

"WHICH WILDERNESS BILL?" IS IMPORTANT  
QUESTION NOW, SAYS WILDERNESS SOCIETY

"Which Wilderness Bill?" is an important question now, said The Wilderness Society in a statement on the various proposals to be considered by the House of Representatives public lands subcommittee at January hearings in the West.

"It is important," The Society said, "to meet objections as far as possible and thus broaden the consensus supporting wilderness preservation. It is also important to realize the objectives which Wilderness Bill supporters have so long been advocating."

These requirements are best met, according to the Society's analysis, by the revised bill introduced by Representatives John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, Albert H. Quie of Minnesota, and Jeffery Cohelan of California - H.R. 9070, 9101, and 9520. The bill H.R. 9558 by Representative Morris Udall of Arizona, it was noted, also falls in this group except in its one subsection permitting mining to continue for 10 years in wilderness where it is now allowed.

This group of bills, it was pointed out, by coincidence continues the coast-to-coast bi-partisan sponsorship that has characterized Wilderness Bill support since its first introductions in 1956.

Three Groups of Bills Being Considered

The Wilderness Society referred to the classification of three categories of bills made by Chairman Wayne Aspinall of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs when he announced the hearings to be held by the public lands subcommittee under the chairmanship of Walter Baring of Nevada.

In addition to the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal, Chairman Aspinall pointed to the Senate-passed S.4 and House bills like it as constituting one group. These bills the Committee has had pending for many months but without taking action.

The other group comprised four identical bills developed by Administration agencies to meet objections that had been voiced by Chairman Aspinall and other Interior Committee members and recently introduced as H.R. 9162 by Representative John Dingell of Michigan, 9163 by Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, 9164 by Barratt O'Hara of Illinois, and 9165 by Charles E. Bennett of Florida.

This bill and the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan measure are similar except for their provisions on mining and except for a number of added portions in the Saylor Bill. Most of these are identical with provisions in the Senate-passed Act S.4, but others are intended to provide status-quo protection for areas of wilderness in national forests, parks, and refuges while they are being reviewed as possible units in a wilderness system.



All these bills establish wilderness preservation as a national policy and provide for a wilderness system to comprise certain areas in national forests, national parks, and wildlife refuges and ranges. They also provide guidelines for administering the areas in such a way as to preserve their wilderness character without interfering with their other purposes and without changing jurisdictions.

#### Attention Focused on Dingell Bill

The committee's attention apparently is being focused on the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett Bill (H.R. 9162 et al.), The Wilderness Society noted.

Reports on the pending measures requested from Executive agencies by the committee, for example, have been made on the basis of H.R. 9162.

Accordingly The Wilderness Society described its detailed reasons for preferring the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal by noting the features of this bill that should be added to the Dingell-Reuss-O'Hara-Bennett Bill.

First, said the Society, the Dingell Bill permission to let mining continue for ten years in wilderness areas should be replaced by the more reasonable provisions of the Saylor Bill; second, two additions should be made to secure status-quo protection for areas to be reviewed for possible inclusion in a wilderness system; and, third, the additional and presumably noncontroversial provisions of the Saylor Bill in various particulars, making it like the long-advocated program, should be added to the Dingell Bill if it is the measure being considered.

Practical choice at present, said the Society, seems limited to the newly revised House bills because the Interior Committee has already demonstrated that it does not intend to act favorably on the Senate Act or on House bills like it.

#### Dingell Bill Can Be Amended

With its recommended additions and the mining-section substitution, The Wilderness Society said that the Dingell Bill (H.R. 9162 et al.) would be like the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal and there could thus be a general agreement. Arizona Congressman Morris Udall's H.R. 9558 contains all the proposed additions but adopts the mining continuation provisions of the Dingell measure.

The Wilderness Society called attention to the fact that, when he introduced his H.R. 9520, Congressman Cohelan compared the Saylor and Dingell measures and in a statement to the House detailed the differences. The statement, it was noted, has since been reprinted with the text of the bill appended, showing in italics the portions that are different. These italic portions thus show also the changes being recommended for the Dingell Bill.

Copies of the pamphlet-size reprints of Mr. Cohelan's remarks are available from The Wilderness Society at its Washington, D. C., headquarters at 2144 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20037.



The Society's list of proposed amendments to the Dingell Bill (H.R. 9162) - which would make it like the favored Saylor-Quie-Cohelan Bill (H.R. 9070 et al) - is as follows:

Proposed Amendments to H.R. 9162 Et Al.

1. Three provisions in the Senate-passed Act and in House Wilderness Bills that are viewed as noncontroversial but important in realizing the program to be established should be added as follows:

A. At the end of Section 4(a) add: "All accommodations and installations within any park or monument shall, furthermore, be incident to the conservation and use and enjoyment of the scenery and the natural and historical objects and flora and fauna of the park or monument in its natural condition."

B. At the end of Section 4(b) add: "Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all such use shall be in harmony both in kind and degree, with the wilderness environment and with its preservation."

C. At the end of Section 5(e) add: "Any such contributions or gifts shall, for purposes of Federal income, estate, and gift taxes, be considered a contribution or gift to or for the use of the United States for an exclusively public purpose, and may be deducted as such under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, subject to all applicable limitations and restrictions contained therein."

2. Authority to accept gifts or bequests of lands, to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of the Act, and to acquire inholdings of lands within areas of wilderness should be applicable to park and refuge as well as national-forest areas, and accordingly Sections 5 (c), (d), (e) of H.R. 9162 should name the Secretary of the Interior as well as the Secretary of Agriculture in granting this authority.

3. The words "national forests" should be inserted in Section 4(d) (7) and 5(b) in order to limit permitted hunting and mining ingress and egress to national-forest areas.

4. In a number of instances H.R. 9162 et al. fails to make certain provisions clearly applicable to the areas of wilderness that will be established in the future after the reviews called for in the Act. This results from omitting the words "or in accordance with" in phrases that should read "by or in accordance with this Act." This omission occurs in (and should be corrected in) Section 4(c), Section 4(d) (1), Section 4(d) (3), Section 4(d) (5), Section 5(c), and Section 5(d).

5. Provisions should be included for protecting as wilderness the national-forest, park, and refuge areas to be reviewed for permanent protection while the review is being made. This would mean adding at the end of Section 3(b) the following language now in H.R. 9070:



"...each such primitive area shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as on the date of this Act until Congress has acted on a recommendation of the President regarding the area, as provided in this subsection, or until Congress has determined otherwise."

Also there should be added at the end of Section 3(c) a provision for status-quo protection of park and refuge areas to be reviewed, as follows:

"...each such portion shall continue to be administered as roadless until Congress has acted on a recommendation of the President regarding the area, as provided in this subsection, or until Congress has determined otherwise."

6. The provision in Section 4(d) (2) that mining may continue for 10 years in wilderness areas where now permitted should be dropped, because mining is destructive of wilderness values and in 10 years could do irreparable and needless damage. The provisions of the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan proposal are adequate in their concessions to mining needs, and these should be substituted. Like the Senate Act they authorize the President to permit mining where and when he determines this to be in the national interest, but they also add a directive that an inventory be made by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey to determine what minerals are present in the areas of wilderness being so handled.

#### Places and Dates of Hearings

The Olympia, Washington, hearings, beginning at 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 9, will be held in the House of Representatives Chamber in the Legislative Building.

The Denver, Colorado, hearings will be held in Room 175, State Services Building, at Colfax and Sherman, beginning at 10 a.m. on Friday, January 10 and continuing on Saturday, January 11, if necessary to hear all those who indicate a desire to testify.

The hearings at Las Vegas, Nevada, will begin at 10 a.m. on Monday, January 13 in the Las Vegas Convention Center and will continue at 10 a.m., Tuesday, January 14 if necessary to hear all the witnesses who desire to testify.

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## Wilderness News

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"WHICH WILDERNESS BILL?" IS IMPORTANT  
QUESTION NOW, SAYS WILDERNESS SOCIETY

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If such areas are not thus set aside and given permanent status as wilderness by Congress, The Wilderness Society says, there is no assurance that they will not disappear as wilderness under the pressures of mass recreation and other demands for using such lands in ways that will destroy them as wilderness.

These basic needs for the Wilderness Bill, the Society recalls, were emphasized when the Wilderness Bill was being developed and first introduced more than seven years ago.

So much discussion in the controversy of recent years has dealt with arguments about how wilderness will be handled that the basic needs, the Society fears, may have been too much taken for granted.

These preservation needs, however, the Society warns, are greater than ever and should be emphasized anew by wilderness advocates.

The Senate, it was noted, has twice passed the Wilderness Bill with 85 percent of the Senators supporting it each time.

To meet the objections which have led the House Interior Committee to delay action on the measure, its advocates have recently proposed revised measures. These are the special subjects of the new hearings and the revisions will undoubtedly be much discussed, the Society noted, but the basic needs should not be overlooked.

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## Wilderness News

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REASONS FOR WILDERNESS BILL ARE  
STATED BY THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

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2144 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20037  
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REASONS FOR WILDERNESS BILL ARE  
STATED BY THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

"An increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, is destined to occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions except those that are designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition."

So said the United States Senate when it passed the Wilderness Act.

Thus the Senate at the outset of its Act gave the central reason for wilderness legislation, The Wilderness Society recently pointed out in a statement released with special regard to hearings on wilderness legislation that are being held by the House of Representatives public lands subcommittee of its Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In other words, according to The Wilderness Society, if we do not by law deliberately set aside areas to be protected as wilderness we cannot expect to see wilderness endure in our country.

The Society believes that our culture, our civilization, is such that all our land will be put to some use. The only way to have wilderness is to set aside some areas for use as wilderness.

That, says the Society, is the reason for the Wilderness Bill.

Fortunately, the Society points out, there are areas of federal land which can continue to be preserved as wilderness without sacrificing other needs. These lands are in national parks, in wildlife refuges, and in specially classified areas of the national forests.

Congress, which is named by the Constitution as responsible for all government property, must establish a national policy for wilderness preservation, says the Society, and should also designate the lands to be involved, and set up guide lines for the handling of these areas by their administrators.

The national forest lands involved have for some time been classified as wilderness, wild, primitive, or canoe, but their classification is administrative and subject to change by other administrators.

Congress by wilderness legislation can strengthen the hands of the Forest Service leaders who have set up the national-forest wilderness program and can give security to it for the future, The Wilderness Society emphasized.

All the Forest Service lands involved total less than 15 million acres and thus comprise a small part of the 186 million acres of national forests, the most of which remains available for timber, mining, and other non-wilderness uses, including many kinds of recreation.

Back country portions of areas in the National Park System and in wildlife refuges and ranges also are available for continued wilderness preservation, according to the Society, without interfering with commercial or commodity producing projects. The Wilderness Bill authorizes a review of these lands to determine the areas to be saved as wilderness.

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From THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY  
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"HANDBOOK ON THE WILDERNESS ACT"  
A SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE LIVING WILDERNESS

"A Handbook On The Wilderness Act," issued as a special 48-page number of THE LIVING WILDERNESS magazine, published by The Wilderness Society, is probably the most comprehensive round-up available of the unique law signed by President Lyndon Johnson on September 3, 1964, according to an announcement by the Society.

This special issue (Number 86 of THE LIVING WILDERNESS) contains the complete text of the Wilderness Act, as well as a section-by-section interpretation which will enable interested individuals and groups not merely to understand the fundamental principles of the Act, but which will provide necessary guidance for those who are concerned with the growth and additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, the announcement said.

The 54 wild, wilderness, and canoe areas, containing 9.1 million acres, which the Wilderness Act prescribed for immediate inclusion in the Wilderness System, are individually named and described in this special Handbook issue, with location and individual acreages.

The 100 or more national forest primitive areas, national park, and wildlife refuge units which could be added to the Wilderness System are also listed individually, with location and acreages. The Wilderness Act requires that these areas be studied within a 10-year period by the respective Secretaries of Agriculture and of Interior. They are to submit their recommendations to the President, who will then make his own recommendations known to the Congress. Each addition can be effective only if approved by Congress.

This special Handbook also features a double page map locating the areas concerned, photographs, and articles by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Representatives Wayne N. Aspinall and John P. Saylor; also articles by Howard Zahniser, David Brower, and Paul Oehser. Quotations from the House debate on the Wilderness Bill, in an article entitled, "The House Warming," gives an insight into viewpoints on the Wilderness Act, said the announcement. A special article, "The Job Ahead Under The Wilderness Act," provides the guidelines for further action to safeguard wilderness under procedures of the new law.

Copies of this special issue are available from The Wilderness Society, 729 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20005, at the regular LIVING WILDERNESS price of 75 cents per copy. A 24-page reprint, embodying the principal features of this article, is also available from The Wilderness Society upon request.

From THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

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WILL REDWOODS BECOME  
A CHEAP TIMBER AREA?

"There is not one State redwood park that is well rounded out or large enough to be self-contained," writes George Collins in the current Winter 1964-65 (No. 37) issue of THE LIVING WILDERNESS magazine, according to The Wilderness Society. In a feature article entitled "The Very Special Redwoods," Mr. Collins sees no conflict between the California State park program and that of the National Park Service which seeks to establish an adequate national redwoods park which will be "large enough to be complete physiographically and thus biologically self-contained."

The proposed Redwoods National Park, according to Mr. Collins, according to Mr. Collins, could add up to about 60,000 acres or more, in order to encompass the finest remaining redwoods, some of which are being lumbered now. Unless adequate protection for the redwoods is provided now, Mr. Collins warns, "the redwood country will become a cheap timber area."

Referring to the needed protection which a Redwoods National Park would afford, The Wilderness Society said that present logging is destroying the remaining virgin redwood forests. At the present rate of cutting on virgin redwoods in private ownership, said The Wilderness Society, these redwoods would be gone within twenty years. Further attrition is threatened by floods, freeways, and developments.

The proposed Redwoods National Park would do more to help the local economy than to hurt it, said The Wilderness Society in urging immediate action. The Executive Branch should firmly support the fullest Redwoods National Park proposal and put it on the list of priorities.

THE LIVING WILDERNESS is a quarterly magazine published by The Wilderness Society, a nation-wide non-profit citizens' conservation organization, established in 1935, with headquarters at 729 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20005.

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DAMS WOULD IMPERIL GRAND CANYON  
SAYS AUTHORITY, IN THE LIVING WILDERNESS

"Grand Canyon, America's best known scenic preserve, is in imminent danger, threatened by two huge unnecessary power dams," writes Richard C. Bradley, associate professor of physics at Colorado College, in the current Winter 1964-65 (No. 87) issue of THE LIVING WILDERNESS magazine, according to an announcement by The Wilderness Society.

The two dams are the Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge dams, key features in the proposed Lower Colorado River Basin Project, said the announcement.

Bridge Canyon Dam, below Grand Canyon National Monument, would back up water for 93 miles, flooding the entire length of Grand Canyon National Monument and 13 miles into Grand Canyon National Park, Dr. Bradley warns. The Marble Gorge Dam, above Grand Canyon National Park, would back water to the foot of Glen Canyon Dam.

"Neither dam is necessary for the success of the Southwest Water Plan," according to Dr. Bradley.

Pointing out the similarity between this proposal and the Echo Park Dam proposal for Dinosaur National Monument which precipitated one of the classic conservation battles of our generation, Dr. Bradley noted that Echo Park also had been described as a "key unit" in a multibillion dollar water storage project, that could not be eliminated without jeopardizing the whole program. Yet, Dr. Bradley writes, the storage project has gotten along very well without Echo Park, which was rejected by an overwhelming mandate.

Dr. Bradley sees the present situation as grave. "It will take nothing short of another mandate, perhaps another million letters to Congressmen to save Grand Canyon from wanton desecration," he said.

The Wilderness Society's announcement pointed out that Dr. Bradley's article on the proposed Grand Canyon dams was timely because of the likelihood of early Spring hearings by the respective House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs on the Lower Colorado Basin Project, which would authorize the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon dams.

THE LIVING WILDERNESS is a quarterly magazine published by The Wilderness Society, a nation-wide non-profit citizens' conservation organization, established in 1935, with headquarters at 729 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005.



# Wilderness News

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ALERT ON GRAND CANYON AND REDWOODS;  
WILDERNESS ACT HANDBOOK AVAILABLE

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MINING CLAIMS REPORT SHOWS TIME  
RUNNING OUT IN WILDERNESS AREAS

Since the United States Senate passed the Wilderness Bill on September 6, 1961, some 537 mining claims have been filed in national-forest wilderness, wild, and primitive areas, United States Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff recently reported to Senator Maurine Neuberger of Oregon, according to The Wilderness Society.

These mining claims have been filed at the rate of 23 per month, Senator Neuberger noted when she quoted the Forest Service reports in a statement made on the floor of the Senate on July 10, 1963, and included in the Congressional Record for that day.

"I am disturbed and dismayed by continued erosion of our wilderness heritage and the threats against its existence," said Mrs. Neuberger.

"Indeed," she warned, "time may be running out for our once timeless wilderness."

Commending Senator Neuberger for her long-time work for wilderness preservation including her support of the Wilderness Bill when it passed the Senate both in 1961 and again this year, Executive Director Howard Zahniser of The Wilderness Society called her dramatic revelation of the active mining threat to these areas "a brilliant use of facts to arouse concern for wilderness preservation."

House Interior Committee Now Has the Bill

The wilderness legislation, Zahniser pointed out, is now in the hands of the House of Representatives' Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where mining interests are reported to be concentrating efforts to cripple the legislation through amendment or substitution.

Conservationists throughout the country, he reported, have been writing to their own Representatives in the House and asking them in turn to urge the Interior Committee to act on the measure and report a sound Wilderness Bill to the House.

"Time to Get Going"

"It is more than three months since the Senate Wilderness Act was passed, on April 9, 1963," he said. "Conservationists have been waiting patiently for the House Committee to start work on the legislation. It looks now as though it is about time to get going," he added.

Mining, lumber, and some other commercial interests, The Wilderness Society Director admitted, are still opposed to the wilderness legislation, but he said that the Senate's overwhelming votes in both the 87th and 88th Congresses have shown that this opposition represents a very small minority.

On both occasions, he said, there were 85 per cent of the Senators who either voted in favor of the bill or had it announced that if present and voting they would have favored it.

Some Areas Natural and Unspoiled

"I voted for the legislation," Senator Neuberger told the Senate, "because I believe there is great value in maintaining some parts of our public domain in natural and unspoiled state."

The Senate's Wilderness Act, Zahniser commented, would provide at the maximum for the preservation of areas that would comprise only about 2 per cent of our land, one fiftieth.

The areas to be preserved, he said, are all (1) within national wildlife refuges or ranges, (2) within the National Park System, or (3) within national forest special areas that already have been set aside as wilderness, wild, primitive, or canoe. These forest areas, he estimated, make up only about 8 per cent of the total national forest lands.

Mrs. Neuberger's Statement Quoted

The Wilderness Society quoted Senator Neuberger's report of the Forest Service data to the Senate as follows:

"Under existing law," said the Senator, "wilderness-type areas in the national forests are subject to entry under the mining statutes in 11 Western States. The wilderness bill modifies this wide-open entry.

"Thus, after the Senate again acted favorably this year on S.4, the new version of the wilderness bill, I became curious," she continued, "about the extent of invasion



of wilderness by mining interests in the period of time since our 1961 action. I asked Mr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, to provide an estimate of the number, acreage, validity, and minerals involved in claims which have been filed in wilderness, wild, and primitive areas since September 6, 1961.

"The report from the Forest Service," she said, "shows some 537 claims have been filed in wilderness, wild, and primitive areas of our national forests since September 6, 1961, the date of the Senate's last previous action on wilderness legislation. Of the total, 327 claims were filed in areas defined as wilderness, 23 claims in wild areas, and 187 claims in primitive areas. These figures do not, of course, include the number of claims filed under mining laws in wilderness-type areas during previous years.

"I emphasize, Mr. President," said Mrs. Neuberger in her statement to the Senate, "that in the months since the Senate passed S.174, mining claims have been filed at the rate of 23 per month. Although some of the claims may not be valid, it is estimated the 537 claims filed include about 11,000 acres of wilderness-type domain."

Senator Neuberger, Zahniser noted, also had entered in the Congressional Record a tabulation of the Forest Service report. The Wilderness Society quotes the table as follows:

Estimated number of mining claims filed on national forest lands in wilderness, wild, and primitive areas since Sept. 6, 1961

WILDERNESS AREAS						
Name of area	State	Region	Forest	Number of claims	Minerals mentioned by claimant	Validity of claims
Matazal	Arizona	3	Tonto	25	Copper, gold, silver	5 claims may be valid, rest unknown.
Superstition	do	3	do	7	Copper	2 claims may be valid, rest unknown.
Anaconda-Pintlar	Montana	1	Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Deerlodge	1	Gold, silver, lead, zinc	Unknown.
Gila	New Mexico	3	Gila	50	Tin, tellurium, titanium	Do.
Pecos	do	3	Santa Fe	100	Copper	Do.
Eagle Cap	Oregon	6	Wallowa-Whitman	52	Gold, silver, uranium, platinum, limestone	5 claims may be valid, rest unknown.
Three Sisters	do	6	Willamette, Deschutes	13	Pumice	9 claims may be valid, rest unknown.
Glacier Peak	Washington	6	Mount Baker, Wenatchee	30	Limestone, copper	6 claims may be valid, rest unknown.
South Absaroka	Wyoming	2	Shoshone	49	Copper, gold, silver, molybdenum	All claims may be valid.
Total: 9 wilderness areas	6 States	4 regions	12 forests	327 claims	13 minerals	76 claims may be valid.
WILD AREAS						
Chiricahua	Arizona	3	Coronado	5	Lead, zinc	Unknown.
Hoover	California	4 and 5	Toiyabe, Inyo	4	Gold, tungsten	4 claims may be valid.
Kalmiopsis	Oregon	6	Siskiyou	13	Gold, iron	4 claims may be valid, rest unknown.
Strawberry Mountain	Oregon	6	Malheur	1	Gold	Unknown.
Total: 4 wild areas	3 States	4 regions	5 forests	23 claims	5 minerals	8 claims may be valid.
PRIMITIVE AREAS						
High Sierra	California	5	Sierra Inyo	22	Calcite, gold, tungsten	Unknown.
Salmon-Trinity Alps	do	5	Shasta-Trinity	18	Gold	Do.
San Juan	Colorado	2	San Juan	46	Lead, zinc, gold, silver, copper	All claims may be valid.
Wilson Mountain	do	2	San Juan, Uncompahgre	14	do	Do.
Uncompahgre	do	2	Uncompahgre	24	do	Do.
Salmon River Breaks	Idaho	1	Nespecke	2	Gold	Unknown.
Gila	New Mexico	3	Gila	50	Tin, tellurium, titanium	Do.
North Cascade	Washington	6	Mount Baker, Okanogan	11	Tungsten	Do.
Total: 8 primitive areas	5 States	5 regions	9 forests	187 claims	10 minerals	84 claims may be valid.

--Howard Zahniser  
Executive Director and Editor  
The Wilderness Society

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# Wilderness News

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MINING CLAIMS REPORT SHOWS TIME  
RUNNING OUT IN WILDERNESS AREAS

Chief Editorial Writer  
Yakima Herald  
Yakima, Washington



From:  
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY  
729 Fifteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005  
AC202-347-4132

For immediate release

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2--A call for letters from outdoor-minded people across the Nation to the appropriate officials expressing support for three excellent Federal agency wilderness proposals--and concern over two other recent wilderness proposals which, in The Wilderness Society's eyes, are unacceptably incomplete--is being mailed to that Society's 35,000 members from its headquarters here today.

#### Pine Mountain Proposal Supported

Supported 100 per cent by the national wilderness conservation group and conservation organizations in Arizona is the Forest Service's recent recommendation that a 19,569-acre Pine Mountain Wilderness Area be established in central Arizona. Letters backing the Forest Service's plan to save this wild area 100 miles north of Phoenix for hunting, nature-study, and watershed protection should be sent to the Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service, 517 Gold Street, S. W., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101, says the Society.

Also in need of support by conservation-minded citizens are two other Forest Service wilderness proposals, one for the Flat Tops Wilderness Area near Glenwood Springs, Colorado, the other for the High Uintas Wilderness Area east of Salt Lake City, Utah, according to Society Executive Director Stewart M. Brandborg.

#### Larger Flat Tops Area Asked

The Forest Service has proposed the establishment of a Flat Tops wilderness of 153,245 acres, while The Wilderness Society concurs in the recommendations of the Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council which call for the protection of approximately 250,000 acres within this wilderness unit. Letters of support for the Forest Service's Flat Tops proposal, urging the addition of lands as suggested by The Wilderness Society, should go to: Regional Forester, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

#### Support Needed for High Uintas

The Wilderness Society is urging the establishment of the High Uintas wilderness of approximately 374,000 acres, while the Regional Forester has proposed a 322,998-acre High Uintas wilderness system unit. Reclamation and irrigation interests have urged delay on the Forest Service's excellent proposal because of the possibility that extensive dam and water diversion systems might be proposed for construction in this unit as part of the Central Utah Project which is under study by the Bureau of Reclamation, irrigation,

MORE



and water user groups. Conservationists, in writing to the Regional Forester, Federal Bldg., 324 25th St., Ogden, Utah, should urge that the proposal for the High Uintas Wilderness Area be advanced on schedule and without delay.

#### Lassen Plan Called Weak

Concerned over the fact that the National Park Service's wilderness proposal for Lassen Volcanic National Park in northern California includes less than half of this spectacular natural area, The Wilderness Society is urging outdoorsmen and nature enthusiasts to let Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall know of their desire to see 101,000 acres of this 107,000-acre Park given National Wilderness Preservation System protection from further roading and development.

Less than half the Lassen Park was included in the National Park Service's preliminary wilderness proposal (49,800 acres). The rest of the Park would remain subject to mounting pressures for more roads and other developments that would penetrate the so-called "wilderness threshold" zones. Future park administrators, after a hearing, could change this designation to allow for construction and development of many kinds. The time to prevent this is now, states The Wilderness Society, by the inclusion of the critically important road-edge environment of this Park--as well as the remote back country--in an official wilderness area.

#### Mt. Jefferson Enlargement Asked

The Society, after studying the Forest Service's 95,450-acre wilderness proposal for the Mount Jefferson area southeast of Portland, Oregon, suggests that conservationists urge Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone, at 319 S. W. Pine St., Portland, Oregon 97208 to increase by some 30,000 acres his Mt. Jefferson proposal to give this narrow, fragile, and very popular area the extensiveness it needs for its own protection.

The Forest Service-proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area boundaries include 95,450 acres. The Wilderness Society's suggested additions to the Forest Service proposal would result in the dedication of a wilderness approximately 125,000 acres. The small size of this Primitive Area with its narrow width (as little as three miles in its northern extensions) makes enlargement essential if its wilderness core is to be adequately insulated from further logging encroachments, the Society contends.

For further details, write to The Wilderness Society, 729 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. for its "Report from the Executive Director, Vol. 3, No. 4" and for its memoranda on specific Wilderness Area proposals.



From:  
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY  
729 Fifteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005  
AC202-347-4132

For immediate release

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2--The Wilderness Society, a national conservation organization headquartered here, is encouraging its members and other outdoor-minded people to send letters of appreciation to Senators Lee Metcalf and Frank Church (Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.) for their successful efforts to have a special committee established to review Forest Service plans for Idaho's Upper Selway River Basin. Similar letters, says the Society, should go to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Washington, D. C., encouraging him to work for an objective and exhaustive investigation of this area's resources.

"Conservationists over the Nation, who in the 1950's and at public hearings in 1961 supported citizen group proposals for wilderness protection of Idaho's Upper Selway River Basin (Area E or the Magruder Exclusion) in the heart of the Nation's largest contiguous area of wilderness this side of Alaska, were pleased to learn of the plans of Secretary Freeman to create a special study committee to review plans for this area," Society Executive Director Stewart Brandborg states in a report being mailed to the Society's 35,000 members today.

This unit of nearly a quarter million acres, excluded from the Forest Service's 1963 recommendations for administrative Wilderness Area designation, is now threatened by logging and extensive road development under current Forest Service plans, Brandborg states. The Selway country is famous for its wilderness elk hunting and its trout and sea run fisheries, both of which would be adversely affected by the Forest Service proposals.

"The many State and national groups who have been long involved in the fight to save the Upper Selway wilderness will await anxiously the completion of the committee's

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report, hopeful that, following Senator Metcalf's and Senator Frank Church's recommendations, it will be deliberate and objective in appraising the facts, not relying alone on the present very limited and cursory soil, water, fisheries, wildlife, and ecological surveys of the Forest Service," Brandborg explains.

The Selway River, from its headwaters to its mouth, remains as one of the very last--if not the last--wild, unspoiled watersheds in the Columbia River system and in the Nation, and annually provides thousands of sportsmen and other wilderness users with unsurpassed recreational opportunities, says the Society. "Logging, which has destroyed much of the fish and wildlife values in the other roaded tributaries of the Clearwater River, should not be permitted to take a similar toll in the Upper Selway unit, which from 1936 until 1963, was protected as a part of the National Forest wilderness system," the Society contends.

Members of the Secretary's Upper Selway study committee are Dr. George Selke, consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; Kenneth P. Davis of the School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; James Meiman of Colorado State University, Fort Collins; William L. Reavley, Western Field Representative, National Wildlife Federation, Salt Lake City; Daniel Poole, Secretary, Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D. C.; and Donald J. Obee, Head, Life Sciences Department, Boise College, Idaho.

The committee is seeking background information and public opinion, particularly from local and regional sources, about the management of the Selway headwaters, as well as written discussions and research information. Such information should be sent to Dr. Selke at 1509 N. E. Siskiyou Street, Portland, Oregon 97212.



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For immediate release

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2--Outdoor enthusiasts can help save their favorite recreational areas and obtain their needed Christmas cards at the same time this year by ordering their cards from The Wilderness Society, at 729 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005.

Three different designs featuring wildlife drawings by the late Olaus J. Murie are available: "Caribou Wilderness", a new card showing a herd of caribou crossing the frozen Alaskan tundra (\$3 per box of 25 cards), "Arctic Wilderness" featuring a pair of Arctic loons (\$2 per box of 25), and "Wyoming Wilderness" portraying a band of elk in the Tetons (\$2 per box of 25). All include appropriate seasonal greeting messages.

The wilderness greeting cards are attractively printed on textured paper, four by seven inches in size, and also may be ordered with the sender's name imprinted in them or without any inside printing for use as note paper.

A brochure describing the cards, "Gift Suggestions from The Wilderness Society", will be sent on request. Cards will be shipped via first class mail if necessary to reach those who order them before Christmas.

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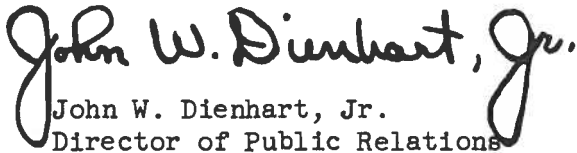
TO: Feature Editors

The addition of Alaska as a new state is a king-sized headache to encyclopedia publishers. Thousands of changes must be made throughout the entire publication. In addition to a completely new article, the center of population changed, the geographical center changed, and hundreds of related articles had to be carefully examined.

We began work on this project long before the territory was admitted to statehood. Therefore, all these changes appear in our 1959 edition which came off the press in January.

I am enclosing a reprint of our Alaska article which may prove useful to you for research purposes or, possibly, feature material.

Best wishes,

  
John W. Dienhart, Jr.  
Director of Public Relations  
World Book Encyclopedia