

I am a native central Oregonian and I fully realize the necessity for developing more recreational areas for the public and the importance of our lumbering industry also. But I feel it is of prime importance that these areas that have so far escaped the ravages of the public be saved. I have seen so many of these scenic areas developed for public use and much of their attractiveness destroyed. We must save those areas that are most suited for wilderness preservation such as the Square Lake and Marion Lake areas. There are so very few areas of this wilderness beauty left in the central Oregon Cascades.

I strongly urge that the entire area of 28,000 acres proposed by citizen conservationists be added to the wilderness area recommended by the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. GLADYS GARDNER.

CHEYENNE, WYO., *February 14, 1968.*

Subject: Washakie wilderness hearings.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,  
U.S. Senate,  
New Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As one who acted as spokesman for the Wyoming Outfitters Association at the hearings for the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area held at Riverton, Wyoming, December 8, 1966, a portion of my views are already on record and available for the Committee's scrutiny.

So my endorsement of the United States Forest Service's proposal to create the Washakie Wilderness Area is established as is also my recommendation that the foregoing proposal be expanded to include those boundaries suggested by the Bonney-Sierra Club study. I am sure that the Committee will be exposed to, and have full opportunity to study, all of the detailed pros and cons of the argument relating to expanded boundaries. I don't wish to bore you with a repetition of all of these arguments. There is, however, one aspect, which might otherwise be overlooked—perhaps a minor thing indeed—but I desire to draw your attention to it anyway.

Just a little more than a year ago the Congress passed an Act (P.L. 89-665) commonly known as the National Historic Preservation Act. Its purpose, as set forth in the preamble, certainly will be familiar to yourself and your colleagues. I would like to point out now that the DuNoir Valley, one of the Bonney-Sierra Club proposed extensions, is rich in the history of the Fur Brigades, the Mountain Men and, indeed, the first recorded white man to visit Wyoming and Southern Idaho—John Colter. This historic heritage, contained within the valley of the DuNoir, is of great cultural value to the nation, the region and the state. The ecology of the valley is fragile and, (what I think should be pointed out) it would appear that historic preservation can best be accomplished in this case by means of a second noble concept—wilderness preservation.

Sincerely,

NED FROST.

DUBOIS, WYO., *February 16, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to submit a statement with regard to the February 19 Senate Committee Hearing on the Washakie Wilderness Proposal. I am a resident of Dubois, Wyoming and wish to register myself as being in favor of Senator McGee's amendment to the Proposal. In addition to all that has been said about the wildlife, watershed and other wilderness values of the area under discussion, I seriously question whether the Forest Service can legally allow timber cutting activities there. The Multiple Use Act of June 12, 1960, defines multiple use, in part, as the "Management of all the various *renewable* surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in combination that will best meet the needs of the American people: . . ." It is common knowledge that it takes *at least* 200 years to grow a mature tree in this part of Wyoming. I think that a that resource cannot be restored within several generations of human lives cannot be defined as renewable and therefore should not be used.