

*PRESIDENT
OF WILDERNESS WATCH
WILLIAM A. WORF*



*WILDERNESS RESOURCE
DISTINGUISHED LECTURESHIP*

Wilderness Resource
Distinguished Lectureship

11

*A VISION FOR
WILDERNESSES IN THE
NATIONAL FORESTS*

*William A. Worf
President,
Wilderness Watch*

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO WILDERNESS RESEARCH CENTER

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Foreward

Edwin E. Krumpe

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the eleventh in the annual series of Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lectureships sponsored by the University of Idaho Wilderness Research Center.

The center's mission is to promote research and educational activities to further our understanding of wilderness and natural ecosystems and man's relationships to them. Our goal is to gain knowledge that can be applied to better manage our designated wilderness areas so that the public can enjoy the sustained use and benefits from an enduring resource of wilderness.

Over the years the center has sponsored and co-sponsored a variety of research projects in Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, and Alaska as well. Much of our wildlife-related research has taken place at the center's Taylor Ranch Field Station in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

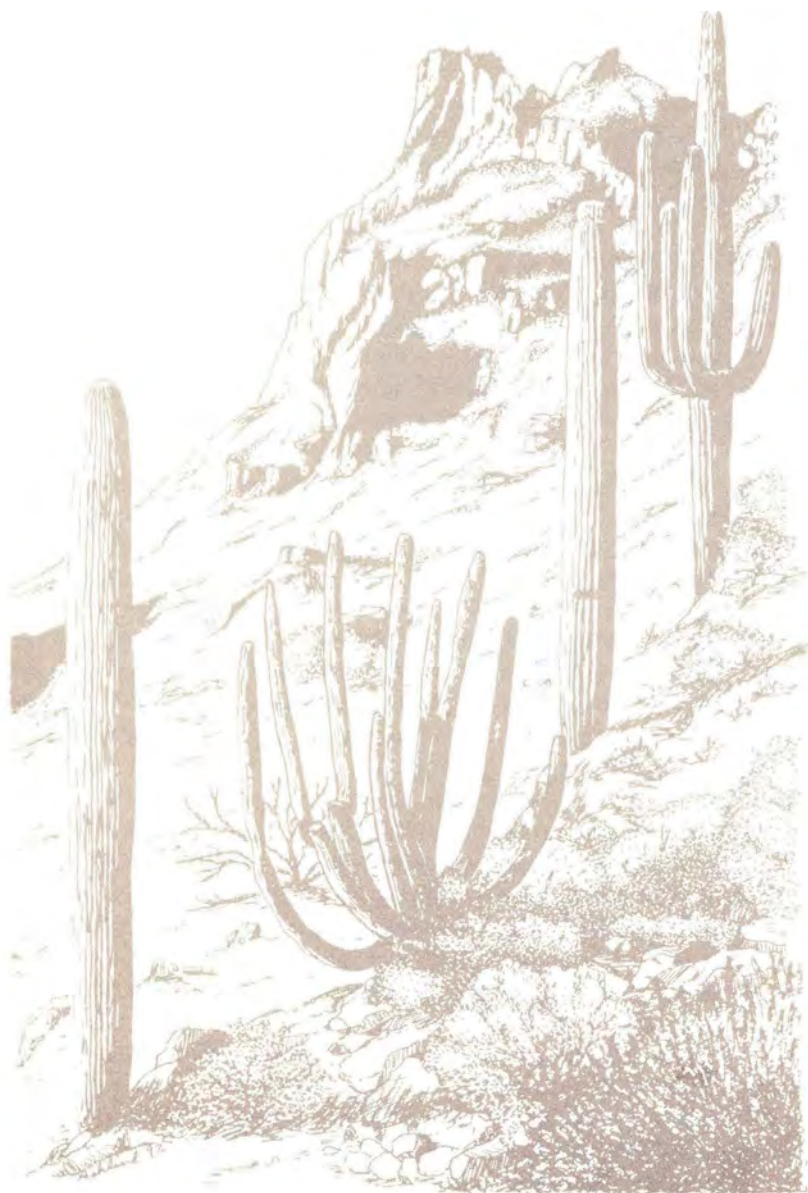
The center has an educational mission as well as that of research. In addition to sponsoring the First National Wilderness Management Workshop in 1983, we have produced publications, given guest lectures, and conducted workshops around the country.

In 1977 the Wilderness Research Center inaugurated the Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lectureship series. In the years since, national experts at the forefront of wilderness issues and management have shared their experiences and viewpoints on wilderness.

Tonight's distinguished lecture is special because it is the first in a series of four lectures that will present "visions for wilderness" in the four federal agencies that manage wilderness—the Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service. During the next two years, leading authorities familiar with the wilderness potential of lands managed by these agencies will present visions of how that potential can be realized.

Dr. Krumpe is principal scientist for the Wilderness Research Center and associate professor in the Department of Resource Recreation and Tourism.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona



Introduction of Bill Worf

by

John C. Hendee, Dean

I'm very pleased to introduce you this evening to Mr. Bill Worf, the eleventh speaker in the Distinguished Wilderness Resource Lectureship series. Bill Worf is president and founder of Wilderness Watch, a nonprofit national organization dedicated to protecting and enhancing the nation's designated Wildernesses and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Bill retired from the Forest Service in 1981 from the position of Director of Recreation for the Northern Rocky Mountain region where he led the agency's largest wilderness program. In 1989 Bill founded Wilderness Watch. Until that time, no national organization had accepted responsibility for management of the nation's designated Wildernesses and Wild and Scenic Rivers. The organization's membership now extends across 35 states and includes as corporate members some of the nation's most active environmental and conservation groups.

Wilderness Watch tracks wilderness appropriations and spending. It provides education programs for the public and for agencies and policymakers. It monitors Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers management programs to ensure compliance with the laws, policy, and regulations under which these resources are protected. It monitors Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers on the ground to determine whether their values are being damaged by improper management or use. It promotes wilderness management as an evolving natural resource specialty. It advocates the preservation and use of primitive skills and promotes the minimum tool concept for wilderness maintenance. And it promotes informed public

participation in management decisions to ensure their guidance of our nation's Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River systems.

I can't think of a more committed, more knowledgeable person to lead such activities than Bill Worf. A 30-year-plus Forest Service veteran, Bill was among the first wilderness advocates in the natural resource management professions. Throughout his Forest Service career—as a forest supervisor, as national branch chief for wilderness, as a regional director of recreation—Bill Worf has been an active and powerful voice for high quality wilderness and wilderness management.

Bill Worf doesn't make things easy. He's an uncompromising advocate for wilderness in its purest form. Few agencies or groups involved in wilderness have escaped his critical view.

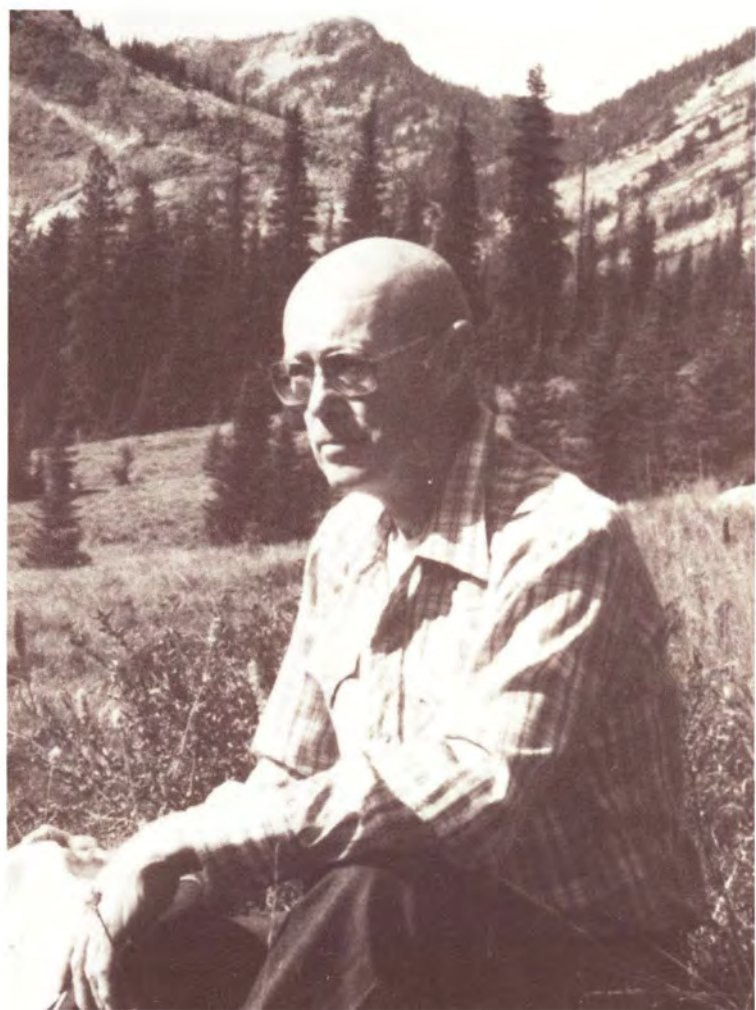
He's a hard man to ignore. Bill challenges all of us as citizens to get involved in wilderness issues. He challenges us as scientists to conduct research that adheres to the highest principles of being "light on the land." He challenges us as managers—the Forest Service, the BLM, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service—to approach our responsibilities courageously and tough-mindedly. And he challenges all of us who love the wild country to meet wilderness *on its own terms*, and to treat it always with respect.

Bill Worf can make us uncomfortable. He doesn't mind. He has a vision. A vision of a nation capable of recognizing the beauty and the necessity of its wild places.

Wilderness Watch uses as a motto Thoreau's declaration that "in Wildness is the preservation of the World" (*Walking*, 1862). Bill Worf wants to keep wilderness wild!

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome our Distinguished Wilderness Resource Lecturer, Mr. Bill Worf.

John C. Hendee is dean of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, and acting director of the Wilderness Research Center.



A VISION FOR WILDERNESSES IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

William A. Worf

Before we peek into the future let's take a glance into the past and look at the present.

In 1913 (nearly 79 years ago) two men were riding the headwaters of the Pacos River in the Carson National Forest. The "leader" propounded the idea of setting aside large areas of undeveloped country and preserving them as wilderness. This was Aldo Leopold, supervisor of the Carson National Forest, later to become assistant district forester in the Southwest and still later a renowned ecologist and father of the modern profession of wildlife management. The other man was Elliot Barker—then a district ranger, later supervisor of the Carson National Forest, and then long time commissioner or director of Parks and Game in New Mexico. He was a legendary outdoorsman, author of a number of outdoor books.

The Original Vision

Years later Barker recorded the incident in a letter (August 12, 1959) to Senator Clinton B. Anderson who piloted the Wilderness Bill through the Senate to passage in 1964. Thus

was recorded the first known expression of the wilderness dream. In 1921 Leopold published his concept of wilderness in the November issue of the *Journal of Forestry* in an article entitled "The Wilderness and Its Place in Forest Recreation Policy." He developed his concept of wilderness in considerable detail (which is remarkably similar to the principles eventually defined in the Wilderness Act). He defined "wilderness" as "a continuous stretch of country preserved in its natural state, open to lawful hunting and fishing, big enough to absorb a two weeks pack trip and kept devoid of roads, artificial trails, cottages or other works of man." Among other things, he suggested a wilderness of at least 500,000 acres be established in each of the 11 states west of the Great Plains.

In May of 1922, Leopold made an inspection trip into the headwaters of the Gila River. Soon thereafter he wrote a wilderness plan for the area that excluded roads and additional use permits, except grazing. His plans allowed for trails and telephone lines needed in case of forest fires. Leopold's plan encountered opposition from some of his colleagues in the district office who thought that resource use and development should take precedence over preservation. However, on June 3, 1924, District Forester Frank C.W. Pooler approved Leopold's concept. The Gila area was placed under a ten-year wilderness recreation policy. Roads were to be limited and efforts were to be made to acquire private inholdings through land exchanges. Grazing and water power developments were not to be impeded. Pooler's action did not carry any immediate national significance because the Forest Service's Washington (D.C.) office was not involved in the decision.

Leopold left the southwest in 1924 to work at the Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory, and later at the University of Wisconsin. As a result of his original thinking about wilderness and his early pioneering efforts, Leopold is widely regarded as the father of the "wilderness concept."

This distinction is "challenged" by Donald N. Caldwin in "The Quiet Revolution" in which he develops the thesis that Arthur Carhart was the true father of the wilderness concept. Determination as to who was the true father of the wilderness concept is not important here. What is important is that both

of these men were Forest Service officers and their ideas took root and grew in the United States Forest Service.

Implementing the Vision

Forest Service annual reports from 1921 to 1929 reflect an increasing awareness of the importance of recreation, and beginning in 1926, single out wilderness for special discussions. In 1926 Chief William B. Greeley wrote: "The wilderness idea has merit and deserves careful study, but its correlation with the other obligations and requirements of national forest administration must be carefully worked out before definite steps are taken to give any areas a wilderness status." One year later Greeley was writing more positively about wilderness: "The Forest Service plans to withhold these areas from unnecessary road building and forms of special use of a commercial character which would impair their wilderness character."

In 1926 Greeley and Assistant Forester for Lands Leon Kneipp ordered an inventory of all national forest undeveloped areas larger than 230,400 acres, i.e. ten townships or more. A few years ago the Forest Service conducted what it called the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation we know as RARE II. How many of you knew that RARE I was actually started in 1926? Three years later wilderness policy assumed national scope with the promulgation of the L-20 Regulations authorizing the establishment of "primitive" areas. This was later replaced by Regulations U-1 and U-2. U-1 provided for the study and reclassification of primitive areas as "wildernesses" or "wild areas." U-2 provided for the continued establishment and management of primitive areas.

By the time the Wilderness Act passed in 1964, the Forest Service had established 54 areas totalling 9.1 million acres of wilderness, wild, or canoe areas. These were accepted as the nucleus of the National Wilderness Preservation System. In addition, 34 primitive areas remained to be studied.

Applying the Wilderness Act on the National Forests

The Forest Service had a proud history in wilderness and the leaders in place in 1964 were committed to build on that. When the Wilderness Act passed, the Forest Service had to start implementing it instantly—we had the only instant Wilderness. Accordingly, Dick Costley, then director of recreation in the Washington office, put together a six-man task force to develop the regulations and policy guidelines necessary to meet the mandates of Congress. On that task force were a district ranger from the Sierra National Forest in California, Arn Snyder; the wilderness staff from Region 1 in Missoula, Ed Slusher; the wilderness staff from Region 6 in Portland, George Williams; and the Bridger National Forest supervisor from Wyoming, myself. We were on the job September 20. Dick sequestered us in the attic of an ancient building that has since been renovated and now houses the national office of the Forest Service. We were under the leadership of a chap from Costley's staff, Gordon Hammond, and our resident legal counsel was Bill Brizee, a lawyer from the Office of the General Counsel. Chief Ed Cliff, Associate Chief Art Greeley, and Dick Costley all spent a lot of time with us.

The Chief's Vision for Wilderness

My memory of the first meeting the task force had with Ed Cliff are still vivid. We really hadn't settled down to work yet—it was either the second or third day. The chief came to our attic workroom. Dick Costley was also there and the meeting lasted a full half day. Ed leaned back in his chair smoking his pipe and put his feet up on the table while his philosophy and expectations—his vision—rolled out. I even remember that he had a hole through the outer sole on one of his shoes. This somehow seemed to reassure me of this man's honesty, sincerity, and credibility. His message had four major points.

First, **wilderness must be distinctive.** There needed to be a real difference between how the Forest Service did things in a designated Wilderness as compared with the management of other non-roaded lands outside of wilderness. This included not only the kinds of tools and methods used, but also the types and scope of projects undertaken. He said that visitors had a right to expect that they would be able to sense that difference soon after crossing the boundary into the wilderness. He pointed out that the American people, through Congress, had seen fit to invest about eight percent of the National Forest System in this wilderness concept, and that investment would be wasted if these lands were not managed to be distinctive and special. I recall that he predicted our investment of National Forest land to the Wilderness System would grow to at least 10 percent before the Primitive Area Review was complete. We know now that he really underestimated the people's commitment to wilderness: it is now clear that more than 20 percent of the National Forest System will eventually be in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Ed's second point was that **management of wilderness was an integral part of management of the entire National Forest System.** Our success with maintaining an enduring resource of wilderness for future generations depended on how we managed the surrounding National Forest land. To emphasize that point, he gave us the following quote from a paper by Howard Zahnizer, the great wilderness champion who shepherded the Wilderness Act through Congress as leader of the Wilderness Society: "Not only is wilderness preservation consistent with the multiple-use principle—the best apparent hope for success in the preservation of such areas, including wilderness, is in application of the multiple-use principle." He also said, "To preserve some areas free from timber cutting will require adequate timber production on other areas. Preserving natural areas undeveloped with recreation facilities will require adequate provision of developed areas with the access and facilities needed by the large numbers seeking outdoor recreation with conveniences"

Ed's third point was that **the Forest Service organization must be the leader in demonstrating the "wilderness way" of traveling and working in these special places.** This was the

beginning of what we now call the minimum tool concept. He particularly stressed the need for forest officers to demonstrate the impact ways of using stock. He told the story of a trip he had taken earlier that year with Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman. It was into the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho which were at that time being considered for National Park designation. As I recall, the story went something like this. The party pulled into camp in the early evening. The camp had been set up in advance overlooking a beautiful and lush green meadow. The stock were put back in the trees. The party enjoyed dinner and talk around the fire while the shadows stretched across the meadow and the dusk deepened into darkness. It was a scene of the kind that dreams are made of. The secretary retired to his tent and the stock were hobbled and turned into the meadow to graze. Apparently the meadow was a little wet and when the secretary emerged from his tent in the morning, the pristine meadow from the night before had been transformed into a trampled muddy horse pasture. According to Ed, Mr. Freeman was very upset and let it be known that he expected better treatment of the land by Forest Service people.

Several times before I left the Washington office I saw Ed use the Forest Service commitment to a minimum tool approach to wilderness to close the discussion on some issue. Following are a couple examples:

Some officers of a major oil company called on Ed to convince him that their geologists should be allowed to travel in the wilderness by helicopter to make their assessment of oil and gas potential. They used all the usual arguments, i.e. use of helicopters is state of the art, modern day geologists just would not walk, it would be prohibitively expensive, etc. The discussion went back and forth for about two hours, getting no place. Finally Ed leaned forward, slammed his fist on the table and said, "Our guys are out there maintaining trails with cross-cut saws and by God your guys can walk." The meeting was over and the geologists walked.

On another time we had been in prolonged discussions with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) about the use of helicopters for measuring snow. One day Ed called me and said he was having lunch in the executive dining room with the

Director of the SCS. He invited me to join them. The lunch was about over and the conversation had only been pleasant small talk. Finally Ed brought up the snow measurement issue. He said that he recognized that some SCS employees might not have the skill or physical ability to make these long tough trips on snow shoes or skis. However he said the Forest Service people were used to such travel and that in wildernesses the Forest Service would make the measurements for the SCS if they wished. I was instructed to draw up an agreement to that effect.

The chief's fourth point was that **we had to keep in mind that we are to manage these special areas in accordance with the Wilderness Act.** He cautioned us to put aside our personal philosophies and base our policy recommendations on the letter and spirit of the act. He pointed out that the act was full of compromises and at first reading one might believe it is full of contradictions. He said we should not be led astray by the compromises and special provisions because they were narrowly and very specifically drawn to meet a particular objective and did not weaken the general provisions of the act. He admonished us to always keep the first four lines in Section 2(a) uppermost in our minds—"In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions . . ." During the five years that followed, every time I prepared a proposed decision allowing some use or activity of the kind generally prohibited, Ed would ask, "Where in the act does it say that I can do this?"

The Maturing Forest Service Wilderness Policy

I was assigned to the Washington office in 1965 as the staff person for wilderness and spent the next four years working on Forest Service wilderness policy and philosophy. It was an exciting and rewarding experience. I was gradually and sometimes painfully converted from a development-oriented forester to a dedicated advocate for sound wilderness stewardship.

During those years everyone involved at that level came to the realization that these lands had been set aside for wilderness purposes, not as "recreation areas." Reaching this understanding was especially difficult for me. I had been managing the Bridger Wilderness as a recreation area and had been making "improvements" to enhance recreation use. It took several months before full realization of this idea dawned on me. At any rate, it became increasingly clear that, while recreation is a legitimate use of wilderness, it is also one of the greatest potential threats to the wilderness character of these lands. Management actions to enhance recreation are not necessarily good for wilderness values.



Moosehead Lake, Maine

Dick Costley suggested that one barrier to understanding of the special nature of these places was that we had grown into the habit of using the word "wilderness" as an adjective modifying the noun "area," i.e. The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area. This implied that these were somewhat different recreation areas where people can do wilderness kinds of activities such as hiking, horse packing, and backpacking. This is a natural parallel to other special areas such as "ski area," "wild flower area," "geologic area," etc. Upon Dick's recommenda-

tion, the chief and staff agreed that "wilderness" should be used as a noun when referring to National Forest units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, i.e. the Bob Marshall Wilderness is one of three wildernesses on the Flathead National Forest. They adopted the idea, but old habits die hard. Many forest officers continue to resist and still refer to wilderness areas.

Most of the policy and philosophy developed from 1964 through 1969 has stood the test of time and has changed little over the years. This philosophy has spread through the National Forest System. Forest Service ranks contain many outstanding people dedicated to sound wilderness stewardship. Unfortunately, most of these are concentrated in the lower ranks and there is no career ladder that will allow them to aspire to the higher grades. Many of these folks are working in the national forests because that is where the wildernesses are, not because they have any particular loyalty to the agency. In fact, some today see an important part of their job as protecting the wilderness from bad decisions by the agency as well as improper use. These lower echelon wilderness folks include dedicated people like Lisa Therrel, Judy Frazier, Bob Oset, Linda Merigliano, Clem Pope, Patty Stieger, Chris Ryan, Woody Hasselbarth, and many others. It was people like these who came through for Chief Max Peterson when he told the Environmental Protection Agency that the Forest Service would take the water samples from 490 wilderness lakes using primitive travel methods rather than let EPA use helicopters. They proved that the Forest Service had the right stuff.

There are also several higher grade staff who have demonstrated real commitment to wilderness such as Susan Marsh on the Bridger/Teton, Steve Morton and Liz Close in the Northern Region, and Margaret Peterson in the Pacific Northwest Region. At the national headquarters, John Twiss and Jerry Stokes have a strong commitment to wilderness. If given the opportunity, John and Jerry can lead the Forest Service on the right path to good wilderness stewardship.

Unfortunately, it is more difficult today to find line officers who are solidly dedicated to wilderness. Many seem to view wilderness as a problem rather than a "white hat" opportunity. Some become involved only in a reactive way and make

decisions that are politically expedient at the moment rather than decisions based on what is best for wilderness in the long run.

One reason for line officer indifference to wilderness stewardship is that their citizen constituents have not paid much attention to it. For the past 27 years the bulk of citizen attention has been focused on building the wilderness system and the Forest Service has often been left to meet threats to established wildernesses without much citizen support. It's hard to stand up and do battle when there is no cheering section. That is changing. "Wilderness Watch" was born in 1989 and other organizations, both local and national, are beginning to show more interest. I also see other positive signs. Congress is appropriating more dollars. Line officers are being trained at Nine Mile Wildland Training Center in Montana. And there is renewed effort to better coordinate management of those large wildernesses whose management is fragmented among several national forests.

Future Agenda for the Vision

Yes—the Forest Service has slipped some during the past few years in commitment to wilderness stewardship, but it can, and I believe will, regain its former leadership position. To make this happen, **the chief must give wilderness stewardship personal attention.** With one in five National Forest System acres designated in the National Wilderness Preservation System, **every Forest Service employee must be involved to some degree** in re-establishing that leadership. Everyone must understand the value and purpose of designated Wildernesses and there must be no doubt where the chief stands on the issue. I predict the Forest Service will very soon pick up the wilderness stewardship ball and run with it. The chief will set the tone and that wonderful Forest Service team will fall in behind. Top people will be trained in the art of wilderness stewardship and assigned to lead that effort. The chief will go to Congress, with strong public support, seeking adequate funding. Congress will respond to this renewed commitment and necessary funding support will be provided. **The Forest Service Wilderness Stewardship Program will look much different in the year 2000 than it does today.** Here is what I see:

The wilderness resource will have been recognized as the distinct and valuable resource it is. It will have the same stature in forest officers' minds as the resources of timber, range, wildlife, recreation, and water. A Director of Wilderness Stewardship will have been established at the Washington office and at each regional office. The Forest Service wilderness research effort will be greatly expanded and that effort will be complemented by accelerated work in the land grant colleges and universities. The chief and regional foresters will personally be participating in most national and international conferences concerning wilderness. There will be a constructive and friendly working relationship between the agency and those citizen organizations concerned with promoting good wilderness stewardship.

Well trained professional people will be key to achieving success in wilderness stewardship. In recognition of this, the Forest Service will have worked with the civil service folks and established an employment career series for professional wilderness stewards. Several colleges and universities will have established programs leading to degrees in wilderness stewardship and the Forest Service will be competing with the other wilderness agencies for the top graduates from these programs.

Within the wildernesses themselves, the present condition and trend in the quality of the wilderness resource will have been inventoried and mapped. **Monitoring programs** will have been established to measure changes in conditions. **Natural fire** will be more nearly playing its natural role in wilderness. The agency will be working with citizens to establish Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) **standards** to guide administrative actions. Stewardship decisions will reflect the "national" interest as opposed to the local or regional interest whenever there is a conflict. The **"non-degradation" principle** will be a wilderness management fact rather than merely a goal.

Management activities on the 80 percent of the National Forest lands not included in the Wilderness System will complement the Wilderness Stewardship effort. An aggressive dispersed recreation program will be in place to provide alternatives for those people who want or need more facilities

than are appropriate in wildernesses. The trail system will be improved, expanded, and/or re-designed to make attractive and enjoyable trail experiences easily available for hikers, horseback riders, mountain bikers, and others. The possible effect on wilderness values will be carefully considered every time a road is to be constructed or reconstructed near any wilderness boundary and those impacts will be avoided or mitigated when possible.

Forest Service administrative organizations will have been adjusted to better respond to the wilderness stewardship challenges and to ensure career ladders for wilderness professionals. I've already mentioned the wilderness stewardship directors at the national and regional offices. In addition, each wilderness or group of wildernesses will be administered by a single line officer who has no responsibilities for management of lands outside the wilderness. There will be several Wilderness National Forests, i.e. the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness National Forest, the Bob Marshall Wilderness National Forest, the Boundary Waters Canoe Wilderness National Forest, etc. The balance of the wildernesses will become ranger districts with the district boundary identical to the wilderness boundary.

The career implications for those new graduates in wilderness stewardship are obvious. They will start out in the wilderness as a wilderness ranger and if they do well, advance to district ranger on one of the smaller wilderness districts. From there it will be on to a larger district—to deputy supervisor or wilderness staff positions and on to supervisor of a wilderness national forest. They can eventually aspire to be regional foresters and Chief. Wilderness will no longer be a dead-end career.

Wilderness as a Central Vision for the National Forests

Stewardship of established wildernesses is a real “white hat” job. Controversy will continue to swirl around the establishment of new wildernesses, but the overwhelming majority of Americans will support stewardship decisions that are clearly aimed at preserving “an enduring resource of wilderness” as the Wilderness Act directs. I don’t mean to imply there will not be any battles—there will be. However, the agency will not be standing alone. The concept of wilderness is the stuff that dreams are made of. The very word conjures up visions of adventure, challenge, and romance, and it is shrouded in mystery. Wilderness is important for those who regularly visit it, but it is equally important for many who only dream about it. Children who pitch a tent to sleep in the back yard get more out of that experience because they know there are still places where the bears are not in cages. I know others who dream and plan for years for a once-in-a-lifetime visit to a wilderness. They may never get there, but they get much of pleasure thinking about it.



Ohmer Creek on Mitkof Island, Tongas National Forest, Alaska

Even more important are the scientific and educational values of having large areas where nature is allowed free reign. Future generations will thank today's wilderness stewards if they do their job well, and curse them if they fail. Dedicated and committed wilderness guardians will be admired, respected, and envied, like the forest rangers of old. It will be a rewarding job. There is no agency better qualified to handle stewardship of wildernesses than the fine people in the United States Forest Service. They will come through and set the standard for the other agencies. Wilderness is the centerpiece of my vision for the national forests in the 21st century.

Wilderness Resource

Distinguished Lectureships

1977	Senator Frank Church	Wilderness in a Balanced Land-Use Framework
1978	Roderick Nash	Wilderness Management: A Contradiction in Terms?
1979	Cecil D. Andrus	Reorganization and the Department of Natural Resources: Implications for Wilderness
1980	Patrick F. Noonan	Preserving America's Natural Heritage in the Decade of the Eighties
1981	Russell E. Dickenson	Wilderness Values in the National Parks
1982	Michael Frome	Battle for the Wilderness: Our Forever Conflict?
1983	Wilderness Conference	Issues on Wilderness Management (not a publication)
1984	Brock Evans	In Celebration of Wilderness: The Progress and the Promise
1987	Jay D. Hair	Wilderness: Promises, Poems, and Pragmatism
1988	Ian Player	Using Wilderness Experience to Enhance Human Potential
1989	(Chief) Oren Lyons	Wilderness in Native American Culture
1992	William A. Worf	A Vision for Wildernesses in the National Forests