

mind, would, in choice of a southerly boundary for this wilderness, select those borderlines proposed by the Bonney-Sierra Club Study in preference to those advanced by the United States Forest Service itself.

We believe that he would make that choice for these two reasons alone: That the Bonney-Sierra proposals would round out what is an unfinished whole; that they would provide, as—in a national park precedent—did the Snake River Valley Floor for the Grand Teton Range, the necessary surroundings and atmosphere in which to set one's lodge and contemplate in composure and unspoiled vista of grandeur—of towering, far ranging escarpments, extensive alpine plateaus and peaks forming a serrated skyline. Being within a wilderness is only one part of a wilderness experience. Some distance, some perspective is necessary in which to see the entirety and understand what has been seen.

And we believe that Washakie would also quickly comprehend: That these proposed additions are of greater intrinsic value to the single use of recreation than they are to the total combination of all other phases of the multiple use theory; that one other multiple use facet, livestock grazing, not being incompatible with recreational use, could and should be continued in any event; that another multiple use facet, lumbering, conducted as has been the practice in the Wind River Valley, and particularly as exemplified on the Wiggins Fork, would physically maul the terrain, open it to increased ravages by natural erosion and largely ruin it for the prime use of recreation.

Therefore, while endorsing the United States Forest Service proposal to create a Washakie Wilderness Area, we recommend those boundary additions submitted by the Bonney-Sierra Club Study.

Very truly yours,

NEDWARD M. FROST, *Spokesman.*

[Telegram]

CHEYENNE, WYO., March 5, 1968.

Senator CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The Wyoming Natural Resource Board has always endorsed the policy of full multiple-use concept of land resources and feels that this policy should prevail wherever possible. If it is determined that a reclassification should be made the natural resource board supports the U.S. Forest Service proposal for the proposed Washakie Wilderness. This proposal includes 188,358 acres of the Stratified Primitive Area and 4,768 acres of the adjacent Shoshone National Forest. The natural resource board is opposed to any other additions to the proposed wilderness area.

CHARLES E. ASTLER,
President, Wyoming Natural Resource Board.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Laramie, Wyo., February 14, 1968.

Hon. CLIFFORD HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Parks, Wilderness and Recreation Areas, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HANSEN: With regret that I will not be able to accept your invitation to attend the Senate Sub-committee hearing on S. 2630 pertaining to the establishment of the proposed Washakie Wilderness of the Shoshone National Forest of Wyoming I desire to have this statement included in the record of the hearing. I am a member of the Public Lands Committee of the Izaak Walton League of America and am now serving as the National Director of the organization for Wyoming.

1. I very much favor the inclusion of the present Stratified Primitive Area, with certain additions along the south and southwestern boundaries which will add materially to its value as a wilderness. Testimony was made by myself and representatives of other conservation organizations to this effect at the Forest Service hearing in Riverton, Wyoming, in December 1966.

2. The southern and southwest boundaries as proposed at present by the Forest Service and which are the basis of the area proposed in S. 2630 are too restrictive and should be extended to include certain additional areas. We