

only 5,700 visitor-days use (4.7 percent of the total wilderness use) even though it includes 15.8 percent of the designated acres on the Shoshone National Forest.

You also asked us to provide you with information about the timber resources available for harvest by industry in the Dubois area. The installed capacity of the Dubois mill is 52 million board feet annually. It can feasibly draw timber from the Wind River Working Circle on the Shoshone National Forest, a portion of the Teton National Forest, and a portion of the Bridger National Forest. The total combined allowable harvest on the Bridger and Teton National Forests is 70 million board feet. However, the portions of those Forests within reach of the DuBois mill have a combined allowable harvest of only about 45 million board feet. In addition to the Dubois mill, five other mills with a combined capacity of 51 million board feet annually are competing for the timber on the Bridger and Teton National Forests.

The Wind River Working Circle of the Shoshone National Forest has an allowable harvest of 19.6 million board feet.

Your interest in this important and complex multiple-use question is appreciated. Please call on us again if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. NELSON, *Deputy Chief.*

Senator HANSEN. I would like to ask for the inclusion in the record at this point an excerpt of a letter from Mr. Neil H. Rahm, regional forester of the northern region, wherein he responds to some questions that were asked by me and referred to him by the Chief of the Forest Service, Dr. Cliff, who is here with us this morning.

I want to refer specifically to one part of his letter. I read now from Mr. Rahm's letter. Am I pronouncing his name right, Dr. Cliff?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator HANSEN. He says:

The Park Service pointed out that by 1972, if their planned recreation developments were on schedule, and the upward trend in use continued, they would have reached maximum capacity for taking care of people over night in the park.

We then reviewed the available national forest land along park entrance roads which were located sufficiently close to the park, where people could spend the night, either in camp grounds, trailer courts, or motels, and still visit the park on a daily basis. These areas were then identified on forest service plans as "hold areas," to be reserved until such time as the need developed for more public accommodations.

We also have to consider the extent of private lands available for future public service development. It was decided at this meeting that we should prepare a joint map for the entire area, and indicate on this map existing and potential overnight accommodations and capacities for both Park Service and Forest Service lands.

This map was completed in 1967, but it is now being revised by region two to include additional information which we over looked in the first go around.

I would like at this time to present and ask unanimous consent for the inclusion in the record of the map to which I have just referred.

Senator CHURCH. Without objection, it will be included by reference.

Senator HANSEN. Before I left Jackson, Wyo., my home town, to come back for this session of the Congress, I spent most of an afternoon with the supervisor of the Teton National Forest, and he explained in detail what the Teton is doing, along with and in conjunction, I think, with the Targhee, the Custer, the Gallatin, and the Shoshone, to make it possible for people who come out to visit this great northwestern part of Wyoming, and the contiguous areas in your State of Idaho, Senator Church, and in the State of Montana to enjoy this great area, without being forced to get reservations ahead of time. If they propose to visit either Grand Teton or Yellow-