

The proposed wilderness area already contains almost 1.5 billion board feet of merchantable timber, which if made available for commerce would provide an annual sustained yield production, based on 100 years rotation, which is conservative, of more than 13 million board feet per year, forever.

This represents, from now to infinity, an annual loss to the economy of Oregon of approximately \$2,000,000.00 a year in manufactured product value. In terms of payroll it represents an annual sacrifice of more than \$550,000.00 and jobs for 100 breadwinners.

In these days of wars against unemployment and poverty, such a sacrifice is not to be lightly passed over. Still greater reduction of the states economic base, merely to add acres to a wilderness area cannot be justified.

Further enlargement of the proposed wilderness area boundaries would also result in an unconscionable loss of vitally needed recreational resources. The basic attributes for which wilderness areas are set aside will inevitably be lost if adequate recreational facilities are not provided for the great majority of people who seek only a secluded and natural forest environment for picnics and family camping trips.

In summary, the Pacific Logging Congress commends the Forest Service for its comprehensive and workmanlike plan for the Mount Jefferson area. We urge enactment of S. 2751 as presently drafted. We most strongly oppose any proposals that may be submitted for enlargement of the boundaries of the wilderness area as set forth in S. 2751.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. SCOTT, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

My name is Douglas W. Scott. I am a graduate student in the Department of Forestry of the School of Natural Resources of The University of Michigan. I hold a degree from this university in the field of outdoor recreation planning and am presently pursuing advanced studies in resource policy, with emphasis on outdoor recreation policy.

This statement is offered solely on my own behalf as an individual citizen concerned with the protection and perpetuation of suitable areas as part of our National Wilderness Preservation System. My views on this Mount Jefferson Wilderness proposal are based upon a careful reading of the Forest Service proposal documents, the Geological Survey report and additional literature relevant to the matter. For the convenience of the subcommittee I have given full citations for all references mentioned. My views are also based upon my personal familiarity with the area in question, as I grew up in Oregon, have hiked through much of this immediate area, and have climbed both Mount Jefferson and Three Fingered Jack.

It is necessary, in analyzing the present Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area proposal, to consider the total perspective of its regional setting. The immediate conclusion that one draws from such consideration is that this is the ultimate time of decision for wilderness resources in the Mount Jefferson area, as in all of the Cascade region.

As members of this subcommittee know, the basic premise of the Wilderness Act is that all of our lands are destined soon to be put to some use. Only such lands as are specifically designated and given strong protection will remain in a wild, roadless and remote natural state.

This is certainly the case in the wild Cascades of Oregon. That point is amply demonstrated by reference to an extensive study of "Timber Trends in Western Oregon and Western Washington," which was prepared in 1963 by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service:

"Northwestern forests today are at the center of new and sharp changes. Along the western slope of the Cascade Mountains, one may drive to timbering operations on ground that only 'the day before yesterday' was untouched and unseen, a part of the timeless virgin wilderness."¹

The study goes on to point out that since World War II the Douglas fir subregion has entered a new era. This new era is characterized by three closely related features:

"One feature is the rapid receding and prospective disappearance of the timber frontier in the Douglas fir subregion * * * industry is pushing into the subregion's

¹ Timber Trends in Western Oregon and Western Washington, U.S. Forest Service Research Paper PNW 5, October, 1963. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oreg., P. 1.