

The Wyoming Fish and Game Department has established the East Fork Elk Winter Range at a total cost of some \$260,000. It has one man employed full time to manage this range and another further south. The range was acquired and developed to facilitate the management of the northern segment of the Upper Wind River elk herd.

And at this point I would like to point out, again in refutation of some of the statements which were made yesterday, that not all of the Western States are in agreement with the statement of the Forest Service that elk are not bothered or disturbed by timbering operations.

I would like to read to you from a personal letter from Mr. John McCone, who is chief of game operations for the State of Oregon, dated February 5, 1968, in which he says:

Rocky Mountain elk have a low tolerance for human disturbances. We share Wyoming's concern for the impact of access roads, snowmobiles, and other sources of disturbances that affect the distribution of the animals.

I believe I can say without reservation that a large majority of the local residents are in favor of including the additions we recommend. I can come to no other conclusion after talking to a number of them, after having some of them actually discuss and delineate boundaries, and after carrying their own statements here to ask that they be entered into the hearing record.

They represent every walk of life and every business interest except the timbering industry, and we are certain there are sympathizers even there. I know also there are a great number of Wyoming citizens who disagree with our Governor in his adamant stand against wilderness.

We believe every wilderness area should be considered on its own merits. There are features of each that must be carefully weighed. We are asking you to do this in the hope that at some future time our children's children will not question our foresight.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Bell.

Let me ask you, I refer to page 2 of your testimony wherein you say:

Lands even now being proposed for reclamation projects are so situated at high elevations or upon soil so poor, or both, that the prudence of pursuing them further should be severely questioned.

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Then you say a little further down, "I cannot foresee Wyoming becoming a great producer of heavy industrial or manufactured goods, at least in the foreseeable future. We do not have adequate water or population centers to support any kind of large industrial complex."

It was my understanding that Wyoming does have surplus water at the present time. Is that not your understanding?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir, it is, but what I am referring to is this heavy industrial or manufactured goods, in which I can think of a complex such as you would find along the Ohio River or the Mississippi River.

Down below I refer to the extractive industries, and then I refer to it a little more. I think what you have reference to in this case is the surplus water in the Green River Basin, which I believe probably will someday be used in both the gas and the shale oil industry.

Senator HANSEN. How much water, in your judgment, would be required to support an industrial complex?

Mr. BELL. I am not certain that I am qualified to answer that, except that I can point out that it takes about, I think, if I can remember