Fight for Our Wilderness: The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act

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Individual Documentary
Process Paper: 499
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I have always loved the outdoors; hiking, camping, and canoeing. Since 6th grade, I have visited the Boundary Waters Canoe Area every year with my dad and childhood friends. When I first heard the theme for this year, I thought of political diplomacy used to pass an act, and the creation of the BWCA immediately stood out to me as a landmark achievement in wilderness protections. In my initial research, I found that the history of the BWCA was a much more complex issue than I had thought, spanning over nearly a century of history. Since the 1800s, conservationists have worked to protect this wilderness, sparking debate over land and resource use. Leading up to the landmark BWCA Wilderness Act of 1978, I found debate through formal and informal means, resulting in compromise via diplomacy.

I began my research with various books covering the entire timeline of the BWCA to get a general overview. I found many primary sources through my local historical society, conservation organizations, and the U.S. Forest Service. I extensively utilized the Quetico-Superior Foundation’s Wilderness News to get a timeline of events as they were unfolding. News clips from the MPR archives were also vital to my research, featuring first-hand perspectives of politicians, environmentalists, and local residents. Upon finding gaps in my timeline where debates happened informally, I reached out for interviews, personally interviewing Kevin Proescholdt, the former executive director of the Friends of the BWCA, who directly worked as an activist to pass the Act. I later interviewed Chuck Dayton, the environmental attorney in the Dayton-Wall Agreement, the final major compromise on the BWCA Act. Both Kevin and Chuck gave me detailed timelines of the events and behind-the-scenes debate during the 1970s. An interview with Bill Hansen gave me the perspective of local residents and businesses. To understand the ongoing struggles to protect the Boundary Waters, I interviewed Pete Marshall from Friends of the BWCA and Ingrid Lyons from Save the Boundary Waters.

When creating my final project, I spent the majority of my time writing my script to cover the nuances of the various debates and political diplomacy. I put emphasis on the inclusion of all sides to the story: logging, resorts, local residents, recreational users, and environmentalists. To make my documentary, I used Adobe Premiere Pro. To illustrate the debate and ongoing diplomacy, I used as many political cartoons, newspaper clippings, and photographs of activists and politicians as possible. To supplement this, I used various videos showing scenic views of the Boundary Waters, current mining threats, and recreation.

The Boundary Waters is truly a special place as the only canoe only wilderness area in the U.S. As environmental issues continue to develop, the importance of maintaining a wilderness such as the Boundary Waters grows. The BWCA Wilderness Act of 1978 came after decades of debate between opposing groups, resulting in a fair compromise and protecting the BWCA from destructive human use, allowing future generations to enjoy the wilderness to the fullest.
Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Interviews


This was a personal interview over zoom with Chuck Dayton, a retired environmental attorney for the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group during the 1970s and an activist, lobbying for environmental legislation and working closely with the BWCA Act. Chuck gave me first-hand insight on the meetings of conservationists and the back and forth debate that eventually led to a compromise negotiated by Chuck and another attorney, Ron Walls.

Hansen, Bill. Phone Interview. 1 April 2022.

This was a personal interview that I conducted with Bill Hansen, the former owner of Sawbill Outfitters near the Boundary Waters. Bill was around during the 1970s, and provided me with local insight on the sentiment among business owners, changes in tourism, and the diplomacy between resort owners and conservation and political groups.


This is an interview with Bud Heinselman, an environmentalist who was key in the passage of the BWCAW Act of 1978. Through this interview, I gained a deeper understanding of the reasons why conservationists were pushing for such a bill, and how this conflicted with opinions of other local residents.


This is an interview with Ernest Oberholtzer, the founder of the Quetico Superior Foundation and a strong wilderness conservation advocate. Oberholtzer was most active in environmental politics and organizations in the 1920s to 50s, providing me insight on the conservation and natural landscape at that time.

Sigurd Olson is a well known conservationist and writer, who helped to pass the BWCAW act. This interview helped me understand his goals for the future of environmentalism and the reasoning behind the conservationists platform during the 1970s.

Proescholdt, Kevin. Zoom interview. 13 April 2022.

This was a personal interview with Kevin Proescholdt, the former executive director of the Friends of the Boundary Waters wilderness during the 1980s and is current Conservation Director at the National Wilderness Watch organization. Kevin gave me personal insight on the actions of the Friends of the Boundary Waters (a Boundary Waters conservation group) during the 1970s to help pass the 1978 Act.

Books


This book gives a detailed history of the Boundary Waters from an environmental standpoint; how history of the logging, mining, and resort industries impacted the natural environment. Miron “Bud” Heinselman was one of the activists during the 1970s who helped pass the BWCA, so this is considered a primary source.


This book focused on the political fight for the Boundary Waters Act of 1978, detailing the congressional actions taken in the 1970s. Kevin Proescholdt was part of the Friends of the Boundary Waters in the 1970s, therefore took part in the 1970s advocacy for the act, and this book is a primary source.

This book details the actions in the 1970s to pass the BWCA Act and provides background as to why they occurred. This book was written in 1979, one year after 1978 and serves as a general timeline of the events that unfolded.

Publications


This article explains how the Wilderness Act of 1964 was all perfect, as it didn’t clearly explain regulations and left exceptions. This article from 1975 gave me an understanding of the uncertainty between the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1978 BWCA act.


This is the management plan from the Forest Service on regulations in the BWCA in the years just before the 1978 Act and their stated environmental impact of logging which was being contested in court at the time. I also used an image of the pamphlet pages in my documentary while talking about environmental impact states and the court cases by the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group.


This is a plan for recreation in the Superior National Forest in 1921, which helped me understand the reasons behind creating the National forest. Recreation was and still is a major part of the Boundary Waters, and this text gave historical evidence on how that started.

This article explains the ongoing fight for maintaining protections of the BWCA even after the Act in 1978. Kevin Proescholdt was an activist with the Friends of the Boundary Waters during the 1970s, therefore this is a primary source.


This publication details the trial of the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group against the Forest Service over environmental impact statements. I learned about the legal basis for the case and what evidence is needed to stop logging or prove environmental damage in court.


This is a pamphlet created by the Friends of the Wilderness, who were in support of increased regulation and conservation of the BWCA region. This helped me understand the efforts taken by the Friends to lobby for public support and legislation.


This article explains the issue of property owners in the BWCA and how they were dealt with under the Act. This helped me further understand the issue of property rights that many locals felt were being violated with the Act.


This is the hearings of the International Joint Commission when they convened in International Falls, Minnesota for the regulations of the Quetico Superior region. Through these hearings, I gained an understanding of Edward Backus and Ernest Oberholtzer’s conflicting plans for regulation in the 1920s.

This article provided me with images and gave me clear insight into the wilderness aspect of BWCA regulations in the 1970s, specifically with the Selke Committee. The author provides their own experience in wilderness and was alive as the regulations went down in Congress, making this a primary source.


This source gave me details on the efforts by activists and I used images from this document. Kevin Proescholdt knew Bud Heinselman and was an activist in the 1970s, making this a primary source.


This booklet on the Superior National Forest gave me information on the state of the BWCA during the 1940s and the attitude of the US Forest Service towards its regulation.


The case over logging in the BWCA and environmental impact statements was appealed by the Forest Service, and in this case, logging was allowed to continue under the supervision of the Forest Service.

This court case is the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group suing the Secretary of Agriculture (Butz), who heads the US Forest Service, over the allowance of continued logging sales in the BWCA without an environmental impact statement. In this case I learned that logging was continuing within the wilderness and that after this case, it was suspended.

**Government Acts**


This is the congressional Act that established the Boundary Waters Canoe Area to what it is today, a protected wilderness area. I used the provisions given in this Act to compare to the preceding proposals by Oberstar and Fraser, gaining an understanding of the compromise necessary for this act. I also used an image of this primary source in my documentary.


This is the text of the Shipstead-Nolan Act of 1930, in which I learned what the specific provisions were, such as no logging within 400 feet of shoreline.


This is the Wilderness Act of 1964, which established the National Wilderness Preservation System which included the Boundary Waters of Minnesota. I learned of the specific exemptions awarded to the BWCA and used a quote from this Act to define why protecting wilderness is important.

**News**

This is a clip of a newspaper showing how Minnesotans are split over the BWCA use during the 1970s. I used this to show the ongoing debate between these two sides of Minnesotans.

Axdahl, Lee and Miron “Bud” Heinselman. “Boundary Waters Canoe Area suit.” *MPR News*, MPR archive, 26 Dec 1979, 

This news source explains the conservationists side of the BWCA debate following the Act, as they were fierce in their defense to prevent any more allowance of motor boats. This ties in to the immediate impact of my documentary with lawsuits against the Act.


This news segment reported on the Burton-Vento compromise bill, giving the perspective of the conservationists and details of the new proposed bill.

Barron, Greg. “Gunflint Trail resort owner comments on BWCA proposals.” *MPR News*, MPR archive, 14 Sept 1977, 

This is a news interview with a resort owner in the BWCA who opposed the new bills. His concerns over the prosperity of his business helped me understand the perspective of resort owners and how they had to focus on their own livelihoods.

Carter, Janet et al. “BWCA logging forum debate.” *MPR News*, MPR archive, 22 April 1977, 

This news source explains the debate over logging in the BWCA, giving me a clear perspective of the arguments on both sides. This was important for the eventual compromises and revisions to the Act as logging was a contentious issue.

Fraser, Don. “Don Fraser proposed bill for the BWCA.” *MPR News*, MPR archive, 12 May 1977,
This news segment explains the provisions in the Fraser bill in detail. Hearing this information from Don Fraser himself helped me to better understand the reasoning behind this bill.


This is a newspaper clipping from 1978 after the Act was passed, which I used to show the final result, and that many thought it was still too strict, as this headline suggests.


This news source helps me understand the tensions among locals that continued on into the 1980s and even 90s. These mediation talks didn’t have any outcome, but they give context to the later compromise with Burton and Oberstar over truck portages.


This news source explains the compromise on truck portages in the Boundary Waters, and the mixed reactions to it. In this source I heard from all sides of the story, getting a clear view of how this was a beneficial compromise for local tensions.

This is a clip of a newspaper about the wilderness canoe area, which I show to
demonstrate how wilderness was more accepted and became an important
resource for many new visitors.

ProQuest,

This is a newspaper clipping about the Boundary Waters use during 1978 when
the bill was being revised and finalized. I used an image of this in my
documentary.


This is an image of a newspaper clipping about the ongoing BWCA dispute, which
I used in my documentary to show the debate between sides.

Meersman, Tom et al. “Boundary Waters Canoe Area case (Minnesota versus Feds) goes
to District Court of Appeals.” MPR News, MPR archive, 18 June 1981,

This case is against the BWCA Act of 1978 by the state of Minnesota, in which the
Act was upheld as constitutional. This source gave me information for the
immediate impact of the Act.

Oberstar, James. “Jim Oberstar proposed bill for the BWCA.” MPR News, MPR archive, 
12 May 1977,
This news segment details the Oberstar bill, helping me understand the parts and
the local reaction in the news.

Olson, Dan and Alan Searle. “BWCA bill passage debate.” MPR News, MPR archive, 18
This is a radio clip about the compromise of the Burton-Vento bill in the greater debate over BWCA protections. Bruce Vento speaks in this clip, which gives me insight into what his goals were with this legislative attempt for the Boundary Waters.


This source gave first hand testimonies on the hearing in St. Paul at the capitol, helping me understand how the final BWCAW Act of 1978 was reached. I used both pro and against wilderness testimonies from this hearing in my documentary.


This source gave me a clearer view of what the Dayton-Walls agreement meant, the local reaction to it, and how it led to the compromise with the passage of the BWCA act.


This is first hand accounts of the hearings in Ely, MN for the BWCA bills. This provided me with an interesting perspective on the backlash the conservationists faced in the Northeastern Minnesota region at this time.


The first hand accounts in this news source helped me to understand the sentiment among Northern Minnesota residents about the proposed wilderness bills. This helped for the opposite perspective, why wilderness status was not a good thing for everyone at that time.

This source explained the opposition to the Dayton-Walls agreement. Through this I learned that despite this being a compromise, many people were very strongly opposed and wanted to do everything to stop it.


This source explained the diplomacy that happened between politicians after the BWCA Act stalled out in the Senate, and I learned how they got past this via hosting the field hearings in Ely.


This source provided me with a clear comparison between the two BWCA bills by Oberstar and Fraser themselves. I used audio clips of both Oberstar and Fraser speaking about their BWCA bills in my documentary.


The Wilderness News is a seasonal news source that reports on environmental news in the Quetico-Superior region (Northern Minnesota and Canada) which I gained a clear timeline and image clippings from. This news source is only for news relating to the Boundary Waters region, so it was a great resource to understand how the events leading up to the Act unfolded.

**Multimedia**

This is a political cartoon showing Teddy Roosevelt conservation actions with a sign explaining why protecting the environment is important. I used this while describing the creation of the Superior National Forest by Roosevelt.


This is an image of a resort located on the edge of the BWCA in 1933. I used this to show the growing tourist industry with the spread of new resorts in the BWCA.

“Canada Vignettes: Log Driver’s Waltz.” *National Film Board of Canada*, 1939, [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upsZZ2s3xv8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upsZZ2s3xv8).

This is a video of loggers rolling logs in a lake and river in 1939. I used this video to show the resurgence of logging at this time and show the impact of the magnitude of the logging.


This is a pictorial directory of the Congress in January 1977, which includes the politicians who introduced bills to resolve BWCA disputes; Jim Oberstar, Donald Fraser, Bruce Vento, and Phil Burton. I used multiple images from this directory in my documentary while mentioning each of these BWCA bills.


This is a picture of Oberholtzer and another member of the Quetico-Superior Council, Sewell Tyng, defending the 1930 Shipstead-Nolan Act. I used this when explaining the Shipstead-Nolan Act and how its passage was led by Oberholtzer and the Quetico-Superior Council.

This is a photograph of Oberholtzer canoeing, which I use while talking about Oberholtzer and his plans for conservation of the Boundary Waters.


This is a photo of Ernest Oberholtzer who was a prominent figure in the mid 1900s for BWCA conservation. I used this while explaining his plans for preservation presented to the International Joint Commission in 1925.


This is a photo of anti-wilderness protestors rallying against the Burton-Vento bill. I used this picture to show the conflict and tension between the various groups that was ongoing leading up to the 1978 act.


This picture shows the iron ore mining industry in Northern Minnesota. The expansiveness of the mining in this picture shows the impact on both the environment and the local economy.


This collection of images from the 1900s shows life in the BWCA from the logging era to the recreation of the 1960s and 70s. I used images from this to show both recreation and logging, and the contrast between the industries with land use.

This is a picture of a homesteading family arriving in Minnesota in 1886. I used this image to show the influx of western settlers to Minnesota during this era.


This photo shows the proposal of the wilderness system, part of the debate over the Wilderness Act, which I used in my documentary. This is primary since it is a photograph of Howard Zahniser, who was the main author of the wilderness act.

“Jackpine Journey (1950).” Travel Film Archive, Youtube, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ebPKuKQ85UY.

This video shows Canadian canoeing, very similar to the BWCA, during the 1950s, which I used clips of to show the type of recreation growing at this time. This source is primary since the videos are all from a documentary made in 1950.


This picture shows the destruction of forests in the BWCA by the logging companies in the early 1900s, which I used to show the impact logging had on the wilderness before regulations.

“Old Photos Provide a Peek into History.” Quetico Superior Wilderness News, Quetico Superior Foundation, c. 1920s, https://queticosuperior.org/blog(old-photos-provide-peek-history/.

These images show the natural landscape of the BWCA during the early 1900s as well as the developing recreational industry, which I used throughout the background of my documentary.


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This is a photo of the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1960s, Orville Freeman. I used this photo while describing the Freeman Directive, a plan by Secretary Freeman for the management of the BWCA wilderness.


This is an image of President Johnson signing the Wilderness Act of 1964 into law, which established the BWCA as one of the wilderness areas. I used this to show the passing of conservation legislation by national movements in the 1960s.


This map shows the purchase units of the Superior National Forest, which is the units which the government bought private land to make the entire forest public. I used this in my documentary to show the creation of the Superior National Forest.


This is a photograph of President Theodore Roosevelt at Yosemite to show his role in conservation efforts in the early 1900s.


This is an image of the proposal of the Wilderness Act by its author to a U.S. Senator which I used to show the debate and long efforts taken to pass this Act.
Secondary Sources:

Interviews


This was a personal interview with Ingrid Lyons, the executive director of Save the Boundary Waters, a pro-wilderness group aimed at stopping mining and other potential threats to the Boundary Waters wilderness. Through this interview, I learned about the nuances of the mining threats to the Boundary Waters and why they are so harmful, and what the next steps to protect the BWCA must be (permanent legislation).


This is a personal interview with Pete Marshall, the communications director at Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness, a conservation organization for the Boundary Waters that has been around since the 1970s. In this interview, I learned about the legal struggles by the Friends to try to prevent mining near the BWCA, the importance of education in regards to environmental issues, and the impact of experiencing wilderness.

Skustad, Carl. Phone interview. 12 April 2022.

This is a personal interview I conducted with Carl Skustad, an assistant ranger for the US Forest Service, based in Ely, MN and working with the Kawishiwi Ranger District of the Superior National Forest. Carl gave me information about the current regulation practices, how these are implemented and received by visitors, as well as explaining the sentiment among Ely residents and BWCA visitors about various legislative acts.

Books

This book detailed the management policies of the Forest Service during the 1900s for National Forests. This source helped me understand the various services and work the Forest Service did, and how that influenced the multiple use argument for the BWCA made by people like Rep. Oberstar.


This book gave a detailed history of the logging industry’s impact on the forests of the Boundary Waters. I gained a deep understanding of the absolute destruction of wilderness by logging and its lasting effects.


This book explained the history of one BWCA resident, Dorothy Molter, who had a deal with the Forest Service to retain her residence within the BWCA until she died. Dorothy’s story helped me understand the side of the Forest Service and the challenges faced for preservation by local residents.


This book gave a clear timeline of all of the legislation relating to the use and regulation of the BWCA, while also giving an in depth history of mining and logging. I used this to clear up which legislation to mention in my documentary and learned what logging was like during the mid 1900s.


This book helped me understand the politics that went into the passage of the final BWCAW bill. I learned about other environmental policies that didn’t lead to the act, but influenced local opinion on conservation.

**Articles**

Bierschbach, Briana. “How the specter of the decades-long fight over the BWCA hangs over PolyMet.” *MinnPost*, 12 Nov 2015,

This article explained the hearings for the BWCAW Act in detail, which helped me with the fine details of the activism involved. I also gained information about the current environmental issues and activism required to resolve them.


This publication by the Forest Service explains the management of the BWCA during the 1990s and how that has changed since the 1978 Act. This source helped me understand the changes in BWCA regulations.


This source gave me background on the International Joint Commission and its role in various border issues. I also used an image from this source to show where the IJC has been involved.


This article explains the Twin Metals situation and how it would have a disastrous impact on the Boundary Waters; information that I used to show the ongoing efforts to protect the BWCA.


This report looks at how the regulations established in the Wilderness Act and BWCAW Act are implemented in practice, giving me a better understanding of their impact. I also used various images from this report in my documentary.

This article helped me understand how the resort industry began in the Boundary Waters and how it developed from there. I also used an image of an old resort.


This article gave me a timeline of Oberstar’s political career, which helped me gain an overview for both the 1978 Act and later compromise in 1998 for truck portages. I also used an image of Oberstar from this source.


This report gave me clear data on the recreation industry of Northern Minnesota. I used specific data from this report, a picture of an economic output table in my documentary.


I used this article as a timeline for my project as it laid out how the events in the 1970s unfolded very clearly. I used this to find what I needed to look more into, and I came away knowing the basic events of the decade.


This article gave me an understanding of the impact of recreation. There are thousands who visit every year, but this can have harmful impacts as this article stated. I also used an image from this source.

This article explained the magnitude of tourism in the Boundary Waters. I used specific data from this article on the number of people who visited in 2020.


This article from the Northeastern Minnesotans for Wilderness, or NMW, details how local residents did support the BWCA and environment. The NMW was strongly involved in the 1980s and 1990s for BWCA protections, and I used an image of their logo in my documentary.


This article explains the logging industry in the early 1900s. I learned how the industry took off and continued to prosper.


This article details the negative consequences of mining near and around the BWCA. I used this information to understand the threat of Twin Metals, a proposed mine in the Superior National Forest.


This document gave a detailed history of Christopher Andrews' tireless work arguing for conservation of forests in the early 1900s. Not only did I learn more
about Andrews, but it gave me an understanding of the views of conservation at this time.


This article gave me information about the efforts of the MPIRG to stop mining by suing the Forest Service. This article also compares this to the current day Twin Metals threat, which helped me make connections in my impact.


This source provided me with a historical timeline of early conservation movements. I also used photos from this document throughout my documentary.


This article explains the position of the indigenous Ojibwe during the 1800s which led to the signing of the Treaty of La Point in 1854. This treaty ceded land that is in the modern day BWCA.


This article outlined the federal policy by Theodore Roosevelt to establish forest reserves and conservationist regulation policies. I learned about the creation of the Superior National Forest in 1909, in which is the BWCA.

This is a planning guide for the BWCA, which helped me to understand how the tourism economy works today with canoeists and hikers. I also used various images from this source throughout the main idea and impact.

**Multimedia**


This image is of protesters from the Friends organization supporting the BWCA protections. Since there are no clear dates from this website, I classified this as a secondary source.


From this video I used cinematic clips of the Boundary Waters wilderness, paddling, and the outfitting business process.

“The Fight for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness | BWCA.” *Friends of the BWCA, Youtube*, 21 Sept 2020, [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtuUYpS_304](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtuUYpS_304)

This video shows the harms of copper-sulfide mining, explaining the basis of the argument by activists against this type of mining. I used various clips from this video to show how this mining pollutes.


From this article I got two pictures, a protest sign against the mining near the BWCA and the logo of Save the Boundary Waters, both used in the impact of my documentary.


This documentary by the pro-wilderness organization Northeastern Minnesotans for Wilderness with their Save the Boundary Waters campaign for protecting the
BWCA from toxic mining. I used visuals of this to explain the continued threats to the wilderness.


This is a map showing the BWCA, Superior National Forest, and Quetico park which I used in the beginning of my documentary to orient viewers on the Boundary Waters’ location relative to other parks.


This picture shows the scenic wilderness of the Boundary Waters, which I used in my documentary while talking about the importance of having wilderness.


This map shows the area of the modern day BWCA that is protected by the Shipstead-Nolan Act in 1930. This is a secondary source since it doesn’t have a clear date and came from a secondary article.


This documentary gave me timeline information about the history of logging and research within the Boundary Waters and Northern Minnesota as a whole. I used clips of logging from the early 1900s from this video, but it is classified as secondary since it is within a secondary source.

MrSnooze. “Acoustic Guitar Instrumental Background Music for Videos | No Copyright Music.” *Youtube*, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kUZTWj2Lx00.

I used this video for the background acoustic music in my documentary. The acoustic is very light sounding so it didn’t distract from the speaking, but complemented the outdoorsy video and pictures.

This video explains the activities in the BWCA from the perspective of an outfitter business. I used a clip of this to show recreation (fishing and canoeing) in my documentary.


This is a photograph of a protest in support of the BWCA from the 2010s, which I used in my impact to show the public reaction to the proposed mining near the BWCA.


This video shows scenic videos of the BWCA wilderness, from which I used an aerial clip of lakes in my documentary.

“This Wild Land.” This Wild Land, Chesterfield Pictures, https://thiswildland.tv/media.

This video explained the timeline of events leading to protections of the BWCA, and included very scenic imagery which I used clips of in my documentary.


This is a picture of a truck portage within the Boundary Waters, one that was reopened by the compromise in 1998. I used this to show what these type of portages looked like.


This video gave me information on the harms of new mining proposed near the BWCA and all perspectives (mining companies, locals, scientists). I also used a couple video clips from this source; scenic and an animated map.

This is the first part of a video series on regulatory guidelines for visiting the BWCA from the USFS. I used video clips from this to show the tourism with canoeists and hikers.


This picture shows a motor boat on a lake in the Superior National Forest, which I used to explain the conflict between increasing motor use in the BWCA in the 1990s.


This picture shows a sign for the BWCA wilderness, which I used while talking about the Act and the new regulations for this area in order to show the area being impacted.


This video provided me with information about the national environmental movement beginning in the 1960s and increasing in the 1970s. I learned about national conservation organizations and how they had a role in land protections, using a still image to illustrate this in my documentary.