

become a popular picture taking spot. The visitor will see the landmark Boedeker Butte which the Forest Service has now included in their wilderness proposal. That is east of the knoll. Looking northeast over Deacon Lake, he will recognize Cathedral Peak. Looking north and northwest he will identify the great Five Pockets area. However, if he looks west and southwest at the great Ramshorn Escarpment, as he is bound to do, he will be looking at the huge Parque Creek pocket which, instead of completing a lovely picture, probably by then will have been thorough clear cut and instead of enjoying a complete picture, he will end up discussing the ravages of clear cutting. Definitely, the base of the escarpment here would preserve the needed green strip to complete the pictures.

Dr. Cliff said yesterday that the great Parque Creek Valley has been left out because it faces an area that has been timbered. What about the poor tourist who also faces an area that has been timbered if the Ramshorn Escarpment, the Lincoln Point Escarpment, and others are not protected?

Back in our part of the country of Jackson Hole, the Forest Service cuts timber, but does so with the many visitors in mind. There clear cuts are not seen by the highway traveler and visitor. I believe much more discretion should be used in the Wind River district, giving some thought to what the visitor sees.

On page 16 is a photo of the site of a former tie camp on East Du-Noir. This was once the scene of great activity and use. The wilderness character of this country is beginning to restore itself. From here as you head north to Shoshone Pass the few old stumps are all that is left to tell the story, and these are harder to find the farther north one goes.

The brochure-map put out by the Shoshone National Forest contains the following discussion on water:

Water is the most important and most valuable of all natural resources. It receives highest priority in forest resource management in an effort to produce the maximum amount of usable water. Without an adequate forest or vegetative cover to regulate run off or stream flow, this objective, and protection of our basic resource, the soil, cannot be accomplished.

One of the characteristics of this great primitive area is that the incredibly fragile soil is held in place only by the trees and undergrowth. Torrential rains common in this area can be of the powerful flash-flood type that moves trees, tumbles big boulders, and washes away soil. Every time an area is clear cut on a mountain slope in this area, it leaves that land greatly susceptible to strong erosion forces.

On pages 17 and 18 are pictures of the west and east sides of Pinnacle Buttes, just east of that most popular forest campground at Brooks Lake. The Forest Service makes a lot of Smokey the Bear. Here's a picture of him looking hurt—not at first destruction as usual, but at the tremendous destruction done by the timber cutting on the east slopes of Pinnacle Buttes. In fact we have a photo of the 16-year-old burn up Wiggins Creek with some new growth in, but the 16-year-old clear cuts on Sheridan Creek can't turn up that much. Added to the low price the Forest Service gets for its timber is the high cost of the reforestation. Dr. Cliff describes timber cutting as harvesting the timber. Back in Texas, up in Oregon, yes, in lower Wyoming sections it could be called harvesting—when the timber is cut, reseeding is