

and the bottom view is looking northwest. I would like to submit this for the committee files.

I should also interject at this point a slight amendment to what my written statement says. As far as the trail not being marked. We finally found it, marked by the standard Forest Service blaze, but our difficulty lay in the first instance in not finding the trail that was marked along the road, so it is still true, we have not been in the DuNoir area.

However, we have been in the area there, I believe, marked J on the map, because that seems to include a little bit more than the DuNoir area. The line itself on the western side extends to the western side of Pinnacle Butte.

Senator ANDERSON. Could I just stop you there? You say this is the way the DuNoir Basin will look if it is not protected as wilderness. How about the sustained-yield use by the Forest Service?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Beg pardon?

Senator ANDERSON. Would not a sustained-yield basis protect the timber almost as well as wilderness classification?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Sustained yield? I think there is some merit to the sustained-use idea, but the pictures that I took don't demonstrate, it seems to me, that sustained yield is being practiced there.

Senator ANDERSON. That is clear cutting. You don't have to have clear cutting, do you?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes, that is clear cut. I am not sure I understand your question altogether yet.

Senator ANDERSON. You don't have to have clear cutting?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No, we don't.

Senator ANDERSON. You could have forest control.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is right. The forest would be much less objectionable to look at, sir, if sustained yield were practiced. I think that would be my thought in that matter, anyway.

Senator ANDERSON. Go ahead.

Mr. BLACKBURN. While I would not deny the economic benefits that would result from harvesting the timber, I would urge that against this local benefit there be balanced the national interest in preserving the area as wilderness, together with the benefit that would accrue to the local economy from its enhanced recreational value.

A statistic that may be of some significance in this connection is that in 1965, the most recent to which I have access, the 176 persons employed in the lumber industry in Fremont County comprised 3.9 percent of the total number employed, and the payroll, \$200,000 was 3.5 percent of the total payroll in the county. (The data are for a total population of about 26,000. Of this number about 11,600 or 44 percent are in the three largest towns—Riverton, Lancer, and Dubois.) Whatever other economic and human factors should be taken into account, these data suggest that the county's economy does not depend so heavily on the timber available in the DuNoir drainage that being deprived of it would result in severe dislocations.

Corroborating this is a report issued some years ago by the Wyoming Industrial Research Council—"Wind River Basin—A Study of Its Resources, People and Economy"—Floyd K. Harmston, 1953 which indicated that because the mineral, water, and other resources in the Wind River Basin are not plentiful, there was promise of only limited indus-