

the Jackson Refuge in the wintertime across highways and through ranches. They will do that. When an elk gets snowed in, he will go down country, all right, to where he can get something to eat, and they will invade a rancher's meadows, and eat his hay stacks; but the elk have historically been pushed back from the plains, farther and farther back into mountains, as the pressure of the civilization increases. The elk are pushed back clear above timberline and that is the reason there are elk to migrate to the Jackson feeding ground, because they enjoy the wilderness area within Yellowstone Park where they can summer undisturbed.

We have the same situation here. We have elk who can summer undisturbed, within a primitive area, which we hope will be included in the wilderness, and they will migrate out in the winter, all right, but they seem to have to have that back country habitat to survive.

Some Wyoming people complain that about 52 percent of the land in our State is federally controlled; and other people, including our Governor, maintain that we have enough wilderness, as though it were a commodity like coal or potatoes. Both groups have valid viewpoints, except that Wyoming, and parts of other Western States, are the last small areas left in the world today where space, beauty, clean air, pure water, game in abundance, and uninhabited vistas remain to be saved.

If you want to mine diamonds, you go to Africa; if you want to raise wheat, you go to Kansas; and if you want to preserve high mountain country, in its original state, you must do it where the mountains are.

The University of Wyoming did a research project in 1965 and produced figures which can be verified indicating that hunting and fishing brought almost \$100 million into Wyoming that year. The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission estimates this was between \$125 and \$130 million in 1967 and the 11-percent tax on guns, ammunition, and fishing tackle returned over \$700,000 to the State of Wyoming. These figures do not include any of the money summer tourists bring into the State and leave with us without taking any unrennewable resources away with them.

The economic future of Wyoming is deeply involved in tourists and recreation. Even with all our Federal land and wilderness areas, we are fortunate in still having great expanses of unhabited space in other parts of the State eminently suitable for any industrial development which may occur in the future, and the propinquity of wilderness areas and values is extremely good bait for industrialists who want contented employees. It is much easier to hire good people to work in an area where they can enjoy the kind of recreation provided by wilderness areas. They like to raise their children in that kind of an environment.

If we yield these small areas now, they will be gone forever. People talk about locking up resources in a wilderness but this is a matter of law passed by the Congress, and it can always be changed by the Congress, should the need arise. Your decision in this matter is not final if you include the 45,000 acres in question now; but if you do not protect this area when this bill is passed, no one will ever have another chance to make such a decision.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Shoemaker.

Let me ask you, are you personally familiar with this area?

Mrs. SHOEMAKER. Which area?