

forage, wildlife, and recreation, in the Wind River district—detrital emphasis is on wood—timber. Back in Teton County where I live the tourist would have a hard time finding where Teton National Forest does all its clear cutting. But in the Wind River district the evidence is everywhere. They don't bother to hide it, even on the main U.S. Highway No. 26.

The residents of Fremont County would like to see some of that timber spared in order to have something to attract and show their visitors. This album will try to show you the breathtaking scenery of the proposed Washakie Wilderness, and the destruction of the foreground scenery that the Forest Service is determined to continue.

On page 4 you see the approach road going north from Dubois to the area's most popular campground at Double Cabin on Wiggins Fork. It is outside the primitive area. We pass through hundreds of acres where the lumbering operations have resulted in complete destruction of all growth. There is no screen between the road and such operations.

The lower picture shows the Lincoln Point Escarpment.

On page 5 is the well-known Norton Point view, as seen from Double Cabin campground. I believe any plan to preserve this wilderness should be designed to preserve its looks, such as these decorative stringers of timber, since its looks are its greatest value. Now every rockhound and camper in the area sees this view, and many take this very picture. The Forest Service has placed its boundary well above the timberline, exempting all the green seen in the picture. I can't help but feel they have designs on the lower timber, just as they have clear cut the area southeast of here, and all along the road to the campground. I don't believe the insistence of the Forest Service to place the boundary on top of the rims is just to have a clearly defined boundary, but to have access to all of the timber.

Pages 6 to 11 show the very fine quality of the Stratified Primitive Area. Most of the trails are very satisfactory as far as width is concerned. Any money spent on trails should be directed toward keeping them clear of downfall, not in widening them.

On page 12 is Ramshorn Basin. Here the Forest Service and the Sierra Club agree that a recreational area be established in its fringes, and on the edge of one of the most spectacular views anywhere. I will return to this point in a minute, but I would like to bring in Bear Basin here which, like the Ramshorn Basin, would make a great recreational area. However, the faulty method of boundary setting which the Forest Service has selected could ruin the view in Bear Basin if the Forest Service keeps its boundary high, thus leaving the foreground green strip unprotected. Bear Creek itself forms a natural boundary, as suggested by the Sierra Club, with its western bank suitable for wilderness and its eastern bank suitable for recreation sites. I will bring up again the matter of the road down into Bear Basin. The Forest Service says there is a road down into this area, but they are mistaken. Under no circumstances can you call it a road. We could not drive our high-centered vehicle down the highly eroded jeep tracks.

On pages 13, 14, and 15 are the views as seen from a little knoll just north of Ramshorn Basin. Just north of that knoll is Deacon Lake. From the knoll, with this basin as a recreational site, this knoll will