

The Public says "No!"

The "PUBLIC" is represented by those citizens who attended public meetings, or those who submitted written communications because of their concern for the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas.

The Advisors say "No!"

The "ADVISORS" are the seven members of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area Public Advisory Committee (an ad hoc study group) meeting frequently at the request of the U. S. Forest Service over the past two years.

yet

The Forest Service says "Yes!"

Why?

On September 24, 1973, the U. S. Forest Service "... concluded, after evaluation of the land's capabilities; national, regional, and local needs; and preliminary consultation with the public, that 1,347,012 acres of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System." Subsequent additions bring the total to over 1½ million acres. This is a major portion of the existing Primitive Areas in question.

Now why would the U. S. Forest Service make such a recommendation? Why would they go against the majority of public opinion; which they sought out? Why would they go against the majority opinion of the Advisory Committee which they recruited and requested to serve?

The "Analysis of Public Inputs" published

by the Forest Service indicates that the majority of the citizens who attended public meetings and expressed themselves there and the majority of those written communications received by the Forest Service ... the majority expressed various negative reactions to setting aside these areas as wilderness.

The Public Advisory Committee, in its last meeting on May 22, 1973, voted six opposed to wilderness classification, one in favor of classification.

With the majority of the interested citizens against classification; with the majority of the Advisory Committee against classification there is legitimate reason for asking the question ... "Why would the U. S. Forest Service recommend wilderness classification of these areas when it would appear that they are flying in the face of public opinion?"

Shall the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Areas be set aside as Wilderness?

The Majority say "No!"

It's your Forest...Speak up!

Voice your opinion—write a letter to the U.S. Forest Service right away.
Send copies of your letters to your U.S. Congressmen, too!

Shearer Lumber Products, Inc. Elk City, Idaho

KEEP PART OF IDAHO WILD



"If we can preserve an entire river system relatively intact, from now to perpetuity, we will have done one of the finest things that's been done."

"Chamberlain Basin could very well be the best elk range in America . . . One reason there is so much wildlife — and the reason Chamberlain Creek runs as clear as gin and is an important spawning stream for steelhead and salmon — and a good trout stream, too — is that there are no roads and there never has been any logging."—

Outdoor Writer
Ted Trueblood
Of Nampa

WHAT IDAHO IS ALL ABOUT . . .

The wilderness of the Central Idaho primitive areas is part of what Idaho is all about . . . wild country . . . big country . . . wild rivers . . . awesome canyons . . . high lakes . . . salmon, steelhead and cutthroat . . . bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk, moose, cougar . . . an abundance and variety of wildlife seldom found any more . . .

a piece of frontier America still unspoiled and untamed . . . a place for adventure and solitude . . . for us . . . for our children and their children . . . A wilderness unmatched in the continental United States.

THE MIDDLE FORK TREASURE . . .

Most of this area is drained by the Middle Fork Salmon River system . . . in itself a treasure . . . more than 250 miles of major tributary streams running clean and clear, delivering 1.4 million acre feet of high quality water to the Columbia River system annually . . . spawning waters for salmon, steelhead and cutthroat . . .

perhaps the largest high quality relatively undisturbed major river system left in the continental U.S. . . . These waters run clear in the spring when other streams turn brown.

ROADS, LOGGING AND DAMS . . .

The Idaho and Salmon River breaks primitive areas have been managed as wilderness and protected since the 1930s. Now the Forest Service must ask Congress to designate them as wilderness, or declassify them. A timber industry, mining and dam-building coalition wants no wilderness. Their plan is to road and log these areas, to

mine, to leave the main Salmon River out of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system so dams can be built on it. They have mounted a well-financed campaign. (The Forest Service has proposed Wild and Scenic River Status for the Salmon, which would prevent dams.)

A FRAGILE DRAINAGE . . .

This drainage is fragile. Roads and logging on a fraction of the South Fork Salmon River drainage decimated a once magnificent salmon and steelhead fishery and damaged the trout fishery as well. These soils are coarse, shallow and highly erosive. (A road increases the erosion potential by 220 times.) Road the primitive areas, log them,

push roads into big game winter range areas, disturb the elk in their calving areas, conduct open-pit mining for "scattered" minerals (it is suggested), and we will lose much of the quality that we have. Forest Service reports spell it out . . . the fisheries and big game will decline.

Wilderness has many uses.

It protects quality watersheds, provides clean water for agriculture, industry and recreation, protects quality fisheries and spawning streams, offers a sanctuary for wildlife sensitive to heavy human pressure (including unusual species like the bighorn), allows scientific study of an undisturbed ecological system, allows recreation, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, floating, boating, horseback riding, photography. It offers the solitude that is becoming hard to find in a mechanized society. It is recognized by law as consistent with the multiple use concept. All existing uses in the primitive areas, including aircraft and jet boats on the Salmon, can continue with Wilderness and Wild River classification. Disease and fire control can continue.

TELL THE FOREST SERVICE WHAT YOU WANT!

TESTIFY at a public hearing beginning at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, November 28, at the Ponderosa Lewis & Clark Motor Inn, Lewiston. 9:00 a.m. to Noon, 1:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. OR WRITE the Regional Forester, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana 59801. Say that you want: (1) all

les etnam

leiku air base in the highlands. The incidents reported by the South Vietnamese were shelling and small-scale infantry. But they followed a period of intensified fighting with sides maneuvering for the role of the people, the current rice harvest. Cambodia, insurgent forces infiltrating behind the aid of a government force on Highway 4 fought government forces near the road shelled a government post, field reports insurgent forces occupy a mile strip of road about 10 miles southwest of Phnom

ected lings

eration after a series of several alleged lea-Brazilian papers, how-maintained that the re-ve of killings was the of the illegal police

death squad gained ty not only for the fre- of the killings but for brutal methods it em-

the height of the organ- s activities, petty cri- were often found in de- spots beaten, riddled bullets and with nylon around their necks and ggs of a skull and d bones pinned to their

Fired ater

were suspended with one loss of pay, while Bar- Riechart, chief steward of waitresses' union local, fired.

union charged Ms. Rie- (the designation she pre- was discharged for ur- other waitresses to sup- those under suspension.

Wolfe, general mana- of the Host airport faci- said thermostats had reset to 72 degrees for or four days after wait- complained.

ome of the employes took on themselves to feel they "sweaters," he said. "And after it was ranging to up- of 70 degrees."

ay Force er Election

addition, the country at nearly \$750 million more had than it earned in the ber reporting period. This rd deficit compelled Heath impose a prime lending rate 3 per cent.

ath's aides profess to see e rays of light in this bleak ation, saying some of these gs are "the problems of cess."

et for ordinary Britons a g, hard, cold winter seems ain. Bright city lights have m switched off to save fuel. nformal rationing system cut back motoring, home office heating and indust- output. Air and rail fares going up.

ath appears already to ve mapped the lines of his etoral strategy in case he ls forced to call an election. would hinge on a "who- les-Britain" issue.



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Recreation use of wilderness

is growing by leaps and bounds, three times as fast as campground use. Nearly 300,000 visitor days were recorded in the Idaho primitive areas in 1971, with half the visitors from within a 200-mile radius. The number of visitor days is projected to exceed 1.3 million in less than 30 years. The average income of people visiting wilderness is less than for campground users.

The basic issue

is how much less wilderness we'll have. Roads are pushed into more and more wild country each year. Officially designated wilderness in the U.S. is less than 1 per cent of the land area. Designated wilderness is all we have assurance of protecting in the future. There are more than three million acres of wild country in central Idaho, of which 1.4 million is presently designated wilderness (the primitive areas). The industry coalition is pushing for zero designated wilderness.

Idaho's economy

is growing rapidly and is not dependent upon the destruction of our wilderness, streams, fisheries or wildlife. Idaho added 13,500 new jobs in 1972. Most counties show population increases since 1970. Assessed valuation of taxable property rose \$111 million in the past year. The Forest Service projects a possible annual cut from the primitive areas of only 64 million board feet — 2 per cent of the three billion board feet exported from the Northwest to Japan in 1972. The President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment says the equivalent volume of sawtimber in 14.5 million acres of existing U.S. wilderness and primitive areas including Idaho's could be produced in 60 years on 1.2 million acres in Western Oregon. Mineral values in the primitive areas are modest and have yielded only \$1.5 million in more than a century. (Wilderness designation does not prohibit mining but offers better watershed protection and stops new claims after 1983.)

Advertisement paid for by River of No Return Wilderness Council—Ernest Day, Director

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The River of No Return Wilderness Council will continue to work for protection of the Central Idaho wilderness and the Salmon River as the issues go before Congress in the next year. We can't match the timber lobby's money but must rely on citizen support.

Yes, I want to help save the River of No Return Wilderness..

\$10 FAMILY or INDIVIDUAL

Home Ph. _____

\$ 3 STUDENT

Name _____

\$50 CONTRIBUTOR

Street Address _____

PLEASE ENCLOSE CHECK

City/State/Zip _____

Mail and write check to:

Number in family _____

RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS COUNCIL
Box 844
Boise, Idaho 83701

Idaho Could Add To Its Wilderness Distinction

By FERRIS WEDDLE

Outdoor Writer

Idaho presently has the distinction of having the largest classified Wilderness Area in the United States—the Selway-Bitterroot with almost 1,240-million acres. The state could have an even larger one, perhaps still larger than any of those which will be established in Alaska.

The new one: the River of No Return Wilderness Area with a total of 2.3-million acres, including the present Idaho Primitive Area and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, plus 800,000 acres adjoining the above areas.

Or the new Wilderness Area could be 1.8-million acres in size — the proposal which has Gov. Cecil Andrus' endorsement. The tentative U.S. Forest Service proposal is for around 1.5-million acres which is still larger than the combined total of the two present primitive areas. Preservationists don't oppose the Forest Service's proposed additions — more than 184,000 acres — but they do oppose some of the large exclusions.

There are other options, of course — those being proposed by various timber and mining interests with the backing, for the most part, of livestock groups, state and community chambers of commerce — in short, most of the industrial-business interests.

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In essence, declassification is the key to the plans of the special interest groups — no wilderness at all, or at best, mere tokenism. The tokenism is in the form of Roadless Recreation Areas — a system somewhat similar to the Forest Service's "Backcountry Areas."

This tokenism is the one being favored by the Boise Cascade Corp. which speaks for, I suspect, the majority of the timber, mining and other business groups. Take time to really study the BC proposal in the full page advertisement that appeared in the Nov. 16th issue of the Tribune. After reviewing it along with other proposals I can only arrive at one conclusion: If the BC plan is accepted, we might as well say "To hell with it — open up the whole region, including the Salmon River, to full-scale exploitation and stop the farce about preserving the 'wild character' and 'enhancing' the benefits of the primitive areas."

Even from an administrative viewpoint, the BC proposal would be a nightmare I'm sure the Forest Service doesn't want — there are three kinds of multiple-use categories in addition to the Roadless Recreation Area which would offer virtually no protection at all.

It should be noted that the Boise



A high country lake offers one of the splendors of undisturbed wilderness country in Idaho. (Idaho Fish & Game Dept. photo)

Forest Service could provide limited sanitation and primitive camping sites in the corridor along the river under the roadless classification. The Forest Service can do that under the WASR Act or without it as is now the case.

Even more obvious, the BC plan doesn't mention anything about dams on the Salmon, and for a good reason. The corporation, along with the majority of other timber-oriented groups, would not object to dams on the Salmon to realize "the full potential" of the water resources; and obviously public and private power groups and agencies would be even more delighted.

Since the Salmon River is the dividing line between the two primitive areas to be reclassified, it's difficult to judge the river as a separate entity, thus classification of the river will be considered in conjunction with the primitive areas.

It's my feeling that later, if too much controversy develops, separate public hearings should be held on the Salmon. We've had public hearings of a preliminary nature and perhaps there will

panic reaction to the energy crisis, whether it's real or not, will cause an unnecessary delay in classifying the Salmon under the WASR Act — and even a great many people who have favored the reclassification might have second thoughts and say "Perhaps we should wait." One can be certain that both public and private power groups will make full use of this potential panic reaction without pointing out that dams on the Salmon — or on the Middle Snake — wouldn't solve the power problems in the future anyway, not to mention the fact it would be a long wait before power could be obtained from new hydroelectric projects.

The Boise Cascade advertisement appears to imply that the Salmon River would be classified under the Wilderness Act if the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive areas are brought into the wilderness system. This is certainly not the intention of the Forest Service or of the environmental groups. The river would obviously be classified under the act created for that purpose and not the Wilderness Act. Recreational use of the

timber" if the Idaho and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive areas were reclassified under the Wilderness Act. A few further items to chew on from the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment — which had a timber-oriented tone: "Much wilderness area does not contain commercial stands of timber, even accepting the generous definition of 'commercial' stands used by the Forest Service. Less than half of the presently designated wilderness areas within national forests have commercial stands of timber; most of the rest are near or above timberline ... Some of this could be cut only with difficulty because the slopes are steep, the soils erodable, or both, or because the remote location would make the timber of limited value even if these areas were open to timber harvest."

There's more in the report about the unimportance of the timber on the present 14.5-million acres of national forest now designated as wilderness or primitive areas — 1.2-million acres in parts of Oregon would produce more timber. In short, not only are the timber lands low in productivity, the terrain is such that logging roads would cause damage to fisheries and other resources far exceeding any allowable timber harvesting. No, we have around 500-million acres of timber-producing forests to turn to for our needs, more than enough if they're properly managed, whereas we will be lucky to end up with 2 or 3 per cent of the total forests as classified wilderness.

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At present, under such plans as advocated by Boise Cascade and other industrial groups, roading would have to be extensive in many sections of both of the primitive areas, along the main Salmon River, along important tributaries of the Middle Fork of the Salmon (Big Creek and Monumental Creek, for instance) and right into the Chamberlain Basin which is one of the state's outstanding elk regions.

The fishery resource in the Salmon River system alone is worth far more per year — if we must use a dollars and cents evaluation — than the annual allowable timber harvest, and more valuable than the low grade ores found in this region. The steelhead and salmon runs on the

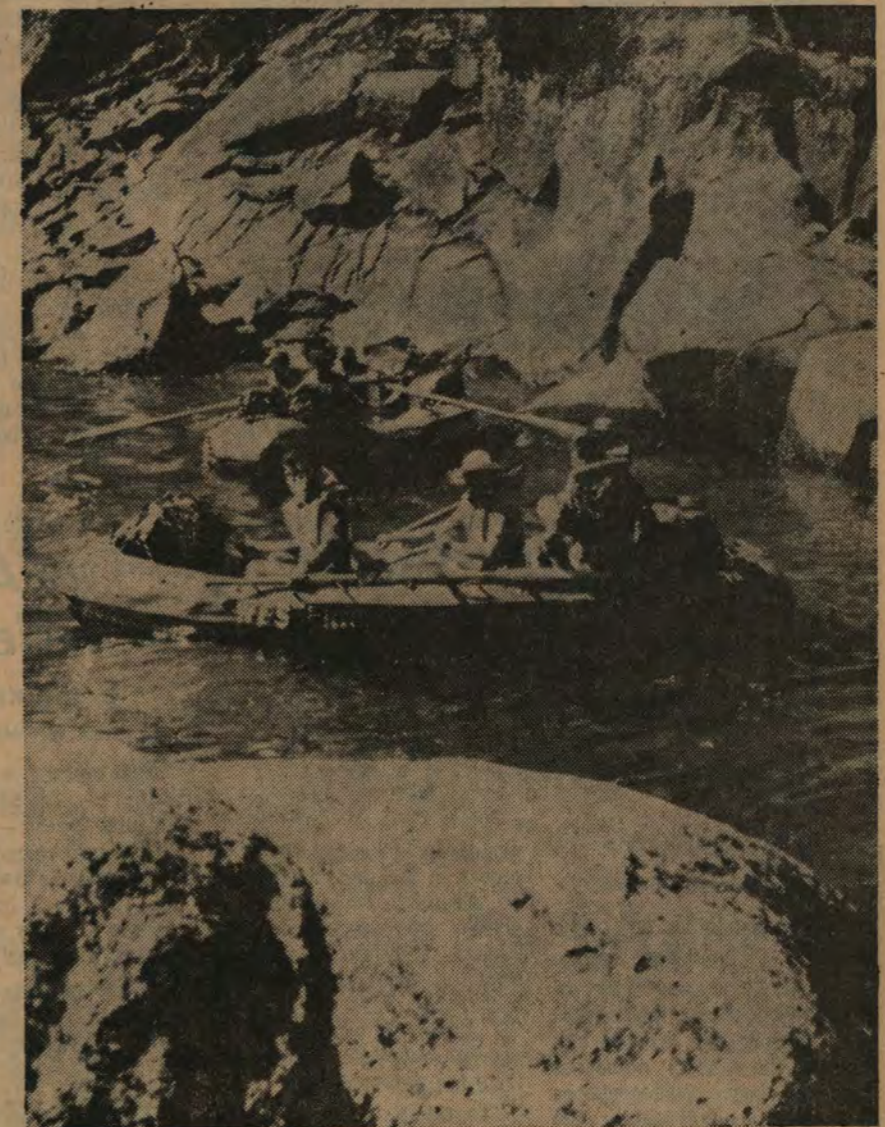
LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE

Sunday

Section Four

SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1973

Pages 27 to 36



Boating and floating on the Middle Fork and main Salmon rivers have gained in popularity to the point where people quotas have been imposed. (U.S. Forest Service photo)

goats and bighorn sheep. The land along the main Salmon and the Middle Fork and many of the tributary streams is essential for winter game range.

These areas also contain a number of species that are considered rare or endangered or close to that unenviable stage.

relatively unexploited areas remain in the lower 48 states — Idaho is fortunate to have the largest one.

If there were no other wilderness values, protection of vital and fragile watersheds would be sufficient reason for preserving the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks

Cascade plan doesn't have anything to say about classification of the Salmon River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WASR Act), but simply suggests that the

be no need for further hearings on the 237 miles of the river to be classified, but I have my doubts.

There is a real danger at present that a



Backpacking in wilderness areas is one of the fastest growing outdoor recreational activities. It's growing so fast in some sections, limits have been imposed on the number which may be in a given area at one time. (U.S. Forest Service Photo)

Salmon River has been, and will continue to be, largely via motorized craft, although float trips have continued to increase.



I still have some reservations about the recreational classification of the lower Salmon as now proposed — just as I did about the populated sections of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. The problems have been numerous, and still aren't resolved, and I can understand many of the objections of residents along these sections of rivers. I feel that other administrative plans should be studied and considered with perhaps more flexibility as long as the final plan prohibits all dams. It's a subject, however, that can't be delved into in this article.

A potential panic reaction on many conservation and preservation battlefields is all too threatening at the moment due to largely propagandistic shortages and to political and industrial manipulating in the background — manipulation that would, I'm sure, make the Watergate and related scandals appear to be kindergarten stuff if it were known to the public. Specifically, let's look at alleged or potential timber and mineral shortages as they apply to the two primitive areas and the Salmon River.

What about timber in these areas? The Forest Service estimates there is around 6.7-billion board feet of saw timber with perhaps an annual allowable cut of 12-million feet in the Idaho Primitive Area (IPA) and a little over 1½-million board feet in the Salmon River Breaks — an annual cut that would produce only about 2 per cent of the amount that was exported to Japan in 1972 from Oregon and Washington. So who is kidding who? If we can still export billions of board feet of logs to Japan — and buy back finished products that cause unemployment here — I can't understand this concern about shortages.

And under an intensified forest management plan, in 60 years enough Douglas fir could be grown on 130,000-acres in western Oregon to make up any so-called "loss of

the Douglas fir and salmon runs in the South Fork of the Salmon were almost ruined by logging on only 10 per cent of the South Fork's drainage. Any logging in the Middle Fork drainage would be even more disastrous.

Environmentalists have been particularly concerned with Forest Service proposals to exclude from the present IPA boundaries large sections of the Middle Fork drainage, especially in the upper Big Creek and Monumental Creek areas. This region, better known as the Thunder Mountain areas, was the scene of extensive mining operations in the past and roads and other evidence of man's mining activities remain. Mining for low grade ores remains a possibility although over a period of a century only around \$1-million in minerals came out of the region.



If the low grade ores are to be utilized, open pit mining would be a necessity and Forest Service officials admit that no known method could prevent extensive pollution from such operations. Preservationists suggest that if any such exclusions are made that they should be limited only to present mining roads and claims. It should be noted, too, that mining and prospecting is permitted in classified Wilderness Areas until 1984 but under much stricter regulations than those of the past.

The truth is that we do not need the minerals in this vast central Idaho region at this time, with little likelihood we ever will. The minerals are available elsewhere where they can be removed without extensive environmental damage. The major question remains, then: Do the wilderness values outweigh all other values, timber, mineral or whatever?

Aside from the fishery resources the wildlife resource alone is far more valuable than timber and ores. The Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive areas are exceptionally rich in wildlife — at least 190 species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. Besides harboring large numbers of elk and deer, the regions also have less plentiful big game — moose, mountain

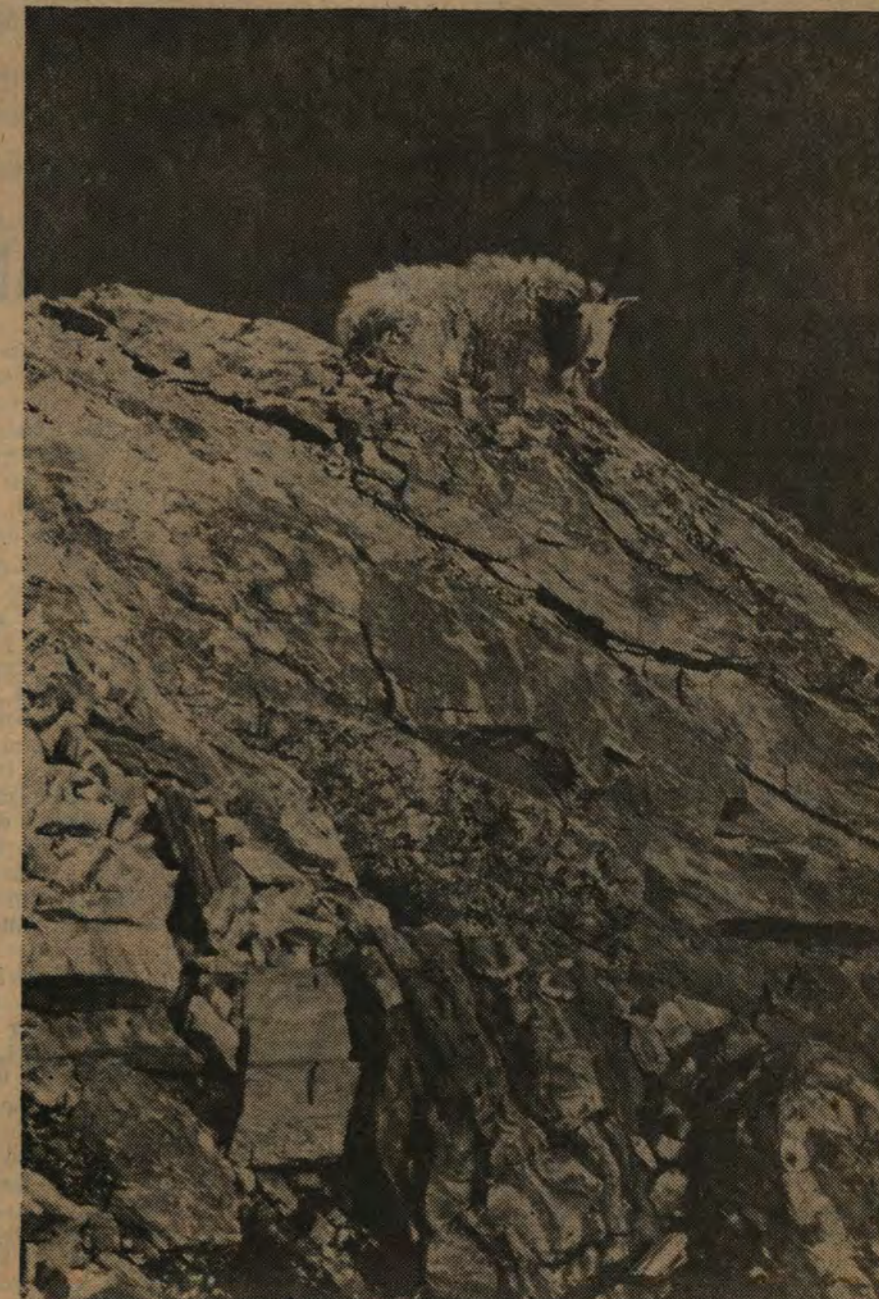
wolverines, fishers, Canada lynx, peregrine falcons, eagles and ospreys. The cougar has its best chance of survival in such primitive regions — as does the grizzly bear, wolverine and other species that depend upon wilderness sanctuaries.

In reference to wilderness, the terms "locking up" and "single use" are tossed about with meaningless monotony. Wilderness classification is as much multiple-use as is an area managed primarily for timber — which is the present status for most of the national forests. Fishing, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, photography, nature studies, float and boat trips on the rivers — the wilderness areas offer all of these opportunities in central Idaho. And there are historical and archeological values, but even more important is the value of such undisturbed areas for research into the numerous facets of wilderness ecology. Precious few

Primitive areas.

Many problems remain to be resolved in the management of wilderness areas and the wild and scenic rivers. We have had little time, yet, to work out many of the problems. But without the wilderness and the free-flowing rivers there will be no opportunity to do so for our own sake and for future generations.

Scheduled meetings are important — and so are written statements by those who can't attend the meetings. At this writing, the meetings have been planned at inconvenient times for numerous people and evening meetings are certainly needed. Dates and time of meetings are shown in a separate item along with addresses for additional information. The information supplied by the special group formed for these studies, the River of No Return Wilderness Council, is particularly valuable.



The stately mountain goat, along with moose and bighorn sheep, faces a future which will be decided by man. The decision is, will the wilderness they need for survival be preserved? (Weddle photo)

Meetings Set On Wilderness Plan

Three public meetings have been scheduled regarding the proposed River of No Return Wilderness Area. They are:

Tomorrow, Boise, Rodeway Inn, 9 a.m.

Wednesday, Lewiston, Ponderosa Lewis-Clark Motor Inn, 9 a.m.

Friday, Pocatello, Holiday Inn, 9 a.m.

Verbal statements may be made at those times, or they may be submitted in written form. The deadline for receipt of written statements is Jan. 7. Written statements may be given to U. S. Forest Service personnel at the

meetings or mailed to any Forest Service office. Such statements also may be mailed to the regional forester at federal buildings at Missoula, Mont., 59801, or Ogden, Utah, 84401.

Additional information about the proposal may be obtained from Forest Service offices or from the offices of regional foresters. Three other groups also will assist with information.

They are the River of No Return Wilderness Council, P.O. Box 844, Boise, Idaho, 83701; Idaho Environmental Council, P. O. Box 3371, University Station, Moscow, Idaho, 83843, and regional offices of the Idaho Fish & Game Department.

people." Why didn't we take this way years ago? For good reason: The fairness requirement would not have been met. But now that court decisions and laws are on the books to make sure that local administration does not neglect individual rights, the path is cleared for a logical sorting-out of which level of government does what for whom. An understandable residue of resentment at the unfairness of local administrations affected the discussions

a technical... will be the... the way the nation governs itself in the years ahead.

It may turn out that one of the most significant political power changes of our time was the least covered; that an Administration maligned as power-grabby diffused central power as never before; and that a people intelligently putting pressure on their elected officials to improve their system lived happily ever after.

Wilderness Conservation and Israel

JSSR. s are ruled by is certainly not thocentrically cal systems of ed Palestine in ons authority to p partition itself J.N. on 14 May aprised only 30 ation of Pales- 6 per cent of n over 60 per Palestine for en separately, 50.5 per cent ole of national

sincerely claims territories in the states of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, and has maintained this claim since 1936. Incidentally this is the old Irgun terrorist organization in modern form, which introduced terrorism into the Middle East, was noted for their absolute disregard for Arab life, and is presently in the coalition of Israel. If the "silent majority" in this nation were aware of Israel's actual history there would be an unprecedented backlash. However, as matters presently stand, this nation, as typified by Mr. Singer, is foolish enough to permit a small, cynically aggressive state lead it by the nose into a third world war.

Pat A. Pentland
Moscow

Wilderness Alternative

Editor:

The problems of wilderness area designation and management in Idaho and elsewhere involve such large public values that the current public debate over them certainly is in order. The fact that most such areas still are predominantly in public ownership fortunately gives all interests a right to be heard, although it does not justify equal weight for all views. How to sift these views and reach a consensus on what is the dominant public good, seems to be the main difficulty. We Idahoans, because our state is relatively new, have little at home to go by in judging long range possibilities. There is danger that some currently popular view may be given more weight than it deserves in the long run.

The idea I want to put up for testing takes a long range approach I first suggested to Governor Samuelson in 1970 and have mentioned occasionally since, without ever giving it a public airing. It is this:

Wilderness use should be on a rotation basis, like timber harvest.

This idea assumes certain points as basic:

1—As a nation we no longer can afford to permanently set aside huge blocks of renewable resources just to look at.

2—The pure wilderness concept in land management—leaving an area without access except by foot, horseback or hand-propelled watercraft—already has outlived its time, save for relatively small tracts and trail-fringe areas. In large blocks, too much is inaccessible and unused, while overuse destroys the primitive charm of the small fraction within reach. Some ready examples are: a) Recent overuse and trashing of the limited high Sierra trails by hikers; b) The sanitation problems created along Idaho's 'River Of No Return' last summer by more float parties than raw nature could accommodate; and c) The crowding of virtually all use of Minnesota's Lake-Of-The-Woods canoeing wilderness into the outer fringes of the area because so few can take the time or stand the cost of the three to four weeks needed for a round trip into the interior by canoe.

3—Only a minute fraction of people—the wilderness purists—either notice or care about the difference between pristine forest areas and areas regrown after timber harvesting. For example, Minnesota's present canoeing wilderness and the adjoining Lake Superior north shore area extending into Canada probably is as true wilderness to most visitors as any other part of North America today, although left devastated by the 'cut out and get out' logging of 75-100 years ago. Natural regrowth has covered the scars, and the summer vacationer 100 yards from the highway and out of sight and sound of automobile traffic can easily imagine himself the first visitor to this particular spot.

Rotation of wilderness with other legitimate uses would accommodate all classes of users in due time, while avoiding the wastes inherent in

permanent set-asides for single uses. Access developed to remove timber and minerals would serve during the wilderness cycle to facilitate maximum recreational uses. Soil and stream disturbances initially caused by road construction could be minimized by proper regulation, and would be fully stabilized by the time recreation uses took over. Thus a stability could be almost wholly maintained during ensuing timber harvest and mineral extraction cycles, which would require little new access construction.

Under this management concept, the portion of the Clearwater basin area presently classified for wilderness uses would be kept in that category until timber harvesting was justified, with only such access and use-facilities development as needed for interim protection, regulation, and recreational uses. Portions of the Salmon River drainage now classified as wilderness but having important timber values that would be wasted by non-use would be opened for timber harvest under proper restrictions for watershed protection and for preservation of scenic values. Mineral removal could be permitted under similar restrictions protecting scenic values, minimizing stream disturbance, and providing for surface restoration where important.

In considering the alternatives of single use, multiple use, rotational use, and possible variants or combinations of these, we should be guided by what results could be expected under proper planning and regulations, rather than by what has happened under the unplanned and unregulated regimes of the past. We might consider also the magnificent scenic and recreational values still being enjoyed in wildland areas of Europe and elsewhere, notwithstanding many centuries of multiple use and accompanying development.

Kenneth B. Platt
Moscow

Keglers Korner

Kay Harris Rolls Three-Game 668

A pair of doubles feature this week's bowling honor roll as Kay Harris and Mike McPherson knocked off both series and game laurels.

Mrs. Harris registered the season's highest distaff series when she strung games of 256-220-192 for a towering 668 total bowling for Hallmark Opticians.

Added with a 223 fourth, Mrs. Harris collected a four-game block total of 891 for



Kay Harris

the evening. And in the excitement of the whole thing Kay left one of her bowling shoes at 20th Century after the whopper.

McPherson, rolling at 20th also, helped himself to a 270 singleton and finished with a 693 series. His action came for Q's Trophy Cabin.

Overshadowed by the two leaders were a pair of top men's efforts including a 658 by Bud Knutson and a 644 for Neal Broyles at Cosmopolitan. Vi Miller cracked a dandy 630 at 20th and Janet McDaid followed Mrs. Harris with a 244 one liner.

Bonnie Maxwell turned in a triplicate 110 series at Westgate and 13-year-old Sue Van Degrift cracked the pins for a 207 effort in the AJBC league at 20th.

The Gem State Builders strung games of 1072-1009-980 for a 3061 series and the D&C

five cracked a 1074 single game all at 20th Century.

Bev Herron kept her average at 184 to lead the women's High Five race while Hal Mulligan returned to the top of the men's list with an even 200 as Terry Litke dropped to 198.

You have heard of bowlers threatening to toss their ball in the river on the way home, well the following story moved on the Associated Press sports wire last week.

YANKTON, S.D. (AP) — Many bowlers have been known to kick chairs, break pencils or kick the ball return to show their outrage over a poor game, but a Yankton bowler has gone way beyond that.

This week's Yankton County Lanes newsletter has a note addressed to "The owner of the bowling ball found in the restroom stool."

The note said: "Don't take your game so seriously."

Perhaps the river would be better after all.

WOMEN'S GAMES — 1. Kay Harris 256; Janet McDaid 244; 3. L. C. Nielson 235; 4. Vi Miller and Ilene McArthur 233; 6. Jo Ann Brodhecker 232; 7. Doty Rice 227; 8. Florence Schmidt and Jessie Clark 225; 10. Jean Glass 223; 11. Lucy Lanier, Eloise Mitchell and Bev Herron 222; 14. Jan Silliman 221; 15. Pam Ruble 215.

WOMEN'S SERIES — 1. Kay Harris 668; 2. Vi Miller 630; 3. Pat Reiman and Jean Glass 587; 5. Kay Petri 584; 6. Renee Hall and L. C. Nielson 580; 8. Pam Ruble and Darlene Borchers 574; 10. Dreacine Lowe, Jackie Durnil, Janet McDaid 569; 13. Ilene McArthur and Jan Silliman 568; 15. Mary Booher 566.

MEN'S GAMES — 1. Mike McPherson 270; 2. Joe Bourget Sr. 259; 3. Johnny Johnson 258; 4. Don Miller 257; 5. Bill Quong 248; 6. Bud Knutson 245; 7. Neal Broyles and John Dominick 244; 8. John Cahn 243; 9. Rollin Mills 242; 10. Chuck Sutovich 241; 11. Mike Holt 237; 12. Hal Mulligan 236; 13. Wendell Phillips 235; 14. Bob Garrison 234; 15. Lou Barclay, Harvey Hampton and Walt Johnson 233.

MEN'S SERIES — 1. Mike McPherson 693; 2. Bud Knutson 658; 3. Neal Broyles 644; 4. Mike Holt 643; 5. Hal Mulligan 633; 6. Rollin Mills and Lennie Wagoner 631; 8. John Dominick 628; 9. Larry Kirk 623; 10. Chuck Lindeen 619; 11. John Backes 618; 12. Lou Barclay and Mitch Minter 609; 14. Frank Medlin 607; 15. Jack Rifer 605.

WOMEN'S AVERAGES 1. Bev Herron 184; 2. Kay Harris 182; 3. Vi Miller 181; 4. Shelva Lay, Doris Cooley and Happy Olsen 180; 7. Chris Moore and Jackie Durnil 179; 9. Norma Gilkey 177; 10. Jean Glass 176.

MEN'S AVERAGES — 1. Hal Mulligan 200; 2. John Dominick 199; 3. Terry Litke and Joe Hill 198; 5. Hal Hinz, Jack Hiatt, Mike McPherson and Rudy Javernick 196; 9. Chuck Lindeen 195; 10. Mike Holt 194.

Keep Part of Idaho

WILD



"If we can preserve an entire river system relatively intact, from now to perpetuity, we will have done one of the finest things that's been done."

"Chamberlain Basin could very well be the best elk range in America . . . One reason there is so much wildlife — and the reason Chamberlain Creek runs as clear as gin and is an important spawning stream for steelhead and salmon — and a good trout stream, too — is that there are no roads and there never has been any logging." —

Outdoor writer
Ted Trueblood
of Nampa

WHAT IDAHO IS ALL ABOUT

Morehead in Opener

Coach Mike Young and his Boise State College wrestling team has started the count-down toward Wednesday's opening match against NAIA powerhouse Morehead State on the Bronco mats.

The match will start at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday and Young figures it to be one of the toughest openers the Broncos have ever had.

"Our practice sessions have been very good," the head mentor commented. "They are much better than they have been in the three years I have been here at the school," Young said.

Much competition is un-

Girls Slate Volleyball At Nampa

NAMPA — Nine high schools from Treasure Valley will gather at Nampa High School Monday for the girls Third District volleyball championships with Vallivue High favored to capture the 1973 title.

Boise High is the defending champion while Caldwell High finished second in 1972.

The double elimination tournament will get underway at 5:30 p.m. Monday and then be concluded on Tuesday evening at the Bulldog gymnasium.

Vallivue gets the nod since the Falcon girls enter the tourney with a 6-0 season record. Nampa (4-1) Borah (3-2), Boise (3-2) and Caldwell (3-2) all figure in the tussle for the top trophy.

Middleton and Kelly will vie for the eighth and ninth spots on the tourney bracket, Middleton with a 1-5 record and Kelly at 0-5.

The other entrant is Kuna with a 2-4 mark on the season.

Admission will be one dollar for adults and 50 cents for students with activity cards. Children under 12 will be admitted free.

TRAP SHOOT
HAMS
TURKEY
BACON
SUN., NOV. 18
MELBA GUN CLUB

derway for starting berths and Young feels the team has more depth this season than in the past.

The Broncos have two returning Big Sky champions in Tom Harrington at 134 pounds and Dave Chandler at 158. Chandler, from Aberdeen, has been bothered with a knee problem but should be ready Wednesday night.

Jack Serros, a 118 pound junior from Bakersfield, Calif., has looked good and will fill a void at that weight. Other Jaycee transfers include Jeff Howell, 142, from El Cajon, Calif. and Jeff Smith, 190, from Terra Nova, Calif.

A pair of returnees to the team this year are Rory Needs, 177, from Nampa and former World Junior heavy-weight champion Mark Bit-tick from Middleton.

Gotham Hit By Increase On Stadium

NEW YORK (AP) — The cost of the Yankee Stadium project has risen to almost \$50 million, \$10 million more than the price tag affixed by the Lindsay administration just a week ago and more than double the original \$24 million estimate.

This was disclosed Wednesday as the City Planning Commission approved an additional \$15.9 million in capital budget funds for renovation of the 51-year-old stadium. The allocation is subject to approval by the Board of Estimate and City Council.

Then, John Zuccotti, chairman of the planning commission, revealed that an additional \$10 million was budgeted in the proposed 1974-75 capital budget, which would bring the total cost of the stadium project to \$49.9 million.

TURKEY SHOOT
SUN., NOV. 18
12:00 NOON
WILDER
ROD & GUN
CLUB
2 Mi. E. and 2 1/2 Mi. S.
of Wilder, Idaho

part of what Idaho is all about . . . big country . . . wild country . . . wild rivers . . . salmon, steelhead and cutthroat . . . bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk, moose,

THE MIDDLE FORK TREASURE . . .

Most of this area is drained by the Middle Fork Salmon River system . . . in itself a treasure . . . more than 250 miles of major streams running clean and clear . . . delivering 1.4 million acre feet of high quality water to the Columbia River system annually . . . spawning waters

ROADS, LOGGING AND DAMS . . .

The primitive areas have been managed as wilderness and protected since the 1930s. Now the Forest Service must ask Congress to designate them as wilderness, or declassify them. A timber industry, mining and dam-building coalition wants no wilderness. Their plan is to

A FRAGILE DRAINAGE . . .

This drainage is fragile. Roads and logging on a fraction of the South Fork Salmon River drainage decimated a once magnificent salmon and steelhead fishery and damaged the trout fishery as well. These soils are coarse, shallow and highly erosive. (A road increases the erosion potential by 220 times.) Road the primitive areas,

found any more . . . a piece of frontier America still unspoiled and untamed . . . a place for adventure and solitude . . . for us . . . for our children and their children.

for salmon, steelhead and cutthroat . . . perhaps the largest high-quality relatively undisturbed major river system left in the continental U.S. . . . These waters run clear in the spring when other streams run brown.

road and log these areas, to mine anywhere, to leave the main Salmon River out of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system so dams can be built on it. They have mounted a well-financed campaign.

log them, push roads into big game winter range areas, disturb the elk in their calving areas, conduct open-pit mining and we will lose much of the quality that we have. Forest Service reports spell it out . . . the fisheries and big game will decline.

WHAT THE TIMBER LOBBY NEVER TELLS YOU . . .

Wilderness has many uses. It protects quality watersheds, provides clean water for agriculture, industry and recreation, protects quality fisheries and spawning streams, offers a sanctuary for wildlife sensitive to heavy human pressure (including unusual species like the bighorn), allows scientific study of an undisturbed ecological system, allows recreation, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, floating, boating, horseback riding, photography. It offers the solitude that is becoming harder to find in a mechanized society. It is recognized by law as consistent with the multiple use concept.

Recreation use of wilderness is growing by leaps and bounds, three times as fast as campground use. Nearly 300,000 visitor days were recorded in the primitive areas in 1971, with nearly half the visitors coming from within a 200-mile radius. The number of visitor days is projected to exceed 1.3 million in less than 30 years. The average income of people visiting wilderness is less than for campground users.

The basic issue is how much less wilderness we'll have. Roads are pushed into more and more wild country each year. Officially designated wilderness in the U.S. is less than 1 per cent of the land area. Designated wilderness is all we have assurance of protecting in the future. An industry coalition pushing for declassification of the primitive areas would reduce by one half the existing 2.9 million acres of designated wilderness in Idaho.

Idaho's economy is growing rapidly and is not dependent upon the destruction of our wilderness, streams, fisheries or wildlife. Idaho added 13,500 new jobs in 1972. Most counties show population increases since 1970. Assessed valuation of taxable property rose \$111 million in the past year. The Forest Service projects a possible annual cut from the primitive areas of only 64 million board feet — 2 per cent of the three billion board feet exported from the Northwest to Japan in 1972. The President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment says the equivalent volume of sawtimber in 14.5 million acres of existing U.S. wilderness and primitive areas including Idaho's could be produced in 60 years on 1.2 million acres in Western Oregon. Mineral values in the primitive areas are modest and have yielded only \$1.5 million in more than a century. (Wilderness designation does not prohibit mining but offers better watershed protection and stops new claims after 1983.)

Advertisement paid for by River of No Return Wilderness Council
— Ernest Day, Director

TELL THE FOREST SERVICE WHAT YOU WANT! TESTIFY

at a public hearing beginning at 9 a.m. Monday, November 26 at the Rodeway Inn in Boise.

OR WRITE

the Regional Forester, Federal Building, Ogden, Utah 84401. Say that you want: (1) all of the primitive areas classified as wilderness (2) the Salmon River classified as a wild river (no dams) (3) the Middle Fork drainage protected in a wilderness of 2.3 million acres, the position of the River of No Return Wilderness Council. (This includes the primitive areas plus 800,000 acres of high quality adjoining wilderness including such major drainages as Sulphur Creek, Camas Creek and Clear Creek, and such high lake areas as the Pinnacles, Soldier and Cutthroat Lakes and Vanity Lakes.)

The regional forester asks you to notify him **now** by mail if you plan to testify. If you send a written statement you have until January 7 to get it into the record. There are also hearings in Lewiston Nov. 28 (Ponderosa-Lewis and Clark Motor Inn) and Pocatello Nov. 30 (Holiday Inn), beginning at 9 a.m.

The River of No Return Wilderness Council will continue to work for protection of the Central Idaho wilderness and the Salmon as the issues go before Congress in the next year. We can't match the timber lobby's money but must rely on citizen support.

Yes, I want to help save the River of No Return Wilderness.

\$10 Family or Individual Home Ph. _____

\$ 3 Student Name _____

\$50 Contributor Street Address _____

PLEASE ENCLOSE CHECK. City/State/Zip _____

Mail and write check to: Number in family _____

RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS COUNCIL
Box 844
Boise, Idaho 83701

The Idaho Primitive Areas

A proposal
to preserve their wild character
AND
enhance their benefits

CURRENT STATUS

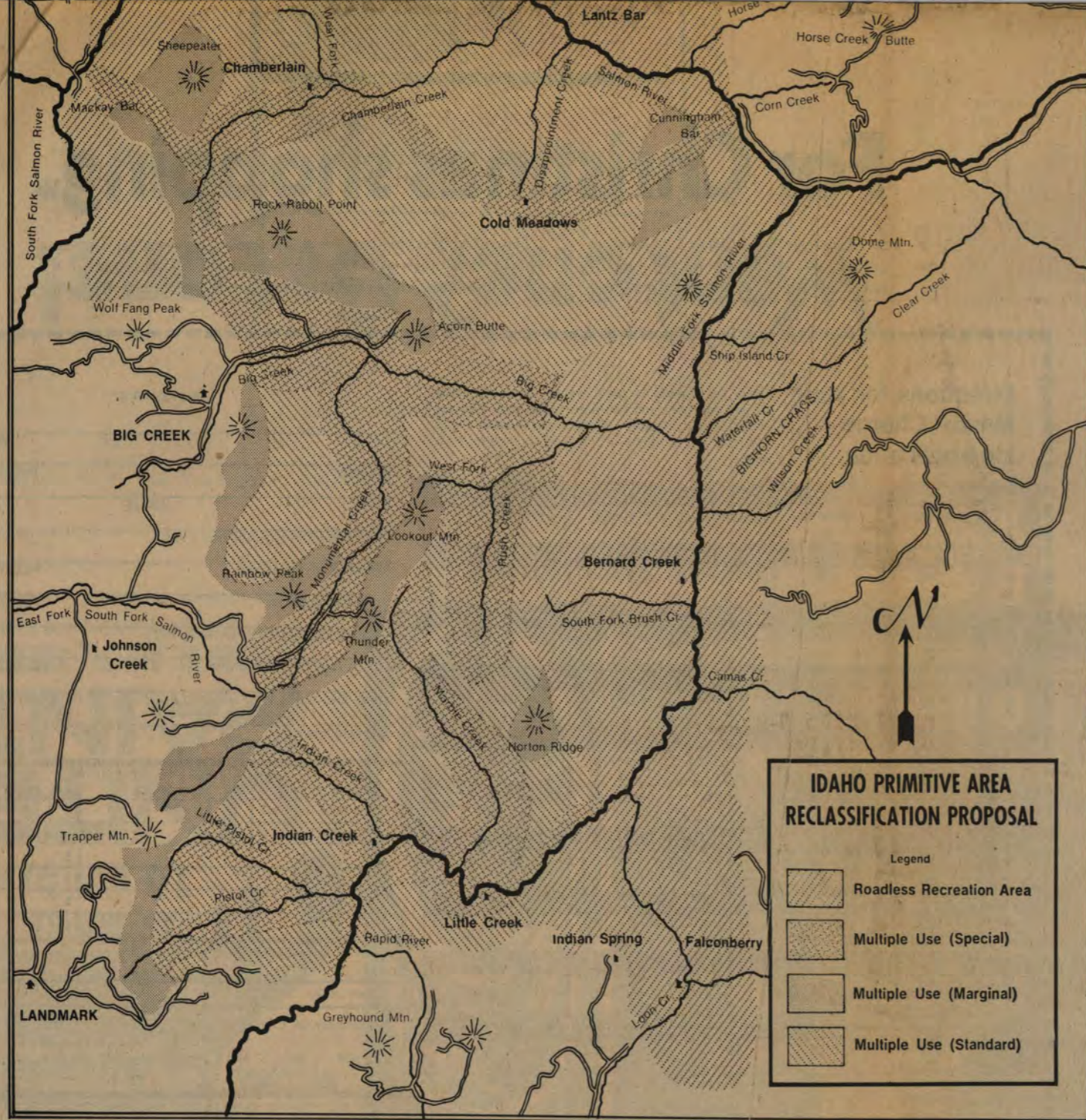
The area shown in the map at left encompasses two areas of nearly 1.75 million acres (The Idaho Primitive Area and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area and adjoining study areas). Currently, the U.S. Forest Service is studying proposals to reclassify this land and determine its permanent status for the future. The areas could be classified in several different ways, but there are basically two approaches that have received strong support to date.

One is the approach which would classify the entire 65 mile long, 36 mile wide block as permanent Wilderness . . . allowing no roads, no land vehicles, no sanitation facilities, inadequate fire and no insect protection, no forest management of any kind.

The other is a total declassification of the areas and a return to a combination of uses such as recreation, with road access, mining, timber harvest, grazing and other uses.

Boise Cascade suggests neither extreme. We strongly favor a combination of protected wild areas and graduated multiple use tailored to the best and most appropriate use of the land . . . including the portion along the Middle Fork and main Salmon River, more than a third of the area, which would be left wild in a ROADLESS RECREATION AREA to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.





RECLASSIFICATION PROPOSAL

The map at the left represents a new philosophy of forest management endorsed by Boise Cascade which would allow the wild character of this land to be preserved while providing flexibility to manage various sections of it for their best and most appropriate use. The plan suggests four categories of management which would encourage or restrict the uses of the land as dictated by the land itself.

ROADLESS RECREATION AREA

We suggest more than one third of the area be classified Roadless Recreation (principally the Middle Fork and main Salmon River canyons).

A principal difference between a Roadless Recreation Area and a Wilderness Area is that limited sanitation and primitive camping facilities would be permitted. These facilities and this classification is most appropriate because of the increasing number of people on float trips on the Middle Fork and main Salmon Rivers. The surrounding lands, to the crest of the canyons, plus other areas would be left predominantly wild.

MULTIPLE USE: SPECIAL

This category would require special management plans for watersheds and areas along road corridors, streams, game habitats, scenic meadows and other critical resource areas. Roadbuilding, forest management, many forms of motorized recreation and other uses would be allowed only under rigid restrictions established to protect the watersheds with their valuable water yield and other ecological values of these areas.

MULTIPLE USE: MARGINAL

Uses of the area would be determined by the need to ensure protection of their fragile values. Their principal uses would be for recreation, game habitat or special aesthetic views.

MULTIPLE USE: STANDARD

This management category would allow full multiple-use management, including carefully controlled harvest, minimum impact roads, camping and recreational facilities and other uses common to the National Forest lands.

We advocate preservation of the wild character of the Idaho Primitive Areas. At the same time, they can also be made more accessible to greater numbers of people. They can contribute greatly to the economic health of our state. They can contribute badly needed timber on a sustained yield basis as well as quality water yield so necessary for man's use. They can support additional use for many recreational pursuits while enhancing their value for game habitat and scenic beauty. And we can ensure their protection from the ravages of wildfire, insect epidemic and disease. To do this we all need to make our voices heard in favor of a balanced Multiple Use Plan.

Public hearings will be held to consider the recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service on the following dates:

BOISE
RODEWAY INN
 9 a.m., November 26

LEWISTON
PONDEROSA,
LEWIS & CLARK INN
 9 a.m., November 28

POCATELLO
HOLIDAY INN
 9 a.m., November 30

If you intend to testify you must notify the Forest Service Supervisor in your area prior to November 19th. No prior arrangements are necessary to attend hearings.



Boise Cascade Corporation

ONE JEFFERSON SQUARE • BOISE, IDAHO 83701

WILDERNESS: IDAHO'S TREASURE

This Wednesday, November 28, there will be a U.S.F.S. hearing at the Ponderosa Lewis-Clark Motor Inn in Lewiston. The subject will be whether to enlarge, diminish, or maintain the area of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas.

There is a very real threat that parts of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River drainage in the Idaho Primitive Area will be thrown open to logging. Can't Idaho have one unlogged, unmined, unraped major river drainage? If logged according to Forest Service estimates, the area at the head of Big Creek and in the Chamberlain Basin would produce an annual yield of 12 million board feet. This would mean that the area would produce 1/4500 of the nation's timber, hardly a significant amount.

Carefully controlled logging on the South Fork of the Salmon resulted in erosion that almost completely destroyed the Salmon run in that drainage. Is it worth taking a chance; in an area with similar soils and terrain; of destroying another important spawning ground? Isn't the Columbia River salmon run in enough trouble already?

Idaho is one of the few states that still is worth living in. This is, in large part, due to our large Wilderness areas that provide abundant clean air and water, wildlife and a measure of solitude for its citizens. The value of an area of 2,321,000 acres of pure wilderness is unmeasurable just in terms of the amount of pure water produced.

Please try to attend the Lewiston hearings all day November 28, beginning at 9 a.m., or else write a letter expressing your views to:

**Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801**

by January 7, 1974.

Please express your views. They can and will affect the size and future of these areas.
This message was paid for by Northwestern Mountain Sports, 329 North Main in Moscow.