

water Creek drainage, Woodpecker Ridge, the Pamilia Creek drainage, the Valley of Minto Creek, Minto Mountain, Bingham Ridge, Big Meadows and the Marion Lake-Lake Ann area.

These west side additions will quite obviously involve lower-elevation lands which are forested with "commercial timber." But, as I have pointed out, this needs to be considered in the context of the total resource condition of the region and in a wider social perspective.

There has been a long-standing tendency in this country—and in the Forest Service—to define as wilderness only those areas which are more or less useless for anything else.<sup>4</sup> To a certain degree we have developed a stereotype of wilderness as high, bare mountain country, well above timberline (at least the "commercial timberline") and barren of any of the "traditional" resource values. Fortunately, this traditional wilderness stereotype is changing as we increase our sophistication in evaluating such matters. It is changing because we are coming to see, and our policies are coming to reflect, the fact that resource problems need to be evaluated in environmental terms. Thus, if a wilderness area is to be self-sufficient and to have any real integrity, it must be formed in such a way as to be a whole—as a natural environment and as an environment in which recreational wilderness experiences are sought by increasing numbers of people. The Wilderness Act represents a long step in this direction. And, by establishing a national system of wilderness, it helps us to recognize that such a system ought to contain representative samples of a wide variety of environmental types—not just resource-bare mountain summits.

To bring this present proposal up to such environmental standards, it must be assured that the final boundaries do in fact contain an environment of reasonable integrity. And, as has been implied above, the environmental integrity needed is composed both of ecological considerations and of the needs of wilderness recreation. A three mile wide area at the very point where use is concentrated (both by climbers on Mount Jefferson itself and by those sojourning in the superb wild setting of Jeff Park) cannot be called complete in this sense. I cannot offer a specific boundary revision proposal, but I believe that the recommendations which have been put forward by local conservationists and by The Wilderness Society have a far better balance than those offered by the Forest Service. It would appear that approximately 26,000 acres of addition west side lands should be added, and precise boundary determinations can be developed by the Forest Service.

Several specific areas are of special importance and I will digress briefly to discuss these.

*Firecamp Lakes Basin.*—The Forest Service has excluded a major portion of this area on the grounds that it has a "planned roadhead" designated for this area. There is no necessity for such a roadhead to be located within this basin and on the shores of these lakes. Indeed, there is a considerable advantage to be gained by keeping road and roadhead development entirely out of this basin. The user then approaches his wilderness camp within the basin through an entry of wilderness. An excellent example of this principle may be observed in the case of the Pamilia Lake approach to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness. There one leaves his automobile and other mechanized accoutrements behind with the road and travels through a delightful forest corridor leading into the wilderness and to Pamilia Lake (see photograph, page 17 of the Forest Service proposal document). Thus enclosed well within the wilderness, and approached by a superb trail, Pamilia Lake itself becomes far more than just a pleasant recreation roadhead. It becomes, instead, a highly significant part of the wilderness in its own right. The same opportunity is available in the Firecamp Lakes basin, but the road must be kept out and the basin fully protected by extending the wilderness boundary to include it in its entirety.

*Marion Lake and Lake Ann.*—A glance at the proposal map will show that the Forest Service proposes to exclude this area from the wilderness, thus creating a non-wilderness intrusion cutting deep into the heart of the wilderness. On what basis is this severe dissection of the wilderness justified?

No compelling reason is offered in the Forest Service documents for this destructive exclusion. It is noted by the Forest Service that the area has many values and that its semi-solitude is of merit. The proposal, however, does not include the area in the legally defined wilderness. Rather, as of October 11, 1967 a "Marion Lake Scenic Area management plan" was approved for this area.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>The Development of Policy and Administration of Forest Service Primitive and Wilderness Areas in the Western United States, an unpublished doctoral dissertation, The University of Michigan, by James P. Gilligan, 1953.

<sup>5</sup>Personal communication, Philip L. Heaton, Assistant Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region, to Douglas Scott, November 8, 1967.