production, due to being classified as wilderness or primitive and due to Sierra Club injunctions.

As for the sportsmen, the wilderness deprives so many of us. I work in a sawmill. I don't need exercise or have the time to backpack. I would like to go as far as I can and see as much as I can in the time that I have. I go on a trail bike. I do not litter and I do not harm the environment, yet I am kicked off of more trails every year. Why?

The offroad licenses on my cycles are more taxes than the backpacker pays to use the trails that I am not allowed to use.

Don't think I am just one of a few. There are more trail cycles in Idaho than registered voters, and we will be heard.

The first time I was in the Gospel-Hump area was 30 years ago. My father took me there. I have been back many times by automobile, snowmobile, and motorcycle.

There is so much evidence of man there at the turn of the century, I don't see how it can be classified as wilderness. I strongly oppose wilderness classification of the Gospel-Hump roadless area.

I feel that wilderness is a classification of its own and should be separated from the multiple use term. It is not multiple use.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

Our next witness is Irvin Lange.

STATEMENT OF IRVIN LANGE

Mr. LANGE. Senator Church, Senator McClure and fellow citizens.

Giving testimony at a public hearing is a new experience for me, but because this issue has a very direct effect on my family and many of our friends, I felt compelled to do so.

In fact, I felt that this hearing was of such importance that I am taking a day off of my vacation time to be here. I guess I am lucky that I have this opportunity.

Many of my friends would like to be here, but must work and could not get time off. Anyway, my vacation time won't be of much value if the preservationists continue to gobble up Idaho.

We love Idaho very much. Most people who live here do. That is the main reason we live here. Idaho has a lot of room, nice people and a great variety of recreational opportunities. In the past 5 years, however, we have noticed that many of these opportunities are slipping away from us. We are referring to the continued effort by preservationist groups who have almost unlimited time and money, to press for more and more wilderness areas. We wonder how many people outside of Idaho can really imagine how large and inaccessible the Idaho wilderness already is.

I heard about a tourist from the East who drove through Idaho on U.S. Highway 12 on the Lochsa River, and stopped overnight in a Forest Service campground.

He said that the wilderness was really great, but complained because there were no hot water showers in the campground. Well, I think most of us in Idaho know what a wilderness is. To us wilderness means that we have been kicked out. Except for rare occasions, we have no further opportunity to visit a designated wilderness.

The family with small children cannot go there. The senior citizen generally does not have the physical ability or financial resource to get there. The handicapped cannot get there. The average working person, who is the backbone of this country, generally does not have to time or the money to get there. So, we ask, who is the wilderness created for?

A couple of years ago Congress created the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Again, we ask, recreation for whom. Not for us, not for any of the people I just mentioned. We haven't visited the area since. Until it was designated a national recreation area, we visited the Seven Devils two or three times a year to ride trail cycles to the many lakes and scenic areas. This was a tremendous experience and one we enjoyed so much, but we were kicked out. A national preservation area was created, not a recreation area.

Now it is being proposed to kick us out of the Gospel-Hump. We do not agree with this proposal.

We have enjoyed using all of these areas for many years. In the winter and spring we snowmobile into the Gospel-Hump country. Where else can you snowmobile on 10 to 20 feet of snow on Memorial Day?

It is really unbelievable. Anyone who has had this experience will never forget it.

In the summer we ride the trails to some of the lakes by motorbike to fish and enjoy the high country. Just last weekend we were in the Hump country. We took the entire family, including our three children, and some friends with their children. We saw Senator Church's pack train, and visited with the guide. We had a wonderful experience digging for antique bottles in one of the old abandoned mining camps.

In the fall we hunt this area using four-wheel drives and trail bikes.

I am sure it would be very difficult to show that we have ever hurt this beautiful country with our visits to it. We love it. We would be the last to want to hurt it.

It doesn't seem to us that it is necessary to create a wilderness to protect this country, since by its very natural climate and inaccessibility it creates its own protection. Why not keep it as it is, so we all can have an opportunity to enjoy it.

The U.S. Forest Service has the capability to maintain the *status quo* on Gospel-Hump. The good timber should be harvested, but there is no merchantable timber in the Gospel-Hump.

Please don't take away one area left that many Idaho people have enjoyed.

For the record, we and many others are absolutely opposed to making the Gospel-Hump into wilderness. We believe it would be discrimination against the average citizen, and that the testimony and letters and petitions entered here today will prove this to be correct.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Will you show me on the map what areas you get into beyond the roads that are left out of the wilderness area. Give me an idea what you have done, please.

Mr. LANGE. We entered the Hump by the road. The Forest Service calls it a trail.

We go up to the Buffalo Hump area. We go out through Squaw Meadows. You can ride a bike or a snowmobile from here to Square Mountain.

You can go around here to Shining Lake, out to Oregon Butte and Sourdough. You can come up—I can't see it—from Ten Mile Creek, clear up to Squaw Meadows.

You can crisscross that entire area.

Senator CHURCH. What area? Can you show me what area you cover in the wintertime.

Mr. LANGE. In the wintertime we cover mainly the area that is in the white, going toward Squaw Meadows out here, and out to that area. It doesn't even show it.

Senator CHURCH. You get into Crystal Lake on snowmobiles?

Mr. LANGE. Crystal Lake? No.

Senator CHURCH. Shining Lake?

Mr. LANGE. Yes.

I wanted to mention I had a letter here that I don't have time to read, from several other clubs. I think they represent up in the thousands, that are opposed to this.

Senator CHURCH. We will include that in the record.

Our next witness is Ron Ruddell, please.

STATEMENT OF RON RUDELL

Mr. RUDELL. Like a lot of other people here today, I fail to understand how so many of these people who have spoke today feel that this proposal is a compromise.

To Idaho, it was a loss in many ways. Wilderness areas eliminate motorized vehicles or equipment or other forms of mechanical transportation such as skilifts, power, plumbing, livestock grazing, any commercial enterprise, including mining or timber harvesting.

Areas set aside for wilderness deplete faster than forest areas that have been used.

In a harvested area sunlight reaching soil encourages growth of low vegetation with leaves and fruit. Shade trees come to dominate a forest, seeds, insects and grouse diminish, and deer, elk, grouse, rabbits, and song birds depart for forest openings elsewhere. Unmanaged, a wild forest will decay, and that is an intolerable waste.

Roads are the lifeline of the forest, permitting access to harvest trees, to get work crews or firefighters in quickly when they are needed. These same roads will be used as recreation routes for years by hunters, campers and by those who manage the future forests.

One of the best places to look for wildlife is in a recently harvested area. A newly opened forest provides an abundance of low-growing plants that game animals feed on. This area is a prime recreation area—this Gospel Hump area is an area of prime recreation use and it should be left open to be enjoyed by the many people that can and will enjoy the hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, motorcycling, and camping.

The Seven Devils area was a prime recreational area until it was classified as instant wilderness without adequate hearings so the recreation owners and other people that enjoyed this area are out.

The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness was a prime hunting area in and around 1956, but the game in this area is few and far between. There's very few game in there. I can find more game in log areas now than you ever thought of finding—that you would ever think of finding in the wilderness area. So really is it an area that is that compatible to everybody? Until fire or blight or something else destroys it, it is going to be worth nothing. My proposal is that the Buffalo Hump area be left as a multiple-use area, basically the way it is, and that everybody get some use out of it, not just a few.

[Short recess.]

Senator CHURCH. The hearing will please come back to order.

The next group of witnesses are from the Sawmill Workers Union in Emmett, and they have designated their spokesman, but each one of them wants to come to the microphone. As we did for the Grangeville task force, so we will do also for the union representatives. So if you gentlemen will come forward, we will start.

STATEMENT OF EVERETT HIGLEY, EMMETT, IDAHO

Mr. HIGLEY. Thank you, Senators Church and McClure, for this chance to testify here.

I am from a local in Emmett, Idaho. I was raised in Idaho, lived for a little while in Milwaukee, 3 years in Oregon.

I have worked for a Boise Cascade sawmill for 26 years.

Why do they want to take national forest and BLM land away from us, take our jobs and starve our families when there is plenty to keep the present industries going indefinitely? If we get better training then we'll manage all of the forest, and make a much better place for the wildlife so there is much more forage.

The mistakes of the past are behind us. It is narrow minded and very inconsiderate to the rest of our countrymen to have to just look at. It is such a waste in so many ways. A new forest is much more beautiful to play in, more acceptable to everyone in all walks of life, not just a selfish few.

So many think it would be there for their children, so our children may get to look at it from a distance.

Timber companies need to be better controlled. Putting them out of business just is not the answer.

We are not against some areas being set aside. Why do these people want to ruin us and mislead so many people, that we don't understand? They have only heard the propaganda these people have told them, mislead them, and represented a forest to all of these people of these great United States of America.

Let us keep our forest so everyone can benefit from it; a well managed multiple use forest.

What does the timber industry mean to the people of the United States and the world? They supply the tissues and all kinds of matches, all kinds of cardboard containers, even oil cans, furniture, automobiles, just about everything we use every day.

Our jobs come from forest products. There is plenty out there for all of us, for us to keep our jobs and keep you supplied in your daily needs.

If you have some money, you put it in savings to work for you, not bury it to rot. Is that the kind of forest you want; one that deteriorates because it cannot be used and replanted and have a beautiful new forest coming along all of the time?

Don't listen to these high-uppers. They are selling you a very bad bill of goods.

All things that were put here for our use, to use wisely, not to be locked up and rot and cause a fire hazard.

A compromise is fine. The word is needed to settle differences. But where does it stop when additional forest land is taken?

Remaining plans should not have to be decided this way, but remain in the multiple-use concept of harvest, reforestation and multiple use.

Thank you, fellow Americans. Let us live our lives to the fullest with the well managed multiple-use forest for the benefit of all, a place where everyone can go play if they wish. That way we will have the greatest State in the Union. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RAY BARENBURG, EMMETT, IDAHO

Mr. BARENBURG. Ray Barenburg from Emmett.

It's sure a good thing I came to school today. I found a new word. That is "compromise."

I would like to have some of the salary these guys from the Sierra Club and the environmentalists are getting. That's all I want, is two-thirds of it.

I could retire and enjoy the Gospel-Hump.

I was a little bit in favor of that compromise, but no more, when the gentleman was asked, "Would you want any more?"

"No, not of this, but there is some area between here and the next one. We will take that 2 years from now."

I think we should do away with all of this primitive area, as far as I am concerned. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Julie Green.

STATEMENT OF JULIE GREEN

Ms. GREEN. Senator Church, Senator McClure.

I am a concerned citizen of the State of Idaho, born and raised within the State in my entirety.

I do support the concept of some wilderness and protection of the environment and in our total environment, not just in part, and in good forest management. I firmly believe in the multiple-use concept.

If the closure of these wilderness areas continues, it will affect various groups of people, including the industries of lumber, logging, mining, the cattlemen, and right on down to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Our livelihood depends on these public lands. The State of Idaho's economic situation depends on the multiple use of these public lands.

I also firmly believe that we, the people, all the people of Idaho need a more balanced approach on the issue brought about in the environment.

I am an individual citizen and a taxpayer along with everyone here. As a group of the State of Idaho, we are asking for your loyal support of the issue before us.

The continuance of closures of wilderness will force a lot of citizens to lose their jobs and security within our great State and seek employment out of the boundaries of Idaho and increase some other State's financial status, which we desperately need here.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Bert Drooger.

STATEMENT OF BERT DROOGER

Mr. DROOGER. Senator Church, Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen,

I am a workingman, sometimes called a sawmill savage. I believe my sentiments against environmentalists are much the same as quite a few thousand people in the Emmett area.

I would like to give you just a few of my views on wilderness and multiple use.

The definition of wilderness, according to the Reader's Digest dictionary is, one, an uncultivated, uninhabited or barren region; two, a waste; three, a multitudinous and confusing collection.

I don't believe this is what we want. But I do believe if we listen to the environmentalists, we will end up with a multitudinous and confusing collection of wasted and mismanaged land.

Now, let's define multiple use. Multiple, as we all know, means many; so land in multiple use could be defined as land of many uses.

Doesn't it make more sense to use the land wisely than to waste it, or shall we set vast areas aside for a select few rather than use it to the best advantage of the majority of the people?

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Dr. James Peek of the University of Idaho.

STATEMENT OF JAMES PEEK, WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Mr. PEEK. As a wildlife biologist, I have been extremely gratified to hear that the wildlife resources in this area have been given consideration by all groups concerned with the allocation of lands.

This serves once again to confirm my conviction that rancher, logger, miner, and wilderness enthusiast all share a basic concern for the wildlife, and although there are differences in opinion as to its management, there is a fundamental agreement that wildlife are important to everyone.

The fact that this amendment provides for evaluations of fish and game populations and habitats serves as further recognition of the importance of wildlife to all concerned.

Currently in central Idaho game populations have decreased from levels of the last decade. This has occurred both within wilderness and in forested zones open to logging and other uses.

The causes of these declines are numerous, but increased access to populations as a result of an expanded logging road system, which has made hunters more efficient, and natural vegetation change from plants palatable to big game to plants less palatable are extensively implicated.

Wildlife biologists in Idaho, and I would say regardless of the agency that they are involved with, have long recognized that a lack of information on the big game resources exists in central Idaho.

Specifically, the movement patterns and habitat use patterns of big game and the dynamics of their habitats are not well understood. When land use decisions are made in the absence of such information, they must be made on the best judgments of those concerned.

Given the lack of information, disagreements and confusion about decisions are bound to occur since an atmosphere of uncertainty about the consequences of such decisions exists.

The best solution to such problems is adequate information about the big game in the area in question. Reliable information which enables us to predict consequences of various land management alternatives, whether in wilderness or outside, is needed in the Gospel-Hump region, as well as in all of central Idaho.

Questions about the importance of Pacific yew, a palatable, shade-loving shrub to the moose population have been raised.

The consequences of long-term vegetation change in wilderness to game populations need to be understood. The relative importance of mature conifer cover in maintaining suitable elk and deer habitat, both on summer and winter ranges, is in need of definition. Opportunities to create winter ranges through judicious logging on the Clearwater side of the Gospel-Hump region need to be investigated. And last but not least, those people who are concerned about the fu-

ture of the game in the region deserve to be better informed about its status and plans for its future conservation.

We are proposing research which is designed to provide information about these questions and others, and if implemented, assures that all interested parties will be provided with information as quickly as it is developed.

We plan a 4-year study period, which does not mean that information will be slow in coming; rather, it provides for sufficient time to investigate important components of the big game habitat complex, and to examine the variations in patterns which are attributable to varying weather conditions between years.

These investigations can be done along with other work in the region without delaying the planning process.

We plan to closely coordinate our efforts with activities of the U.S. Forest Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The research proposal has in fact been developed with the full cooperation of both agencies with biologists from each organization having contributed to its content.

After we receive funding for the work, we would immediately establish an advisory committee, including personnel from each of the two agencies, and individuals representing the various interests in the region. The purpose of this committee would be to help us in direction of the research effort, and to be apprised of the progress work as rapidly as possible.

It is my sincere hope that if we make extensive efforts to keep everyone informed, our information will be accepted and the wildlife resource will be served in the best manner possible.

We intend to direct our efforts toward moose, elk, and deer. While these species represent only a portion of the entire wildlife complex, they have the largest ranges and most extensive habitat requirements. The diversity of habitats which these species require, ranging from mature old growth conifer stands to the most open and youngest stands, insures that if they are accommodated, other species of wildlife requiring less variety will also be accommodated. Nevertheless, we recognize our obligation to the entire wildlife complex and consideration for other species will be given when formulating habitat management recommendations.

In summary, I recognize that this compromise agreement and the resulting amendment to Senate bill 1180 provides us with an unprecedented and much needed opportunity to serve the wildlife resource of central Idaho.

I also recognize that there is a large obligation attached to this, and stand ready to put forth our best efforts, first for the sake of the resource, but on behalf of all share an interest in its effective conservation and management.

And finally, I am confident that we can unlock doors to effective wildlife conservation, both in wilderness and outside.

We will need everyone's continued support when our endeavors are initiated, and acknowledge the fact that without it, this opportunity would not exist.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. I just have one question. I hope that in this study, if it becomes law, that you will finally get some answers on the elk question up in this country, and the moose

question and the deer, because nearly everybody has a different opinion. Everybody is convinced that his opinion is right.

Maybe a study of this kind can get the data and evidence that will finally give us answers about what to do about these declining herds. We need to determine what is causing these herds to decline because they too are important resources that mean a lot to thousands of Idaho people.

The sequence here would permit part of the timberland to be opened up now, while those studies go forward in the original areas in the blue area. Do you see any problem with that sequence? You have enough territory to look at so that by opening up some of these areas right away, then logging can proceed. That wouldn't undermine the validity of your study of the wildlife habitat and wildlife migration patterns, would it?

Mr. PEEK. No, sir. We are in contact with both the Forest Service and the Fish and Game on this. It is my opinion that the area that would be open for immediate logging would not hurt the wildlife at all. We are designing our efforts to accommodate the planning process. We will set up priorities.

Where it is determined which specific areas are to be logged, then we would try to find out any questions that would need to be answered about them as rapidly as possible.

We won't be standing in the way of your planning process.

Senator CHURCH. Fine. Thank you very much.

Larry Wasem.

STATEMENT OF LARRY WASEM

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

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee on my behalf. As many of you know, I have been employed by Congressman Steve Symms for about the past 2 years, and I have worked in his Washington, D.C., office.

Since I did present Congressman Symms' prepared statement earlier today, I will keep my remarks short.

I make the additions on my own because I am preparing to leave the Congressman's staff in a few days to begin my legal education, and because I am a native of Idaho County and therefore have a deep interest in this controversy.

I want to say a few words first about my boss, Steve Symms, who in my opinion is one of Idaho's finest statesman and a man who truly represents the majority of Idahoans.

I personally agree completely with the Congressman's statement on the Gospel-Hump, and I admire his courageous stand.

While I am patting some backs, I haven't got this in my written statement, but I feel compelled to say a few words about my Senator, Senator Jim McClure.

During my work in Washington, D.C., I found Senator Jim McClure to be one of the most intelligent, thoroughly read, and aggressive and truly conservative Senators we possess. I admire him a great deal.

To continue on, there appears to be one point that seems to have been neglected over the past few weeks and at this field hearing.

Although Senator Church has jumped into the Gospel-Hump controversy in an apparently sincere attempt to solve the problem, I have to ask myself why that problem exists.

Without question, judicial decisions have distorted the original wilderness and related laws, but those laws still retain the same basic goals as they did when they were passed.

Senator Church, viewing your close ties with the preservationists, your active work on the Wilderness Act of 1964, and your desire to see large tracts of land studied and included in the wilderness preservation system, it would be my opinion that you have played an extremely active part in causing the problem here in Grangeville and in countless other places in the country.

Your recent attempts, Mr. Chairman, to gain a compromise appear to have been necessary only because of your commitment to and your promotion of wilderness in the past. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Yes, I was one of the authors of the original wilderness bill, and I believe that wilderness is a very important part of our heritage. I am very proud that I played that part, and I would say so anywhere, anytime.

The fact that we have problems here is not any different than anything else we do. We always have problems. We have had some court decisions, and we have had a lot of complications in connection with the capacity of the Forest Service to make decisions. That is why we are here today, to try to work out that problem in a reasonable way that will serve the interests of this county and the interests of the various citizens of this State, in the best way we can.

Lester Kelley.

STATEMENT OF LESTER KELLEY

Mr. KELLEY. Senator Church, Senator McClure, my statement is fairly short because I am quite sure that you know our position. We do have at the end of the statement a proposal that was suggested, I think, in a recent editorial by the Grangeville paper. The last paragraph of this statement will be our proposal. The first part I wrote myself.

There is some reference to the negotiations at McCall which I had been active in.

If anyone would take issue with this short statement, I will delete myself from that group and get a replacement. I am a bit tired, so if you will bear with me. I will take this a little bit at a time.

Senator Church, Senator McClure, our purpose for being here today is to discuss the Gospel-Hump area and the proposed legislation on the Gospel-Hump agreement.

First of all, I would like to say that I know how interested the people who work in the mills here in Grangeville are about these issues, because the same issue has overlapped to the south of the Salmon River.

We have negotiations at the local level going on in McCall. We have yet to reach a decision. In these negotiations, I soon found out, you cannot use logic to question the uses of forest lands. Rather, you negotiate on an acre-per-acre basis.

The so-called environmental groups have little or no concern about the jobs or the local economy's future.

I have seen the hope on the faces of some of the gups who worked up in the McCall mill when they asked me how the negotiations were going, that the closures on the forest would open up and the log supply would be there and the mill would run.

We have been told by leading environmental and wilderness advocates to expect some economic dislocation in their request for wilderness.

I would like to extend an invitation to come to McCall and explain what some economic dislocation means.

It seems to me easy for them to say it, but I wonder what would happen if it was them.

I have permission to quote and use a statement of a friend of mine, which is primarily the position of AICI, which I'm here today to represent.

I have quite a bit of faith in what he has said here. I think it puts it all in a package, what we have been saying all of these years, and which I have been running up and down the road preaching. We have preached for a balance and a realistic approach on this issue, and we have yet to find it. I think that we have it in this statement here.

Gospel-Hump is merely the tip of the iceberg, and the big issue is still under water.

The chief concern of Idaho citizens should be how much is enough wilderness. We have at stake today jobs and the economy of a large segment of central Idaho. Our concern is lumber, minerals, and recreation for the future, immediate and distant. The Idaho primitive area for the most part can go into a wilderness system for the enjoyment of the elite.

However, that primitive area is completely encircled with wilderness study and roadless areas. With appeals these effectively block any timber management and mineral development.

Recently we hear the Udall group clamoring for all the instant wilderness that they can gobble up. It would seem that Idaho senators are trying to appease the monster's appetite with a mere tidbit: Gospel-Hump.

Montana has wilderness problems much like ours. But their legislature finally woke up to reality and voted against more wilderness. In the House, the vote was 84 to 13; in the Senate, 42 to 4.

Idaho must decide today how much wilderness we need and can stand without jeopardizing our minerals, timber, and common-man recreation.

It is time for Idaho to look hard at 3.2-million acres of the presently plotted wilderness lands, and leave the other 8.4 million acres of wilderness study and roadless areas for Idaho's economy and recreation.

Our proposal: We ask our congressional members to unlock the 8.4 million acres and not just the tip of the iceberg, Gospel-Hump.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Chuck Davis of Grangeville is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK DAVIS, REPRESENTING THE GRANGEVILLE JAYCEES WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

Mr. DAVIS. Senator Church, Senator McClure, fellow citizens.
I represent the Grangeville Jaycees Wilderness Committee.
To whom it may concern:

We the Grangeville Jaycees have seen our responsible concern for protection of certain resources manipulated and used against us by unknowledgeable groups and agencies. We thought protecting certain areas through wilderness designation made sense.

Surely limited areas of sufficient size would provide ample recreation opportunities for those among us who wish to be in isolation beyond where machines may go.

The wilderness concept has been carried to a ridiculous extreme. The concept of wilderness has spread from a few specific areas to virtually all high quality mountain areas. We have gone from 3.2 million acres to a proposed 10 to 13 million acres more.

We all must learn that although all people don't hike or ride bikes or drive four-wheel drive machines, we can and must learn the rights of others.

Our lands must be left open so they may be loved and enjoyed by all. We want reasonable rights of access to and responsible use of public lands.

We believe our land and forest will serve the people to its best advantage if it is properly managed and properly harvested.

We feel that the proposed compromise is a form of economic blackmail. Any land set aside for wilderness will soon become a waste land, not only to the people, but to our wild game as well.

We believe that all present and future roads that are now in these areas should be maintained so that not only the young and able but our senior citizens may enjoy it as well.

We are surprised and appreciate at least the chance to be able to sit down and give a few of our opinions.

We realize the task force did the best it could under the circumstance; but the composition was an unfair representation of the people in the area.

We are completely against any more wilderness areas in Idaho, and especially the proposed Gospel-Hump area in Idaho County.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Gene Pontius of Lewiston.

STATEMENT OF GENE PONTIUS

Mr. PONTIUS. Hon. Senator Church, Senator McClure.

I am opposed to the wilderness classification of the Gospel-Hump area. I believe the area should remain open to multiple-use, for example, recreation, logging and mining.

Logging the timber should not be prohibited as this would mean labor layoffs in the thousands, as well as lost revenues in the millions of dollars.

There are valuable minerals in the area that should and could be mined, thus contributing to our country's economy.

As the Gospel-Hump area is a natural for recreational purposes all year, it would be foolish to classify the area as wilderness. There are already too many wilderness areas in Idaho and the Northwest.

If this proposal is passed, then the people responsible for locking up the area should also be the ones to assume responsibility for the taxes and revenues lost.

I am a little confused about these two matters. I think it is a way of greasing their way into something here.

In that portion of this map behind you, Senator McClure, is that for real, or is that for real, which one?

Senator McCLURE. I have been seeking an answer to this question. My guess is that this one behind me is for real.

Mr. PONTIUS. I am very concerned because I own land up in Orogrande. Almost 70 percent of that area can be reached on snowmobiles in the wintertime. I have been over it myself a lot of times, me and my family, and my friends also on motorcycles in the summertime.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Joe Swisher of Lewiston.

STATEMENT OF JOE SWISHER, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. SWISHER. Senator Church, Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen.

You have asked for facts today on this area, and to the best of my ability and personal knowledge, I will give you some of those facts.

If you should doubt the credibility of any of my statements, please feel free to make a personal visit to those areas I intend to talk about, to the mineral properties I intend to talk about, my own, those included within the proposed wilderness area and immediately adjacent to, and that includes the Golden Eagle and Eagle mining group.

It gets very close to the Eagle Consolidated and to the Little Moose groups, which comprise totally better than 100 claims in this Gospel Peak-Buffalo Hump area.

Now, I have heard a lot of things talked about by people who haven't been there. I have seen a lot of decisions or heard a lot of decisions made by people in Seattle and across the country.

I guess I resent that because I don't see how a man can study a map and then purport to know every tree in that area, particularly if he has never seen it.

I have seen none of these people on my property, none of them. I would doubt very seriously that many people in this room have been in the proposed wilderness area, whichever map is right, that lies to the immediate south of Nipple Mountain where my properties are located.

But I would like to point out something about mineral values in that area.

Senator CHURCH. Would you point out on the map your claims, please.

Mr. SWISHER. Certainly. I am talking about this base area right here. My claims extend into this area and immediately adjacent to this area.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

Mr. SWISHER. I am talking about values.

And I intend to—I will not read this into the record, but I will present a brief description of the properties, my properties. I will also

include in here some of the assays, proof of extraction, ore reports, et cetera, and you will note that in addition to gold and silver and platinum in this mineralized belt or zone that is proposed as wilderness or to be wilderness, that you will find rare earths such as iridium and palladium.

Also, the United States imports a great number—as I'm sure both of you Senators are aware—of our metals today, tin being one of the greatest in demand, and yet one that I think we import something like 85 percent of all tin used in the United States.

I have one strike which contains tin, which extends into this wilderness area. Now, I think that it would be very unfair to lock that up. But I am only one, and of course, we know the Congress are many, and there are many people in other States who will be acting on this bill, as well as the people locally.

Getting into ore reserves, consider the enormous amount of money that you are losing on income or mineral resources by locking up this area. I think it must have some impact on Congress, because on three of my claims alone, to a known depth of 250 feet, I have blocked out over 4 million tons of ore reserve. This amounts to about \$230 million. That is on three claims.

Now, there are many more claims on many more veins that extend into this wilderness area that you are going to lock up.

Senator CHURCH. Are you mining any of these claims now?

Mr. SWISHER. Certainly.

Senator CHURCH. Which ones are you mining? Are you mining in the proposed wilderness area or where?

Mr. SWISHER. Right at the edge, right on the edge of this. You will be able to see them in the report, Senator. In fact, I have even indicated one of my southeastern tunnels there, and the drifts therein, the ore body, massive ore body that has been blocked out in that area.

Also, you will determine that I have not been there alone. I have had a lot of bureaucratic supervision. In fact, the last 19 months I have had over 50 visits from people from the Forest Service, Mine Safety Administration, EPA, Department of Water Resources. The list goes on.

In any event, what I am trying to say is that I think mining can be compatible with ecology. I know there are many who take issue with that, but the fact is that my operator permits have continued to be approved. We are not raping the country. I don't know.

I attended one Rare II meeting. [Applause.]

I really feel that before anything is done, that we should make a more adequate examination of this area. I think that the Bureau of Mines and the people from the University should be allowed enough time to come in and make a study. Certainly, my properties are open at any time. You gentlemen, too; any professionals, and any people in this room, if they will let me know when they are coming.

I think that I can speak with some validity about this point. I have heard hassles about how 90 percent of the marketable timber is in this, 45,000 acres to be excluded or something of that nature, Senator?

Senator CHURCH. 125,000.

Mr. SWISHER. 125,000. Thank you.

I think that is grossly in error. When I stand on Nipple Mountain, and the only way you get to Nipple Mountain is by horse or foot, when I stand there and look over miles of timber that would be included in

this wilderness area, I find it hard to believe that, wow, 90 percent has been excluded.

When I walk through the area for miles, which I have, where there are no trails, to the south, but I walk through that area and I see 300- and 400-year-old trees that are dead because they have not been harvested because of poor timber management, and I am concerned.

If you don't believe me, come and take a look. I would be more than happy to accommodate you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Duke Parkening.

STATEMENT OF DUKE PARKENING

Mr. PARKENING. I would like to say that I approve the subject compromise. I have written to George Klein, your field representative, and I would like to read what I wrote.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, a resident of Idaho County, is in favor of instant wilderness classification for the 343,000 acres of Gospel Hump wilderness area, believing that it's uppermost importance to the nation—its owners—lies in that regard.

The myth of multiple use is realistically multiple abuse. The bordering muddy South Fork Clearwater River is evidence to that fact.

What is unique, priceless, irreplaceable and unretrievable to Idaho and thereby for the nation is not Idaho's potatoes, cows and logs, but the lasting quality of its beauty, terrain, rivers, woods and wildlife.

Cries of timber supply problems anticipated for the very near future will echo at another early place in time.

It was reported that present Idaho lumbering is at the rate of eight times gross. Why are we not logging sustained yield and replenishing resources so deliberately spoken of by the Forest Service and multiple users.

The people of Grangeville who support solely proponents of logging are short-sighted because when the degrading is over, the Grangeville way of life and reason for remaining may end.

The people of the area, the Grangeville area here represent an undivided one one-billionth of ownership of the Federal lands. If these people become anything at all of a deciding factor concerning its use, it will be due to a fair and competent Senator that they have hung in effigy, Frank Church.

The well named endangered wilderness of the nation, inclusive of which is the Gospel-Hump 343,000 acres will be compromised for the temporary satisfaction of an unimaginative and hysterical group of people of one small community.

I received a letter that I would like to read that you Senators might be interested in. It was from Rod Brown, who was a logger, trapper, an author, and a judge. He lived on the Campbell River in British Columbia. He was commissioned to do an entire study of British Columbia, and he wrote this book called "Living Land," which was used in British Columbia.

This was clear back in December 21, 1966. It's apropos to this meeting.

I read your letter of December 14 and and enclosures with the greatest sympathy and interest.

So far as I am concerned, multiple use or multiuse are dirty words, weasel words, unless very carefully qualified. The spoilers and developers are not in the habit of so qualifying them.

There must be priority in any land use. Wilderness, park lands are by definition intolerant of other uses, and therefore call for absolute and exclusive priority.

The word, "multiuse" is in any event of no real significant unless it implies multiple management.

There is, for instance, often multiple use of forest lands by loggers, miners, anglers, hunters, and others, but there is rarely multiple management.

The lands are managed for lumber crops on an absolutely priority basis. Where that is any significant possibility of damage from other uses, these are simply excluded. "Corridor" is another weasel word that has recently become popular

among politicians and officials who wish to gloss over a tax on parks and wilderness areas.

The authorities up here have just caught on to it and are using it to devastate our five provincial park systems.

I am inclined more and more to believe that the only hope for conservation of recreational values of whatever kind is to go on the aggressive, spend real money on management, get a lot of people involved, and to confirm whatever plans are staked to land and water use for these purposes.

It can never be other than an uphill battle until we have a real change in the thinking and values of the average man, and it will take at least another generation to make this effective.

I don't know the Upper Selway country, though I remember being deeply shocked years ago by the muddied water from mining operations on the Clearwater.

Isn't this a reasonable claim for one of Columbia's major spawning tributaries to be preserved absolutely, headwater, timber and all, and a living example of the big river's past greatness.

I applaud you and wish you success. And I might add that as I sit here listening, that I think that if all was wilderness here, excepting Grangeville, Kooskia, Stites, and Kamiah, the money here would be so much that these people would forget all about it. They would all be so wealthy that they wouldn't know what to do. That's right. That's very true.

This is my opinion, that the people had better go along with your compromise. I admire you for it, sir, because if they put it to the public's test and the other 200 million out there who are also owners, taxpayers, they will lose.

Senator McCLURE. I would like to ask one question.

Earlier today I addressed a question to one of the other witnesses in regard to stocking high mountain lakes, and you had indicated you would like to make some comments.

I invite you to make that comment.

Mr. PARKENING. No; I didn't say I wanted to make any comment.

In stocking the lakes, I merely said that in your questioning the gentleman here, that it was a poor question because it was a question the man couldn't answer. It is a biological question. They have learned, for example, on the Madison over in Montana that they are far better off not stocking because the hatchery fish destroyed the chances of the naturals making it during the summer, so that they do better not stocking it all.

Senator CHURCH. You mean this varies from lake to lake?

Mr. PARKENING. I couldn't answer that, sir, I wouldn't have any idea at all. But stocking in many instances is more harmful than good.

Senator McCLURE. I recognize you can't make a blanket statement. With that preamble, I will make one, that most of our high mountain lakes are buried in fish. They are not restocked. Most of them don't have natural production, and there won't be any continued fishing over a long period of time. That is the question of which I was addressing myself, whether or not the fishing resource in these high mountain lakes not being a natural quality of those lakes, something that ought to be maintained or whether it would eliminate fishing.

Mr. PARKENING. I would like to just mention that I am not against logging.

If the logging was an improvement, I would be for it, not a mitigation, or not—that's very true. And if it wasn't a mitigating situation or an appeasement, but was an improvement for everybody, and we are—

and the fishing that I enjoy—if you want to talk about angling—is at the bottom end where the mud comes.

Senator McCURE. My question was not really addressed to that, but whether or not fishing in a high mountain lake is a resource that ought to be maintained, whether in the interest of original purity we ought to eliminate it.

Mr. PARKENING. I am for it for myself, if it is for the enjoyment of the people, and those people that use that area, I would be for it. It is a put and take situation.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Jim Johnson, manager of Wickes Forest Industries.

Senator McCURE. I wonder if I could ask Mr. Parkening one other question.

You have heard that the harvesting of timber in Idaho is eight times gross. Could you identify the source of that?

Mr. PARKENING. It was the Lewiston Tribune.

Senator CHURCH. I was wondering if you could check that because that is a statement that I have not heard before, but I don't know it to be true.

Is the Forest Service in a position to give us those facts?

Mr. BIDDISON. Not at this time because that includes private lands, which I don't have figures right at my hand.

Senator CHURCH. Will you see to it that the record is furnished with the facts relating to the cut, as compared to the gross in Idaho?

Mr. BIDDISON. Yes. We will provide that via land ownership categories.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following information was submitted for the record:]

STATE OF IDAHO ANNUAL GROWTH, MORTALITY, AND HARVEST VOLUME—COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS—ALL OWNERSHIPS

SAWTIMBER—VOLUME IN MILLIONS OF BOARD FEET—SCRIBNER

Ownership	Total gross annual growth ¹	Total net annual growth ¹	Annual drain			Drain as percent of gross growth	Harvest as percent of net growth
			Harvest	Mortality ¹	Total annual drain		
National Forest.....	1,955.6	1,622.4	² 746.1	333.2	1,079.3	55	46
Other public ⁴	282.1	206.0	⁵ 187.5	76.1	263.6	93	91
Forest industry.....	302.9	266.6	⁵ 406.4	36.3	442.7	146	152
Other private ⁶	450.6	408.2	⁵ 207.4	42.4	249.8	55	51
Total.....	2,991.2	2,503.2	1,547.4	488.0	2,035.4	68	62

ALL PRODUCTS—VOLUME IN MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET

National Forest.....	410.2	328.6	² 162.4	81.6	244.0	59	49
Other public ⁴	103.0	83.7	⁵ 44.6	19.3	63.9	62	53
Forest industry.....	83.3	74.0	⁵ 96.7	9.3	106.0	127	131
Other private ⁶	148.9	135.7	⁵ 49.4	13.2	62.6	42	36
Total.....	745.4	622.0	353.1	123.4	476.5	64	57

¹ Source: 1979 RPA assessment (Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station). Sawtimber volumes converted from international $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. rule to Scribner rule at a ratio of 1.15:1.00.

² Source: Regional cut and sold reports.

³ 5-yr average (1972-76).

⁴ Includes ELM, BIA, State, county, and municipal lands.

⁵ Source: Research note INT-132, estimates of timber products outputs and residues, Idaho, 1969 (data updated in 1976 for RPA assessment).

⁶ Includes farmers and other miscellaneous private landowners.

Senator CHURCH. Jim Johnson.

**STATEMENT OF JIM JOHNSON, WICKES FOREST INDUSTRIES,
GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO**

Mr. JOHNSON. About a year ago we became very concerned with the amount of timber reserves and the lack of timber being offered for sale on the Nezperce National Forest.

At that time the sawmills in the area only held approximately 2 years of timber in reserve from the Nezperce Forest.

The sale program for 1977 was stated to be in the 95-million-board-foot area. With appeals, restudies, sales canceled, et cetera, this dropped to 75 million board feet.

The amount of timber necessary to support the sawmills using this forest for a base is a bare minimum of 115 million board feet. More would be desirable to reduce some pressures from the other lands in this area.

As you can see, the amounts do not add up to continued long range operations.

Now, 1 year later, we still do not have enough sales offered to sustain the production capabilities in this area, and we have reduced the reserves even further.

There is much, much more than this bare minimum amount of yield available on the Nezperce Forest. There is a total potential yield of 153 million board feet if all roadless areas are included, however there is only 86 million board feet if no roadless areas are included.

Now Rare II is affecting that land. Something must be done quickly to break this logjam or jobs are going to be lost.

It seems sad that if in 4 to 5 years from now we have finally made the last study, the last appeal, and have settled on a proper plan, and the yield from the forest goes to, say, 120 million board feet per year, but we no longer have the sawmills left or the people around anymore to process this vital product for the continued growth of this great country.

From a timber using company's point of view, we can generally support such a settlement in order to sustain the base necessary to maintain the bare minimum amount of timber to support the four or five mills that draw timber from this forest, while the normal planning process goes on to settle the balance of the units as prescribed by law.

We appreciate very much the efforts and time put forth by the task force toward a proposed settlement of a very emotional and explosive subject. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

Senator McCURE. From your own company's standpoint, have you looked at the timber potential of the area that we are talking about today? Can you comment from your own company standpoint on whether or not the merchantable timber is excluded or included?

Mr. JOHNSON. Not to the exact amount. We feel that most of it has been pulled out to where we can get the tentative sustained yield.

There are probably some areas that are questionable that we are not sure of ourselves.

Senator McCURE. Where would they be located?

Mr. JOHNSON. I'm not sure.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Otis Malloy of Palouse, Wash.

STATEMENT OF OTIS MALLOY, PALOUSE, WASH.

Mr. MALLOY. Senator Church, Senator McClure. My name is Otis Malloy. I was born in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and raised in St. Maries.

North Idaho was my official residence until 1963 when I moved to Palouse, Wash., my present address.

I am here today to speak in favor of including the Gospel Peak-Buffalo Hump area in the National Wilderness System.

I take this stand with mixed feelings since I was raised in north Idaho and essentially all of my employment in high school and college was in sawmills, with the Forest Service or in timber related industries. I well know the importance of timber to the economy of the region.

In addition to being an Idaho native, I have two other interests with respect to this proposal. I am a plant pathologist whose career has included employment with the Forest Service and a private timber company. But my main role today is as an avid elk hunter and fisherman who truly enjoys areas that are relatively unspoiled by man and his machines.

Since the mid-1940's I have worked as well as hiked, fished and hunted in the St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, and Clearwater drainages, and the greatest impact I have seen on the quality of hunting, fishing and simple solitude is that of roads. Not of logging per se, but of roads.

I have seen this effect on parts of Marble Creek in the St. Joe, the Upper St. Joe and the North and Little North Forks of the Clearwater.

I first visited the Gospel-Hump region in 1960 and was impressed by its relatively undamaged condition, despite the fact that there had been years of human activity, including prospecting and the grazing of sheep and cattle.

I hiked and fished in the Gospel Peak area through the early 1960's. Following the roading and clear cutting of former hunting areas in the St. Joe and Clearwater, I started hunting elk in the Upper John's Creek in 1968 and have hunted there each year since.

Although the hunting is not the easiest in north Idaho, there is adequate browse and abundant water to maintain a sizable elk herd. But I am convinced that the stability of the herd is because of the lack of disturbance by roads and their attendant vehicular activities.

If the Upper John's Creek Basing contained valuable timber stands or had the potential for such, I would be more reluctant to withdraw this area from multiple-use consideration. But the bulk of the timber in this area is lodgepole pine of a size and quality that I doubt could support a commercial operation.

If the area is opened now, its quality will be drastically reduced, if not essentially lost for generations.

With the decline of elk herds in much of north Idaho, it is important to retain as much habitat as possible without jeopardizing local economies. I believe the Gospel Hump area can serve this purpose, and I urge its inclusion in the wilderness system.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Otis.

Carl Weholt.

STATEMENT OF CARL WEHOLT, STAR ROUTE, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Mr. WEHOLT. Senator Church, Senator McClure.

I'm representing the majority of the citizens in the South Fork Valley.

I have been closely associated with Idaho forests for over 77 years.

Before I start, I want to say that some of the territory you traveled over this last week was once heavily forested, and although it doesn't look like it now, and the environmentalists might say that it is wasteland and needs to be reforested to be valuable again. Perhaps you don't know that prior to 1919 the log saw slopes, which you travel over on the Lewis and Clark Road was virgin forest. The trees were thick all of the way through.

It's good to have a dream. Dreams are what made America great. It is good to dream of a roadless, windowed wilderness where one strolls along on a dim path under cool sheltering cedars that dip their long green branches in clear, full, running streams.

Frequently one sees deer and coyotes, elk, and bear, possibly a cougar. An area where the lion and lamb will lie down together. Lewis and Clark didn't find it that way, nor did the early forestry men. They found a drought of game all through the back country.

Had it not been for McCulley and Matthews and their hounds, who killed a hundred cougar back in the Moose Creek area, we might not have had any deer and elk left.

So the trouble is the dream will turn into a nightmare, because old demon fire will raise his ugly head.

I witnessed the fires of 1910, 1919, and 1934 in a roadless wilderness.

Those who travel the Lewis Clark Highway up the Lochsa River may still see a part of the devastation left by those fires. After nearly 60 years, it has not yet been reforested.

In 1919 as one of five smoke chasers of the Pete King District of the Selway Forest, I witnessed a scene I shall never forget. A dry lightning storm—most fires are started by lightning—sprinkled fires all over my district.

Before I could get to the nearest one, 3 miles away, it had covered an estimated 300 acres.

Five days later, wobbles began straggling in after a 30-mile hike. Snow finally put the fire out.

Thirty miles from my station in the Black Canyon of the Lochsa, an innocent-looking fire was smoldering. Suddenly it exploded. In one afternoon it traveled as far as we could see toward the Montana line.

The current hog fire in a roadless area covers nearly 50,000 acres in northern California. Fire fighters have to walk from 4 to 5 hours to reach the fire. An attempt was made to supply it with pack strings.

In addition to valuable timber, forest fires destroy nature's water bank. The resulting early runoff creates erosion and floods in spring, and shamefully low water in summer.

Our Nation needs electric power, irrigation and employment as well as lumber for a critical housing shortage. Sparse stands of timber in remote areas may seem insignificant now, but valuable as new methods of harvesting are developed.

Brick or cement houses at least need some wooden trim to soften the bleakness.

In response to a question by Congressman Weaver of Oregon, Under Secretary Cutler, said that unless a special fire management plan is in effect, fires in a wilderness are attacked and put out.

It's just that simple.

No, ladies and gentlemen, awaken from your dream. Utilize our greatest renewable resource for all America, not for just a few intrepid hikers or rich sportsmen.

Cling to the long-established policy of the Forest Service: The greatest good for the greatest number. Stick to the five fundamental objectives: Timber, grazing, recreation, wildlife, and water. Wilderness in the Bitterroots and Moose Creek, yes; in our backyard, no.

Instead of opening up the U.S. Treasury to try to suppress wildfires well underway, Congress should furnish sufficient finance to nip the fires when small.

The Cotter Bar fire will no doubt cost three-quarters of a million dollars when all costs, damages and restoration is paid. That would hire a lot of summer, college boys to nip the fires when they are small. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Sam Stamper of Grangeville.

STATEMENT OF SAM STAMPER, CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, FOREST SERVICE, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Mr. STAMPER. Senator Church, Senator McClure.

Mr. Church, I can't help but think about the first time I ever saw you. You were with an honorable lady named Grace Pfost.

At that time you were handing out potholders and they were endorsed with the inscription, "A cool hand for a hot issue."

At this time I think you could very well put one of those to good use.

My name is Sam Stamper, and I have lived in Idaho for 30 years. I was raised on the Salmon River. I have lived in Elk City, Twin Falls. I now live in Grangeville. I work for the Forest Service presently as a construction engineer.

I am an outdoorsman and spend most of my free time with my family in the high country. I spend my time or I did spend my time in the Nipples Mountain area. I now spend my time in the Gospel-Hump area.

I represent and belong to the Riggins Savages Cycle Club, the Camas Prairie Cycle Club, and a group of back country trail riders with members scattered from Boise to Lewiston.

I think I could safely say that I represent 95 percent of all the working people of Idaho that could not get time off from their jobs to attend this meeting today.

I would say that the compromise that we have all been discussing was made several years ago when the Selway-Bitterroot area was set aside, as well as the Hells Canyon Recreation Area.

I believe the recent said compromise reached by the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce task force was economic blackmail, as some of the politicians have put it, arrived at by forcible methods from the local timber industry and environmental groups, but no concern given to any other users of the areas that are in question.

Even though I do not use the wilderness areas very often because of the limited time that is allotted to working class people that I fit

into, I can agree—and I say I can agree there may be a need for the areas now in wilderness status, but it seems that given an inch, they want to take a mile.

With the combined financial status which oftentimes includes unsound environmental interest from the environmental groups, large memberships of people have been indoctrinated with a one-sided picture, such as people from the East that don't know what we have, the ones that stand up and say that they believe in wilderness but they have never seen it. With the political clout gained in exchange for support, the environmental groups make it seem like we will be making compromises until Idaho, as well as some of the other Western States, will become solely wilderness States.

The area that we are now talking about has withstood the recreation impact very well in the years I have used it, and I have used it well. In my opinion it may have improved through better access to some of these areas by timber access. Planting of different species of fish and wildlife have done nothing but improve these areas in the years that I have used them.

Before my time these areas were subjected to a much heavier use than they now have at present. Yet it takes a trained eye to even find a trace of past history in this area.

I ask you to consider what will happen to my class of people, the weekend recreationists, if this last local area of high country is locked up to specialized use. What will the impact be on other areas that are now pleasant and uncrowded. Will there be another compromise?

I ask you to consider what will happen if a crisis arises in this area that is considered, such as the recent Sheep Creek fire or the Cotter Bar fire. Will you fly in equipment from Washington, D.C.?

Because of the continued rate at which wilderness is spread, there will be no need for equipment for logging in this area. If it were available, the local citizens may become very reluctant to protect something that they can no longer use.

In closing, Mr. Church, I suggest to you that myself and the people I represent do not support the recent compromise by the Grangeville chamber task force, nor do we support the wilderness concept as it now exists.

Environmental groups have many things to offer the seeking politician. The timber industry has a sole interest in mind, but it will be the popular vote of all the people of Idaho that will put the next Senator of Idaho in office.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Charlotte DeArmond of Grangeville.

STATEMENT OF CHARLOTTE DeARMOND, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Ms. DeARMOND. Senators McClure and Church.

I am speaking in opposition to your proposed amendment to Senate 1180, which designates 220,000 acres as wilderness.

I believe that the so-called compromise was reached improperly with no consideration for the valuable mineral potential or the accessibility of the area for recreational purposes.

I talked with a man from Ferdinand yesterday who had written Senator McClure in 1975 expressing his opposition to a bill to reform mining and mineral leasing laws, H.R. 8435.

Your reply, Senator, was, "I completely agree with your point that unless we maintain a strong domestic minerals capability, we can let ourselves be vulnerable to the kind of situation brought about by the recent oil embargo."

You directed his attention to an article in the Mining Congress Journal entitled, "Is our account overdrawn."

The article pointed out that an area the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River was already made unavailable for mineral extraction.

I feel the mineral potential has not been determined for this proposed area and that the mining industry has no voice on the chamber of commerce-preservationist negotiating committee. Neither did the negotiating committee. Neither did the majority of the people who use this area for recreational purposes have a voice in the negotiations.

Senator Church, I would like to read from your speech given earlier this year at the University in Moscow entitled, "Wilderness in a Balanced Land Use Framework."

When asked why you are in favor of converting our Western forests into playgrounds for Eastern millionaires, your reply was, "I thought the wilderness areas in Idaho would be used principally by our own citizens, a prediction since borne out by Forest Service statistics."

If you really believe this, you should listen to the citizens in this area who are clearly saying that we want no more wilderness designated. Wilderness designation severely limits access to these high mountain recreational areas.

The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and Hells Canyon National Recreation Area have already been made inaccessible to most of the potential users.

We were in the Seven Devils this summer and compared to 2 years ago, I would judge that there were about one-tenth of the number of people there this year on a comparable weekend.

I believe that wilderness designation is designed to keep people out of the recreational areas. If Gospel-Hump is included in the wilderness system, it will close the last main recreational, high mountain area close enough for most to go for a weekend.

Senator Church, I respectfully suggest that perhaps lack of time or your physical stamina may have prevented you from covering the area you did in the past 2 days on foot with a pack on your back.

I know that the access road to Square Mountain is supposed to remain open. I sincerely doubt that it will. I would like to remind you that the trails in the Seven Devils area were assured to be left open for offroad vehicles when the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area was put in. They were closed within 1 year's time.

The existing wilderness areas in Idaho are more than sufficient to accommodate persons who wish to use them. We do not need more. Idaho has more than contributed its share to the wilderness system.

I feel that if you are really sincere in your wish to help preserve the economy of this area, you would work with the other members of the Idaho delegation on a bill that would allow the mature and needed timber to be harvested, that would maintain the availability of minerals, and that would insure the accessibility to these high mountain areas used for recreation, instead of sponsoring a so-called compromise

where two-thirds of the 340,000 acres were conceded to the wilderness advocates.

If we allow them to dictate to us on this parcel of land, we are setting a dangerous precedent.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Kim Dupin.

**STATEMENT OF KIM DUPIN, REPRESENTING THE GRANGEVILLE
TIMBER CRUISERS FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE CLUB**

Ms. DUPIN. My name is Kim Dupin, and I represent the Grangeville Timber Cruisers Four-Wheel Drive Club.

We would like to thank those concerned with the future of the Gospel-Hump area for giving us the opportunity to voice our opinion.

However, we feel we are here under duress with our livelihoods being threatened, and no gain in sight for our children.

The issue here is how the natural setting will be maintained and used. If true natural settings are to be maintained, then no one should be allowed in the area by any means; walking, flying, boating, or riding on horseback.

Man has a natural instinct to use the land. We feel everyone should be allowed to use the land or no one should be allowed to use the land.

Certainly improving the roads into an area so that the public masses can have ready access to walk, fly, or motorboat in will do more harm than designating an area multiple use with no new or improved roads.

Under multiple use, proven fragile areas can be designated for nonuse for a recommended period of time.

It seems to us that the preservationists are speaking out of two sides of their mouths. On one side they advocate protection of the natural environment to the greatest extent possible by closing an area to multiple use and thereby eliminating exploitation of public lands.

However, from the other side of their mouth they would be allowed to put improved roads of freeway quality into the area if they so desire to give the preservationist greater access to the wilderness area.

Air travel and motorboat travel is also allowed to give greater access to the wilderness area, thereby allowing a privileged class of people use of the area, that is, an employed person with 2 weeks vacation who will use the area possibly once a year, people with the money to fly or motorboat into an area, or out of work people who have unlimited time on their hands.

There are other alternatives than just wilderness or development. To us wilderness means nonsuable exploitation, 99 percent destruction, and loss of the land.

Development sounds really bad. What is it? For commercial interests it is harvesting a renewable resource. For us, it is access to existing roads and trails.

Has anyone thought of the history of the area? The Gospel-Hump area is the oldest industrial and commercial roaded area in Idaho County and ranks amongst the oldest in Idaho and the Northwest.

Imagine townsites of 5,000 or more being incorporated into wilderness as was originally proposed.

In the compromise exhibit A provides that multipleuse areas will be reviewed every year to determine which lands, if any, might be scheduled for development prior to the completion of the final plan.

It is our feeling that the wilderness area should also come under this review with recommendations as to continued closures due to fragility or opening the area to multipleuse.

The compromise does not say whether or not lands under study will be open or closed to the public while the study is being conducted. Nor does the compromise designate a time limit on the studies. How long will they take?

It is our recommendation that the study should be conducted while the land is open to multipleuse to show true effects of multipleuse. It is our fervent wish that these economic blackmail techniques of the preservationists not be allowed to rule the legislature. We would rather see honest concern for the environment show itself in wise use and management of our public lands.

To summarize, we feel that the legislative process has sided with the preservationists against the multipleuse concept.

While the studies begin, we recommend that the lands remain open to multipleuse rather than shut down the forests in time delays that serve the purpose of the preservationists.

Congress has a responsibility to serve the majority of the people in a democratic process and not allow such coercion by the preservationists to cripple this or any other area.

In closing, we would like to thank Congressman Symms for his stand against wilderness. We would like to thank Senator McClure for his proposed instant multipleuse of Federal lands. And we would also like to thank Senator Church for coming.

Senator CHURCH. Sid Hinkle.

STATEMENT OF SID HINKLE, DIXIE, IDAHO

Mr. HINKLE. My name is Sid Hinkle. I am from Dixie, Idaho.

I formerly owned the Selway Lodge on the Selway River. I owned it from 1958 to 1965.

I personally watched the majority of the buildings burn there, over 25 of them. I took pictures of quite a few of them. This is what is going to happen to your Gospel-Hump when they get it in wilderness.

It is the Forest Service's way of managing the wilderness. They completely destroyed everything on the Moose Creek ranches, dug it up and buried it. All of the cabins on the West Moose, East Moose, the cabins up and down the Selway from Bear Creek, and I feel that you are going to do the same thing in there.

I am personally against your wilderness concept. I don't represent anybody but myself.

I have property to the east of the proposed area, and on the Rare II maps that you have, I am right in the middle of it on Mallard Creek.

Your Gospel-Hump planning area goes to the Mallard Creek. It doesn't show it here, but it goes to the Mallard Creek Road; and from there east, it's the Upper Mallard Creek.

That blue is spreading like a malignant tumor. I think there should be an operation to remove it.

I get a little emotional at times because I have been through it.

The Forest Service run me through the hoop out there in the Selway. For about 6 years it was made wilderness. They governed it as wilderness long before the wilderness bill.

One year before the wilderness bill was in effect, I received a letter from the supervisor's office that I could no longer use the 1-mile of road there.

Senator Church assured me that no way could they stop me from this over in Salmon.

We had one of these meetings over there in 1962 at the courthouse. There was about 10 people there, if I remember right.

I was told that in no way could they stop me, but they tore the bridges out, they threw trees across the road, and they dug the road out.

The wilderness bill says you have access to and from your property, ingress and egress. You people are in for a great surprise when you get this into the wilderness, because I have been there for several years.

I was in the Selway last year or this spring rather, in February, and where we used to see hundreds of deer and elk in there—I walked from the Bear Creek up to Running Creek on the ice on the river in February. I saw four elk and five deer on almost 10 miles of river.

And in 1964 or 1965 when I left there, you could see probably 2,000 or 3,000 in the same area. This is what has happened to your wilderness.

To protect the cougar, the bear, coyote—they took the trappers out of the country. They used to have trappers in there.

They took the bounty off the cougar and put a season on it in the time of year when nobody could get in there.

And they are protecting the eagle. I watched an eagle kill. It killed kids up on the ridge up in there. There's goats up there. I have personally seen it happen.

But the Sierra Club and people from Seattle have freeways. I have never seen one of those people in there other than floating down the river. They will leave the biggest garbage piles down there.

I was accused of leaving those garbage piles. I sent my men out to clean them up. But I'm sure you are going to experience the same treatment in the Buffalo Hump area. I thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Paulette Pile of Boise.

STATEMENT OF PAULETTE PILE, BOISE, IDAHO, REPRESENTING C. L. BUTCH OTTER

Ms. PILE. Senator Church, I am representing C. L. Butch Otter, who is a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket this year.

Since this is important to the people here, that they ought to know where he stands before they can make a decision.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before your subcommittee on a subject of vital importance to Idahoans, the proposed Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

Sixty-four percent of the State of Idaho is currently owned by the Federal Government, and the bureaucrats in Washington exercise enormous control over much more of the State.

I oppose having the Federal Government controlling the lives of Idaho people, and I am even more opposed to the permanent lock up of resources that a wilderness designation brings and the impact it has on employment.

I think that it is abhorrent that entire communities have to bow to the wishes of a few preservationists because the preservationists have influenced the Congress and have laws on their side.

It is time that recognition be given to the most important people here, the ultimate bill payer, the working man.

The people of Idaho work hard to make a good living, and their work should not be jeopardized for the benefit of a few misguided environmentalists, no matter how sincere they are.

In a July 19 Lewiston Morning Tribune article Governor Evans is quoted as saying, "I believe the Gospel-Hump area will become a model for compatible and realistic resource use management."

I have no doubt that it will become a model. However, it will certainly never be a model for resource management.

It will be a model that the preservationists across the country will use to coerce countless communities into accepting extravagant demands for wilderness.

The Governor of Idaho should do everything in his power to insure that the people who work and live in Idaho will always be able to work and enjoy the fruits of their labor in our great State.

The Governor should fight any and all attempts of the Federal Government to claim more of the State or to lock up more acres.

The Governor should exercise his authority to regain as much Idaho land as possible so that it could be used to benefit all Idahoans.

Thank you and good luck on the big task you have ahead of you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Mardell Edwards of Grangeville.

STATEMENT OF MARDELL EDWARDS, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Ms. EDWARDS. Well, I thought I was going to be the last one on the agenda today. I did something a little different. I summarized this. The name of it is case XYZ. It is the Gospel-Hump area or public land versus the wilderness advocate and the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce negotiating team.

This is a case of people who do not have a key or a deed to the property involved, but are trying to take it for their benefit. Therefore, I charge them with robbery and forgery.

My name is Mardell Edwards. I reside at Grangeville, Idaho, and as a witness in this case, I would like to offer my testimony or summary to you the jury.

Facts and figures of the U.S. Forest Service for public land in the State of Idaho have been given at hearings previously. Therefore, I only have alpha and omega to present to you today as the jury in this case.

This land belongs to every citizen of this State, including the environmentalists, conservationists, preservationists, or whatever you want to call them; even little me, the loggers, the miners, the hunters, and the recreationalists, the young, and the elderly.

There is nothing wrong with our lovely land that God created for us. Only the sick and disturbed people try to manipulate it. Therefore, we are faced with an extreme people problem.

No one can give away our land or lock it up, as no one person or group of people holds the key or deed to it.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce negotiating team should not decide to lock up any part of it or use any part to their advantage.

On the other hand, the environmentalists should not have anything to say either, as neither group owns it, not even Frank Church.

You cannot protect anything unless you are a law officer or own what you are protecting. I am positive neither of these parties meet these qualifications.

Apparently this is very valuable land, as the environmentalists are working hard to lock it up for safekeeping for the future.

I am sure there is no safe large enough to hold all they want nor any insurance company capable of insuring it for them. Besides, who would pay the premium? So I have no guarantee of its safekeeping in their hands. Therefore, the parties are thieves as they negotiated and signed a document to take something away from every one of us.

It doesn't matter if it is done on paper or physically. It is still robbery and should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The solution to this problem lies in the hands of our elected officials, to correct legislation regulating these public lands so they will be managed for everyone's use, not just a few, even if it means abolishing the U.S. Forest Service and starting with a new department; or put this land up for sale in small parcels so everyone can have a chance to buy it, pay taxes on it, and then they could have the say as to how it will be used.

The latter is my preference, as this might be a good way to pay off our national debt.

Oh, yes. In the process of buying and paying taxes on this land, I recommend the appraisers that appraise Idaho County private property evaluate this land. And by getting it on the tax rolls, this would lower our private property taxes and would help the economy of our area, because whoever bought it would have to work like hell to pay for the land and the taxes.

This would keep the environmentalists busy, if they really want it this bad, and would make them responsible citizens of our State and country and relieve some of their pressures in other areas on similar problems.

As you might have noticed by the case letters, this could very well be the last case for all of us. Therefore, I beg of you to find the parties guilty as charged and return our land to all of us. Thank you.

I have another statement here that I would like to read. It is a quotation from Spiro.

A nation can survive its fools and even the ambitious, but it cannot survive treason from within. A thief is less formidable for he is known, and he carries his banners openly. But the traitor moves within the people, his slight whispers wrestling through all of the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself, for the traitor appears to be no traitor. He speaks in the accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their garments. And he appeals to the baseness that lies deep within the hearts of all men.

He rots the souls of a nation. He works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the people of the city.

He infects the body so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to be feared.

This is on the front of the interdependency. I would like to ask Senator Frank Church if he designed this document.

Senator CHURCH. The Declaration of Interdependence is a declaration which simply relates to the interdependence of the world. Anybody who is conscious of the world today must realize the degree to which it has become interdependent. I simply have to disagree with you.

Ms. EDWARDS. In other words, you just want one world government?

Senator CHURCH. No.

The next witness is Kent Lamberson of Boise.

STATEMENT OF KENT LAMBERSON, ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR, MOTORIZED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE COALITION, INC.

Mr. LAMBERSON. Senator Church, Senator McClure.

I don't have my statement in writing. I will get it to you within 2 weeks.

My name is Kent Lamberson. I am the administrative coordinator for a new kid on the block called the Motorized Recreational Vehicle Coalition, Inc.

We needed to put the Inc. on there to make it really long.

Senator CHURCH. Does your organization also represent the snowmobile people?

Mr. LAMBERSON. Yes. We are an alliance of all motor homes, recreation vehicles. This includes—to explain, the snowmobiles, motorcycles, four-wheel drives, power motors, and any motor vehicle used for recreational purposes to achieve recreation on public lands.

The reason we make that distinction for clarification to you is that we have many offroad vehicle regulations and offroad vehicle communications, which generally apply to the general public, but only snowmobiles, motorcycles and four-wheel drives are regulated by those regulations. That's not true. Any motor vehicle, be it a Volkswagen or family car is affected by those regulations, and in turn is affected by anything that affects those regulations.

Essentially, in the State of Idaho—as Senator McClure mentioned, we have—and this is estimated, a conservative estimate—over 220,000 people who own and operate just snowmobiles, motorcycles and four-wheel drives, not counting conventional vehicles.

Telling our story is a whole lot like trying to tell stories on war and peace in 5 minutes or less and leave nothing out. It is not really easy to do. Sometimes I am less than articulate. It is a problem I have, but I make up for it in volume.

Most of the notes that I have everybody has covered. I don't know why I am here, except to bore you some more.

I do want to point out that in the State of Idaho, the Sawtooth Wilderness Area, the Idaho Primitive Area, the Salmon River Breaks, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area contain 2.8 million acres.

Our organization feels that this is enough wilderness in this State. However, in addition, we are faced with a proposition of candidate study areas in inventoried roadless areas to a tune of about 9 million more acres.

Let's not kid anybody. The purpose of those studies and inventories are for the purpose of seeing what will qualify and what can be put into wilderness. That's too much. That would be a total—if it becomes wilderness or is managed like wilderness—of 12 million acres out of 20.3 million acres, just on Forest Service land alone.

In addition to that, for motorized recreational vehicle users, there is an additional estimated 1 million acres under administrative closures or restrictions which are exhibited in the travel plans now being produced by the various forest districts.

That brings to a potential closure, a total of 13 million acres or 67 percent of our forest land in the State of Idaho to motorized recreational vehicle users.

Our beef with this is not so much the concern for protection of our resources. It certainly is not an argument with a responsible concern for protection of our fish and wildlife. It is certainly not even a whining and bellyaching about people who don't like our use.

What it is is an objection to a total irresponsible approach to management of public lands, which on one hand says, gentlemen, your use is bad. We see you proliferating all over the place, in the hills, chasing game, doing all of these bad things, and then suggesting that what we have to do is continue a process of reducing the amount of land onto which we can ride.

All right. The first proposition is that whatever stars we see or whatever effects of our use is in fact representative of our total use. That's not true.

It is an unfortunate fact that what you do see are bad acts. It is very easy to go out and take a photograph of a car on a hillside. It is just as easy for us to play the dumb hokey game and go out and take photographs of a trail that has no problem on it and indicate that there are so many user days of traffic on this trail on this road.

We chose not to do that. I guess we should. That seems to be the form of things. But the fact is that the majority of our users—well within the 95 percent of our use in this State is responsible and does not represent an environmental problem.

Now, that's borne out by one of the studies currently produced within the last year and a half. This one is by the University of Idaho on offroad vehicles.

The conclusion is that there is no significant environmental problem, but there is in fact a social problem. Now, the social problem—I don't have enough time to get into that, but that is not even the problem.

What our organization seeks to do in the end is to establish communities of responsible concerned users in at least each county in the six northwestern states for the purpose—among the purposes, one of which is to deal with our own irresponsible users, to help develop the land use effort.

Now, we have long said that as independent organizations, that this certainly is a goal. But the fact is we are continually confronted with the proposition that the land shall be denied us. We are denied access to public lands, and so we are forced to spend whatever time and whatever resources we might have available to defend our rights of access.

This process has to stop somewhere. Somehow we have got to get around to a more realistic approach to management of public lands.

We have to recognize that we do have a great volume of recreational users, the vast majority of whom are very responsible.

We have some public officials here who happen to ride motorcycles and drive four-wheels and snowmobiles. They are certainly not going to consider themselves irresponsible. I think that you will find that in the overall spectrum of things we have two extremes in connection with our use. We have less than a handful of irresponsible users who do cause some problems. On the other side we have what we consider extremists, preservationists. In between we have our rank-and-file users. We have the general public, and we have the rank-and-file preservationist organizations.

Now, another purpose that our organization intends to serve is to get the full and complete information out about the status of public lands and about our use.

Again, we are spending all of our time defending ourselves and wasting whatever good efforts we have made, raising our attitudes as an excessive attack on a responsible form of recreation of public lands.

If you would close lands to a use, you don't eliminate the use. You simply transfer it. The reductive process of denying, continually denying lands for our use is irresponsible for management because it is increasing the amount of use at a rapid rate on the lands that are left available.

It is increasing whatever damage might have occurred due to over-use. That's true of any use, whether it is horses, hikers or grazing. You are increasing the effect of that use. You are compounding the effects of the relationship of that use with other users. In fact, if you look at a map of the State of Idaho, you discover in the roadless areas that the theoretical achievement here is the compression of all of our uses, especially travel uses, into corridors, into corridors that—I'm not going to pursue this.

I do want to, on behalf of the board of directors, compliment the sincere, honorable intentions of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce in their negotiations.

On the other hand, I want to take a look at Mr. Scott, who is standing in the back of the room here. On the one hand he claims that their efforts were sincere and honorable, but the transparency of that claim shows up in a later comment he made, when he pointed out that if the compromise wasn't accepted, that there indeed would be appeals.

I think that clearly belies his integrity and the integrity of the wilderness advocates.

We are still stuck with the proposition of the Forest Service and regulations, and this is essentially, I think, what a lot of people are saying to you Senators; that, yes, these Federal lands belong to all of the people in the United States, all of them—most of them taxpayers. But what happens in the management of Federal lands within the State of Idaho has the first and most important effect on the people who live in Idaho. Therefore, those people should have first and most important say on how they are managed. Thank you.

[Short recess.]

Senator CHURCH. This hearing will please come back to order.

Our next witness is Tim Warner.

**STATEMENT OF TIM WARNER, REPRESENTING THE CLEARWATER
CONSERVATION COOPERATIVE, LEWISTON, IDAHO**

Mr. WARNER. Senator Church, Senator McClure, my name is Tim Warner. I represent the Clearwater Conservation Cooperative, which is a bunch of local residents basically from Lewiston.

I am an Idaho resident and have been all of my life. I was born in Cottonwood, lived in Kamiah for 18 years, and moved to Lewiston.

My father was a logger, and my grandfather was a logger, and I believe that logging is an honorable profession when it is done by honorable men and not a bunch of bozos that are out there to cut down the big ones and make a lot of bucks and don't give a damn about the environment.

I don't put all of the blame on the logging industries or the Forest Service, but I think that they shared the blame in the way the logging procedures are carried out in the Northwest.

I witnessed good sales where small operations of people have gone in and logged in areas and logged compatible with the environment to where when they got through they look like a part.

I have seen a lot of bad sales that went in where they haven't logged it out as a renewable resource, but where they have logged it as a mineral that you would mine out, and in areas where there are steep slopes, unstable soil conditions, and they are going in to log out areas like that and it is not going to come back.

Like a lot of large clearcuts that are in Idaho, that were put into Idaho, are some of the largest in the Nation. Those were all done under multiple use, and a lot of that land isn't coming back. A lot of those large clearcuts are still there and they are not replanted.

What Duke Parkening said earlier about—you know, that there was like eight times as much timber harvested as there was replanted. Now, I think that that is probably an exaggeration, but not to that large of an extent. There is a lot more timber that is taken out.

We are not treating timber as a renewable resource.

For these reasons, I go along with the compromise. It should be studied for the wildlife values. And going into areas and putting in roads and a lot more access for logging it out damages the elk habitats. I think that the compromise is not all that I had hoped for, but it is pretty good. I know that a lot of people that are here are basically from the logging industry and know I am not for shutting down the mills and locking it all up, but I think that Idaho is unique in the Nation because of the wilderness that we have, and that as the time goes on in the future, that that is going to become more and more valuable.

As far as the mineral deposits that are in the area, I am not that well informed on them. I have read that in other areas that that all depends on the type of mining that you are doing to do.

There are Northwest citizens for wilderness out of Montana, which is a conservationist group in the Beaverhead National Forest. They are conducting mining operations. They are trying to prove that mining is compatible with wilderness if you do it like shovel mining, and if you apply all of the technology that there is available to that mining.

I think that it is feasible or will be feasible in the future for a man to log primitive areas and roadless areas, using his technology, and it won't damage that environment.

I would like to see a lot more horse drawn logging operations, a lot more helicopter logging operations going into such areas.

If there is good timber there, I can see why it should be taken out and it should be logged, but let's not destroy it before we have a chance to properly evaluate it all. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. I understand that Dwayne Bentley was passed over. He was with the four-wheel vehicle people and would like to testify at this time.

STATEMENT OF DWAYNE BENTLEY

Mr. BENTLEY. Senator McClure and Senator Church.

I am pleased to be able to come up and speak on this Gospel-Hump compromise. I think it is good that the lower timber areas are going to be freed for timber harvest, and that the mining claims will be accessible and can be worked, but the area designated by this compromise as wilderness is taking away the only area like this one left that can be used by recreational vehiclists, motorcyclists, snowmobilers, backpackers.

Why do we need more wilderness? We have in Idaho now, and mostly in Idaho County, 1,275,140 acres of wilderness and primitive areas according to the Rare II fact sheet No. 7.

I believe that is more than one county or State should have to support.

These high mountain areas are beautiful and should be left that way, but I don't see why the recreational vehiclists should be locked out of these areas. This area has been essentially the same for the past 20 years that I can remember.

The road and trail system in the Gospel-Hump area is used by people who like to go to remote areas but can't spend too much time traveling or they wouldn't have any time left to enjoy the area after they get there because of a limited time element.

As far as recreational vehiclists are concerned, it takes a certain class of machine to be able to use the roads and trails in the Gospel-Hump area.

Most of the road eliminates highway type automobiles and some eliminate two-wheel drives.

The trails eliminate all highway motorcycles and most scrambler and trail bikes.

The area can be used by snowmobiles on the road, the top flat areas and some trails, but the majority of the area is inaccessible by recreational vehiclists. I believe the area could be utilized by the backpacker without conflict with recreational vehiclists, without making these areas wilderness.

I believe there should be some wilderness areas, but I think Idaho County and the State of Idaho has more than its share of wilderness and primitive areas.

I don't believe we should accept a compromise that will possibly keep the mills working for 2 to 5 years and allow a small area to be

mined and have to give up such a wonderful area to wilderness in such a compromise.

Why can't we adopt a compromise that leaves the Gospel-Hump area designated as roadless; roadless meaning keeping the road and trail systems maintained and not improved and keeping them open to recreational vehicle users.

Don't you think it is time to jump from the passenger seat to the driver's seat and start legislation to stop this lock up of our back country for a select few?

It is also time to start legislative action against these injunctions that are tying up our timber and mining resources.

Please help us fight for the use of our natural resources without losing the option of driving into the back country and using the area for recreation without having to use a whole year's vacation just to go to the high mountain lakes to go fishing or to make a trip from the Gospel to the Hump.

If we compromise now and lose the Gospel-Hump area to wilderness, then it won't be long before the whole State will be compromised to a state of nonmotorized travel, recreation, or use of our natural resources. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. We have one final witness.

STATEMENT OF BOB NUTTMAN

Mr. NUTTMAN. Senator McClure, Senator Church, I am glad to see you up here.

I am speaking from my heart. I think a lot of people agree with me. I have a lot of gray hair. You boys haven't got it yet.

I have three grandchildren, 7, 5, and 3. And someday I hope and pray that within 3 or 4 years from now that I can take them up to the Hump and drive up there and show them that beautiful country. Please don't lock it up.

How else am I going to get there? There is no way I can walk in, so I think there are a lot of people in this room here that feel the same way.

They take their grandchildren up there and show them that country, so don't lock it up. That's the only thing I can say. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SONNY MILTON, GOLDEN, IDAHO

Mr. MILTON. Senator Church and friends.

I own the town of Golden, Idaho.

My name is Sonny Milton. I was born and raised in Idaho. My folks were raised in Idaho. My mother was chased home from school by the Indians in Idaho. That is when the State was really wild.

I think I have a little bit to say about it.

The town that I have is about the closest town that you run onto in the Hump area, and I would say about 80 percent of the people that go to the Hump area stop and ask me about the area, where to go up on the Sourdough, what kind of roads we have, how is the Forest Service, how is the fishing, can we get in, if we get in can we get out, can we pull our camper in. They ask me all of these questions.

I have had the town for 9 years, so I think that I should have a little bit of authority on saying a few things about the Hump area.

Senator CHURCH. Would you point out where you are located, where your town is.

Mr. MILTON. Right here. This is Idaho's only privately owned town, and I own the whole works.

If you don't think I have trouble from environmentalists and a few others—I think they have to pass a certain test before they get their job to start with, because there is a perfect picture of a horse's rear end and a tail is missing.

Well, I will tell you that it ain't only me that has trouble with all of them around there, environmentalists, Sierra Club, and a few of the rest of them.

One of the Sierra Club guys stopped in there one time with a helicopter and landed. He was talking to me about this, and he was talking to me about that. He said, "I don't care if we win this suit or not. Look at the publicity we are getting. That's what we want. We want the publicity."

I told him, I said, "Well, if you like Idaho so damned well, why don't you help us pay for it?"

He got mad and walked out the door. When he started out the door, I said, "Don't let the door hit you in the you know what."

We have never seen him again.

Well, we've run into a few of these. But, you know, when anybody—I don't know how many of these people that were up here talking and testifying got paid for it, but when you have to get paid to lie, you better quit your job.

When I was sitting here, I looked out here and I saw 85 percent of these people that stopped in my town and asked questions and bought things. The rest of them has never asked me.

I don't even remember seeing that guy. I don't think he even stopped in 9 chances out of 10. I don't think he was even up there to see what the trails was like, with those cycle marks on there, because I was just there last week picking huckleberries and those trails was in damned good shape.

If they like it so well, I will tell them again. Why don't they help us pay for it instead of stirring it up. I think they are just jealous and instead of picking on themselves, they are trying to pick on Idaho.

Let's forget about this proposal deal and keep it all for ourselves. We have had it there for so long so far. Let's just keep it a little bit longer. Sure. If they want to come and visit and use them, let them use it.

Do you know how many people stop and ask me about backpacking in a year? I have been there 9 years, and an average of about 20 people. And you know what their age limit is that ask me? Between 19 and, say, 30 years old. They don't have any kids or anything. The people that come up there is usually the local people, and it is grandma and grandpa taking their kids out because dad is working and can't get off, and they want to make sure that their younger ones get to see the pretty scenery of our area.

Mom and dad lots of time takes them on weekends. Some of them get off work at 2 o'clock in the morning, and you will see them driving

through there or they will stop at 5:30 or 6 o'clock in the morning and have something to eat with us or a cup of coffee so they can keep on going, just to take their kids up there to go fishing or just to show them a good time.

The out-of-Staters in the Hump area are damned few because I know that they would stop and ask me where to go, because you don't know where to go, and you can't follow a map that good back in them countries.

Another thing, as far as the logging is concerned, we need that timber, that lumber will go all over the United States, all around the world. It isn't only depriving Idaho, but it is depriving the rest of the people of the whole country.

They need that lumber back East just as well as we need the work out here.

I feel sorry for a lot of these sawmills around here, what they have to put up with with all of this stuff just to get a log out.

Some of the people that the Forest Service hires, they don't know if they are in reverse or forward. But yet they are the boss out there, trying to tell them.

When you was up in the Hump area, did they give you a plastic bag to use in case you had to go to the bathroom? No. They should have because they make all of these loggers carry it, and you ain't any different than those loggers are out there in them hills. That's the truth. That's the truth.

Well, that's all I am going to say now because if I say any more it will turn me on a little bit because I don't believe in what is going on.

Look at them two maps. They don't even match. How much money did we pay to have them made. The guy that we have here is supposed to explain it to us. Hell, he don't know nothing about it, but yet he is sitting over here. He will pass the buck onto somebody, but he sure in the hell can't do it in front of us tonight. That's what you are doing, passing the buck all the time.

Did you ever have any dealings with it? I wish you would write to the Forest Service about it and see what you would get. No, you send Senator Church, and they will break their backs to help you, but you send Sunny Milton from Golden and see what they say.

I even brought a little present for you guys, and I hope you appreciate it very much, from the Town of Golden. There is one for your wife's car and one for you.

If there are any questions to be asked, I would be glad to answer them because I think I am more qualified with the tourist end of it than anybody you have had here.

Senator McCLURE. Which one of these maps is right?

Mr. MILTON. I don't think either one of them.

Senator CHURCH. This is supposed to be the one that represents the citizen's proposal.

I thank you very much. There are no further witnesses. It has been a long day.

There are a couples of things that I want to mention.

Senator McCLURE. First of all, as suggested by one of the witnesses, a great many people here are not aware of what will be done with what has happened here today.

All of this will be made a part of the record. It will be reduced to writing as the committee report, as a committee hearing, and it will be available to all of the members of the Committee and the general public who desire to have a written transcript of what happened here today.

I might mention that Mr. Koehler in his testimony had a table that was appended to the testimony.

He also had a written statement that he had presented to the task force. I think both the table and the written information should be made a part of his statement.

I hope that the Nezperce Forest can give us this information because I think it will be helpful to us in making our determination.

Senator CHURCH. That information has already been submitted.

Senator McCLEURE. Let me digress at this point to say that I know that the administration has taken no position on the proposals, but in spite of the fact that the administration has not taken a position on the proposals, the Forest Service has made their personnel available to provide what information they could, both to the task force, and to those of us who have the responsibility for trying to make a decision. I appreciate that.

I hope they will give us the breakdown of the forest standard designations of timber potential; those for our standard, special, marginal, and unregulated forest land and volume, because they all contribute to the total biological potential of timber.

I hope that they will provide to the committee that information as to the four, and how much volume is involved in the solution recommended by the task force.

I think that we should also conclude the hearing with a special recognition of thanks to the young lady who has done the reporting today. She has not had lunch. I don't think I have ever seen anyone who has stuck with the job with the determination that she has today, and I think all of you should appreciate her efforts.

Senator CHURCH. I want to thank everyone for their testimony. This hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon at 6:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

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 RANDY LUSTIG, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

It seems that the Sierra Clubs of America have simply been delegated power from out of the misty blue, (we do however know where they get this misty blue) and this power they display so freely.

Take the current situation not more than one year ago the USFS completed a study of the Gospel-Hump area. This study had complete public input (not a small section of the public). At the end of the USFS study it was determined that the area was not acceptable as wilderness.

This last spring the Meadow Creek controversy started. Senator Church shortly after held a meeting with the Sierra Club in Moscow, (some place to decide the fate of Idaho County). Some concerned merchants from Grangeville drove to Moscow to voice opposition to Meadow Creek, and with Church's help attention was shifted from Meadow Creek to the Gospel-Hump area. With Church's help the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce was selected to negotiate the fate of Idaho County's more beautiful, better used, and enjoyed lands.

Thus far we have seen our Friends of the Earth move from no cards and very little game, to the hole deck and a full table to play cards with, (and I might add they play with a stacked deck).

The preservationists didn't seem to need all their prized studies, and environmental impact statements to add and subtract from the compromise area, it seems they can take what ever they want with out any question if they want. It seems some of our public officials have delegated these people this power. Now we the majority must prove our worthiness to continue to utilize that land that is already ours. Take the Honker sale on the north end of the compromise map, the compromise will release the area for logging without further trouble or so it sounds. So it should be clear that this area should not even have been included in a wilderness study; it should not have been held up now or before; this sale has been used as a big stick. Yet the reservationist will throw the sale back into a study if the compromise does not pass. That is what I call a big stick and this is just one of the big dirty sticks they hold. Is this kind of power right, just, or legal?

Mr. Scott from Seattle informed us they, the Sierra Club, would not give up one acre, the compromise would stand as is. They in turn would not ask for more. He added they would not attempt to take the indicated roads of mining areas shown on the map. That leaves everything that's left open by the compromise fair game to the Sierra Club to be dealt with again after this round is completed.

Dennis Baird from Moscow, a Sierra Club member, mentioned in his testimony on the 24th the fact that they would use their influence to see the Gospel-Hump area through as wilderness. We, the people of Idaho County, are well aware of the influence these organizations have bought, we are aware of the influence they have gained through their infiltration of government both in Idaho and in Washington, D.C. We are also aware of how they intend to use this power, and we are

not to sit idle and let them drown us in the bath tub; we will find a way to pull the plug.

There is more physical damage and noticeable damage in the Gospel-Hump area, to be included in wilderness, which has been inflicted by other than motorized vehicles or equipment. This is not a wild statement but fact, almost any one who has spent much time around horses, motorcycles, or snowcats I'm sure will admit that on a one-to-one basis the horse will do more damage, and is only second to the four-wheel drive (4wd).

At the August 24th hearing Dan Lechefskey made reference to the damage done by motorcycles to creek bottoms in the Johns Creek area. I don't deny he might have seen damage done by motorcycles but I would like to point out that, the group of motorcycles in the area at that time numbered 20-25; take 20-25 horses over that same trail and it would have looked much worse. He also made reference to corners being cut by bikes, most horse traffic or foot traffic for that matter will cut corners in the interest of time, not just the bike.

The snowcat is not in the contest; the only damage it can possibly do is hit a tree, breaking some limbs or bark, how many people spend much time on 14-foot stilts looking for such marks, marks that are rare, due to rider safety. Not many want to or could walk far in 3-20 feet of snow.

A chain saw is far neater and less wasteful than an ax; I'm sure no one will give contest to that.

On the subject of the 4-wheel drive, it can be more destructive, but in the case of the Gospel-Hump, I have seen very little damage done by 4wd. Take the road from the Gospels to the Hump, this road shows very little wear from 4wd, all the damage that shows is that done by the wagons taken over the road between 1860 and the early 1900. You can see marks made by the 4wd for periods of 2-3 weeks and the road reverts back to its prior state. Most people who travel this road by other means tell me its impossible to travel it in a 4wd and have no idea it was ever crossed by 4wd. You can sure see we have hurt this environment by the use of our respective machines.

We question the ability of the area to even be thought of as wilderness, the history of the land dates to Idaho's early days as: one of the richest most populated and most traveled area in Idaho. Imagine town sites of five thousand and more being incorporated in a wilderness proposal, I'm referring to Hump town Concord and Calender (people wonder why we ask when Grangeville will follow). The main stream of traffic, from foot to wagon traffic ran straight through the heart of the final wilderness draft. That same road is still alive and well. It's travelable by 4wd, snowcats, bikes, horses and foot (wilderness leaves us only two of these modes of traffic). The old way stations are still standing testimony to the area's glorious past, after more than 100 years, you can still see them at Peterson Creek, Anchor Meadows, and Rag Station, all proposed wilderness.

Men have lived, loved, and died in this country more years ago than Idaho was Idaho and suddenly we should pin a name on it, wilderness, and expect it to be. The idea is absurd and will surely go down in history as the greatest ripoff of the 1900's.

The actual area of the Gospel-Hump to be put into instant wilderness have been used for recreation, for industry, and for its mineral deposits since 1860. People have enjoyed it for its lakes, streams, game, for its lack of congestion, they have enjoyed it as a winter playground with snow-covered streams, lakes, ice-bound streams, wind-blown hilltops and ridges. People have enjoyed it as access to the lands beyond, people have enjoyed it and died in it because of its wealth.

The roads and the trails have changed very little in the last hundred years, trails have been rerouted for better maintenance, rocks have been thrown off the roads for better access.

The environment of the area has not changed due to the use it now receives and we ask for no change; all we demand is that it be left the way it is; I say we, the people, who love and use and pay taxes on the land we so dearly love.

The compromise must be the best example of political footwork to come about in years. One should go into the compromise business. Any time one can walk in with nothing, pick a large quantity of something, and end up with 75 percent of it free and clear and simply have to wait for the next compromise for 95 percent of the rest, one can't go wrong.

But I'm sure if I tried to go into the compromise business, someone would demand a license be issued first and upon application for a license, the powers at hand would have conveniently assigned or set aside the license for distribution to applicants who fit the bill. Example: Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, et cetera.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS A. LEEGE, PRESIDENT, IDAHO CHAPTER, WILDLIFE SOCIETY,
KAMIAH, IDAHO

The Idaho Chapter of the Wildlife Society (ICTWS) is a staunch supporter of the legislation, an amendment to the pending Endangered American Wilderness Bill, introduced into Congress on 5 August 1977 by Senator Frank Church, Democrat-Idaho, which seeks to implement a management plan for the Gospel-Hump roadless area in Idaho County, Idaho. We support the legislation because it provides for an objective investigation of the fish and wildlife resources resident of the area under consideration. Past and on-going fish and wildlife resource inventories conducted by the United States Forest Service in this area as a function of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE I), and land use planning process, provide an inadequate data base for the harmonious integration of fish and wildlife resources into land management decisions.

ICTWS supports the provision in the legislation that authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the State of Idaho and the Department of Interior in conducting a comprehensive fish and game research program within the Gospel-Hump area and surrounding Federal lands. This research program would involve the investigation of resident and anadromous fish populations; and the status, distribution, and movements of game populations.

ICTWS also applauds the provision that requires integrating the findings of the fish and wildlife research program as well as other data on soils, watershed, timber volume and productivity, etc., into a multipurpose resource development plan for 78,000 acres within the Gospel-Hump area scheduled for timber harvest and development. Another provision of Amendment No. 826 presently makes a 45,000 acre area immediately available for timber harvest, to help reduce the timber supply problems anticipated for the very new future in Idaho County. The legislation indicates this area would not be affected by the resource management plan, but by relevant Forest Service land management plans. This implies the area may be developed without the management constraints necessary to adequately protect and/or enhance the fish and wildlife resources. We request that the additional 45,000 acres, also referred to as "Development Areas", be included under the multipurpose resource development plan.

ICTWS believes that the provision of the amendment which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a seven-member Advisory Committee on the Management of the Gospel-Hump Area is deficient. This provision states that the Committee "shall advise the Secretary as to the progress of the fish and game research program . . . and shall appraise the results of the research program on an on-going basis." We approve this section of the provision. However, ICTWS requests that two representatives be added to the Committee membership—a wildlife and a fishery biologist—so that an accurate appraisal of the progress and findings of the fish and game research program can be made on an on-going basis.

And finally, the ICTWS recommends that language be incorporated into the amendment which would recognize the use of prescribed burning as a legitimate tool for improving wildlife habitat within the entire 343,000 acres affected by this Amendment No. 826.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY HUFF, CHIEF GEOLOGIST, NORTHWESTERN MINING
DEPARTMENT, WALLACE, IDAHO

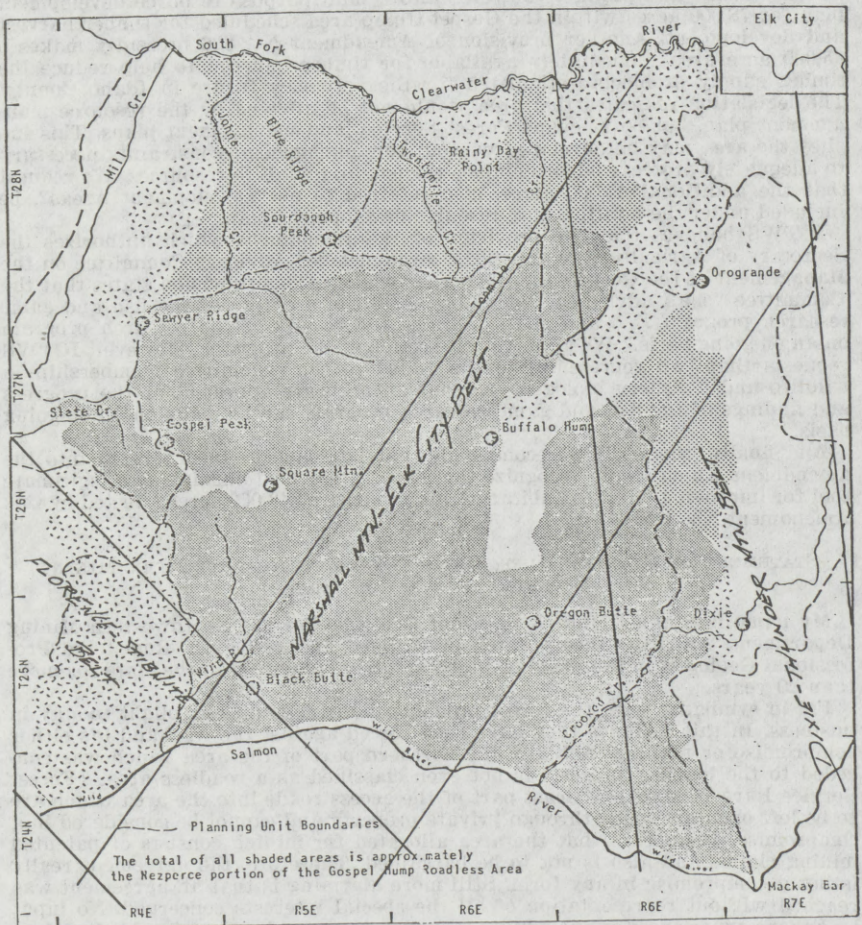
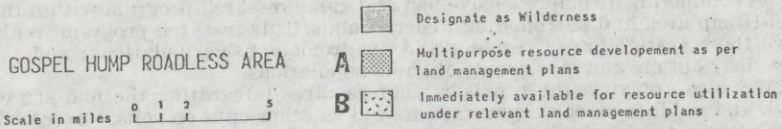
My name is Stanley Huff. I am Chief Geologist for the Northwestern Mining Department, ASARCO Incorporated in Wallace, Idaho. I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Idaho and have practiced in the state for more than 20 years.

I'm in sympathy with the forest products industry and their plight to stay in business. In this instance they have been forced against the wall and it's either compromise or nothing. Actually the northern part of the area which was conceded to the logging interests is not even classified as a roadless area. (Forest Service Rare II Maps) At least part of the access roads into the area which are to be left open are roads through private property and cannot be considered in a compromise. It appears that the area allocated for mining consists of patented mining claims and also is not to be bargained. Therefore, the agreement really is not a compromise in any form. Still more alarming is that an agreement was reached without representation of all the special interests concerned. No input by anyone experienced in the mining industry was considered, and published data on the area was obviously avoided. I refer to the 1969-1972 study by the Idaho

Bureau of Mines and Geology, "Delineation of Mineral Belts of Northern and Central Idaho," IC No. 22 by William R. Green (a copy included). Those mineralized areas, termed mineral belts, and their extensions are plotted on the map of the Gospel-Hump area (map enclosed). Why this information, prepared by professional mining people, was not considered in determining the ultimate management of the area can only be answered by those who choose to ignore it.

The Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology is currently conducting a reconnaissance mineral survey of the area. Hopefully, this information along with the 1969-1972 study will be used to evaluate the eventual uses of the area.

The entire area should be classified for multiple use. This concept has served all the land users satisfactorily for many past years without appreciably degrading the 220,000 acres now proposed for "instant wilderness." While in this classification the area would be open for immediate resource utilization by the local industries and a comprehensive study could be made of all resources in relation to their impact at both national and local levels.



STATEMENT OF ALVIN C. EDWARDS, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Thank you for coming to Grangeville to hear the peoples views on the Gospel-Hump area agreement with the environmentalists and the Grangeville Task Force.

I have many reasons for opposing the legislation you introduced on Aug. 5, 1977 of Wilderness for this area, which I will outline for you as following:

(1) I did not like the conditions under which this agreement was made, especially the secrecy of it, also out of State persons dealing with our area. Why couldn't environmentalists from Idaho County have done the negotiations? Don't we have any in Idaho County?

(2) The Chamber of Commerce Task Force vote was 9 yes votes—3 no votes—3 abstained from voting, and 6 did not vote due to various reasons as some were out of town and 2 didn't receive the ballots on time. This vote of acceptance by the Task Force didn't have much bearing on the issue due to the fact the document was already signed and in Washington, D.C. before the vote was taken.

(3) There were only 2 interest groups involved in this agreement which certainly was not a good representation of all the interests in this area, also the fact the mineral content study was not complete should cause you great concern.

(4) Removal of acres from the Nez Perce National Forest to wilderness will reduce the potential yield of timber on the acres that remain for timber harvest. The Rare II Study will also be a threat to this issue also—therefore I am opposed to this too. These two factors could create a shortage of lumber in the near future.

(5) In the agreement there is no guarantee for the small lumber mills of this area of timber sales in the future as the areas under the 4 year study can be appealed. Therefore it is useless to the economy of Idaho County.

(6) The water supply to our area and farmers are in danger by this legislation due to the fact most of the water heads in the mountain area.

(7) This Wilderness Legislation is discrimination to the elderly, the handicapped, the working man, the taxpayer, and the ORV people, due to the fact they can not use or enjoy this area.

(8) Idaho already has too much wilderness without this area being added to it. The wilderness we already have has hurt the economy of our area by creating higher taxes on private property, but this will make it worse.

(9) Legislation to lock up the Gospel-Hump area would force world trade of minerals and ores, but apparently this is no worse than you signing the Interdependence for a One World Government. Who are you for Mr. Church the people of Idaho or WHO???????

Our weights and measures are being changed to the metric system to promote world trade, but recently I have found the English language definitions are also being changed, for instance, treason used to mean a traitor, but today they call them peace makers.

These are a few of the reasons I oppose your legislation to put the Gospel-Hump area into Wilderness.

As for a solution to this problem instead of Wilderness I suggest you offer this area of public land for sale in small parcels of 160 acres and if the environmentalists want it so bad they can buy it—pay taxes on it and preserve it the way they want to, this would help the situation tax wise and they would have some responsibility to themselves and to their country, also this possibly would keep them busy and they wouldn't have time to appeal and create havoc in other areas of our country.

Thank you for this opportunity to express my opinions.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK DAVIS, JR., CHAIRMAN, GRANGEVILLE JAYCEES WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

We the Grangeville Jaycees have seen our responsible concern for protection of certain resources manipulated and used against us by unknowledgeable groups and agencies. We thought protecting certain areas through wilderness designation made sense. Surely limited areas of sufficient size would provide ample recreation opportunities for those among us who wish to be in isolation beyond where machine may go. The wilderness concept has been carried to a ridiculous extreme. The concept of wilderness has spread from a few specific areas to virtually all high quality mountain areas. We have gone from 3.2 million acres to a proposed 10 to 13 million acres more.

We all must learn that although all people don't hike or ride bikes or drive 4 wheel drive machines, we can and must learn the rights of others.

Our lands must be left open so they may be loved and enjoyed by all. We want reasonable rights of access to and responsible use of public lands. We believe our land and forest will serve the people to its best advantage if it is properly managed and properly harvested.

We feel that the proposed compromise is a form of economic blackmail. Any land set aside for wilderness will soon become a waste land not only to the people but to our wild game as well. We believe that all present and future roads that are now in these areas should be maintained so that not only the young and able but our senior citizens may enjoy it as well.

We are surprised, and appreciate at least the chance to be able to sit down and give a few of our opinions. We realize the task force did the best it could under the circumstance; but the composition was unfair representation to the people in the area.

We are completely against any more wilderness areas in Idaho and—especially the proposed Gospel-Hump area in Idaho county.

STATEMENT OF BILL LEISI, DISTRICT CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT NO. 2 WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. Chairman, I am Bill Leisi, I represent the Second District of the Idaho Wildlife Federation consisting of clubs from Nezperce, Idaho, Lewis, Latah and Clearwater Counties. We support Senator Church's bill on the Gospel-Hump area.

STATEMENT OF CLEMA S. TEED, LEWISTON, IDAHO

As a citizen of Idaho and a taxpayer, I am against the locking up of any more of Idaho in "Wilderness Areas".

Unfortunately, because Idaho is a sparsely populated and scenic state, our people have become the victims of outsiders who have not, as we have, lived with forests, streams and natural scenic wonders. These things are the natural environment of Idaho's people. Through wise U.S. Forest Service management, even our government lands are preserved for the use of every citizen.

It is difficult for people who have not lived with forests to understand that forest lands are "renewable lands." As a case in point I would like to note that in 1941 I bought a piece of "cutover" land near Grangemont, Idaho. The timber had first been harvested in 1917 during the first world war. In 4 years, I sold some \$11,000 worth of timber off of this "cutover" tract. I sold the land in 1951 and just recently this same 120 acres was again logged. Today, this same piece of land would be considered by people who do not know timber as a "Wilderness". It is not, it is simply forest crop land. Wisely managed, it will continue to produce timber, recreation areas for people, and habitat for game for many years to come. I might add that I am not a logger, a lumberman or a farmer, I am a secretary. But because I grew up in Ahsahka (now Dworshak Dam) in lumbering country, I am somewhat knowledgeable about timber lands.

I would also like to add that in the 50 years I have lived in this country, roads have been pushed only 150 miles farther into Idaho's as yet "untouched" timbered areas. At the rate of 150 miles each 50 years Idaho forest lands which have not yet been used, will be available for many generations of our descendants.

It is important that Idaho's people continue to have access to such areas as the Gospel Hump for recreation, the cutting of "ripe" timber, for game habitat, for fire protection. While we well understand the reasons so many people who live in large cities feel that forest lands should be "locked up" just because such places are "new" to them, we do not feel that Idaho's citizens should be economically disadvantaged because some people are not used to our type of environment.

This part of Idaho is a forest area. We, the people of Idaho depend upon our forests for our living, for our recreation, and for the aesthetic values which such areas provide for us. Please do not lock us out of our natural heritage.

STATEMENT OF ARIE KOOH

I am against any further expanding of the federal wilderness areas. Even though this is a matter involving federal lands, I feel that it is a local matter, involving local impact only. It seems clear to me that the environmentalists and a minority of high power and big money people have ram-rodged this plan into action. I have yet to talk to a single local individual that is for the lock up of public lands. And most certainly very few people who like even the compromise, however feel forced to go along with it.

It is easy to see that private management has always been faster, less expensive and simply better managed than government agencies. Maybe we should start to rely more instead of less on this form of operation.

It should be government by the people not government dictated to the people.

STATEMENT OF BARBRA J. LANGE, LEWISTON, IDAHO

I am very much opposed to any more of Idaho being designated "wilderness". As a native of the State of Idaho, the use of the mountains or any other area is as much a part of my heritage as are the seashores of the Atlantic and Pacific coastal states to their residents. I cannot agree that the Federal lands within our boundaries should be controlled by peoples of other states. I would like to point out that every state within our Nation at one time had "wilderness" areas, which they failed to use prudently. The fact that Idaho STILL has many such areas should establish the fact that her residents have been able to administer the public lands wisely in the past for the benefits of ALL of our citizens, and that we can do so in the future. The efforts of the out-of-state preservationists are not appreciated. It would seem that people who could not manage their own land wisely are now trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Idaho, and this recent scare-tactic used on the Grangeville people regarding the Gospel-Hump "Turn over a very large piece of wilderness to us or we will see that you all loose your livelihood", is the biggest insult to the intelligence of the people of this state yet. Idaho has already contributed more than her fair share to the "wilderness system". Leave us alone please; our economy cannot take any more of this and our people won't.

Under the present wilderness classification too many are discriminated against. I favor the present multiple use concept for the wise management of each area, as do most of the working tax-paying individuals of Idaho, and unless our Senior Senator starts paying more attention to the wishes of his constituents instead of holding hands with the powerful special interest groups, he may well be packing his bags to the tune of "We got along without you before we met you and we can get along without you now."

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND J. BARENBERG, EMMETT, IDAHO

I feel the people of Idaho are being discriminated against as other people are trying to lock up a large percentage of our State for a very small percentage of citizens of the United States. Idaho needs our timber, mining, grazing and recreation just as other states need theirs.

The timber industry does much for the United States and the world with all the by-products deriving from trees. The world needs minerals that come from these areas just as we need minerals, oil and other products from other countries.

The grazing means cattle, sheep and wildlife that feeds much of the world not just a few who raise livestock for meat for our table. A well kept land produces much, such as forest land, farm land, city land, even a small family garden. If you lock it up, the forest trees become diseased, rot, burn up from uncontrolled fires; same as the grazing. The minerals will still be there, but what good is it underground and undeveloped. The recreation will be very poor if there is nothing but burn or rot with no wildlife to see.

If every state would put up just 5% of its state for primitive, or wilderness or recreation there would be places to go for people of all walks of life not just hikers or very few people.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BONNALIE

Senator Church did you enjoy your visit to Gospel-Hump Roadless Area? You advocate wilderness; When then, Mr. Church, didn't you walk into the Gospel-Hump country? If your answer is limited time, that is exactly what we the working people are trying to get across to you. We don't have the time either.

How can the Gospel-Hump area be classified as wilderness? There are mines, old building, and machinery of unbelievable size brought in by mule trains. It's still there. What will happen to this machinery if this area goes wilderness. Will it be destroyed?—The Forest Service burns down or gets rid of anything that shows the evidence of man, if this area goes wilderness. What is going to happen to this valuable history?? This is one way we have taught our children Idaho history. We use this area.

It seems to me that the environmental extremists are all selfish—they want to stop all motorized vehicles. We are not campaigning to keep them out of the forest. Why can't they share with us who prefer to ride motorized vehicles.

My husband has been enjoying the Gospel-Hump area for 30 years. I've been going in the area for the last 15 years. I was amused at a Forest Ranger last week-end on the road to the Hump. He said he'd been in the area 5 years now, and how bad the Hump road had gotten in 5 years. I sure had to laugh, it hasn't changed, but very little in the 15 years I've been traveling it. Fifteen years ago people broke their vehicle axles too. A lot of cars can't make that trip anymore, because newer cars aren't made for clearance.

There are so many out the way places that motorized vehicles can not go in the Gospel-Hump country that the environmental extremists can hike into for their solitude, so they are being selfish wanting to put it into wilderness. It does not need to be classified that way. You say, we aren't closing the road (excuse me, trail is forest service term) to the Hump. We've learned by experience!—That is what you said about thirty miles of motorcycle trail around the Seven Devils. As soon as it was classified wilderness—the sign went up no motorized vehicles.

No thanks!!

We have a very good friend who was shot-up in Korea who is in a wheelchair. He can ride in a vehicle or snowmobile. The wilderness classification is discriminating against men like him, who fought for our country.

Another thing I was very upset about Douglas Scott, Northwest Chapter Sierra Club, who as on the Task Force was confronted at a meeting I attended at Coeur d'Alene on the Agriculture sub-committee congressional hearing by Congressman Symms, about using the Gospel-Hump Wilderness area. His answer was, he wouldn't sweat to climb that dirty mountain anyway. This is what is fighting for the wilderness in the compromise agreement?

He is fighting for wilderness and doesn't plan to use it. I'm fighting for Non-wilderness because I do use it and want to continue using it the way I always have use it. I don't want it to change.

You want a solution. It's easy the Gospel-Hump is not potential wilderness, Rare I already clarified that. Just tell the Environmental Extremists to back off. Release timber for immediate sale. What's the trouble? Why are we allowing the E. E. to run the National Forest Lands?

STATEMENT OF EVERT T. HIGLEY, ELECTRICIAN, PAYETTE, IDAHO

I'm Evert T. Higley. I am an Electrician. I own a small farm in Payette Co. born and raised in Idaho lived in Illinois a short while lived in Oregon 3 years.

Why do they want to take every Acre of National Forest and B.L.M. land away from us, Take our Job Starve our Families, when there is plenty to keep the present Industries going indefinitely and get better doing it. A well managed logged Forest makes A must better place for wildlife there is much more forage. The mistakes of the past are behind us. It is narrow minded and very Inconsiderate to the rest of our countryman to have—to just look at. It is such a waist in so many ways. A new forest is much more beautiful to play in, more acceptable to everyone, in all walks of life, not just a selfish few. So many think it would be there for their children, how false that is. The children may get to look at it from a distance, that is not what is wanted maybe the Forest Service needs A Major overhaul, and maybe the Timber Company need to be better controlled. Putting them out of business just is not the answer. We are not against some being set aside, but what is proposed is completely ridiculous, unacceptable. Why do these people want to ruin us and mislead so many good people, that don't understand, they have only heard the foolish propaganda. These people have told them misled them, yes that great so called club and thier allies have misrepresented the Forest to all the people of these great United States of America.

Let us keep our forests, so every one can benefit from them. A well managed multiple use Forest. What does the Timber Industry mean to the people of the United States and the world? They supply tissues of all kinds matches of all kinds card board, containers even oil cans—furniture, homes automobiles. Just about every thing we use every day comes from Forest Products. And there is plenty out there for all of us. For us to keep our jobs and keep you supplied in your daily needs. If you have some money, you put it in savings to work for you, not burry it to rot, Is that the kind of a Forest you want One that rots, deteriorates because it can not be used, and replanted and have a beautiful new Forest coming along all the time. Don't listen to those tie uppers, they are selling you a very bad bill of goods. All things were put here for our use. To use wisely of course. not to be

locked up to rot and cause a fire hazard. Thank you fellow Americans let us live our lives to the fullest with well managed multiple use Forests, for the benefit of all a place where every one can go play if they wish.

Thank you again.

A compromise is fine where it is needed to settle differences. But where does it stop, when additional forest land is taken. The remaining lands should not have to be divided this way, but remain in the multiple use concept of harvest and reforestation and open use.

IDAHO STATE SENATE,
Boise, Idaho, September 4, 1977.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Rm. 245, Russell Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: For the record I should like to add my whole-hearted endorsement of the compromise that has been worked out by the various special interest groups in the matter of the Gospel-Hump area management plan. More than that, I hope that in years to come we will see this approach used more frequently to work out agreeable compromise solutions to such emotionally controversial issues as we seek the best solutions in management of our national forests and other Federal and State lands. This seems to me to make a lot more sense—and a lot better feeling all the way around—than the traditional method where the two or more sides become polarized in their positions and each applies heavy political pressure for its position. This results in a legacy of bitterness and often years of legal and political battles where everybody loses.

You are personally to be commended for your good work in taking the initiative in this new approach.

Regrettably, some politicians seem to thrive on a negative, incitement approach and seem unable to work in the context of compromise. I note particularly recent news reports quoting Congressman Symms' concern for "220,000" off-road vehicle owners in Idaho who he seems to think are all upset by this Gospel-Hump compromise. In a state whose total population is a bare 700,000 I suspect the Congressman is exaggerating both the ORV ranks and their concern just a bit. As a native Idahoan who spends a lot of leisure time in the back country I can testify that there are thousands of miles of roads and trails available to ORVs in national forest and other public lands in Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

ART MANLEY,
State Senator, District No. 2.

CLARKSTON, WASH., August 18, 1977.

To: Hon. FRANK CHURCH, U.S. Senator from Idaho.
Subject: Gospel-Hump Hearing.

As a taxpayer and an out-of-state tourist, I feel I should voice my feelings on creating more idle "Wilderness" areas. Already vast areas of land in Idaho have been laid aside. The people in Idaho are asked to give more to posterity than is necessary.

The Gospel-Hump area is, by its natural make up, a Wilderness area. However, it is a usable, enjoyable and vastly beautiful scene that the average person can go into, visit, or explore without the expense of a guide or pack train. As it now exists the access is limited by nature—but possible.

Any citizen who so desires can visit the area and enjoy it as it is now. Please leave it alone!

"Locking up" another "Established Wilderness Area" will mean only those who have the money for guides or time for pack trip will be allowed to use it.

This is a gross abortion of our Declaration of Independence. Locking up so many such areas does not give our citizens freedom to use and go where we please in our United States.

I have been visiting the "Hump" for twenty-three years. I am a citizen and taxpayer and out-of-state tourist. I want the right to continue using the roads and trails as they now exist.

(Mrs.) WALTER SCHENK.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, August 25, 1977.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I think your stand on the Gospel-Hump compromise settlement was very admirable. Compromise is certainly preferable to confrontation when it comes to situations like this one. It is unfortunate that such people as Steve Symms and his aide have to stir things up and voice so many un-truths and half-truths about Gose! Hump.

On the other hand it is nice to know that a couple of level headed U.S. senators conducted the meeting in Grangeville. Otherwise the performance of our congressman and others might have destroyed all of your productive efforts.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

FRED W. RABE.

EMMETT, IDAHO, August 24, 1977.

SENATOR CHURCH: I am a concerned citizen of the State of Idaho, born and raised within the State in my entirety.

I do support the concept of some wilderness and protection of the environment and in our total environmental, not just in part, and in good forest management. I firmly believe in the multiple use concept.

If the closers of these wilderness continue, it will affect various groups, of people, including the industries of lumber, logging, mining, the cattle men, and right on down to the chairmen of the subcommittee.

Our livelihood depends on these public lands. The state of Idaho economy situation depends on the multiple use of these public lands.

I also firmly believe that we the people (all the people) of Idaho need a more balanced approach on the issue, brought about in the environment.

I am an individual citizen and a taxpayer along with everyone here, as a group of the state of Idaho, is asking for your loyal support of the issue before us.

The continuous of closers of wilderness will force a lot of citizens to lose their jobs and security within our great state and seek employment out of the boundaries of Idaho and increase some other states financial statistics, which we desperately need here.

: Thank you,

JULIA R. GREEN.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, August 30, 1977.

GOSPEL-HUMP HEARING.
Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRANK: During the Aug. 24 hearing held in Grangeville, Gwen Shearer and also one of the timber associations entered testimony calling for road building and logging in the Crooked Creek drainage.

I would like to call your attention to the enclosed publication entitled "Reconnaissance Survey of Bighorn Sheep Populations & Habitats, Red River Ranger District Nez Perce National Forest, Idaho."

On page 2 is a map showing range of bighorn sheep as determined by the study. You will note that part of this range is in lower Crooked Creek where logging might occur.

On page 7, Conclusions and Recommendations, it says "Access within the bighorn range should remain restricted to the current trail system and the single unimproved road to minimize adverse human contact with this bighorn population".

This single unimproved road forms the eastern boundary of the proposed wilderness recommended by the negotiating committee, which I supported at the hearing. Extending the road system would be injurious to the bighorns.

Please include this letter and the publication in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

MORTON R. BRIGHAM.



University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

RECONNAISSANCE
SURVEY OF
BIGHORN SHEEP
POPULATIONS & HABITATS
RED RIVER
RANGER DISTRICT,
NEZPERCE
NATIONAL FOREST,
IDAHO

by Jerry L. Lauer

College of Forestry,
Wildlife and Range Sciences



Published by the Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station

Miscellaneous Publication No. 2

December 1976

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF BIGHORN SHEEP
POPULATIONS & HABITATS
RED RIVER RANGER DISTRICT,
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST,
IDAHO

Submitted to

Nezperce National Forest
U.S. Forest Service
United States Department of Agriculture

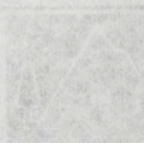
Cooperative Agreement between
Nezperce National Forest
and
College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences
University of Idaho

11 June 1976

Prepared by

Jerry L. Lauer
College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

December 1976



RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF BIGHORN SHEEP POPULATIONS & HABITATS

RED RIVER RANGER DISTRICT, NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO

INTRODUCTION

Land use plans currently being developed for the Salmon River Breaks in central Idaho require information on bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) population distribution and habitat use patterns. This study was initiated to provide pertinent information on bighorn sheep populations inhabiting the Red River Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest, between Sabe and Sheep creeks. Preliminary management guidelines have been formulated from this investigation, which was conducted from July through September 1976.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Support for this investigation was provided by a U.S. Forest Service Cooperative Agreement with the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho. Lodging and transportation were also made available by the U.S. Forest Service.

D. Bricker, R. Cline, J. Dolan, P. Jaquith, J. Moltzen, and J. Quick of the U.S. Forest Service assisted in various phases of the project. J. Campbell, N. Close, and Z. West, study area residents, provided information on distribution of bighorn sheep. J. Peek, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, and R. Steele, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, reviewed the manuscript and offered critical suggestions. T. Peek assisted in manuscript preparation.

METHODS

Distribution and census data were obtained from four sources: 1) interviews with local residents on the north bank of the Salmon River, 2) Idaho Fish and Game Depart-

ment aerial trend counts, 3) U.S. Forest Service records, and 4) ground observations made during summer 1976. A tentative distribution derived from the first three sources was augmented by the ground survey. All bighorn observed during the ground survey were classified according to sex and age.

The area inhabited by bighorn sheep was mapped according to habitat types, following Steele et al. (1975, 1976). Sites representative of the habitat types in which they occurred were selected for vegetation analyses. A species list, basal coverage of herbaceous species, canopy coverage of low-growing shrubs, and density of tall shrubs and trees were recorded, using methods described by Lauer and Peek (1976). Scientific plant names follow Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973).

STUDY AREA

The study area is bounded by Sabe Creek, the Salmon River, the Salmon River-Clearwater River Divide, and Sheep Creek (Fig. 1). It contains approximately 144,216 ha (1441 km²).

Topography consists of deeply dissected, steep slopes, ranging from 630 m to 2560 m above sea level. Soils are derived from decomposed granites of the Idaho Batholith (Ross and Savage 1967). Annual precipitation rates at Riggins, 40 km west (549 m elevation), and at Dixie, 10 km north (1710 m elevation), average 16.4 cm and 82.3 cm, respectively, and reflect extremes for the study area. Most precipitation occurs in winter, with snow usually accumulating on the lower elevations from late December through February. Southern exposures at lower elevations are often bare of snow, while snowpacks of 2 to 3 m are common at higher elevations. Mean monthly temperatures in the study area range between the extremes of 0.6°C at Riggins and -8.3°C at Dixie in January, and 24.4°C at Riggins and 13.3°C at Dixie in July.

University of Idaho, Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station Contribution No. 55.

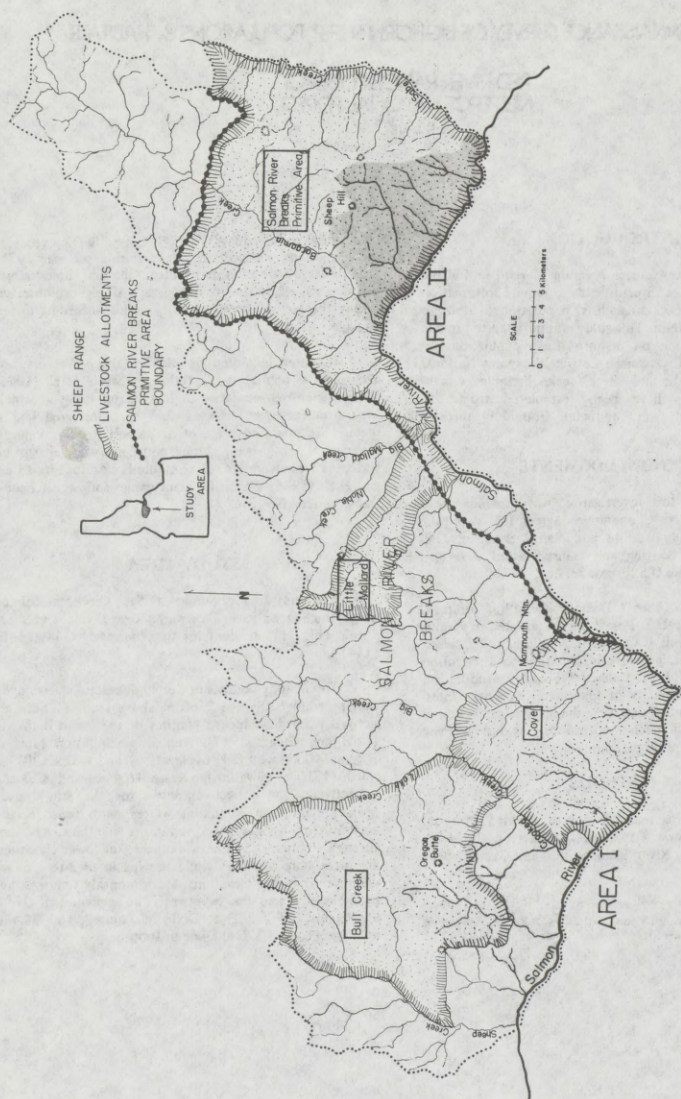


Fig. 1. Bighorn sheep distribution and livestock grazing allotments in the Salmon River Breaks on the Red River District, Nezperce National Forest.

RESULTS

Livestock Use

Table 1 summarizes the history of human use of the area as taken from Cockrell (1970) and Thornton (1972). Uncontrolled grazing of domestic sheep and cattle apparently never occurred on the study area. Livestock were not grazed there during summer until after the U.S. Forest Service assumed jurisdiction over the area in the late 1890s. Grazing allotments have decreased in recent years until one sheep allotment (1200 sheep, 900 animal-months) and three recreational stock allotments (50 horses, 105 animal-months) currently exist (records of U.S. Forest Service, Red River Ranger District, Elk City, Idaho). Figure 1 shows locations of current grazing allotments.

Bighorn Sheep Distribution and Populations

Historical trends of bighorn sheep populations in Idaho have been reviewed by Smith (1954a) and Buechner (1960). Bighorn sheep were apparently abundant throughout central Idaho at the time of initial exploration and settlement. Records indicate their distribution extended from the Bitterroot Mountains through the Salmon River Canyon and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River to the Snake River. A major decline in Idaho bighorn populations occurred in the 1870s, with the beginning of mining and grazing activities; populations have never returned to pre-settlement levels.

Specific information on bighorn sheep population trends in the Salmon River Breaks prior to 1960 is not available. U.S. Forest Service estimates were not based on actual counts and should be viewed with caution (J. Dolan, Red River Ranger Station, pers. comm. 1976). However, observations by early U.S. Forest Service personnel indicate bighorn populations in the study area did undergo important fluctuations (Cockrell 1970).

Bighorn sheep have been counted during big game aerial surveys conducted periodically since 1960 (Fig. 2). The data from these surveys indicate that populations declined during the early 1960s but increased in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The data gathered during this study suggest that two major areas are currently used by bighorn sheep: 1) Groundhog Creek to Sheep Creek (Area I), and 2) Sabe Creek to Bargamin Creek (Area II) (Fig. 1). Smith (1954b) found a

Table 1. History of Salmon River Breaks.

Initial Mining Era (1860-1890)	
1861	Gold discovered at Florence.
1862	Gold discovered at Warren (south of Salmon River).
1864	Gold discovered at Dixie.
Second Mining Era (1890-1940)	
1893	Quartz mining begun at Dixie.
1895	Quartz mining begun at Florence.
1898	Gold discovered at Buffalo Hump.
Farming and Ranching Era (1890-1976)	
1890s	Settlement of bars along Salmon River begun.
1897	Bitterroot Forest Reserve established.
1908	Nezperce National Forest established from Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1910s	Domestic livestock grazing allotment begun.
1936	Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area established.
1950-1970	Many grazing allotments gradually discontinued. Use changed from livestock production to recreation-oriented activities.
1963	Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area created from Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area.

small herd between these two areas, but although bighorn sheep are still occasionally seen outside Areas I and II (D. Bricker, Red River Ranger Station, pers. comm. 1976), no fidelity to specific areas could be detected.

A minimum of 135 bighorn sheep were present on the study area during an aerial survey in the spring of 1975; the ground survey during this study located 104 different individuals. The aerial count probably reflects the actual population more accurately.

Age and sex composition data for bighorn sheep populations in the study area were based on classification of what I felt were different individuals. The ewe-lamb ratios suggest good reproductive success, similar to that observed for the expanding Panther Creek population on the main Salmon River (Hickey 1975). The low number of yearlings and young rams in the classification for Area II may reflect failure to locate groups that contain these sex and age classes rather than an absence in the population (Table 2).

Table 2. Sex and age classification of bighorn sheep between Sabe and Sheep creeks.

Location	Lambs	Yearling ♀♀	Yearling ♂♂	Adult ♀♀	Adult ♂♂				Ratios (number per 100 ewes)		
					Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Lambs	Yearlings	Rams
Area I	21	4	3	27	3	10	6	2	78	26	77
Area II	7	1	1	11	1	1	4	2	64	18	67

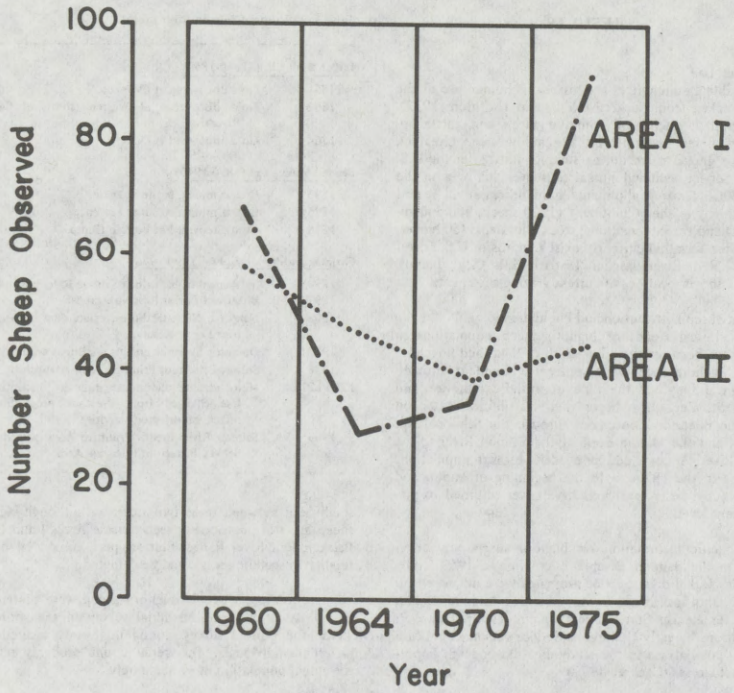


Fig. 2. Helicopter counts of bighorn sheep populations from Sabe Creek to Sheep Creek, conducted by Idaho Fish and Game Department, 1960-1975. Areas I and II are defined on Fig. 1.



Fig. 3. Habitat type map for Areas I and II, Salmon River Breaks study area.

Table 3. Habitat types on bighorn sheep range, Red River Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest, Idaho.

Habitat Type	Area I		Area II		Total study area	
	Hectares ^a	Percent	Hectares	Percent	Hectares	Percent
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> / <i>Agropyron spicatum</i>	1757.1	10.9	1821.9	22.5	3579.0	14.8
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Agropyron spicatum</i>	6216.2	38.5	1151.7	14.2	7367.9	30.4
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	202.5	1.3	—	—	202.5	0.8
<i>Physocarpus menziesii</i> / <i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	2448.1	15.2	983.3	12.2	3431.4	14.2
<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i> phase	2736.2	16.9	1181.3	14.6	3917.5	16.2
<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i> phase	191.7	1.2	—	—	191.7	0.8
<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i> phase	648.1	4.0	35.7	0.5	683.8	2.8
<i>Abies grandis</i> / <i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abies grandis</i> / <i>Clintonia uniflora</i>	2.1	T ^b	363.5	4.5	365.6	1.5
<i>Clintonia uniflora</i> phase	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Carex geyeri</i>	192.9	1.2	42.9	0.5	235.8	1.0
<i>Carex geyeri</i> phase	—	—	51.7	0.6	51.7	0.2
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> vaseyana phase	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>	746.4	4.6	486.0	6.0	1232.4	5.1
<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i> phase	123.4	0.8	327.9	4.1	451.3	1.9
<i>Vaccinium globulare</i> phase	493.3	3.1	768.9	9.5	1262.2	5.2
<i>Luzula hitchcockii</i> phase	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	—	—	117.2	1.5	117.2	0.5
<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i> phase	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Luzula hitchcockii</i>	15.3	0.1	287.6	3.6	302.9	1.3
<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i> phase	7.6	T	—	—	7.6	T
<i>Luzula hitchcockii</i> phase	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	38.9	0.2	40.0	0.5	78.9	0.3
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> phase	—	—	151.7	1.9	151.7	0.6
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	167.8	1.0	112.3	1.4	280.1	1.2
<i>Ligusticum canbyi</i> phase	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i> - <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Festuca viridula</i>	152.7	1.0	66.4	0.8	219.1	0.9
Riparian plant communities	—	—	95.1	1.2	95.1	0.4
Talus slopes	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	16,140.3	100.0	8085.1	100.0	24,225.4	100.0

^a For acres, divide by 2.47.^b T = trace.

Habitat Analyses

Twelve habitat types and 3 phases were recognized on the study area (Fig. 3). Table 3 shows area in hectares of each plant community. The important ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) communities constitute 31 percent of the study area, while the Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) communities constitute 31, 4, and 17 percent, respectively.

One habitat type is proposed here for vegetation that does not fit the habitat type classifications of Steele et al. (1975, 1976).

***Pinus albicaulis*-*Abies lasiocarpa*/Festuca viridula**
Habitat Type.—Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) and subalpine fir co-dominate this habitat type, which occurs on the higher peaks and ridges in the area. Green fescue (*Festuca viridula*), which is most dominant on windswept south-facing slopes, characterizes the understory. Representative forbs include western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium lanulosa*), sandwort (*Arenaria congesta*), and buckwheats (*Eriogonum* spp.).

Riparian Communities.—A series of plant communities occurs along many tributary streams and on alluvial cones at the mouths of these streams. Sites are cool, wet, and shaded. Vegetation on most of the alluvial cones has been altered by past or present human occupancy.

Vegetation consists of four well-defined layers: 1) tree, 2) tall shrub, 3) low shrub, and 4) herbaceous. Common trees are white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), water birch (*Betula occidentalis*), and Douglas-fir. Common tall shrubs are Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), mountain alder (*Alnus incana*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), and willow (*Salix* spp.). Common low shrubs are poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), Wood's rose (*Rosa woodsii*), and thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*). Characteristic herbs are horse-mint (*Agastache urticifolia*), fowl mannagrass (*Glyceria striata*), rush (*Juncus* spp.), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Horton (1972) describes the vegetation in detail.

I did not attempt to separate the aggregation into separate plant communities, and delineated only those areas where the riparian vegetation extended more than a few meters from the stream.

Plant Communities Utilized by Bighorn

Preferences for one habitat type over another were not analyzed due to observational bias associated with the survey. Table 4 lists habitat types in which bighorn sheep were observed during this study.

A major portion of the currently occupied bighorn range has been burned since 1900 (Fig. 4), and relics of fire are in evidence throughout the area. Major wintering areas are located within the ponderosa pine series, which is known to have evolved in the presence of relatively high fire frequencies (Weaver 1974).

Table 4. Habitat types where bighorn sheep were observed in the Salmon River Breaks, Red River Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest, Summer 1976.

<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> / <i>Agropyron spicatum</i>
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Agropyron spicatum</i>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>
<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i> phase
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i> - <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Festuca viridula</i>
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> / <i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>
<i>Luzula hitchcockii</i> phase

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A primary management goal for this area should be maintenance of conditions suitable for bighorn populations on currently occupied range. The major introduced activity which could adversely affect bighorn is domestic grazing (Smith 1954a, Buechner 1960). Portions of the Bull Creek sheep allotment overlap the bighorn range in upper Bull Creek. Consideration should be given to providing an alternate area for grazing, to minimize contact and competition for forage between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep in this area.

Studies of distribution patterns of livestock and bighorn sheep and analyses of forage utilization should be initiated on important bighorn wintering areas within all grazing allotments, to determine whether competition for forage exists.

Relationships among bighorn sheep, mule deer, and elk in the study area also clearly need investigation. These relationships may be affected by alteration of the traditional pattern and frequency of fire through effective prevention. Only two major fires have occurred in the area since 1966, although 148 fires were started by lightning during that period (records of Nezperce National Forest, Grangeville, Idaho). The possibility that forage in the ponderosa pine communities is rejuvenated by periodic burns, with resultant benefits to ungulate populations, should be investigated, and consideration should be given to developing fire management plans for this area similar to those in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

Access within the bighorn range should remain restricted to the current trail system and the single unimproved road, to minimize adverse human contact with this bighorn population.

The study area, especially the more accessible Area I, offers an exceptional opportunity to investigate the effects of habitats, fire, and other grazing species on bighorn sheep populations.

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UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO,
COLLEGE OF FORESTRY,
Moscow, Idaho, September 1, 1977.

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

SIR: I would like to express my personal thanks for your introduction of Amendment 826 to the Endangered American Wilderness Act, S. 1180.

Sometimes I wonder what this state (and the natural resources of this country) would do without your help in preserving what is left of its unroaded areas. (Especially with Governor Andrus worrying about DOI matters on a national level and that nut Symms running around).

As a graduate student in a natural resource college, I am certainly aware of the need for resources to support not only local but nationwide industry. But as you evidenced in your speech given at the University of Idaho last spring, there is also the need for preservation of our precious resources . . . and of course, for compromise.

I believe the "citizens compromise" is a fair one, in its present form. Further watering-down would defeat its purpose however, and I urge your support of the proposal as it stands.

I'm sure that you are receiving substantial pressure from the mining industry and off-road vehicle enthusiasts (who in my opinion are wasting energy and terrorizing not only the earth, but its inhabitants as well). But I hope you will hold fast to a stand which is in the best interest of the wilderness, wildlife and watershed resources of the Gospel-Hump area, and the nation.

Thank you sincerely,

REBECCA WOODEN.

P.S. How 'bout supporting a bill to mandate typing lessons for all students? Sorry this is such a mess!

P.P.S. Would you please include my letter of support in the hearing record for the 24 August 1977 Senate Parks and Rec. Subcommittee Hearing in Grangeville, Idaho.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, September 1, 1977.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Having written before on the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area I write again for the official record to support wilderness status for this area which I am so familiar with.

Specifically I support amendment No. 826 to the Endangered American Wilderness Act S. 1180 which would in fact, if enacted into law, provide instant protection to 220,000 acre Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,

T. RUSSELL MAGER.

LEWISTON ORTHOPAEDIC ASSOCIATES, P.A.,
Lewiston, Idaho, September 2, 1977.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Thank you for holding a hearing on the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area. I would like that this letter be included on the hearing record of the August 24, 1977 meeting.

I have written you in the past concerning my interest in maintaining as much of Idaho as possible in the wilderness state for preservation of that type of recreation and the wildlife habitats that are necessary for that type of environment. I thank you for introducing Amendment No. 826 which I hope you will continue to support.

Yours truly,

C. D. HINMAN, M.D.

WILDERNESS WORLD,
Pacific Grove, Calif., September 2, 1977.

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

Re: Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee Hearing in Grangeville, August 24, 1977—for the record.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We were very glad to read of your introduction of Amendment 826 to the Endangered American Wilderness Act, S. 1180 which would provide instant protection for the 220,000 acre Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area.

We would give a lot to see this roadless wilderness protected from roads and logging which would inevitably result if protection is delayed.

We hope you will give your whole-hearted support to the proposal to give the area instant wilderness status. We value highly the beautiful parts of Idaho which should remain untouched for future generations. Please include this letter in the hearing record for the Aug. 24, 1977 hearing in Grangeville.

Sincerely,

NADA AND VLADIMIR KOVALIK.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, September 2, 1977.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to have it entered in the hearing record that I favor the compromise that was reached with the citizens relative to the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area. Your proposed amendment no. 826 to S. 1180 has my full support.

Thank you for your continuing efforts toward reasonable solutions to the problems surrounding wilderness preservation.

Very truly yours,

DONALD G. WALDHALM.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, September 4, 1977.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in support of the amendment which would add a 220,000 acre Gospel-Hump Wilderness North of the Salmon River to the Endangered American Wilderness Act. I hope that you will push for the inclusion of this amendment, and for early passage of that Act.

I also wish to thank you for your part in bringing together representatives of various citizen interests who hammered out the compromise proposal on the Gospel-Hump area.

Would you also please include this letter in the record of the Grangeville hearing held by the Senate Parks & Recreation Subcommittee? Thank you.

Sincerely,

GERALD A. JAYNE.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, September 6, 1977.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
Federal Building,
Pocatello, Idaho.

SENATOR CHURCH: Concerning the "citizens' compromise" and instant wilderness designation currently under consideration for the Gospel-Hump Wilderness area, I would like my feelings, compiled below, to be included in the hearing record for the August 24, 1977, Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee Hearing in Grangeville, Idaho.

Sir, as I understand the situation, your amendment (No. 826) to the Endangered American Wilderness Act (S. 1180), if enacted into law would immediately establish a 220,000 acre Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area. I wholly support this bill, and accept the amendment as a necessary compromise with business and industrial influences. As a citizen of Idaho and frequenter of Idaho's existing wilderness areas, I hope that you will strongly support the "citizens' compromise."

There is a feeling among some people today that there are great and substantial economic benefits to be had from the exploitation of our wilderness areas. I hold this to be a shortsighted and ultimately self-defeating view. Our wilderness areas are much more profitable left intact than they could ever be desecrated by the mining and logging industry.

The wilderness areas which exist today bring a good deal of money to merchants and businessmen in surrounding communities in the form of common tourist services. These are long term benefits, whereas mining and logging bring only brief financial boom, then die out to leave nothing. Years of non-use follow these industries.

The ecological importance of wilderness areas is priceless. Many species of wildlife can survive and thrive only a great distance from the frenzy of civilization, and for wildlife to remain truly wild it must be allowed to exist out of view and earshot of man.

Pure water often originates and gains momentum in the highest reaches of wilderness watersheds. It is important that we keep industry out of these areas to assure a source of fresh water in the future.

Most important to me are the psychological and aesthetic benefits of wilderness. I am employed by the Boy Scouts of America, whose major emphasis, among others, is camping. They, too, have a program for utilization of wilderness areas.

I personally spend a good deal of time backpacking and camping in the Sawtooth wilderness. In years past I have spent many weeks with friends in the bitterroot range and wilderness area. These are priceless experiences and I hope to continue to enjoy them.

But pressure on these areas increases every year. It is important to establish the areas now, while they remain in near pristine state, for generations to follow. What a shame to deny our children the unique and important wilderness experience.

Thank you for your time and interest in the greatest gift Idaho has to offer: wilderness. I commend you on a superior job and in the behalf of future generations, thank you for your foresight.

I remain

Sincerely,

MARTY BOCHENEK.

MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO, *September 6, 1977.*

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are strong advocates for preserving Idaho's remaining wilderness and roadless areas, and we want to thank you for recently introducing Amendment No. 826 to the Endangered American Wilderness Act. We understand that if enacted into law, the amendment would establish an "instant" 220,000 acre Gospel-Hump Wilderness area.

Your record of support for wilderness legislation has been good and we urge you to give your complete support to Amendment No. 826. Please see that our opinion is included in the hearing record for the August 24, 1977, Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee Hearing in Grangeville, Idaho.

Sincerely,

STEVE LUDEMAN.
SUE LUDEMAN.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, *September 16, 1977.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Thank you for the introduction of amendment No. 826. Please support the compromise proposal for an instant 220,000 acre Gospel-Hump Wilderness area. I would appreciate it if you would include my letter in the hearing record for the Aug. 24, 1977 Senate Parks and Recreation subcommittee hearing in Grangeville, Idaho.

I would also urge you to support the proposal to designate the 35 mile stretch of the Snake River south of Asotin, Wa. part of the Scenic Rivers Act. Enough of those Snake River dams.

Sincerely,

JAMES MILLER.

STITES, IDAHO, *September 6, 1977.*

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH: I am strictly opposed to the Gospel-Hump Compromise and any other bill or plan that would put any more of our Idaho land into a wilderness classification. There are too many people that rely on this country's resources for a means of livelihood, myself for one.

From what I can see of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area I don't believe that very many people are able to use it as it is now classified. I don't think that there are more than one to two-hundred people that live in Idaho county year around that have even been into the wilderness more than once or twice, and I believe that those figures might even include the packers and guides that work in there. Please reconsider putting any more of Idaho into wilderness for the sake of all the people of Idaho.

Furthermore, I think that a multiple-use concept is more to the benefit of all the people of Idaho and the rest of the United States. If more land is put into wilderness as the environmental groups would like to do; it would also cut down on the amount of wood and wood products that are available to sell on the open market thus increasing the price of same to consumers. It would also decrease mining and mineral production in those areas designated as wilderness.

Respectfully yours,

JERRY D. MEADOR.

STITES, IDAHO, *September 6, 1977.*

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH: I oppose the Gospel-Hump compromise and all Federal land in Idaho being put in wilderness. I am for multiple use of all our Federal forest lands.

MARY A. MEADOR.

STITES, IDAHO, *September 6, 1977.*

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH: I oppose the Gospel-Hump compromise and all Federal land in Idaho being put in wilderness. I am for multiple use of all our Federal forest lands.

SHARON K. MEADOR.

STITES, IDAHO, *September 6, 1977.*

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH: I oppose the Gospel-Hump compromise and all Federal land in Idaho being put in wilderness. I am for multiple use of all our Federal forest lands.

HARRY S. MEADOR.

PULLMAN, WASH., *September 18, 1977.*

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My wife and I support your introduction of the Endangered American Wilderness Act. As you indicated in your perceptive speech last spring at the University of Idaho, the process of classifying wilderness must be speeded up and S. 1180 is a fine example of your leadership in this area.

Another example is your efforts to have people work out an agreeable compromise on the Gospel-Hump area. While neither side got all it wanted, the fact that both sides agreed to a solution bodes well for the future.

We are concerned, however, that the hard won compromise of 220,000 acres of wilderness, does not get further watered down in Congress. Senator McClure's bill is one such threat.

We thank you for your bold and thoughtful leadership and if it is not too late, please see that our letter becomes part of the hearing record of August 24 of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

RONALD & MIMSI WISE.

PULLMAN, WASH.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to extend my thanks to you for your introduction of Amendment No. 826 to the Endangered American Wilderness Act, creating an instant Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area.

The amendment is a fair compromise and I hope you will give it your unequivocal support when the time comes to vote on it. Please include this letter in the record of the hearings to be held this week on the Endangered Wilderness Bill. Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

WALLY BURTON.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Federal Building,
Pocatello, Idaho.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is to thank you for your support to date of the Gospel-Hump wilderness area that has been proposed.

I would also like to voice my support of the citizen's compromise, and instant wilderness classification for the Gospel-Hump area.

Please include this letter in the record of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee hearing, that was held in Grangeville on August 24, 1977.

Again Senator Church I would thank you for all your past support in wilderness issues and hope you continue to support these vital issues.

Sincerely,

ERIC L. JOHNSON.

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO.

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

SENATOR CHURCH: I'm writing this note to tell you I haven't always been on the other side of the fence. My family on both sides were strong supporters of yours. You might remember the name Tony Wessls, he was my Grandfather.

I'm sure you have noticed the support is a has been Until 2-3 years ago I can think of no one in the family who would not have supported you. My support was still with you in your move for the presidency, but I can see no further support from myself or any of my family.

Steve Symms you have called a radical, I have called Symms a radical, I no longer think of Symms as much of a radical as I think of you as being bought and payed for. Senator you have become the radical with your friends help, by friends I speak of the Sierra Clubs of America.

This is not just my personal feeling but that of my family, those I work for, with, and around, and I can say this is the great majority of this area, and by area I don't just mean Idaho County.

Sincerely,

RANDY LUSTIG.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, August 24, 1977.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We are writing to tell you we are opposed to the Gospel-Hump area being classified as wilderness.

This would mean a loss of many things:

- (1) Mining.—Loss to nation's economy.
- (2) Timber.—Loss of jobs, taxes, revenue building, paper mills, the list is endless.
- (3) Recreation.—Year round accessibility governed by the natural terrain and weather conditions to prevent over-use.
- (4) Renewable energy (timber) to combat the increasing energy shortage.
- (5) Idaho already has too many wilderness areas in comparison to other states.

Respectfully submitted—

JEANENNE PONTUIS.
VERNON R. PINTER.
WALTER T. ENGEL.
MRS. WALTER T. ENGEL.

[Mailgram]

BOISE, IDAHO, *September 2, 1977.*

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

I strongly support your Senate 1180 and amendment No. 226. Please include this Mailgram in the hearing records of August 24, 1977.

GEORGE BAGLEY.

BRUCE BOWLER,
Boise, Idaho, September 7, 1977.

Hon. JAMES MCCLURE,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Gospel-Hump S. 1180, Amendment 826.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLURE: I listened to your television interview broadcast in Boise on the labor day weekend in which you made maudlin plea for the old lover of Idaho's backcountry forest to be able to take his grandchildren there by use of four-wheel drive vehicle. And you said that the old citizen didn't really want to hurt it but that he couldn't enjoy our forests because of walking disability. You do not seem to understand that the four-wheel drive vehicle either off or on roads of their capability utterly destroy the quality of our virgin forests that can classify for wilderness. Your position is absolutely untenable, and you should know better.

The Gospel-Hump compromise is a good breakthrough of previous uncompromising positions and Amendment 826 to Senate Bill 1180 should be by you supported.

You and Steve Symms have been putting out political bait for the four-wheel drive off-road vehicle cult and cite representation for their interests, and talk about speaking for them. I too own a four-wheel drive vehicle but I don't want you advocating as my interests that we should be permitted to use ORVS in Idaho forest lands that ought to be retained in wilderness.

We do not yet have enough wilderness in Idaho and perhaps have our last opportunity to retain the small percentage of residual roadless areas that should be wilderness classification by Congressional act.

Your help for more wilderness objectives would be appreciated, and include this in the hearing record of August 24, 1977 at Grangeville.

Thank you very kindly.

Respectfully yours,

BRUCE BOWLER.

CULDESAC, IDAHO, *August 24, 1977.*

SENATOR CHURCH, SENATOR MCCLURE: My name is John Adams. I live near Culdesac, Idaho. I am here today to add my voice to those supporting the "compromise proposal" offered by the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce Task Force for management of the Gospel-Hump area of the Nez Perce National Forest.

Although I would personally have wished to see more acreage included in the area classified as wilderness, I do feel that the proposed plan represents a genuine effort on behalf of concerned citizens to reach a viable compromise.

Such an effort is to be highly commended as a model for future management planning and is in the best spirit of American participatory democracy.

I strongly urge *immediate* adoption of the proposed plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today.

JOHN L. ADAMS.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *August 24, 1977.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH and SENATOR MCCLURE: I am a hunter fisherman who has utilized the Gospel-Hump area on many occasions. I would like to see it protected from development and would like to see the roadless areas continue that way. I support the Gospel-Hump compromise and especially the four year wildlife study to be conducted by the Idaho Fish and Game. I request my statement be made a part of the public record.

Sincerely,

STEVEN R. EVANS.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, August 24, 1977.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH and SENATOR MCCLURE: As a landowner in Idaho County, a hunter and fisherman, and frequent admirer of the Gospel Mt.-Long Meadow Creek area, I support the Gospel Hump Compromise. Further, I support the four year Wildlife Study to be conducted by the Idaho Fish & Game.

I request my statement be made a part of the hearing report.

Sincerely,

BRIAN L. SPRAGUE.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

SENATOR CHURCH, SENATOR MCCLURE: I oppose the Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area for many reasons. Only the wealthy people can use it. The average working man doesn't have the time or money to enjoy wilderness. This land is among the last high mountain lake area that is legal to use snowmobile, motor bikes and 4-wheel drives. There is already plenty of wilderness areas for the people that have time and money to walk into these areas. Weekends aren't long enough to do this in. I believe that this area should be left open for the use of all the people that want to use it, not just a small percentage of environmentalists. The land should be left open to mining, logging, cattle grazing and recreation.

TRENT HARVEY.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

I fail to understand how some of the people that have spoken today feel that this proposal is a compromise—to Idaho it is a loss in many ways. Wilderness areas eliminates motorized vehicles or equipment or other forms of mechanical transportation such as ski lifts, power or plumbing, livestock grazing; or any commercial enterprise including mining or timber harvest.

Areas set aside for Wilderness deplete faster the forest areas that have been used.

In a harvested area sunlight reaching soil encourages growth of low vegetation with leaves and fruit. Should shade trees come to dominate a forest, seeds, insects and browse diminish and deer, elk, grouse, rabbits and song birds depart for forest opening elsewhere.

Un-managed, a wild forest will decay and that is an intolerable waste.

Roads are the lifeline of the forest permitting access to harvest trees, work crews or fire fighters in quickly when they are needed. These same roads will be used as recreation routes for years by hunters, campers and by those who manage the future forest. One of the best places to look for wild life is in a recently harvested area. A newly opened forest provides an abundance of low growing plants that game animals feed on.

This area is a prime R.V. area and should be left open—to be enjoyed by the many people that can and will enjoy the hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, motorcycling and camping.

Seven Devils areas was a prime R.V. area until it was classified as Instant Wilderness with out adequate hearings so the R.V. owners that enjoyed this area are out.

Selvy-Bitterroot Wilderness was a prime hunting area in and around 1956 but the game in this area now is few and far between until it is destroyed by fire or blight.

I propose the Buffalo-Gospel Area be left as a multi use area.

RON R. RUDELL.

A hiker's mobility, staying power and comfort may be enhanced by the possession of \$100 boots, a backpack with a titanium frame, and space-age insulated clothing materials. Inside his backpack may be a number of increasingly miniaturized, increasingly sophisticated devices to give him light, warm food, fire, drink, comfort. And it's all legal. The prohibition in "Wilderness" is not against the entry of 20th Century technology, only against the entry of motors. Are you listening John Muir & Co.?

More and more in public debate, you're going to hear the phrase "Creation of reckless Congress" used to describe a government agency or a government program that is out of control. The present web of wilderness legislation is such a creation. What we have does not give us what we need.

The nation at large needs wilderness—true wilderness that is meant to preserve a given state of nature for generations. That means establishing a category of lands that are closed to everyone—hikers, bikers, horsemen, all.

The land that is not pristine wilderness still needs to be allocated in such a way that people get to touch a bit of wildness without destroying it. This means creating a class of lands whose purpose is for primitive level recreation. To make this work among user-groups, new definition and new word-meanings are needed.

In getting a handle on "how primitive is primitive." The U.S. Forest Service has established a six-level set of "Recreation Experience Levels" ranked from "Primitive" down to "Level Five," in a step-by-step sequence of increasing man-made intrusion, decreasing hardship. The important thing to note is the common thread that unites the levels "primitive" down through "two". It's a motivational thread that's spelled out in scientific detail by A. E. Keir-Nash's landmark survey of Los Padres trailriders. These levels of recreation satisfy basic needs, require high-order outdoor survival skills, involve intense physical effort. The only difference between level Two and the others is the presence of a motor in the equation.

Suppose a motorcycle rider arrives at a remote spot after hours of riding, covered with sweat, totally drained, carrying on his person only the barest backpacking essentials. The "rightness" or "wrongness" of his presence there, compared to the presence of a hiker or horseman, is one of relative degree, not of absolutes. This is the stuff of which political compromises are made, provided that the competing user groups can arrive at some mutually agreed-upon standard of compatibility.

If such a standard could be hammered out by user reps face-to-face, it would be a simple matter of hanging numbers on a concept and calling the result a "Wilderness-compatible Motorcycle." It would be a matter of deciding specific levels for noise, for low-end tractability, for maximum weight and types of tires; a matter of setting standards of rider skill and social responsibility, then devising methods of certifying same.

It is most difficult to comprehend the jurisdiction of the currently popular creation of "Instant Wilderness" by individual legislation. This technique, popular with preservationists, thwarts the original concept stipulated in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Act called for a procedure to be followed involving study, public input, hearings, etc. before an area received the Wilderness designation. The instant creation of Wilderness by separate legislation thereby circumvents the procedure stipulated in the Wilderness Act but retains the Wilderness Act criteria of classification and exclusion of uses. For this reason, and many others, we oppose the creation of any instant Wilderness in the Gospel Hill-Buffalo Hump Area.

Before more forest is set aside for Wilderness we believe some questions need to be answered. How much Wilderness do we need? How much can we afford? How much should each state contribute? Should not the states be compensated for their contribution? Is it wise to wildernessize every alpine lake and high peak?

The below indicated groups and individuals agree with and endorse the following excerpt from the March 30, 1977, issue of Cycle News, written by Lane Campbell.

"Webster's New World Dictionary is really savage with the definition of the word. ('Wilderness, n., an uncultivated, uninhabited region; a waste.') The definition sells short the preservation ideal that lies behind the National Wilderness System. The ideal, in itself, is valid. A very necessary balance, a handle on sanity for "civilized man," lies in pockets of wildness: places so wild, so inaccessible, that they are still largely untouched by man. Such places are truly valuable wilderness; and they exist, even in California. However, to retain their value, they must remain untouched. That means unvisited. True wilderness should be entered only for purely scientific purposes by an increasingly elite group of intensely-trained specialists—and by no one else.

This is not what Congress has created in the name of "wilderness." Outdoor people, and especially bikers, are caught in a cruel trap of misconstrued word-meanings given the force of law. What is happening today (typified by H.R. 3454, the "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1977") is not the preservation of untouched land; it is the playing of a cynical zero-sum allocation "game" to distribute land among competing recreational users, according to rules which are not fully understood by all the players.

Highly-placed U.S. Forest Service planners tell us, for instance, that the existence of designated motorcycle trails in an area does not automatically disqualify

it for wilderness. Yet is designation for wilderness or for wilderness study automatically disqualifies those trails for motorized use. After designation, the area may be entered in many ways; but not with a motor.

That leaves a lot of room. Entry on horseback is legal. Entry by horsedrawn wagon is legal. If the wagon had a chrome moly frame, magnesium wheels, and fully-independent airbag suspension, it would still be legal—so long as there's no motor on it.

This type of compromise is stymied as long as people are sucked into word-traps created by Congress. Present wilderness legislation arbitrarily addresses the needs of one recreational group at the expense of another whose needs are similar. It does so in the name of preservation and in the name of science, when in actual practice neither science nor preservation are served. This is an intolerable situation.

What is needed is not another wilderness bill. What is needed is a redefinition of wilderness, and a regrouping of recreational priorities. And only Congress can do this.

S. C. MILLER, *President,*
Idaho Trail Machine Association.
L. E. DREXLER, *Vice-President,*
Magic Valley Trail Machine Association.
BILL BAKER, *President,*
Snake River Trails Association.

FORMSMANN ACCOUNTING SERVICE,
Cottonwood, Idaho, August 22, 1977.

Subject: Greencreek Highway District.

To Whom It May Concern:

Greencreek Highway District strongly opposes any plan for the Gospel Mountain and Buffalo Hump areas that would curtail logging in these areas.

The highway district depends on U.S. Forest Service funds for a large percentage of their operating budget. Elimination of this source of revenue would have a serious economic effect on this taxing unit.

CLEO H. FORMSMANN,
Clerk, Greencreek Highway District.

AUGUST 23, 1977.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise that the Ferdinand Highway District commissioners are in full agreement with and endorse the Gospel Hump Area Accord which is now in a proposed Senate bill sponsored by Senator Frank Church.

The direct economical impact and gross loss of natural resources should the entire Gospel Hump area be closed to multiple use would very greatly have an adverse effect on the revenues received by the Ferdinand Highway District

Yours truly,

FERDINAND HIGHWAY DISTRICT,
By: MARTIN LAUER, *Chairman.*
By: AL JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, August 23, 1977.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am very much opposed to the creation of any more wilderness in Idaho, and especially in the Gospel-Hump area.

The Gospel-Hump compromise is no compromise as we, the residents and citizens of Idaho are being forced to give up two-thirds of what is ours to be allowed to keep one-third.

If any legislation is in order it should be to release the timber now tied up by the preservationists as ransom in their blackmail scheme.

I am a voter and a taxpayer (46 years old) and feel that the government is much too big now and usurping too much of our freedom.

I ride a motorcycle in the Gospel-Hump area 10 or 12 times a year and have never seen a backpacker. The last two years I have been the first visitor to

Black Butte Look out and last year was the only visitor. This area is large enough to accommodate many more people than are using it now without any conflict.

JOHN L. CALLEN.
JANET CALLEN.

My name is Jerri Russell. My husband the late Bill Russell (Russell Const. Inc.) built the "Million Dollar Bridge to no where". We built and operated the new lodge at Orogrande. We have snow mobiled the entire Buffalo Hump area and met many people, of all ages that, came to our lodge to enjoy this beautiful country. I am opposed to this wilderness proposal.

IRVIN B. LANGE,
Lewiston, Idaho, September 1, 1977.

SENATE PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Proposed Gospel-Hump Wilderness Area (Grangeville, Idaho) Hearing.

GENTLEMAN: We attended the "Gospel Hump" hearing for instant wilderness in Grangeville, Idaho. It was evident from the testimony at the hearing that the great majority of people were opposed to the bill. The reasons are legitimate and should be of concern to this subcommittee as follows:

The Grangeville task force was made up primarily from Sierra Club members and local Forest Industry oriented people in Grangeville. Private Idaho citizens outside of Grangeville, the Mining Industry, the many off-road vehicle recreationists who use this area a great deal, and even some Timber Industry people outside of Grangeville had little or no chance for input at the hearing and certainly voiced their opposition to the proposed Wilderness Area.

The Gospel-Hump area is of very great concern to many other people outside of the Sierra Club and Grangeville Task Force groups. All these other people, especially those that have used this area on a regular basis should have an equal say on whether it becomes another Wilderness area.

We believe the U.S. Forest Service should be allowed to proceed with the proper planning for the entire area. *Above all* this committee should recognize the needs and desires of the many Idaho people who are now using this area for family type weekend recreation. Wilderness designation will exclude these people and the area will revert to the use of the very rich and those with unlimited time such as the Sierra Club lobby. Please save something for the working person in this country for a change!

Very truly yours,

IRVIN B. LANGE.
BARBRA J. LANGE.

ERNEST OBERBILLIG,
Boise, Idaho, June 29, 1977.

Mr. LESTER KELLEY,
President, Association of Idaho Citizen, Inc.,
Cascade, Idaho.

Re: President Carter's energy plan.

DEAR MR. KELLEY: In a smaller way Idaho Power Co. ran into the same problems with the Pioneer Coal Fired Power Plant that Carter's plan faces when asking utilities to convert back to coal. Of course, Congress could override the environmentalists on that issue, but you can't pass stiff strip coal mine legislation, then with the same breath ask the coal miners to increase production. Carter just can't have his cake and eat it too.

When recalling last winter's energy crisis, I am amazed at President Carter's attitude toward atomic energy and power potential when he knows that over one-third of New England's power comes from atomic plants.

Returning to our own state I want to remind you that Idaho should be called the atomic state for a reason quite apart from the Arco Atomic Research Center.

Idaho has more potential atomic power fuel than any other state. Right in your front yard at Cascade is situated one of the largest placer monazite sand

deposits in the world. Apart from fissionable thorium, monazite contains an alchemist's dream of rare-earth metals of exciting potential in our future metallurgical industries.

Just a little further east you know the Bitterroot Mountains near Agency Creek and across into Montana contain one of the world's largest known thorium deposits. The atomic energy commission geologists estimate this Lemhi Pass area contains "reasonably assured" reserves of 100,000 tons of thorium metals and several hundred thousand tons to a depth of 3,000 feet.

This much thorium represents a power potential one hundred times greater than our huge coal reserves. Since our uranium reserves are definitely limited could I suggest we start tapping Idaho's tremendous thorium potential.

This does not even include the many other thorium deposits in Idaho. I especially recall testing the Camp Creek thorite placer and its large potential. This placer is located between Hailey and Fairfield just north of the highway.

Many of these potential atomic power fuel sources will be locked up for posterity if the wilderness fanatics push the instant wilderness legislation now being steam rolled thru Congress.

Within a stone's throw of the large stibnite pit the Sierra and Wilderness groups have sketched out a "roadless" area despite the fact we have been working this area for thirty years. Here we have a uranium prospect the AEC was excited over and have a considerable tonnage of antimony ore blocked. Also, they dropped a roadless area over our Golden Gate Tungsten Mine. I suggest this insane wilderness epidemic be brought to a halt with a moratorium on further wilderness legislation until we can inventory our mineral potential. The three Idaho wilderness areas now encribed is plenty until we can see what they want to lock up beyond these three huge areas.

Atomic power as a heat source can make our oil shale and tar sand processing viable. Further, it has been shown that atomic heat can make coal gasification an efficient source of high-energy gas. Doesn't this make more sense than going back to inefficient coal fired boilers rather than clean gas burning as now done?

Very truly yours,

ERNEST OBERBILLIG.

DUKE K. PARKENING,
Kooskia, Idaho, August 12, 1977.

Mr. GEORGE KLEIN,

Field Representative of Senator Church, Boise, Idaho

Re: For records of August 24, 1977 Grangeville Hearing Concerning Gospel Hump 43,000 Acres.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a resident of Idaho County, is in favor of Instant Wilderness Classification for the 343,000 acres of Gospel Hump roadless area believing that its uppermost importance to the Nation, its owners, lies in that regard.

The myth of "Multiple Use" is realistically "Multiple ABUSE"! The bordering, muddying South Fork Clearwater River is a testimount to that fact.

What is unique, priceless, irreplaceable and unretrievable to Idaho and thereby to the Nation is not Idaho's potatoes, cows and logs, but the lasting quality of its beauty—terrain, rivers, woods and wildlife.

Cries of "Timber Supply problems anticipated for the very near future" will echo at another early place in time. It was reported that present Idaho lumbering is at the rate of 8 times growth. Why are we not logging "sustained yield" and "replenishing resources" so glibly spoken of by U.S. Forest Service and Multiple Users?

The people of Grangeville who support solely proponents of logging are short sighted, because when the degrading is over the Grangeville way of life and reason for remaining may end.

The people of the area at the Grangeville Hearing represent an undivided one—one millionth interest of ownership of these Federal Lands and if these people become anything at all of a deciding factor concerning its use, it will be due to a fair and competent Senator, that they have hung in effigy, Frank Church.

The well-named "Endangered Wilderness" of the Nation, inclusive of which is the Gospel Hump 343,000 acres, will be compromised for the temporary satisfaction of an unimaginative and hysterical group of people of one small community.

Sincerely,

DUKE K. PARKENING.

KAMIAH, IDAHO, September 3, 1977.

Mr. GEORGE KLEIN,
Field Representative for Senator Church, Boise, Idaho.

DEAR SIR: We would like to go on record as being in favor of instant wilderness for the Gospel-Hump area.

We feel Idaho can well afford to set aside these 343,000 acres and will make a grave mistake by not doing so.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD D. COLLINS.
JUNE COLLINS.

KAMIAH, IDAHO, September 3, 1977.

Mr. GEORGE KLEIN,
Field Representative for Senator Church,
Boise, Idaho.

DEAR SIR: Being unable to attend the recent hearing on the Gospel-Hump area to give verbal testimony, I am writing and would like my statement to go on record as being in favor of instant wilderness classification.

It is my impression, as a resident of Idaho County, that the majority of people here are over-reacting in a state near panic when crying that this classification would bring about "instant poverty." They consider the area a personal possession and also a private playground. Basically, what it comes down to is that, they want to be entirely free of restrictions so they may do whatever they please, whether it is to go in and log the most destructive but profitable way or merely to degrade the countryside by running wild with off-road vehicles.

I feel it is in the best interest of the Gospel-Hump area and the citizens of the entire United States to classify the 343,000 acres of roadless area as wilderness. We are too soon short of places that can even meet criteria enough to be considered as possible candidates for wilderness inclusion, and we are not in a position to waste those we do have merely to pacify a small group of greedy and selfish people.

Sincerely,

CRYSTAL COLLINS.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
FROM
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
100 EAST WASHINGTON
CHICAGO, ILL. 60601
SUBJECT
POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS
BY CATALYTIC ACTION OF
COPPER(II) IONS IN AQUEOUS
SOLUTIONS OF SODIUM
HYDROGEN SULFIDE
AND SODIUM THIOSULFATE
AT 50°C. AND 1 ATM.
PRESSURE

1. INTRODUCTION