

**ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH
WILDERNESS ACT**

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1671) to designate the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, Custer, and Gallatin National Forests, in the State of Montana.

The Clerk read as follows:
S. 1671

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), the area classified as the Beartooth and Absaroka Primitive Areas, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness", dated February 1978, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the "Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness", within and as part of the Custer and Gallatin National Forests, comprising an area of approximately nine hundred and four thousand five hundred acres.

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographic errors in such legal description and map may be made.*

Sec. 3. The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any manner or to any extent any claim by Park County, Montana, and Sweet Grass County, Montana, to a right-of-way from Cooke City, Montana, to Boulder, or to affect in any manner or to any extent the relative rights and liabilities between the parties in connection with Cause numbered 76-125-BLG, Park County, Montana, and Sweet Grass County, Montana, versus United States of America, et al., filed in the United States District Court for the District of Montana, Billings Division, on October 4, 1976. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as abating such cause or as amending or otherwise affecting or modifying the provision of law pursuant to which such cause was filed.

Sec. 5. The previous classification of the Beartooth and Absaroka Primitive Areas is hereby abolished.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. Speaker, I object, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Speaker pro tempore appointed as tellers Mr. RONCALIO and Mr. ROUSSELOT.

The House divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 71, noes 27.

Mr. BAUMAN, Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum

is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, noes 20, answered "present" 1, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 143]

YEAS—380

Abdnor	Danielson	Hollenbeck
Addabbo	Davis	Holt
Akaka	de la Garza	Horton
Alexander	Delaney	Howard
Allen	Dellums	Huckaby
Ambro	Dent	Hughes
Ammerman	Derrick	Ichord
Anderson,	Derwinski	Ireland
Calif.	Devine	Jacobs
Andrews, N.C.	Dickinson	Jeffords
Andrews,	Diggs	Jenkins
N. Dak.	Dodd	Jenrette
Annunzio	Dornan	Johnson, Calif.
Applegate	Downey	Johnson, Colo.
Armstrong	Drinan	Jones, N.C.
Ashbrook	Duncan, Oreg.	Jones, Okla.
Ashley	Duncan, Tenn.	Jones, Tenn.
Aspin	Early	Jordan
AuCoin	Eckhardt	Kasten
Badham	Edgar	Kastenmeier
Barfalis	Edwards, Ala.	Kazen
Baidus	Edwards, Calif.	Ketchum
Barnard	Edwards, Okla.	Keys
Baucus	Ellberg	Kildee
Bauman	Emery	Kindness
Beard, R.I.	English	Kostmayer
Beard, Tenn.	Ertel	Krebs
Bedell	Evans, Colo.	LaFalce
Benjamin	Evans, Del.	Lagomarsino
Bennet'	Evans, Ga.	Latin
Bevill	Evans, Ind.	Le Fante
Biaggi	Fary	Leach
Bingham	Fascell	Lederer
Bianchard	Fenwick	Lehman
Biouin	Findley	Lent
Boggs	Fish	Livingston
Bolind	Fisher	Lloyd, Calif.
Bolling	Fithian	Lloyd, Tenn.
Bonior	Flopp	Long, La.
Bonker	Flood	Long, Md.
Bowen	Florida	Lott
Brademas	Flowers	Luken
Breckinridge	Flynt	Lundine
Brinkley	Foley	McClory
Brodhead	Ford, Mich.	McCormack
Brooks	Ford, Tenn.	McDade
Brownfield	Forsythe	McDonald
Brown, Calif.	Fountain	McEwen
Brown, Mich.	Fowler	McHugh
Brown, Ohio	Fraser	McKay
Broyhill	Frenzel	McKinney
Buchanan	Frey	Madigan
Burgener	Fugate	Maguire
Burke, Calif.	Ganymage	Mahon
Burke, Fla.	Garcia	Mann
Burke, Mass.	Gaydos	Markey
Burleson, Tex.	Gephardt	Marks
Burlison, Mo.	Gilaino	Marlenee
Burton, John	Gibbons	Marrriott
Burton, Phillip	Gilman	Martin
Butler	Ginn	Mathis
Byron	Glickman	Mattox
Caputo	Goldwater	Mazzoli
Carney	Gonzalez	Meeds
Carr	Goodling	Meyner
Carter	Gore	Mikulski
Cavanaugh	Gradison	Mikva
Cederberg	Grassley	Miller, Calif.
Chappell	Green	Miller, Ohio
Chisholm	Gudger	Mineta
Clausen,	Guyser	Minish
Don H.	Hall	Mitchell, Md.
Clawson, Del	Hamilton	Mitchell, N.Y.
Clay	Hammer-	Monkley
Cleveland	schmidt	Moffett
Cochran	Hanley	Mollohan
Cohen	Hansen	Montgomery
Coleman	Harkin	Moore
Conable	Harrington	Moorhead, Pa.
Conte	Harris	Mottl
Corcoran	Harsha	Murphy, Ill.
Corman	Hawkins	Murphy, N.Y.
Cornell	Heckler	Murphy, Pa.
Cotter	Hefel	Murtha
Cunningham	Hightower	
D'Amours	Hillis	
Daniel, Dan	Holland	
Daniel, E. W.		

Myers, Gary	Rogers	Stump
Myers, Michael	Roncalio	Symms
Naicher	Rooney	Thone
Neal	Rose	Traxler
Nezai	Rosenthal	Treen
Nichols	Roybal	Trible
Nix	Rudd	Tsongas
Nolan	Russo	Udall
Nowak	Santini	Ullman
Onkar	Sarasin	Van Derlin
Oberstar	Satterfield	Vander Jagt
Obey	Sawyer	Vank
O'Brien	Scheuer	Vento
Ottinger	Schroeder	Volkmer
Panetta	Schulze	Waggonner
Patten	Sebelius	Walgren
Patterson	Selberling	Walker
Pattison	Sharp	Walsh
Pense	Shipley	Wampier
Pepper	Sikes	Watkins
Perkins	Simon	Weiss
Pickles	Sisk	Whalen
Pike	Skelton	White
Poage	Skubitz	Whitehurst
Preyer	Slack	Whitley
Price	Smith, Iowa	Whitten
Quayle	Smith, Nebr.	Wilson, Tex.
Quie	Snyder	Wirth
Quillen	Solarz	Wolfe
Rahall	Spellman	Wright
Rangel	Spence	Wyder
Regula	Stangeland	Wylie
Rouse	Stanton	Yates
Rhodes	Stark	Yatron
Richmond	Steed	Young, Alaska
Rinaldo	Steers	Young, Fla.
Risenhoover	Steiger	Young, Mo.
Roberts	Stockman	Zablocki
Robinson	Stokes	Zerfetti
Rodino	Stratton	
Roe	Studds	

NAYS—20

Archer	Levitass	Rousselot
Collins, Tex.	Michel	Shuster
Coughlin	Myers, John	St. Germain
Crane	Petlis	Taylor
Hagedorn	Fritchard	Wilson, Bob
Hyde	Fursell	Winn
Kelly	Railsback	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Cornwell

NOT VOTING—33

Anderson, Ill.	Krueger	Ryan
Bellenson	Leggett	Staggers
Breaux	Lujan	Teague
Collins, Ill.	McCloskey	Thompson
Conyers	McFall	Thornton
Dingell	Metcalf	Tucker
Erlenborn	Moss	Waxman
Hannaford	Pressler	Weaver
Hefner	Rostenkowski	Wiggins
Holtzman	Runnels	Wilson, C. H.
Hubbard	Ruppe	Young, Tex.

Messrs. MOORE, GUDGER, and WALKER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So a second was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. JOHNSON) for 20 minutes each.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO).

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1671 would designate approximately 904,500 acres of national

Mr. Speaker, S. 1671 would designate approximately 904,500 acres of national forest lands in Montana as the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. This bill, together with the proposed Great Bear Wilderness which we will consider later this year, are two of the unprotected areas in the State of Montana which were so dear to the heart of our beloved friend and colleague, Senator Lee Met-

caif. I was privileged to cochair a hearing on the Absaroka-Beartooth area with Senator Metcalf in Billings last August, and know how strongly he felt about the area. I only regret he cannot be alive to see his wishes enacted in the law.

The Absaroka-Beartooth is a consolidation of the existing Absaroka and Beartooth Primitive Areas plus additional contiguous roadless lands. It contains the oldest known rocks found to date in the world, several waterfalls, Montana's highest peak, and important habitat for grizzly bear and the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf. The area has been thoroughly studied by the Forest Service, and the administration has recommended a consolidated wilderness. In response to administration and other suggestions, the Senate deleted five areas from the bill totaling approximately 6,900 acres, and added some 600 acres on the northern boundary to protect the spectacular Woodbine Falls above the Stillwater River; 2,700 acres were also deleted to exclude valid mining claims above the West Fork of the Stillwater River.

Support for S. 1671 is strong from virtually all quarters. A wilderness area to unite the existing Absaroka and Beartooth Primitive Areas is endorsed by both Senators MELCHER and PAUL G. HATFIELD, Congressman BAUCUS (in whose district half of the area lies), Governor Judge, and scores of other prominent Montanans. At our hearing in Billings sentiment in favor of the unified wilderness ran over 3 to 1. The southwestern portion of the area borders on Yellowstone National Park for over 30 miles, and, as can readily be seen from topographic maps, is an inseparable part of the Yellowstone ecosystem. Inclusion of the 904,500-acre Absaroka-Beartooth area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, along with possible future wilderness designation for the nearby Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo and Taylor-Hilgard Wilderness Study areas (which passed Congress in 1977) will go a long way toward insuring that the Yellowstone ecosystem is preserved intact for future generations of Americans. This is critical as the Yellowstone ecosystem contains some of the finest and most diverse wildlife habitat in North America, and has been described as the best sport fishing area in the entire continent. In addition to these attributes, the North Absaroka roadless area contained in the bill was the only area nationwide to obtain the maximum 200 wilderness quality rating in the Forest Service's 1972 roadless area review.

Further, three road corridors which penetrate the area, plus innumerable fringing roads will insure that the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness is accessible to the public from all directions and at differing elevations. As such, it may well be the most accessible wilderness area in the entire Nation.

With all these merits, I am amazed that the area was not afforded wilderness protection long ago. It is my sincere wish that my colleagues will today act swiftly to pass S. 1671, and fulfill one of the lifelong dreams of the late Senator Metcalf.

I should finally note that S. 1671 does not contain those Wyoming roadless lands contiguous to the Absaroka-Beartooth in Montana and known as the Wyoming High Lakes. These lands will be considered by the subcommittee this spring, after a field hearing in Powell, Wyo., on March 31.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RONCALIO. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am proud to rise today and voice my support for the enactment of S. 1671, the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Act of 1978.

Mr. Speaker, while no area of this size could be completely free of controversy, the concept of an expanded Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness proposal has received a remarkably wide degree of acceptance. This legislation has been strongly endorsed by Montana's Gov. Tom Judge and my Democratic colleagues in the Senate, JOHN MELCHER and PAUL HATFIELD. In addition, the Montana Department of Fish and Game and many local organizations support the creation of a unified Absaroka-Beartooth area. President Carter in his environmental message of May 23, 1977, singled out this area for inclusion into the national wilderness preservation system.

Located in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests of southern Montana, this magnificent expanse of nearly 1 million acres includes the major part of remaining wild country in the Absaroka Range and the Beartooth Plateau. This is an area of timbered glacial valleys and rugged summits. Granite Peak, reaching to a height of 12,799 feet on the Beartooth Plateau, is the highest peak in Montana. This entire roadless tract is a major quality watershed for the Yellowstone River, one of America's finest blue-ribbon trout streams.

This high country has caught the imagination of countless thousands of people who have seen it. The Crow Indians have always revered it as sacred giving it its current name "Absaroka." Rugged mountain men followed in the wake of the Indians and succeeding generations have crisscrossed it, taking occasional metals and other resources. However, the region remains pristine in almost all its aspects, and is qualified as an outstanding example of remaining wilderness in the country.

The Beartooth-Absaroka region offers the ultimate in recreational possibilities. In fact, it is already used by thousands of people as de facto wilderness, and the numbers grow annually. It supports a large guiding and outfitting industry, which adds to the economy of the area. It is particularly attractive to visitors because of its accessibility. The area can be reached easily from Billings and Red Lodge in the east, Columbus and Big Timber in the north, Livingston in the west, Gardiner and Cooke City in the south, and from several points in Yellowstone National Park. The overwhelming majority of current visitors are Mon-

tanans, supporting the pattern in other Montana wilderness areas which show that 80 percent of the users are Montanans.

This proposal, like most wilderness proposals, is not without controversy. Where possible, it has been amended to meet what I consider to be sincere and legitimate criticism of the bill. A major concession has to do with a possible road route from Cooke City northward to the Boulder Basin. During 1974, there was discovered in the records of Park County, a petition dating from the late 1800's for a county road right-of-way through this corridor, also called the Slough Creek corridor. The counties of Park and Sweet Grass, through which the corridor runs, maintain that the document gives them jurisdiction over a road right-of-way through this area. Such a right-of-way would permit the splitting of the huge area in two nearly equal parts. The Forest Service has ruled that a road was never established and that the area has always remained under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Park and Sweet Grass Counties dispute this and have entered a challenge in the Federal courts. Although this bill contains the Slough Creek corridor, it contains a provision which will, in effect, abide by the court's decision. The Congress could be persuaded to declare the corridor as wilderness, thereby nullifying a judicial decision in favor of the counties. In the interest of fairness, the matter should be determined on its legal merits and I am willing to abide by a court decision.

The boundaries have been modified to resolve possible mineral claim conflicts near the West Fork Stillwater River Valley by the Interior Public Lands Subcommittee. I agree with the subcommittee recommendations regarding this boundary change.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one final point in closing. A great many comments have been made in recent months concerning this wilderness bill and its sponsor, the late Senator Lee Metcalf. Some people feel that this area should be included in the wilderness system—solely as a memorial to Senator Metcalf. I think that Lee would disagree. The Absaroka-Beartooth area should be included in the national wilderness preservation system, because it is sound public policy. This area has been considered on its own merits and fitness for designation as wilderness. This wild expanse of high mountain country has been found exceedingly worthy of wilderness classification.

This bill is in large measure the result of the dedicated efforts of our late colleague and friend, Lee Metcalf. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, not only in his memory which is indeed fitting, but also because the Absaroka-Beartooth area is superbly qualified to be designated wilderness.

I ask my colleagues to join with me and pass this legislation.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I thank the gentleman from Wyoming for his efforts in conducting and

marshaling this bill through to successful passage.

Mr. RONCALIO. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to add, Mr. Speaker, that the two Members in this body from Montana deserve commendation and praise. It has been a pleasure for me to observe how they have worked together, despite their being members of opposite parties, the center aisle splitting them.

I see in this legislation a dedicated and successful effort to have a meeting of the minds on the part of the Montana delegation regarding the land, the gentlemen from Montana (Mr. MARLENEE and Mr. BAUCUS).

Mr. MARLENEE. I thank the gentleman from Wyoming for his kind remarks. I will ask for a period of time to speak on this bill. It has been a pleasure to work with both the chairman of the subcommittee on this and with my colleague, the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. RONCALIO. I must, I believe, state for the record, too, that there was originally a 46,500-acre intrusion of this wilderness designation into the State of Wyoming, and because we felt—~~we~~ being the three members of the delegation with two of my colleagues on the other side of the rotunda—and because we thought there ought to be hearings up around Powell and Cody, we have deleted that proposition from coming in under this bill. It is our intention to have it come in under a separate bill and to conduct hearings in Powell on March 31. Then we will present legislation to add 25,000 or 30,000 acres in Wyoming to the wilderness area.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. MARLENEE).

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, wilderness designation for the Absaroka-Bear-tooth area has been studied and debated for a number of years. The question now is not whether there should be a designation of wilderness, but rather how much wilderness and where.

Half of this wilderness proposal involves land within my district and my comments today reflect the concerns of many local residents who believe the total acreage for this Absaroka-Bear-tooth proposal is excessive and offers little but a "keep out" notice to the many people who enjoy portions of this land by 4 by 4, motorbike, and snowmobile.

Mr. Speaker, out of concern that we not deny this land to many who have enjoyed it over the past years, I offered an amendment to delete 28,800 acres to allow for continued snowmobile, 4 by 4, and trailbike use. The Interior Committee did not accept my amendment. Our vote today is the final step before passage of this wilderness proposal.

The Forest Service estimates that ap-

proximately 2,500 snowmobiles will cross between Big Timber and Cooke City from January to April of this year. This bill will make this their final trip into this area. We are told that snowmobiles must be excluded from the area because they interfere with wilderness management and yet we are not shown one instance where they have interfered with any other use or user.

Snow cover ranges from 10 to 14 feet in this area during the winter months protecting the surface of the land. There is no established snowshoeing, backpacking, or cross country skiing and no game animals during the winter months for snowmobilers to disrupt.

Today would have been a happy day for my former colleague and friend Senator Lee Metcalf, had he lived. The passage of this unified wilderness proposal was a dream of his for many years and its passage will speak highly of his dedication to and concern for this precious area of Montana called the Absaroka-Bear-tooth and his desire to preserve part of the wilderness he knew so well as Montana.

However, there are many Montanans who did not agree with the distinguished late Senator and will not be happy today. It is for these Montanans that I rise in opposition to S. 1671 as it is written today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, given the time of day and the importance of this bill, I expect we will probably finish it in the record time that the minority has on this particular subject; although, it will be appropriate for us today to talk about some of the things that affect wilderness in general. The gentleman from Wyoming in his last year here in the Congress has led the way for the endangered American Wilderness Act which involves over a million acres. This bill is some 904,000 acres. There are some more wilderness bills pending.

The gentleman from Wyoming is trying to tread this very delicate ground about as carefully, I think, as anybody could possibly do. He deserves far more recognition for his legislative skills than he has received.

While we have the time today, after paying my kudos to the gentleman from Wyoming who is retiring, I thought we could talk about wilderness in general in using the balance of the minority's time. The question of how much wilderness is enough is one we have to address ourselves to and we have not addressed ourselves to as a body. This is a good time to do that. I would like to quote from an interview that the senior Senator from Idaho gave not too long ago on this very subject. The gentleman said:

WESTERN WILDLANDS

How much wilderness is enough? How large a wilderness system will be ultimately have?

Senator CHURCH. How much is enough? The better question, perhaps, is how much is feasible, given our need for wood products, minerals and other uses. I would guess about twice as much as the 40 to 50 million

acres anticipated in 1964, when Congress passed the original Wilderness Act—which is about half as much as ardent wilderness proponents want. If you look at the figures, you will see that, at the beginning of 1977, 62.5 million acres were either already classified as wilderness, proposed to Congress for such classification, or reserved for future wilderness study. If these areas are incorporated into the wilderness system, that would leave an additional 20 to 30 million acres to be taken from the remaining 145 million acres of roadless lands. This excludes most of the large allocations in Alaska that may be made under the Native Claims Settlement Act.

Mr. Speaker, if we are talking about setting aside somewhere around 100 million or 120 million acres in the lower States, then another 100 million acres in Alaska, there are items that must be taken into consideration which have not as yet even been considered seriously in the Committee on the Interior of both the House and the Senate or in the House or the Senate proper.

For example, Mr. Speaker, we have areas in this country that are designated as wilderness where timber will be rotting and falling down in the next 25 or 50 years. Was it the intention of the Wilderness Act that we set aside these areas in perpetuity and go through the normal life cycle? There are some that advocate that. If that is the case, then we would be having in the Rocky Mountain areas vast acreages where the timber will be lost. It ultimately dies and lightning strikes and fire rages. Or we have the process of disease. The aspen trees will take over. Ultimately in another 100 years the aspens are taken over by the Englemann spruce or the Douglas firs or Ponderosa pine. Here we are going to set aside 100-120 million acres in the Lower 48 States. Should we not be considering the process of rotting wilderness, rather than setting aside vast acreages for this kind of process where millions of board feet of timber will be decimated by disease or by fire?

On the front range of the Rocky Mountains that stretches from Boulder almost to Cheyenne, the home of the gentleman from Wyoming, we have large areas of national forest that are unavailable for timber cutting, and yet at the same time the timber is sitting there and rotting.

We as a House have never faced up to this kind of a process. We have set aside areas in Colorado for wilderness designation that 25 or 50 years from now will be nothing but rotten timber and timber down on the ground. It will not have been used for any particular purpose. It certainly will not be available for any recreational purpose because access is impossible when the forest is old and the timber is down.

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding.

I think the point the gentleman made about a rotating wilderness has some real validity to it. Just a short time ago I had an opportunity to visit southeastern Alaska, in which is located part of the proposed Alaskan Wilderness. In flying over the area by helicopter, I saw that there are literally millions of board feet of timber laying on the forest floor. Much of the timber that should have been harvested is dying.

By the same token, for the past 7 years it has been my privilege to belong to a trail-riding group that rides in an area served by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN), specifically, the Three Sisters Wilderness Area, which is certainly one of our most beautiful wilderness areas.

In riding through that area, I find it is getting to the point that we can hardly ride through it because of the deadfall timber. It is really a shame to see a resource like that wasted in this way, not to mention the economics of the situation.

In my own case, as the gentleman well knows, with the advent of the infamous Golden Trout Wilderness, I feel that no consideration was really given to the economics of the situation. No consideration was given to the loss of jobs of individuals in the timber industry or to the loss of multiple use so that we could recognize that old people and infirm people would like to get into these areas. As it stands, it is impossible for them to do that.

The loss of jobs, of course, impacts very heavily on the small communities that are usually adjacent to a wilderness area. We do not seem to give very much consideration to that.

I think it is time that we really slowed down a little bit and held our breath a little and took a look at what we are doing to jobs. It is very easy for Members to vote for a wilderness area and listen to the cries of "Save the Golden Trout," "Save the Three-Toed Salamander," or "Save the Snail Darter." It is sort of sexy, for lack of a better term, to vote that way, because the jobs that are lost are not their jobs. It is easy for a Member to vote for a wilderness bill because it perhaps looks good on that Member's record, but that Member does not have to worry about that job of that family in that particular area and the impact it has on these small communities.

What happens to the hardware store? What happens to the grocery store? What happens to the gasoline station? the tire salesman? and all the rest of them?

It seems to me that as we proceed with these wilderness classifications, we absolutely must take into consideration the economic impact of creating a wilderness and, very possibly, consider very seriously the suggestion of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. JOHNSON) that perhaps these wilderness areas should be rolled around just a little bit so we can take advantage of some of the eco-

nomie resources that lie within the bounds of those wilderness areas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question, since I know he has been spending a great deal of time in various wilderness areas on these different rides.

Has the gentleman found, when he is going on one of these rides in a wilderness area, that they tend to stick to the trails, or do they get off and go through the tangled underbrush?

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, the group I ride with—and most of the members of the group are constituents of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN)—is a group of hard-riding individuals, and they do not stick to the trails too much. I am sneaking now specifically of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area in Oregon.

One of the reasons we do not stick to the trails in that particular wilderness area is that there are many back-packing individuals there who resent the fact there are those of us riding horses through the wilderness. Therefore, in acquiescence to their desires, we often go across the country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman "his question: How can he go across country by horse in a wilderness area that is comprised mostly of timber when the timber is down on the ground?"

Mr. KETCHUM. It is very difficult, believe me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It would seem that it almost destroys the effect of the wilderness area when they have to fight their way through tangled underbrush and fallen timber.

Mr. KETCHUM. There is no question about that. There are places in the Three Sisters Wilderness Area where it is almost impossible to ride through some of the very beautiful parts that one would like to visit.

Another thing that deeply bothers me about the trails—and they have an excellent trail system in the Three Sisters area—is this: Each year when the Forest Service goes out to clear the trails, because of the abolition of anything using power, they have to go out with a whole trail crew, three or four of them, with pack mules, and saw most of the downed timber out of the trail by hand, although one individual could go through and cut the timber with a chain saw.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I would like to point out to the gentleman that the colloquy on the endangered American wilderness that took place on the floor today between the gentleman from Wyoming, the gentleman from Arizona, and myself directed itself to just what the gentleman has pointed out. I went through a wilderness area in Colorado this last summer, and the Forest Service guide had to saw through by hand enormous logs that had fallen across the trail, and the gentleman from Wyoming, the gentleman from Arizona, and myself all agreed that the Forest Service should be allowed, and that the Wilderness Act did not contemplate that they should

not be allowed, to utilize chain saws in clearing trails. And if that message is passed around elsewhere in the country, the rest of the Forest Service operatives would be using that. So far, in Colorado they are using chain saws to clear trails, but I do not think they are doing it elsewhere in the wilderness system.

Mr. KETCHUM. Mr. Speaker, I think that is a valid point, too. Another thing that is always sort of interesting is that those people who are so adamant about not having anything mechanized in the wilderness areas are the first individuals who, when they break a leg, want a helicopter to come in and take them out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. There are examples of people who do not want snowmobiles in the wintertime. I am not a snowmobile fan, but those are experiences which I am told are exciting, and it leaves no marks on the land. This is something, it seems to me, that would be appropriate in the wilderness area, but at the present time we do not allow that.

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MARLENEE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think that in the future consideration of wilderness we have to be careful in our handling, pellinell rush in the creation of these new areas. We have the inflexibility that we have to deal with in regard to wilderness, and I have promised and vowed that I would try to make these areas more accessible for the elderly and the handicapped. There is no reason in the world why rudimentary trails and primitive trails could not be maintained for horse-drawn vehicles or carts, or some other means of convenience for the handicapped and the elderly, so that they, too, could enjoy this wilderness experience.

Mr. Speaker, I agree somewhat with some of the wilderness concept, but the inflexibility in that regard leaves me pretty cold. I know what a handicapped person is. I know from firsthand experience, and you will find me in this Congress fighting for access by the handicapped and the elderly.

I would like to call to the attention of the Members that recently my office called for a GAO investigation, where we found that the concept of sustained yield timber needed to be questioned seriously. There was as much as 50 percent error in the sustained yield timber concept that the Forest Service was coming up with. And if this is the case, do we really have enough timber, and are we able to maintain those small communities and the jobs in those small communities if we do not have valid figures to work from?

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

March 14, 1978

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Public Lands Subcommittee, I want to extend to the gentleman in the well (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado) my accolades and my appreciation for all of the work he has done in bringing about what was alluded to earlier in the way of a compromise that would satisfy, hopefully, the interests of the people of Montana. I also want to extend to my colleague, the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO), my whole-hearted commendation and appreciation for the manner in which he has conducted himself as chairman of this committee. TENO RONCALIO is not going to be returning to the Congress, but I have to say that the kind of compromises that have been worked out under his leadership are going to leave a tremendous legend on his behalf. I say this as a friend. I do not know if I will have the opportunity to say this, but having served with the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. JOHNSON) on this important subcommittee, I have come to appreciate the very constructive and responsible working relationship of this bipartisan legislation team.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I will get to see the gentleman from Wyoming, however, next year and the year after. We will probably take wilderness rides together and will go through some of the areas we have been fortunate enough to have been working on.

I would just like to point out in closing, Mr. Speaker, that the RARE 2 study which the Forest Service is undertaking at the behest of the administration is an alarming study. The RARE 1 study, the roadless area evaluation which took place previously, was sufficient. This administration has taken it upon itself to reevaluate the roadless areas under the guise that the previous study was insufficient and not adequate. It has alarmed a large number of people in the timbered areas of the country, including my own area. We have timbered areas in the State of Colorado that are not included in wilderness areas and that are not being harvested. There are timber mills which are being shut down, and small towns that are dependent upon milling operations are gradually drying up.

Mr. Speaker, that has been the experience throughout our Rocky Mountain region; and as a result of this administration's attitude, I think at least it is demonstrable that they have taken the position that forest areas should be treated as wilderness areas, whether or not they are designated as wilderness areas. That policy is a dangerous one for the timber interests in this country and for everybody who relies upon timber availability.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that if we were really alert and really concerned about managing forests properly, we would provide for the cathedral experience which the environmentalist is asking for

in the wilderness designation areas; and we can provide more than enough timber for the requirements of the population. We could provide it at prices that would not be inflationary and which would bring the cost of the average home down for the average purchaser.

Mr. Speaker, these things could be done by proper administration through the Forest Service; and this administration as well as others have not been alert to this fact and have not demonstrated their interest in proper management.

Mr. Speaker, in deference to the wilderness ethic, which we are subjected to now, the idea that more wilderness is automatically better is prevailing now. It is something that we must be getting away from. We must become more sophisticated in our approach to wilderness and forest management.

I have used this bill as a vehicle to discuss wilderness in general. This bill is a good one. I feel, and should be passed overwhelmingly.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to rebut some of the observations; and I do not believe they were in objection to the legislation so much as they were observations made by my two friends, the gentleman from California (Mr. KERCHUM) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. JOHNSON).

In the first place, I concur that there ought to be an end to the classifying of lands into wilderness. That is what Congress intended in 1964 when the act was passed. That is what RARE 1 and RARE 2 were all about.

Mr. Speaker, I think we are coming to an end of the wilderness classification.

There are, indeed, in my State precious few areas left which would qualify as being large enough to be called wilderness areas. We have conferred in the last few months about which of these bills might be favored to serve certain purposes. There has been discussion with snowmobillists and other people about their uses so that the particular legislation would, at least, not be adverse to those people and be put to the most beneficial uses possible under given circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is the case with the Absaroka Wilderness. I think it is an area of matchless, indescribable beauty in Montana. Since 1924 it has been a primitive area. Since 1932 it has been protected.

We are doing very little more here than to fulfill a mandate placed in the 1964 act which says that this wilderness area shall be kept with the preservation of mining and other interests in mind. Accordingly, it has been placed in that category.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

• Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1671, legislation designating the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness in the State of Montana.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation we have before us today is the outcome of years of work by that tireless and dedicated conservationist, the late Senator Lee Metcalf. As the principal sponsor of this legislation, Senator Metcalf fashioned a bill that will benefit the people of Montana, and our Nation as well. The legislation seeks to place over 900,000 acres of beautiful back country alpine lakes, meadows, and mountains into the national wilderness preservation system. This legislation will consolidate into one large wilderness unit the Absaroka and the Beartooth Primitive Areas, long recognized as two of the finest wild areas in the nation, supporting a substantial outdoor recreation industry important to the local economy.

The proposed wilderness does contain some commercial timber. However, average timber harvest levels in recent years have been far below the annual potential yield of the surrounding forests and it has been clearly demonstrated that the timber values of the Absaroka-Beartooth proposed wilderness proposal are not needed to sustain the local forest products industry. The proposed wilderness also contains significant mineral resources. In recognition of this possible conflict, the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and Public Lands, chaired by my able colleague, TENO RONCALIO, deleted most of the active mining claims in the area to accommodate possible future resource development and extraction.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote favorably on this important conservation measure; the preservation of this magnificent area, so close to the heart of Senator Metcalf, is a fitting tribute to his sincere dedication to the wilderness ethic in America. •

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill S. 1671.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, and the Chair's prior announcement further proceedings on this vote will be postponed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 9515, AMENDING THE SHIPPING ACT OF 1916

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 95-952) on the resolution (H. Res. 1074) providing for the considera-

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONABLE, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 5103, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules. Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, the Chair will now put the question on each motion on which further proceedings were postponed in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 1671, H.R. 810.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill S. 1671.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill S. 1671, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 7, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—405

Abdnor	Baldus	Brademas
Addabbo	Barnard	Breckinridge
Akaka	Baucus	Brinkley
Alexander	Bauman	Brodhead
Allen	Beard, R.I.	Brooks
Ambro	Beard, Tenn.	Broomfield
Ammerman	Bedell	Brown, Calif.
Anderson, Calif.	Bellenson	Brown, Mich.
Andrews, N.C.	Benjamin	Brown, Ohio
Andrews, N. Dak.	Bennett	Broyhill
Annunzio	Bevill	Buchanan
Applegate	Biaggi	Burgener
Archer	Bingham	Burke, Calif.
Armstrong	Blanchard	Burke, Fla.
Ashbrook	Blouin	Burke, Mass.
Ashley	Boggs	Burlison, Tex.
AuCoin	Boland	Burlison, Mo.
Badham	Bonior	Burton, John
Bafalis	Bonker	Burton, Phillip
	Bowen	Butler
		Byron

Caputo	Gudger	Moffett
Carr	Guyer	Mollohan
Carter	Hagedorn	Montgomery
Cavanaugh	Hall	Moore
Cederberg	Hamilton	Moorhead, Calif.
Chappell	Hammer-schmidt	Moorhead, Pa.
Chisholm	Hanley	Motti
Clausen, Don H.	Hannaford	Murphy, Ill.
Clawson, Del	Harkin	Murphy, N.Y.
Clay	Harrington	Murphy, Pa.
Cleveland	Harris	Murtha
Cochran	Harsha	Myers, Gary
Cohen	Hawkins	Myers, Michael
Coleman	Heckler	Natcher
Collins, Tex.	Hefner	Neal
Conable	Heftel	Nedzi
Conte	Hightower	Nichols
Conyers	Hillis	Nix
Corcoran	Holland	Nolan
Corman	Hollenbeck	Nowak
Cornell	Holt	O'Brien
Cornwell	Holtzman	Oberstar
Cotter	Horton	Obey
Coughlin	Howard	Ottinger
Cunningham	Hughes	Panetta
D'Amours	Hyde	Patten
Daniel, Dan	Ichord	Patterson
Daniel, E. W.	Ireland	Pattison
Danielson	Jacobs	Pease
Davis	Jeffords	Pepper
de la Garza	Jenkins	Perkins
Delaney	Jenrette	Pettis
Dellums	Johnson, Calif.	Pickie
Dent	Johnson, Colo.	Pike
Derrick	Jones, N.C.	Poage
Derwinski	Jones, Okla.	Preyer
Devine	Jones, Tenn.	Price
Dickinson	Jordan	Pritchard
Dicks	Kasten	Pursell
Diggs	Kastenmeier	Quayle
Dingell	Kazen	Qule
Dodd	Kelly	Quillen
Dornan	Kemp	Rahall
Downey	Ketchum	Rallsback
Drinan	Keys	Rangel
Duncan, Oreg.	Kildee	Regula
Duncan, Tenn.	Kindness	Reuss
Early	Kostmayer	Rhodes
Eckhardt	Krebs	Richmond
Edgar	LaFalce	Rinaldo
Edwards, Ala.	Lagomarsino	Risenhoover
Edwards, Calif.	Latta	Roberts
Edwards, Okla.	Le Pante	Robinson
Ehlberg	Leach	Rodino
Emery	Lederer	Roe
English	Leggett	Rogers
Erlenborn	Lehman	Roncalio
Ertel	Lent	Rooney
Evans, Colo.	Levitas	Rose
Evans, Del.	Livingston	Rosenthal
Evans, Ga.	Lloyd, Calif.	Rousselot
Evans, Ind.	Lloyd, Tenn.	Roybal
Fary	Long, La.	Rudd
Fascell	Long, Md.	Runnels
Fenwick	Lott	Russo
Findley	Lujan	Ryan
Fish	Luken	Santini
Fisher	Lundine	Sarasin
Fithian	McClory	Satterfield
Filippo	McCormack	Sawyer
Flood	McDade	Scheuer
Florio	McEwen	Schroeder
Flowers	McFall	Schulze
Flynt	McHugh	Sebelius
Foley	McKay	Seiberling
Ford, Mich.	McKinney	Sharp
Ford, Tenn.	Madigan	Shipley
Forsythe	Maguire	Shuster
Fountain	Mann	Sikes
Fowler	Markey	Simon
Fraser	Marks	Sisk
Frenzel	Marriott	Skelton
Frey	Martin	Skubitz
Fuqua	Mathis	Slack
Gammage	Mattox	Smith, Iowa
Garcia	Mazzoli	Smith, Nebr.
Gaydos	Meeds	Snyder
Gephardt	Meyner	Solarz
Giallino	Michel	Spellman
Gibbons	Mikulski	Spence
Gilman	Mikva	St Germain
Ginn	Millard	Stagers
Glickman	Miller, Calif.	Stangeland
Gonzalez	Miller, Ohio	Stanton
Goodling	Mineta	Stark
Gore	Minish	Steed
Gradison	Mitchell, Md.	Steers
Grassley	Mitchell, N.Y.	Steiger
Green	Moakley	Stockman

Stokes	Vanik	Wilson, Bob
Stratton	Vento	Wilson, Tex.
Studds	Volkmer	Winn
Taylor	Waggonner	Wirth
Thompson	Walgren	Wirth
Thone	Walker	Wright
Thornton	Walsh	Wyder
Traxler	Wampler	Wylie
Treen	Waxman	Yates
Tribie	Weiss	Yatron
Tsongas	Whalen	Young, Alaska
Tucker	White	Young, Fla.
Udall	Whitehurst	Young, Mo.
Ullman	Whitley	Zablocki
Van Deerlin	Whitten	Zeretti
Vander Jagt	Wiggins	

NAYS—7

Crane	McDonald	Watkins
Hansen	Stump	
Marlenee	Symms	

NOT VOTING—22

Anderson, Ill.	Krueger	Rostenkowski
Aspin	McCloskey	Ruppe
Breaux	Mahon	Teague
Carney	Metcalfe	Weaver
Collins, Ill.	Moss	Wilson, C. H.
Goldwater	Myers, John	Young, Tex.
Hubbard	Oakar	
Huckaby	Pressler	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. Krueger with Mr. Goldwater.
Mr. Teague with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Aspin.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California with Mrs. Collins of Illinois.
Mr. Breaux with Mr. Hubbard.
Mr. Carney with Mr. Huckaby.
Mr. Metcalfe with Mr. Moss.
Ms. Oakar with Mr. Pressler.
Mr. John T. Myers with Mr. McCloskey.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

TRAVEL EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PAID BY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill H.R. 810.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 810, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 372, nays 38, not voting 24, as follows: