

of Firecamp lakes area, North and South Fork of Breitenbush River, Valley of Whitewater Creek, Woodpecker Ridge, Pamela Creek, Minto Mountain, Bingham Ridge and Big Meadows. This comprises an area of approximately 25,000 acres. Some of this west side area has been previously logged and may not be considered as wilderness potential which is probably a good assumption, but should be included in this Bill to act as a buffer zone for the true wilderness areas. The narrowness of the proposed wilderness corridor in some spots and the intensive road developments on both sides make the inclusion of this west side buffer zone almost requisite to preservation of this area.

Some of these lower slopes are quite heavily timbered and have a commercial value, but weighing the expense of permanent intensive road systems and the investment of long term intensive forest management against the lesser expense and greater value of the preservation of the distinct forest types and scenic value for future generations, the balance tips in favor of the latter. High quality fish and wild life in their natural state, is another factor in tipping the balance in favor of this inclusion.

I also would like to take exception of the Forest Service's management of some of these areas. They permitted intensive road building and logging when the reclassification studies were going on. I think the Forest Service normally does a good job, but I feel that this practice should not be permitted until everything is settled.

In summation, then, let me say that I think these above areas should be included in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Proposal as an integral part of it. The preservation of these scenic, alpine lakes and transition zones along with their distinct forest types, the indigenous wildlife and the esthetic values which cannot be given a dollar value, far outweigh any future economic gain from the sale of timber. An area such as this with its regenerative powers to the spirit is essential to the future generations, particularly as we rapidly progress down the path of greater technology and regimentation. The up coming generations will thank us more for this type of a heritage than one of a cold, austere, steel and concrete nature.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS D. OSTREM.

LANDER, WYO., February 6, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the proposed boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness Area, I would like to lend my support to an area that would include Bear Creek Basin and Upper DuNoir Valley. As stated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, these areas are important for elk especially so since most of this country has already been timbered and as a result there are few areas suitable for large game that are not already traversed by numerous roads.

The value of the timber left would be a very small price to pay as compared to the value derived from continuous enjoyment of these areas in their un-mutilated state. There are not many left.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD O'MALLEY.

LAKE OSWEGO, OREG., February 29, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please include this statement in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area Classification Hearing record.

Mount Jefferson is one of the six highest peaks in the Cascade Range of Oregon and Washington. The mountain, its glaciation and geology, and the surrounding meadows, lakes, and forests are examples of the exquisite and unique wilderness that only Oregon and Washington can offer to the residents of the 50 states which have united to share these natural areas as well as economic, defense and other concerns.

The Mount Jefferson Primitive Area, because of its proximity to a major river and highway and to the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, has always