

They go on to describe how it was built up from volcanic material, how it is deposited in horizontal layers, and these are cemented by water action. They say they are extremely unstable, and break down irregularly, resulting in steplike cliffs and buttes. But the Forest Service also says this, and I think this is important to the whole matter of Washakie boundaries:

The narrow valleys, with the narrow strips of timber in the bottoms adjacent to precipitous canyon walls, create a primitive charm. Numerous small parks and side drainage offer chances for complete seclusion.

I agree with the Forest Service, and what they have said, that it is these narrow strips of timber at the base of the great escarpments that give the area its charm. You can turn to the proposal which the Forest Service has prepared. You can look at the picture not only of Boedecker Butte, which I mentioned, and also look at Norton Point.

You know what their boundary does on Norton Point. Here is beautiful scenery. This is a view from the campground, the development at Double Cabin Campground. Here is this beautiful scene, with Norton Point pinnacle rising up, and all this forest covered pinnacle.

What does the Forest Service do in the boundary lines? I don't think that Dr. Cliff himself this morning realized what they are doing there. I don't think he has been there to see this country and had checked the boundaries and seen what it was. They have come clear up above all this timber to lay out their points.

Senator METCALF. You are indicating the timber in the picture about half way up the slope?

Mr. BONNEY. Yes.

Senator METCALF. Where the timberline is?

Mr. BONNEY. Yes, and they have gone above that.

Theoretically, they can get some of the timber values, but even there the timber is of very little value. It is hard to reach. As you get toward timberline, the timber gets more scrubby and scattered, but still there is some timber in there.

Where there is a narrow valley cut, they will take that out, but they ruin the whole country when they go in, as they did when they timbered in area J.

Over in the DuNoir, only about the eastern third of that was timbered. The rest is virgin. Some of the most beautiful timber in Wyoming is there in the entire western part of that blue section on the map. They went in with tie hatchets. They took a tree big enough to make a tie out of, cut it down, chopped it, and hauled it out with teams and floated it down the river.

Nowadays it is an entirely different technology. In fact, I contend that the technology has deteriorated rather than improved. They go in there with big machines and bulldoze out everything. Some of the people from Wyoming will show you pictures of where they have just taken out every tree, every sapling, every shrub. Everything that is on the ground has been bulldozed out.

The trees that we would make two-by-fours out of in any other part of the country are burned. All they make from that timber is two-by-fours. That is all U.S. Plywood makes. They take big trees that can make dimension lumber and everything. What they can't take, they bulldoze into a pile and burn. The ground is stripped bare. That is one