

Wiggins Fork, and around Lincoln Point and Ramshorn. I am in favor of S. 2630 with amendments to accomplish these objectives and provide a better wilderness.

Thank you.

Senator ANDERSON. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you for your statement, Mr. Walcott. You spoke in a rather meaningful way, I thought, about the need for campsites and recreational opportunities to care for the oncoming hordes of people that will be visiting the national park areas. Generally, are you in accord with the approach that has been taken by the U.S. Forest Service on these five forest areas contiguous to the Grand Teton-Yellowstone Park area, in inventorying their areas and seeing where campgrounds might best be located, and that sort of thing?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; I think this is very essential. I think there is a great deal of room outside the proposed wilderness areas for such development. I think they are highly necessary. I think there is also room for private development of this nature.

Senator HANSEN. Do you generally find their proposals and their suggestions to be not without merit?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think that they are excellent proposals. I think the suggestion that they need the upper portion of the DuNoir Basin is not good. I don't think they need to go that far north in the DuNoir. I think there is a great deal of room in the lower DuNoir Basin and in the other areas which I suggested for this type of recreation.

Senator HANSEN. I have no further questions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have a statement here of David Corkran III, a historian of Berkeley, Calif. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that it be included in the hearing record.

Senator ANDERSON. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DAVID H. CORKRAN III, HISTORIAN, OF BERKELEY, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Francis Walcott has kindly consented to present my statement on the Washakie Wilderness proposal (S. 2630) at the hearing on this proposal on Feb. 19. My statement is based upon a fair amount of firsthand knowledge gained during a ten-day visit to the Stratified Primitive Area in the summer of 1966.

I support S. 2630 establishing a Washakie Wilderness. However, I do not think that S. 2630 includes all the lands in the adjacent areas which are suitable for wilderness classification. I believe that East and West DuNoir Creeks should be added to the proposed wilderness, as should Bear Basin. The area around Double Cabins on The Wiggins Fork, to be declassified under S. 2630, should be retained as wilderness. As a general rule, it seems to me that the wilderness boundary should follow the bases of the cliffs and steep slopes around Norton Point, Lincoln Point, and other mountains in the region so as to insure maximum protection to these steep slopes, which are truly wilderness.

It is especially desirable that East and West DuNoir Creeks be given wilderness protection. It is true that these two drainages were selectively logged, that there are traces of former saw mills, and that jeep trails exist in both drainages. I saw all these things in the four days I spent traversing the headwaters of these two creeks. The major impression one gets in traveling through this region, however, is one of wilderness. From either Shoshone or Bonneville Passes, one cannot tell that the region was ever logged. The timber cover extends unbroken for miles, except for the meadows on West DuNoir Creek. On West DuNoir Creek, below Bonneville Pass, the trail is hard to find and one thrashes through real wilderness, if he gets lost the way I did. I might add that

this is far more enjoyable than trying to pick one's way through logging slash. The Watkins Lake area on the East DuOir is a similar example of wild country. Kisinger Lakes is one of the most weirdly beautiful places in the West that I have ever seen. It derives much of its scenic attractiveness from the spires and turrets of Pinnacle Buttes, which certainly deserve wilderness protection.

I strongly urge the Senate to amend S. 2630 so as to include East and West DuNoir Creeks and Bear Basin. I think all these areas qualify as wilderness in every sense of the word.

I thank you for the opportunity to have this statement read into the record of the hearing.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Smith.

Is the Sierra Club testifying in absentia? Mr. Bonney, did you testify in behalf of the Sierra Club?

Senator HANSEN. The Bonneys have both testified, Mr. Chairman. Is Spencer Smith here?

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Smith.

STATEMENT OF SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

We are pleased to have the opportunity to offer our views on legislation to implement further Public Law 88-577, the Wilderness Act.

S. 2531, introduced by Senator Kuchel, would authorize the San Gabriel Wilderness Area in the Angeles National Forest in the State of California. This measure has had widespread support by a variety of conservation and citizens' groups. The present proposal would designate 33,647 acres as the San Gabriel Wilderness and would consist of the Devil's Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area and portions of the Bobcat Canyon area.

There is little objection and much support for the San Gabriel proposal since it encompasses a spectacular area, primarily mountainous and unusual granitic areas. In addition, there is a varied and unique wildlife population of big horn sheep, California mule deer, and some black bears. Several small streams also have outstanding native rainbow trout.

Little conflict exists as to the use of this majestic area for wilderness purposes which is but a short distance from the center of Los Angeles. There is no timber of commercial quality or minerals of commercial value. The area would have no private inholdings and there would be no conflicting uses.

It is hoped that this matter can proceed with a measure of dispatch and become incorporated into the national wilderness preservation system at an early date.

S. 2630 would establish a Washakie Wilderness Area in Wyoming comprising the Stratified Primitive Area, the contiguous Absaroka Wilderness Area, and certain additions. There are some differences of opinion as to the precise boundaries, and the total area of this proposal. Certain areas should be excluded, inasmuch as they do not conform to the criteria for wilderness and there appears to be a general agreement on areas so treated. The Middle Fork-Wood River area,

comprising approximately 9,000 to 10,000 acres, and the Dundee Creek area of some 4,500 acres should be excluded because of patented mining claims and the obvious intrusion of mining activities that would appear to be inconsistent with wilderness purposes. The Lean-To Creek area of approximately 650 acres and the Parque Creek area of approximately 1,500 acres are also recommended for exclusion.

The recommendations contained in S. 2630, introduced by Senator Hansen, of Wyoming, represent a significant addition to the present primitive area. The south fork of Wood River, 1,472 acres; the east fork and west fork of Six Mile Creek, 3,296 acres; and Horse Creek, 2,598 acres. We subscribe fully to these additions.

Two principal areas of conflict are the East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek which comprise some 20,240 acres. The principal reason for adding this particular area to the proposal is the importance of the outstanding elk ranges and the significant scenic values. The alternative use of this area appears to be logging of relatively low commercial value timber. If this activity is pursued it would appear that some diminution of elk population would inevitably result. The area of Bear Basin, which comprises some 8,000 acres, appears to be in a similar posture and this unit should also be within the wilderness boundary.

The Wiggins Fork area of approximately 3,200 acres is now protected within the present Stratified Primitive Area. We are unable to understand why this area is recommended to be excluded from the proposed Washakie Wilderness.

There are a few areas, relatively small in size compared to the overall proposal, that might well be included in the wilderness area in order to round out the balance of differing topography as well as facilitate the scenic effect. Such areas would include Lincoln Point, of approximately 325 acres, and the 2,000-acre area just west of Wiggins Fork Creek. Such consideration should also be applied to the headwaters of Five Mile Creek, which contain approximately 700 acres, and the area north along West Fork Six Mile Creek, of approximately 1,300 acres.

The total additions recommended by the Forest Service, of 7,366 acres, to the present Stratified Primitive Area of 189,024 acres, combined with the additions recommended above, would find a total acreage in the proposal of about 242,203 acres. If this area is combined with the Absaroka Wilderness Area which now comprises 483,130 acres, the Washakie Wilderness Area would then total some 725,533 acres.

We are the first to agree that the establishment of wilderness areas within the broad categories of the Wilderness Act is hardly an exact science. If boundaries and areas could be computed on a quantitative basis in each instance, the task would resolve itself quickly. Unfortunately such fast and final calculations are not possible. We are aware, however, that public discussion and the full dialog between technicians presented for public review is essential in effecting an appropriate yet realistic wilderness system.

S. 2751, introduced by Senators Hatfield and Morse, of Oregon, would designate the Mount Jefferson Wilderness in the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forest as an addition to the national wilderness preservation system. This area, in the Cascade Range of Oregon, has long been looked upon as one of the most majestic areas

in the Northwest. The Mount Jefferson Primitive Area was established in 1930, and encompasses 85,033 acres at present. The Forest Service and the Senate measure recommend approximately 11,500 acres of additions to the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area to the east, south, and northwest. If the measure is enacted as proposed, the area would consist of about 97,000 acres.

Many conservation organizations have made recommendations that would add to the proposed area primarily along the western boundary, and the inclusion in the south of Square Lake area. The arguments as to the desirability of these recommendations focus on the uses to which the area should be put. One of the principal reasons for suggesting that the proposal in this area be expanded, primarily to the west, is the shape and size of the proposed wilderness area. While the length of the area is adequate, extending some 25 miles along the Cascade crest, the width varies from 4 to 10 miles in a somewhat irregular fashion. While it may be argued that the western extension is inappropriate for wilderness and that those who recommend its inclusion have abandoned the criteria for establishing wilderness, it should also be considered that wilderness in many areas is not only perishable but fragile.

While such terms are relative concepts, it appears that the proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area will be in some jeopardy unless effective buffers are established on the western side. It has been our experience that buffers outside wilderness areas have been highly ineffective and in reality represent poor protection. We are likewise aware that these areas represent timber resources that are important for commercial purposes. It is our judgment, however, that the inclusion of these western areas may well be the longrun key to maintaining the basic purport of the proposed legislation, which is to protect and maintain the area as wilderness.

Another difference of opinion involves the two major lakes, Square and Long Lakes, which are in the southeastern corner of the proposed area and Marion Lake, which is on the west. The principal conflict in these two instances as to the most appropriate use is essentially the type of recreation activities to be pursued. There is a suggestion that both Marion and Square Lakes have intensive recreation use, and a number of motorboats are in use. The Forest Service has recommended that these two areas be utilized as scenic recreation areas, which would promote, essentially, a more intensive recreation use than wilderness classification would permit.

The scenic area designation is close to the wilderness concept, since the plans of the Forest Service are for no other developments, such as lumbering, and it is their intention to phase out motorboat use. The principal reason for including both of these areas in wilderness rather than separate scenic areas is the juxtaposition of these areas to the proposed wilderness area, especially the subalpine region, which effectively round out the continuity of the area. Also, there is an absence of structures and other manmade intrusions that normally would preclude such an area from wilderness consideration. Additionally, these lakes have a pristine quality that seemed to represent a part of the purpose to establish an area of wilderness.

At the risk of another redundancy, it is apparent that differences do exist in drawing the precise boundaries of the Mount Jefferson Wilder-

ness proposal. The differences in this instance represent approximately 28,000 acres. It is important to render judgments in the form of a final recommendation that conforms to the general dictates set down in the Wilderness Act but with an understanding and flexibility in applying the wilderness criteria in specific instances. Some flexibility must be permitted if individual proposals are to have an internal consistency in and of themselves. It appears to us that this can be done without violating or doing other disservice to the Wilderness Act, per se.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you, Dr. Smith.

Mr. Miller, you are the next witness.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. MILLER, DUBOIS, WYO.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, Senator Hansen, my name is James R. (Jim) Miller. I live near Dubois, Wyo., in almost the center of the DuNoir Valley which has been discussed here for the past 2 days. It is my privilege on a day-to-day basis to look at the scenes that have been discussed here and which you have seen in a great number of photographs. We bought our property and built after extensive travel throughout almost every State in the United States and considerable service abroad, some 25 years of it while I was in the military service. The principal assets of this country that we chose, in addition to its fantastic scenic beauty, are the clear air, the clear streams, and the abundant wildlife.

During the past 3 years I have owned and operated a real estate agency in the fair city of Dubois, and I am constantly amazed at the thousands of people who share my love for the area. They also see the same things essentially in this area that I did when I came there.

During the past 3 years, I have changed my thinking with regard to wilderness and I think the majority of the citizens of Dubois, with the possible exception of Forest Service employees and the timbering industry have changed their thinking as well.

There are a good many things that we need to use our forests for other than wilderness. However, having lived there for 3 years and watching the day-to-day changes that take place, we are more and more convinced that the only way to preserve our forest assets is to go the wilderness route. This has been dictated to us by what we call the scientific or the clear-cut method of timber harvest.

Now, I don't want to repeat a lot of things that have been said here during the past 2 years but one of the things that I think possibly had been overlooked is the true feeling of the people of the Dubois area.

As I said at the outset, I speak only as an individual. However, being a businessman in the town and living out in the area where I talk to the ranchers, the business people, the summer home residents, people of this type, I feel that I can speak pretty much for them. We have no newspaper in Dubois. Our town is not of the size to warrant a newspaper. For the past several weeks this controversy over the Washakie Wilderness and the proposed amendments thereto has caused a great deal of comment, both pro and con. I felt that at this time it would be appropriate to take a single newspaper from one of our adjacent towns and introduce into the record, if I may, the com-

ments of a reputable editor and a very fine newspaper and I chose the county seat of our county, Fremont County, which is Lander, Wyo. Therefore, the newspaper publicity which has accompanied this controversy is here. I would like to introduce the major sheets in evidence. I would point out that this is not a biased newspaper on either side, I don't believe. Substantial portions of this newspaper have been made available to both sides of the story.

I would merely point out that if this is acceptable to the record, as an example, page 1 of this newspaper, dated February 8, 1968, is exclusively committed to this controversy. There is not a line on this page other than the masthead about anything except the controversy of which we speak. I think that the attitude of our county seat should be considered in this testimony as well as all of the other things that have been said.

Senator ANDERSON. How much do you want to include of that?

Mr. MILLER. I would like to include these five sheets, those portions of the sheets that are directly applicable to the controversy over the wilderness area.

Senator ANDERSON. We don't ordinarily put five pages of newspaper into the record. We can accept it for the file.

Mr. MILLER. This is your decision, Mr. Chairman. I will abide by it. I merely wanted to make the attempt. However, because an editorial appeared in a newspaper out there a couple of weeks ago, February 12, and it says in 230 words what I could probably take hours to say, and it says it so well, I would ask your permission, sir, to read this very short editorial of 230 words into the record.

Senator ANDERSON. Without objection, we will put it into the record.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you, sir. This is an editorial appearing from the Wyoming State Journal, published at Lander, Wyo., February 12, 1968. It is as follows:

DUBOIS FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE

We have never seen Dubois people as united as they are today. They are fighting together to keep from becoming another Fremont County ghost town.

In the case of South Pass City and Atlantic City, it was the gold that ran out. In the Dubois country, they fear the big saw mill will ravage the forests, move out when the profitable logging is done, leaving the mountain country around Dubois with denuded slopes.

What a fine sight that will be to show tourists! If you want a sample of what it looks like, drive up Wiggins Fork where great blocks of timber have been cut out.

If the magnificent DuNoir Valley country northwest of Dubois is left out of the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area, it will be denuded also. Where will the elk go, the tourist, the sight-seer, all those who enjoy something out-of-doors?

Timber doesn't grow back fast in the high, dry country around Dubois. After the mill has gutted the forest, what will be left? Very little, too little.

In asking that the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area be enlarged to include the DuNoir Valley, Bear Creek Basin and fringes around the Stratified Area, Dubois people are showing more foresight than is the Forest Service. Dubois people are correct in realizing that their future is almost wholly dependent upon the recreation industry.

Dubois is fighting for its life.

That concludes the editorial, sir. I have one or two other comments. One borders on an area that has not been discussed at these hearings and I am somewhat disturbed that it has not been; and that is the cost to the Government in these days of economy-minded people here in

Washington, the cost to the Government of building roads to areas for timbering purposes versus the retrievable cost in the sale of the timber.

I believe I am correct that the staff of this Interior Committee has asked within the past 3 or 4 days that a rapid, rough study be made with specific reference to the DuNoir Valley. The results of that study, and I have read it and I am going to try to quote it as best I remember it, were that essentially 7 miles of roadway would be needed to harvest the DuNoir Forest, the area that we are talking about, area J. This 7 miles of roads would be paid for by the Government. It would cost, I believe, \$145,000 to build the road, an additional \$25,000 would be spent to build a bridge which is necessary, roughly a total cost, then—and this is a quick estimate by the Forest Service here in Washington—of \$165,000 to \$170,000 to put in this 7 miles of road. At the maximum price they would retrieve \$60,000 for the timber that they would sell. This does not seem to me to be good economics.

Now, it will be argued that if the road is built in there, and after they have gotten everything they want out of it, the road will remain and it will be a Government-owned road. I have yet to see anyone other than in general terms saying to what use that road would be put.

I, and I think the majority of the citizens of Dubois, Wyo., support the Washakie Wilderness bills with amendments essentially as recommended by Senator McGee.

I believe that is all, Mr. Chairman. I thank you very much for the opportunity as a citizen to appear.

Senator ANDERSON. Senator Hansen, do you have any questions?

Senator HANSEN. I don't have any questions. I just want to thank you for coming back and testifying, Mr. Miller.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you.

I would like to put at least one statement into the record. The Wilderness Act, with which I am somewhat familiar, having done a little work on it, says:

The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act.

I hope that all that has been lived up to by the Department; but we all know it has not happened yet.

These three bills are San Gabriel, 36,137 acres; Mount Jefferson, 94,462 acres; and Washakie, 679,520 acres, a total of 810,019 acres. San Rafael added 143,000 acres with a total there of 953,019 acres.

This should have been done some time ago. It is not being done by the Park Service. This is entirely by Agriculture. The Interior Department, I suppose, should have done this long ago. The act is pretty plain. I hope it might be observed.

I would hope that the staff would call to the attention of the Department of the Interior that this has not been fulfilled. There was a series of questions asked by the staff of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I hope this can be put in the record. We have to

depend on our staffs. No one member of the committee can follow completely all the work done by the Congress.

Without objection, I will include it at this time.

(The record referred to follows:)

PROPOSED WASHAKIE WILDERNESS

(Asked by the Staff of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Question 1. Is any timber being offered for sale at this time in any of the proposed additions to the Washakie Wilderness?

Answer. No! Timber sales have been planned in that area in the next few years but none have been advertised.

Question 2. How much road would be required to log this area, and how much will it cost?

Answer. Seven miles of forest development road both inside and outside of Area J will be needed before timber harvest can begin. We do not have detailed cost figures for this road yet. The estimated cost is \$140,000. In addition, a bridge costing about \$25,000 will be needed. It should be stated that these are not primarily timber harvest roads but will serve all public uses within the area. Also, additional roads will be needed both inside and outside of Area J to meet future public needs in the use of all resources.

Question 3. Who will bear the cost of these roads?

Answer. The cost of the initial seven miles will be borne by the Government because it is not primarily a timber road. Some spur roads primarily for timber harvesting will be constructed by the timber purchaser. Because the timber developments plans are not yet complete on any of the timber sales, it is not possible to say just how much of the spur road will be needed. As the main road system is developed further into the DuNoir drainages, timber purchasers will undoubtedly be asked to share in the cost of some of the future roads.

Question 4. How much timber is involved?

Answer. There is about 100 million board feet of commercial quality timber in Area J but only about 30 million board feet are operable under present market conditions.

Question 5. What would be returned to the Government?

Answer. We have made no appraisals of timber located within Area J so it is not possible to give an accurate answer to that question. However, a recent appraisal on a similar area shows that the return to the Government per M ft. B.M. (Log Scale) was \$2.00.

If the 30 million board feet of timber appraised comparably, the total direct cash return to the Government would be \$60,000. It should also be noted that the same appraisal showed that the manufactured value of the timber was \$71.88 per M lumber scale or \$78.87 per M log scale. Thus, the 30 million board feet of presently operable timber in the DuNoir drainages has a total economic value of \$2,365,000. The difference between the direct return to the Government and the total value includes some profit to the company but the majority is money spent locally by the purchaser for labor and other costs in the extraction and manufacture of the timber crop. On the sale we referred to, the purchaser will spend \$2.91 per M for disposing of slash and \$0.20 per M for erosion control work.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, let me thank you for the last insertion you just made. I think that was material to which Mr. Miller earlier had referred, and I am sure he will be pleased that it is part of the record. I would like, if I may, to ask that an editorial from the Riverton Ranger, a daily newspaper in Riverton, Wyo., which is in Fremont County, taken from the Thursday, February 15 issue, be included in the record.

Senator ANDERSON. Without objection, that will be done.

(The editorial referred to follows:)

[From the Riverton (Wyo.) Ranger, Feb. 15, 1968]

INTERDEPENDENCE

The interdependence of different sections of the local economy and of communities within our county needs to be re-emphasized. While no single part of a

diversified economy should be allowed to become dominant and dictatorial, it is most damaging to an area for special interests to start cutting each other to pieces through fear or malice.

There's no group in the diverse Fremont county economy not under business pressure of some kind. It's harder to get in business, more difficult to show a profit in business, than ever. From the argument over expansion of the Washakie Wilderness area one could conclude that some people think the country would be better off if timber cutting stopped and more of the Shoshone Forest was partially sealed off as a wilderness area.

Those holding to either point of view aren't going to be swayed from their taken positions between now and the hearing next Monday in Washington.

We would like to make the observation that the stated alternatives merit amendment. Those fearing the timbering of the Dunoir convey the impression that they think the Forest Service is going to be party to the desecration and ruination of a beautiful valley.

The only way to save it from this fate, say the anti-timbering groups, is to lock it up as wilderness. Many people don't really want it as wilderness, but have lined up with those making the request in hopes their united stand will block the timbering.

The Forest Service has been studying for years way to open up the DuNoir Valley for the enjoyment of more people. The foresters admit past judgment errors in the manner timber sales have been offered, trees cut and the cutover areas left. So has forest regeneration been uneven. But so have lessons been learned. So is the pressure from recreation keenly felt by the Forest Service and the responsibility for multiple use better understood than ever before.

About the interdependence: a town needs year around payrolls to maintain itself, and be there, complete with the businesses and services the vacationer demands. A county needs a railroad, which currently depends upon the volume of freight that comes from the timber industry. The county needs the airports and the airline service, which timber, tourists, outfitters, people of all kinds help support. It takes people to make possible such necessities as a doctor, a dentist, a hospital, a school, a church, a business, a recreation center.

The chronicle of interdependence goes on, but it should be better understood than it is. Work needs be done to perfect compatibility of diverse interests, because a shrinking, diminishing community freezes everybody out. With reason prevailing, there should be room for diverse interests within this vast county, including our national forest.

Senator HANSEN. If I may, could I ask that the record be kept open for 15 days in order that other individuals or organizations who might like to submit statements could have those statements included?

Senator ANDERSON. Without objection, that will be done. That will be 15 days. We will not have this bill reported for at least 15 days.

Senator HANSEN. If I may, Mr. Chairman, this morning Tom Bell, from Fremont County, testified. I believe Mr. Bell has a few corrections to make in his testimony; is that right, Tom?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HANSEN. May he be recalled to the witness stand, Mr. Chairman, to make some brief corrections in his testimony?

Senator ANDERSON. He may.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF TOM BELL, WYOMING COORDINATING COUNCIL AND WYOMING WILDLIFE FEDERATION, LANDER, WYO.

Mr. BELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ANDERSON. Go right ahead.

Mr. BELL. Thank you. I do this with my humble apologies to both you and to the U.S. Forest Service. Since this morning when I made my testimony, I have been appraised of a statement which I made which was in error, and which does a disservice to the U.S. Forest

Service, and which I would like to correct. That was to an allusion that I made this morning that timbering had been done in two particular areas within area J.

If I might, by directing your attention to the map as I did this morning, correct those to show where this has actually happened, I will do that. I can show it here, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Bell, if you wouldn't mind, let me ask you, for the benefit of those members of the committee not here, to identify if you can the portions of the map to which you point or to which you allude.

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir. I referred to area J, an area in the Wolf Creek Basin in which I had been told earlier that there had been logging occurring from the middle fork of Long Creek into the basin of Wolf Creek. I stand to be corrected. That has not yet happened. The timbering that was done was in section 6. This has been done close to the area but not inside. So I stand to be corrected. I made allusion to the fact that timbering had occurred on the west side Pinnacle Buttes and in the Jules Bowl area. I am told that that was as a result of a sale made in 1961, that timbering was finished in this area by the time of the hearing in Riverton in December 1966.

I made a statement that this had not been finished during the time that this hearing was in process. I stand to be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like, for a moment if I could, to clear up a point of misunderstanding in my testimony this morning. I possibly was misunderstood in saying that I was of the feeling that Wyoming water should be sent elsewhere for use. I would like to be corrected on that if it did create a misunderstanding.

I think I answered in response to Senator Hansen as to the use of Wyoming water if it was in critical need for the production of food. I made the statement that I thought that Arizona could produce more food than Wyoming with a 75-day growing season. By that statement I did not mean to imply that Wyoming should not make use of its water. What I alluded to is the fact that within a few short years a tremendous trona industry and an oil shale industry will develop in the lower Green River basin or valley in Wyoming and that I think that the use of this water in Wyoming is a higher and wiser use for Wyoming water.

Thank you.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Bell, very much for your statement. We have problems that arise all the time. I am glad somebody who made a statement corrected it if he could.

Mr. Cutler, are you representing the Wilderness Society?

STATEMENT OF RUPERT CUTLER, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WILDERNESS SOCIETY—Resumed

Mr. CUTLER. I am Rupert Cutler, assistant executive director of the Wilderness Society. To the extent that the Wilderness Society's statement made earlier implied that logging had taken place within area J of the proposed Washakie Wilderness since the time of the administrative hearing in December 1966, we would like to retract that portion of our statement based on information just received this afternoon through the Forest Service. Our statement, of course, was based on

the same information from local Dubois sources that Mr. Bell's statement was based on. It now appears that the last logging to take place in area J took place in August of 1966 and that none has taken place since the administrative field hearing.

Thank you.

Senator ANDERSON. Just 1 second. Are you speaking officially for the Wilderness Society?

Mr. CUTLER. Yes, sir; I am.

Senator ANDERSON. Sit down. Have you heard of the law that required the reclassification of these areas and acreages, the law I referred to a minute ago, reporting on one-third by last September?

Mr. CUTLER. The Wilderness Act; yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Who was one of the authors of the Wilderness Act?

Mr. CUTLER. You were, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you want to see me sustain what the law provided, if I could?

Mr. CUTLER. Yes; we would, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. The Wilderness Society is not very happy with me now, because I tried to get some water for New Mexico. But when you are poking fun at me and cracking at me a little bit you had better remember that someone else has been sinful. No effort was made by you to enforce this section which was a part of the law. Some people suggest that in trying to implement this law we might in some way change the operation of dams and water resource projects. I don't think that is anything to fear. I am not too worried about that. We must make the best use of our resources on balance. I don't wish to destroy the wilderness areas at all, but we must balance our resource use.

Mr. CUTLER. We appreciate that, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. At one time there was an attempt to cut down many acres of the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico. There was one public official who opposed that, and I think only one, and sometime we will find who that guy was.

Mr. CUTLER. Senator Anderson.

We understand, sir, that, if the proposed Hooker Dam is constructed to store the 18,000 additional acre-feet for New Mexico agreed to recently by the Basin States, the dam would have to be so high that it would flood water back into the Gila Wilderness some 9 miles.

We don't think that the firm engineering data have been provided the committees of Congress yet by the Bureau of Reclamation to show just precisely what would happen to the wilderness in order to provide the water that we agree with the Senator should be provided his State. We would just like to see firm figures so that the committees may have a very clear idea of the impact on the Gila Wilderness which the Senator was so instrumental in creating in the first place.

Senator ANDERSON. I can only say that I would believe that if a bill of that nature passed, then everyone might really want to find out what the damages, if any, would be caused by the water backing up in the river bed. I am going to watch it very carefully to see what it does.

Mr. CUTLER. We hope that alternatives may be considered—such as the Connor site.

Senator ANDERSON. They will be, I am sure. The Connor site has been checked. The engineers have said it is not the best site. The others have been hastily checked. I am not sure, but I don't believe the height of the dam has been decided. I can assure you that there are some members of the Senate who have been completely informed about it. I want to suggest to you that one time they started to cut down the Gila Wilderness very substantially but it was not cut down nearly as much as the cattlemen wanted to cut it down.

Mr. CUTLER. We deeply appreciate your continuing vigilance to protect the Gila Wilderness.

Senator ANDERSON. I do believe we have to watch all these bills that come by, and Senator Hansen has to be very sure of his area. We have to know that the people who administer the law are not going to change the law in the meantime by their own administrative action or lack thereof. That is what I am afraid is happening now.

Go ahead. I appreciate your coming here. I just want to say in public that I don't think you will be quite so mad.

Mr. CUTLER. Thank you, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe Mr. Bonney would like to make a correction in testimony he gave earlier today if he could be permitted to do so.

STATEMENT OF ORRIN H. BONNEY, SIERRA CLUB, JACKSON HOLE, WYO—Resumed

Mr. BONNEY. I would just like a minute. When I arrived in Washington, I was told that there had been cutting over on this Wolf Creek drainage.

Senator HANSEN. Referring to area J?

Mr. BONNEY. Area J, on Wolf Creek. I think we got an answer from the Forest Service yesterday, if I recall, Senator, that they did not realize it had been cut. I talked to the Forest Service man again today and to the industry and they were aware of no cutting on the Wolf Creek area. I think it is important to the committee in this respect: We had suggested that the ridge between the Wolf Creek drainage and the Long Creek drainage be followed as the boundary referring to the forest industry. If you hold up this map, you can see the vast area of timber, Long Creek and on south of there, for the forestry industry. This is all virgin timber, as we have mentioned, in the Wolf Creek drainage and around Kisinger Lakes. It is some of the most unique parts that can be preserved for the wilderness. It is not a large area. We figure the whole area J would only take \$60,000 worth of timber out of the industry. It is a very meager thing, and the greatest part of it over in here.

So a number of these other people, a number of people from Dubois had come in having heard this same rumor that I had heard that the Wolf Creek area had been cut over and believing now that the boundary would have to be moved back to eliminate where this cutting had been done. I don't think that is necessary. I think the committee can follow the original outline of area J to consider whether or not the Wolf Creek drainage could be left within the area. I think it is desirable to do so. I don't think we are taking much out of the timber industry, and I think we are preserving some of the most

beautiful area in this part of Wyoming to keep that in and these modifications that Mr. Bell submitted. Mr. Bell has moved up his line up here, because he thought it had been cut. Now, that is cleared up and apparently everything has been rectified. When the question came up, both the Forest Service and industry have respected the boundaries that we have here, leaving it to Congress to make the decision.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. BONNEY. Senator Hansen has asked the Chief Forester, Dr. Cliff, to keep him advised of any timber sales in there. I think that it is going to be very wholesome, as far as we Wyoming people are concerned, that nothing be done there without certainly the Senator knowing what is being done before the fact and not afterward. I was very pleased by your comment to Dr. Cliff yesterday, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you very much. We are all very much interested in this. One of the best things that can happen in these hearings is to find out if there are claims that are wrong and can be corrected. Now there is a better atmosphere to pass the bill, because these things are brought out in an open hearing rather than any other way.

Thank you all very, very much.

The subcommittee will recess, subject to call.

(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to call.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

STATEMENT OF THE WYOMING OUTDOOR COORDINATING COUNCIL, LANDER, WYO.

CONSIDERATIONS ON WASHAKIE WILDERNESS AREA

1. Elk and other big game, as well as timber, are important to the economy of the Dubois community and Fremont County. Figures established by the University of Wyoming Department of Commerce and Industry indicate that expenditures for the hunting of elk alone in the Dubois area bring some \$478,000 a year into the state. Dubois and Fremont County realize much of the benefit. Of this amount, that portion of the elk herd with which we are concerned (north of Highway 287) contributed about \$383,000. Barring any environmental or habitat changes, harvest from the herd can be considered a sustained yield.

Harvest records from the hunting areas north of Highway 287 indicate that about 500 animals are taken each year from this herd. The University of Wyoming figures indicate that non-residents spent an average of \$963 to harvest one elk and residents spent an average of \$680. Those figures increase considerably each year if for no other reason than supply and demand.

2. Some local segments of the Upper Wind River elk herd have been displaced and hunting opportunity has been lost through disturbances occurring on and around elk ranges. These disturbances have occurred because of the advent of 4-wheel drive vehicles and because of modern timbering practices—access roads, clear-cutting over extensive areas, and other modifications of elk habitat. It is the contention of the Colorado Game and Fish Department that elk are wilderness animals. Mr. John McKean, Chief of Game Operations, Oregon State Game Commission, has written (personal communication, February 5, 1968), "Rocky Mountain elk have a low tolerance for human disturbance. We share Wyoming's concern for the impact of access roads, snowmobiles, and other sources of disturbance that affect the distribution of the animals. We are particularly concerned on winter ranges, and anticipate a substantial reduction of elk populations if human molestation cannot be effectively controlled on critical wintering areas." The Idaho Fish and Game Department has testified as to the disturbing influence of logging practices on elk herds at a hearing on the Magruder Corridor of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department feels that the Dubois area could not now support the elk herd that it does without extensive wilderness areas into which the elk can retreat.

Loss of habitat in Wyoming practically means loss of elk. The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and private landowners are loathe to allow any increase in most elk herds simply because of carrying capacity.

3. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has some \$260,000 invested in the East Fork Elk Winter Range. This complex was assembled through acquisition of private property (upon which taxes are still paid), trades of range privileges on Forest and BLM lands, and preferred leases of public lands. It was done to stabilize elk populations and prevent game damage to private holdings in the Dubois area. That investment is dependent upon several factors not the least of which is maintenance of suitable elk habitat. Some 2,500–3,000 elk use the winter range.

4. Elk are most easily managed when they are residents of an area. Migratory elk are difficult of management for several reasons, the most important being adequate harvesting. Of necessity, hunting seasons are set some months ahead. Yet, we have no control of the weather, and it is the combination of snow depths and cold weather which moves the elk out of the high country and into the lower valleys where hunting is most successful. Resident elk remain within a certain

home range year-round. They are relatively easily managed and hunted compared to migratory herds.

In the Dubois area, several resident herds have already been depleted due to human disturbances on and around their range. Today, there are fewer resident herds left in the area.

5. Large segments of the elk herd wintering on the East Fork Elk Winter Range migrate through the forest in the East and West Fork of DuNoir areas. Some remain in the Basins through the snow-free months. Here, the Game and Fish Department is greatly concerned that human disturbances will cut off this migration and could conceivably shift this herd into the Jackson Hole complex which already has its share of elk harvest problems. In addition, the DuNoir areas are important elk calving grounds, from which the elk then move on to the high summer ranges.

6. Balanced against hunting losses is the amount and value of timber to be "locked up". Forest Service figures indicate the available cut on the DuNoir areas (which would be inside the originally recommended boundaries) would be something around one and a half million board feet a year. The stumpage value on this amount of timber is about \$7,500 a year.

The Teton Stud mill at Dubois has a rated capacity of 160,000 board feet a day; 40 million board feet a year. The yearly cut on the DuNoir areas would amount to about a ten day run through the mill. If the Teton Stud operation were affected by as much as five percent a year by loss of timber in the DuNoir areas, it would affect the annual payroll by only \$70,000. The Teton Stud mill pays about \$7,000 in taxes to Fremont County each year.

The Dubois school board finds itself in deep trouble because of the impact of children whose family pay relatively few taxes.

7. Timbering was done in the DuNoir Basin in the 1920's by tie hacks who selected individual trees and snaked them out with horses. There were no roads, as such, or extensively cut-over areas. Today, there is slight evidence of any of man's activities.

8. There is a unique and distinctive beauty to the southern escarpment of the Absaroka Mountains. All along this ragged rim, from Wiggins Fork to Lincoln Point to Boedeker Butte to The Ramshorn to Coffin Butte and Brooks Lake, the high pinnacles and eroded buttes stand out in a green forested setting. Timbering operations have already crept up the steep slopes of this setting. It is feared that unless these forested slopes are given wilderness protection, most of them will be stripped away. Despite the assurances of the man on the ground today, political expediency might one day undo all good intentions.

The Forest Service arguments on defensible boundaries is unjustified as can be seen from their own description of boundaries for the proposed area.

9. The Forest Service points out how much wilderness there already is in Wyoming. They fail to state how much of it is absolutely worthless for any other purpose. Their own figures of the broad cover types within their Washakie Wilderness proposal shows that of 196,390 acres, 122,049 acres are grassland and *barren*! Of the remainder, 17,560 acres are shrubs, brush, and other, and 19,055 acres are the whitebark, limber, and bristle-cone pines which are generally considered to be unsuitable for timber. This leaves only 37,630 acres of timber producing trees (Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine) or about 19 percent. But even this is qualified for their report says, "This is an area with only 29 percent (sic) timber cover with the timber confined to small basins, hillsides, and stream bottoms".

It can readily be pointed out that by and large what was reserved as primitive and wilderness areas was mostly confined to the high elevations. Here bare rock, mountain meadow, and scrub timber predominate. The areas are most valuable for watershed protection and the recreational, aesthetic and scenic value.

10. There is grave question in the minds of many Dubois residents concerning the present clear-cutting methods now being employed by the Forest Service. In an area with high elevations, relatively low humidity, and loose volcanic soils these seems to be low success in reestablishment of forest. Even in replanted areas, the survival of young trees is generally very low. It is estimated that it takes 75 years to grow a fence post, and 150-300 years to grow a mature crop.

To these people, it appears to be a case of cut-and-get-out. They are asking what will we have left?

11. The areas and their approximate acreages that we are now asking for inclusion are:

	<i>Acres</i>
Bear Basin-----	5, 140
Caldwell Creek-Wiggins Fork-----	4, 040
Parque Creek-Ramshorn-Five Mile and Six Mile Creeks-----	6, 880
East and West DuNoir Creeks-----	24, 820
Total acreage-----	40, 880

STATEMENT OF R. W. BEAMER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WYOMING MINING ASSOCIATION

I am R. W. Beamer, Executive Secretary of the Wyoming Mining Association. This organization includes 35 mining companies, approximately 100 service companies, and over 200 individual members.

We wish to express our concern over the proposed withdrawal of additional extensive areas of our State from multiple-use. The development of our natural resources, such as timber, grazing lands, potential mineral deposits and varied recreational opportunities, is essential to the economic well-being of Wyoming. For this reason, we are opposed to the reservation of large land areas, with economic potential, for the exclusive use of a very small percentage of our population.

At the present, a substantial percentage of the land area of Wyoming is reserved for national parks and wilderness areas. Any additions to this acreage should be limited to those lands which do not have any potential for economic development. Therefore, we urge that any extension of the South Absaroka Wilderness Area, to create the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area, be restricted to lands which do not have any economic possibilities.

STATEMENT OF W. GORDON KEARL, LARAMIE, WYO.

WILDERNESS-TYPE AREAS—UNITED STATES

There were a total of 88 wilderness-type areas of over 1,000 acres each in the United States in 1964, not including National Park or wildlife refuge areas (Table 1).¹ Fifty-three of them were less than 100,000 acres in size and 35 were greater. A relatively high proportion under 100,000 acres were in states having higher population densities compared with states having the larger wilderness-type areas. California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon have wilderness-type areas averaging from 33,000 to 98,000 acres in size. Other states have such areas averaging up to more than 1,000,000 acres.

TABLE 1.—WILDERNESS, WILD, AND PRIMITIVE AREAS, BY STATES

State	Less than 100,000 acres		More than 100,000 acres		All areas	
	Number	Average size	Number	Average size	Number	Average size
Alaska-----	1	57, 600	1	101, 760	2	79, 680
Arizona-----	7	24, 159	3	181, 959	10	71, 499
California-----	13	39, 161	5	251, 022	18	98, 012
Colorado-----	9	49, 059	2	177, 940	11	72, 492
Idaho-----			3	1, 001, 356	3	1, 001, 356
Minnesota-----			1	1, 034, 853	1	1, 034, 853
Montana-----	5	61, 612	5	358, 958	10	210, 285
Nevada-----	2	33, 531	0		2	33, 531
New Hampshire-----	1	5, 400	0		1	5, 400
New Mexico-----	3	25, 033	3	300, 663	6	162, 873
Oregon-----	8	42, 033	2	206, 479	10	74, 923
Utah-----	0		1	244, 000	1	244, 000
Washington-----	2	62, 546	2	629, 552	4	346, 049
Wyoming-----	2	82, 000	7	331, 360	9	275, 947
Total or average-----	53	42, 613	35	377, 997	88	176, 004

Source: Parks for America, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964).

¹ Parks for America, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior (U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964).

For comparison a township, six miles square and containing 36 square miles, contains 23,040 acres. Thus, an area of 70,000 acres is approximately 110 square miles. This, if laid out in an approximate square, would be an area 10 x 11 miles. If such an area were shaped as a rectangle with a length approximately twice its width, then the dimensions would be roughly 15 x 7.5 miles. An area of this size would require only a 3.5 mile penetration on a direct line to get from the boundaries to the central portions. With typical wilderness trails this distance might be increased by 50 percent or more. Even so, a distance of 5 or 7 miles would not seem difficult and much of the interior portions of wilderness would be reasonably accessible.

On the other hand, wilderness-type areas in Idaho average over 1,000,000 acres each. This is almost 1,600 square miles and if shaped as a square would be almost 40 miles on each side. Penetration from the edge to the central portions would require a minimum airline distance of about 20 miles and a distance by typical wilderness trails of perhaps 35 to 40 miles.

Access to small wilderness-type units found in many states is not extremely difficult. Penetration into larger areas such as some found in Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, and Utah does present great difficulties. Many people, familiar with small, jewel-like wilderness areas in their own states, are not fully cognizant of the size and difficulties of access to larger areas.

Contiguous areas.—Frequently wilderness-type areas are given different names but are not geographically separated. Two or more areas are joined along common boundaries and thus the contiguous area of wilderness is substantially larger than is indicated by the average size for individual areas. In addition, wilderness-type areas may be contiguous with National Park areas. Existing wilderness laws and regulations provide that roadless areas in national parks could be given wilderness status.

The effect of contiguous areas is very pronounced in Wyoming. Yellowstone Park is bounded on the east side by the North Absaroka and South Absaroka Wilderness and on the south side and parts of the east side by Teton Wilderness. The stratified primitive area adjoins the Teton and South Absaroka wilderness areas. Thus in Yellowstone Park and the immediate vicinity there are two large contiguous-wilderness-type areas, which will be referred to hereafter as the Northeast and Southeast Yellowstone contiguous areas (Table 2).

TABLE 2.—POTENTIAL OR PRESENT CONTIGUOUS WILDERNESS-TYPE AREAS IN WYOMING

SE Yellowstone Contiguous:		<i>Area, acres</i>
SE Yellowstone (approximately)-----		460, 000
Teton Wilderness-----		563, 000
South Absaroka Wilderness-----		506, 300
Stratified Wilderness-----		147, 000
Combined Contiguous-----		<u>1, 676, 300</u>
NE Yellowstone Contiguous:		
NE Yellowstone (approximately)-----		349, 000
North Absaroka Wilderness-----		359, 700
Combined Contiguous-----		<u>708, 700</u>
Wind River Mountain Contiguous:		
Bridger Wilderness-----		383, 000
Glacier Primitive-----		177, 000
Popo Agie Wild-----		70, 000
Wind River Roadless Area (Indian reservation)-----		183, 520
Combined Contiguous-----		<u>813, 520</u>
Cloud Peak Wild Area-----		94, 000

The Southeast Yellowstone contiguous area, including different wilderness areas indicated in Table 2 is roughly rectangular and about 45 miles wide and 60 miles long. It would be a minimum of 25 to 30 miles from the various boundary areas where visitors might approach with automobiles to the most remote interior points. Or, very likely 45 to 60 miles one way by typical wilderness trails. This does indeed create an extreme problem of inaccessibility.

Use of vast wilderness areas are largely limited to the outer fringes for typical wilderness users. Only the very hardy, highly skilled, well equipped, or wealthy are able to penetrate to the heart of the wilderness area. Typical costs for guided pack trips are \$30.00 to \$40.00 per person per day. Thus, this method of entry and use of wilderness is limited to very few individuals and families.

A second example of large contiguous wilderness is the Northeast Yellowstone Park area contiguous with the North Absaroka Wilderness. There is a combined contiguous area of approximately 709,000 acres or about 1,100 square miles. This area is irregular in shape with two valleys which reach into the central area of the wilderness somewhat and with the north end tapering to a narrow, rounded point. Even so, it would be from 27 to 36 miles across in a north-south direction in most places and 6 miles to 60 miles in the east-west direction. Again, a very large area and very large interior portions exist, and must be considered extremely inaccessible by any standards.

A third example in Wyoming, not involving national-park lands, is in the Wind River Mountains. This contiguous area includes the Bridger Wilderness, the Glacier Primitive, Popo Agie Wild area, and a "Wind River Roadless Area" in the Wind River Indian Reservation. The combined area is 813,520 acres, or approximately 1,271 square miles, and is rather elongated and irregular in shape and not oriented in a true north-south direction. Nevertheless, in the long dimension the distance from one boundary to another is from 10 to 40 miles, approximately, and in the shorter dimension the distance across would vary from 12 to 24 miles. Again, a large part of the wilderness area is very inaccessible.

The typical wilderness user requires for reasonable health, safety, and comfort a considerable amount of camping equipment. If the wilderness areas are reasonably accessible from campgrounds reached by motor roads, then many people can use them. Some people can also carry sufficient equipment on their backs to stay a few days in the wilderness in reasonable comfort and safety, and thus can penetrate to the interior portions of small or moderate-sized areas. The type of people who can penetrate many miles into the wilderness and spend many days are extremely few. There is much reason to challenge the logic of maintaining vast wilderness areas inviolate, as is now the case in Wyoming, Idaho, and perhaps some other states.

In conclusion, it would seem to me to be desirable to de-classify wilderness areas, including roadless areas in National Parks, in order to allow some access road construction where it is feasible. Access roads penetrating toward wilderness interiors would allow for use by more people, could distribute use away from fringe areas, and result in more uniform use of the entire area.

NON-WILDERNESS USES—IMPORTANCE TO LOCAL ECONOMIES

A second factor, and undoubtedly a more important consideration than the question of accessibility, is the effect on state and local economies of committing large areas to relatively limited usage. The actual contribution of the wilderness areas to state and local economies at the present time is unknown and would be difficult to determine. The importance to state and local economies of mineral or logging developments, should wilderness areas be open to such developments, is unknown.

Mr. James Boyd, President, Copper Range Company, New York, on behalf of the American Mining Congress presented a statement before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, February 28 and March 1, 1961. He described modern techniques of prospecting including air-borne reconnaissance, ground magnetometer and electromagnetic, induced-polarization, resistivity, and gravity systems, and drilling. These methods of prospecting, with the exception of drilling, leave essentially unmarked the area where the prospecting has been performed. They do, however, require a certain amount of equipment, manpower, and transport facilities. The prohibition of operation of motorized equipment, including aircraft, helicopters, and motor-driven generators, would seem to effectively prevent the prospecting by advanced methods by preventing necessary transportation and power use.

Mineral deposits which have been found in the rugged mountain country of the West are typically small deposits in area, although frequently extremely high in value. The 89 active mines in Idaho occupy an area of 68,500 acres, or approximately 750 acres per active mine on the average. Similarly, active

mines in Montana and Washington occupy about 800 acres each on the average. The largest non-ferrous metallic mine operating in the United States, the Bingham Canyon Mine of Kennecott Copper Corporation, occupies 19.7 square miles. Even with the land used to provide access for highways, railroads, power lines, and water mains the total land area occupied by a mine the size of the Bingham Canyon Mine would probably not exceed 50 square miles. This is not a large area when compared with the 2,700 square miles of the southeast Yellowstone contiguous wilderness area previously mentioned.

A mine of the average size found in Idaho, Montana, and Washington, occupying slightly over 1 section of land, would, even with necessary access roads and power transmission lines, make an infinitesimal scar on wilderness areas of 1,000 to 2,700 miles in extent. One would not expect any very great number of mines in any one area. Those that would occur would probably be concentrated in small areas and thus have relatively little effect on the greater portion of a large wilderness area. In the unlikely event that a great number of mines or a large mining district were discovered, then that use would accrue great benefits to the local economy.

It is clear that the areas of intensive recreational use such as Yellowstone or Teton National Park bring a great deal of income into the state and local economies. The amount of income which is brought in by the vast, virtually unused wilderness type areas in conjectural, but is probably relatively small compared to the income and benefit to state and local economies from possible mining operations.

FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP—WYOMING

The relevance of this problem to state and local economies may be better gauged by considering the land areas involved. Wyoming has been divided into three regions to illustrate this problem. The first region, described as an area of concentrated recreational use, includes Yellowstone Park, and Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, Sublette, and Teton counties. This area comprises about 17,347,200 acres and includes two large national parks and all the wilderness-type areas in Wyoming except Cloud Peak. About 85.4 percent of the area is in federal or state ownership (Tables 3 and 4).

TABLE 3.—LAND-OWNERSHIP STATUS BY TYPE OF AREA IN WYOMING, 1958

[In thousands of acres]

Land-ownership status	Type of areas ¹			Wyoming Total
	Concentrated recreational use areas	Other "public land" counties	"Private land" counties	
Total area.....	17,538	26,993	18,134	62,665
Water surface.....	191	40	30	261
Dryland.....	17,347	26,953	18,104	62,404
Land ownership:				
Private.....	2,524	10,060	14,043	26,627
State and local governments.....	643	2,003	1,751	4,397
Indian tribal.....	2,050	-----	-----	2,050
Federal lands.....	12,130	14,890	2,310	29,330
Ownership of Federal lands:				
Bureau of Land Management.....	4,134	11,713	1,001	16,858
U.S. Forest Service.....	5,252	2,662	1,174	9,088
National Park Service.....	2,177	-----	2	2,179
Fish and Wildlife.....	24	7	3	34
Other Federal.....	543	508	120	1,171
Recreational use areas:				
National parks and wildlife refuges.....	2,201	7	5	2,213
Wilderness.....	2,261	137	-----	2,398
Other national forest area.....	2,991	2,525	600	6,116
BLM section ²	3,810	10,025	3	13,838
BLM section 15 ² or USFS National grasslands.....	324	1,688	1,581	3,592

¹ Concentrated recreational use areas include Yellowstone National Park, and Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, Sublette and Teton Counties, which contain extensive national park and/or wilderness areas. Other "public land" counties include Big Horn, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Natrona, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Uinta, and Washakie Counties. The "private land" counties include Albany, Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshute, Laramie, Niobrara, Platte, and Weston Counties.

² Refers to sections in the act establishing the Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF AREAS IN VARIOUS LAND-OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES, 1958

[In percent]

Land-ownership status	Type of area ¹			
	Concentrated recreational use areas	Other "public land" counties	"Private land" counties	Wyoming Total
Private.....	14.55	37.33	77.57	42.67
State and local governments.....	3.71	7.43	9.67	7.04
Indian tribal.....	11.82			3.29
Federal lands.....	69.92	55.24	12.76	47.00
Total dryland.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ownership of Federal lands:				
Bureau of Land Management.....	23.83	43.48	5.58	27.02
U.S. Forest Service.....	30.27	9.88	6.49	14.57
National Park Service.....	12.55		.01	3.49
Fish and Wildlife.....	.14	(¹)	.02	.05
Other Federal.....	3.13	1.88	.66	1.87
Recreational use areas:				
National Parks and Wildlife Refuges.....	12.69	(¹)	.03	3.55
Wilderness.....	13.03	.51		3.84
Other national forest area.....	17.24	9.37	3.32	9.80
BLM section 3.....	21.96	37.19	.02	22.18
BLM section 15 or USFS national grasslands.....	1.87	6.26	8.73	5.76
Total recreational use.....	66.79	53.36	12.09	45.12

¹ Less than .005 percent.

About 43 percent of the total area in these counties of northwestern Wyoming, and including Yellowstone Park, are available for high quality recreational uses in National Parks, and wilderness or other National Forests. An additional 24 percent, although less desirable, has recreational value. State lands and Indian Tribal lands provide additional recreational use opportunities on about 16 percent of the area.

The major burden of supporting state and local communities and government fall on the 14.6 percent of this land area which is in private ownership. Some benefits derive also from grazing and timber production and recreational uses on the public lands and concentrated recreational activities in Yellowstone and Teton National Parks.

Although there are significant acreages of public lands, problems of concentrated recreational uses are much less severe in other areas of Wyoming.

CONCLUSIONS

Vast differences exist within particular states and especially between different states in the size of wilderness areas. "Locking up" these resources can have detrimental effects on state and local economies. Careful consideration must be given to these problems in designating or extending wilderness areas.

From the standpoint of facilitating public use a single standard should not be applied to wilderness-type areas of all various sizes. Extremely large-sized areas should have provision made for access. Construction of roads into and within wilderness areas would not become excessive because of the extremely difficult terrain in most parts together with prohibitive costs of road construction. However, access roads constructed where it was feasible from an engineering and an economic standpoint would do less damage to the wilderness character of the area than would a large number of pack animals which are used in the areas at present.

Commercial use including prospecting by modern methods, which do little or no damage to terrain, exploitation of significant mineral deposits found, and exploitation of significant stands of commercial timber should also be permitted, in some of the extremely large wilderness areas, such as those in Northwestern Wyoming.

STATEMENT BY ROBERT R. GORDON, PRESIDENT, WYOMING COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

My name is Robert R. Gordon, and my residence is Casper, Wyoming.

I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you honored gentlemen today, as President of the Wyoming Council for Economic Development in particular, and the people of Wyoming in general.

With your permission, I desire to point out briefly that the proposed legislation to establish a "wilderness preservation system"

1. Will stifle the further economic growth of Wyoming and harm the welfare of its citizens, as well as

2. Will defeat the very purpose sought.

WYOMING COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Wyoming Council for Economic Development is a federation of Wyoming's Statewide Associations, representing the State's agriculture, business and industry, and banded together for the common good and well-being of all the people of Wyoming, and to further the State's economic growth.

The Wyoming Council for Economic Development was organized to coordinate common interests and efforts, in protecting and developing wisely the State's natural resources, and in building a more prosperous and dynamic Wyoming.

Twelve state-wide, Wyoming Associations comprise the current membership:

- Associated General Contractors of Wyoming
- Wyoming Automobile Dealers Association
- Wyoming Division of the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association
- Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation
- Wyoming Mining Association
- Wyoming Oil Industry Committee
- Wyoming Retail Merchants Association
- Wyoming Stock Growers Association
- Wyoming Water Development Association
- Wyoming Wool Growers Association
- Wyoming Chamber of Commerce Executives
- Wyoming Taxpayers Association

PROPOSED LEGISLATION WILL STIFLE WYOMING'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Area and Population

Wyoming ranks 9th in area, among the 50 states, but only 49th, in population.

Wyoming only has about one-third of a million people, but 97,411 square miles of land. This means approximately 3.4 people per square mile. Wyoming is still a young State, and has virgin land yet to be explored.

Wyoming is in the "high country", with elevations ranging from 3,100 feet to 13,785 feet—Gannett Peak. The mean elevation of the State is approximately 6,700 feet. The average altitude of many communities is one mile.

Wyoming is a State of high altitudes and low multitudes. It is jokingly said that whenever the population of a community exceeds the elevation, it's called a city!

Natural Resources

The Continental Divide cuts through Wyoming from the northwest corner to the south-central border. Water from the State flows in all directions. Four of this Nation's major drainage basins have headwaters in Wyoming.

Nature blessed Wyoming with a wide variety of natural resources from Alum through Zircon, including the two basic ingredients needed by industry—energy and water.

Wyoming's supply of energy resources is so abundant that we think of the State as "the energy capitol of the nation!" Wyoming's energy reserves rank nationally as:

- Second in uranium
- Third in oil shale
- Fourth in coal
- Fifth in petroleum
- Seventh in natural gas

Wyoming is bound to grow industrially in the years ahead, with such a unique concentration of energy reserves, plus its diversified mineral deposits

and important forest lands, provided, all of its natural resources are left open to development for the benefit of mankind.

Production of Raw Materials

Being handicapped by (1) a small population, and (2) large distances from consumer markets, Wyoming today is still basically a producer of raw materials, even in agriculture, rather than finished goods. Wyoming is a "sleeping giant" that has not yet reached economic maturity to the same degree that older states have.

Agriculture and livestock growing, provide the greatest source of income in Wyoming. However, expansion in farming is limited. High elevations mean relatively short growing seasons. Killing frosts, in the spring prevail as late as May, and even June, and in the fall, late August and early September.

Cutting of timber is still in its infancy in Wyoming, and substantial timber losses are experienced annually from forest fires, insects and diseases.

Production of oil, gas and minerals provides the second largest income source in Wyoming. Oil and gas income has tended to level off in recent years, and coal production is way down compared to past outputs. However, the State has shown growth in total mineral production, because of developments in minerals which were not considered too important just a generation ago, minerals such as uranium, trona, and bentonite.

Thus, if the State's economy is to grow higher in the future, and new job opportunities opened, then much of it is dependent upon wise use of the land in Wyoming and its minerals.

Federal Lands In Wyoming

Approximately one-half of Wyoming's land area is under Federal Government domination, in one form or another.

Consequently, a large segment of the State's economy in general, and the livelihood of many Wyoming people and business firms in particular, are at the mercy of the Federal Government's rulings, as well as bureau and agency administrations, on the use, or nonuse, of Federal lands.

Wilderness Legislation Harmful

The wilderness legislation now proposed, if enacted, will lock up forever ten years hence, the wise use for mankind's benefit of forests and minerals of certain areas. Many new jobs and business opportunities will be lost forever.

Also, this wilderness legislation, if enacted, very likely will result in withdrawing even more important lands in Wyoming from economic development, thereby further stifling the State's future growth, and reducing tax revenues so sorely needed.

Who is so all-wise today to determine what this Nation's natural resource requirements will be tomorrow, for civilian and defense needs?

A half century ago, American encyclopedias defined uranium as a completely worthless white metal. And remember, it's only been 10 years since uranium was discovered in Wyoming!

Discrimination Against Wyoming

A review of the proposed wilderness legislation discloses that care was taken to protect areas within older states—states with more mature economies than Wyoming.

And now, some of the older states are proposing economic handicaps for Wyoming, to their benefit!

It's significant to note that more than whopping one-third of the total proposed wilderness acreage in seven Western States would be in Wyoming.

Existing Laws Adequate

There's no need to curtail job opportunities and bankrupt Wyoming's future economy, and weaken America, through unnecessary shackles, as envisioned by the proposed wilderness legislation.

The multiple-use principle has been in effect over a half-century, and worked well in shaping the economy of the West. There are already adequate Federal statutes to protect America's natural resources and assure their wise use, to guarantee the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

This fact is even recognized in Section 4 of H.R. 9162 which lists nine acts of Congress designed to protect the public domain and promote its wise use.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION WILL DEFEAT VERY PURPOSE SOUGHT

Section 2 of H.R. 9162 describes the purpose of a National Wilderness Preservation System " * * * for the use and enjoyment of the American people * * * "

However, use of such wilderness areas are to be made without motor vehicles and without roads, also without landing of aircraft, and the like.

Let's be realistic. Today, the American masses of people travel on wheels and wings, be it for business or pleasure, and not on foot or horseback.

Thus, this proposed legislation defeats the very purpose sought, by making vast areas of the public domain inaccessible to all but the wealthy few who are financially able to hire horses and guides to enjoy such wilderness areas.

A typical example of how most Americans enjoy the Nation's outdoors is the use made of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming—the Nation's oldest national park.

Less than five percent of Yellowstone Park's area is used by the nearly two million visitors who come there from year to year. Within a half-mile walk from any road in the Park you will find the land as primitive as it was before white men came there nearly a century ago.

Therefore, if the proposed wilderness legislation is enacted, it will result in setting aside, so called public lands, for the private enjoyment of a few, representing less than two percent of the Nation's population. Such a condition relegates 98 percent of the people to second-class citizenship, in the use and enjoyment of the public domain.

Wyoming, the "Equality State", strenuously objects!

STATEMENT OF BAYARD D. REA, CASPER, WYO.

INTRODUCTION

I am an independent and consulting geologist residing in Casper, Wyoming. My residence in Wyoming totals nine years. I am a member of various conservation organizations and was Vice-President of the Wyoming Audubon Society two years ago. As a Director of that society I participated in the Washakie Wilderness hearing in Riverton, Wyoming on December 8, 1966.

STATEMENT

As a geologist actively involved in the exploration for and exploitation of natural resources on public lands and as an active supporter of conservation causes, I feel that I can appreciate both positions that have been presented regarding the definition of the proposed wilderness area; that of the U.S. Forest Service and that of the conservation groups. Having heard and read most of the arguments for and against the proposed additions and exclusions I should like to urge your serious consideration of the following points:

1. The drainage area of the Middle Fork of Wood River (Forest Service area 1) should be excluded. On the basis of the U.S. Geological Survey study (U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1230-E) and current mineral exploration, it seems likely that the Kirwin Area will experience renewed mining development at some time in the future. Since it already includes patented mining claims, the area would not logically fit the wilderness definition.

2. Most of the areas along the south edge of the present Stratified Primitive Area proposed by the conservation groups should be added, but their boundaries should be more logically drawn than has been done by either the Forest Service or the conservation groups. (See No. 3, which follows.) My reasons for recommending these additions are:

- (a) Protection of the watersheds from erosion of the steep slopes which might result from logging operations.

- (b) Protection of an important game habitat from disturbance by logging. The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has clearly expressed this point of view and it should be respected.

- (c) Providing of desirable recreation areas which will be accessible to the average "automobile tourist" as well as the more adventurous "back-packers." It is becoming increasingly obvious that additional desirable camping areas must be provided in the vicinity of Yellowstone and Teton National Parks in order to alleviate the overcrowding of these parks. The upper DuNoir valleys would serve this purpose and should be protected for this use in the future.

I would also urge that if these areas are added, narrow access corridors along some of the existing jeep trails should be left open. This would serve not only to avoid one of the common criticisms of the wilderness program, but more importantly to encourage the use of the area by more tourists and decrease the pressure on the national parks. Let me emphasize that I am not advocating additional roads, merely retention and perhaps eventual improvement of existing roads.

3. The final boundaries of the Wilderness Area should follow, where practicable, established or projected rectangular land lines. This would permit precise legal definition of the boundary and avoid the ambiguity that now exists in some areas.

The attached maps incorporate all of the above-mentioned points and I submit for your consideration the proposed boundary shown by the solid red line.

Respectfully submitted,

BAYARD D. REA.

STATEMENT OF JOE AND MARY BACK, DUBOIS, WYO.

My name is Joe W. Back. I am an artist and an author, and my wife, Mary, is an artist. We live near Dubois.

I am well acquainted with most of the area proposed for the Washakie Wilderness. I support the general Forest Service proposal; and am heartily in favor of adding to it the upper DuNoir Valley, the Bear Creek Basin, and the bases of the cliffs between them.

I first came to the upper Wind River Valley and the Absaroka Mountains in 1920 and worked then as a tie-hack and river-driver. Since 1924 I have lived in the area continuously except for five years studying art and two years during World War II. I have worked in the area under consideration as guide, hunter, packer, dude rancher, and game warden.

The country of the proposed addition to the Forest Service plan for the Washakie Wilderness—that is, the upper parts of the East Fork and West Fork of DuNoir (on the west), Bear Basin (on the east), and the southern slopes of the tall cliffs in between—is a real paradise for game, is easy of access to people, is beautifully though thinly forested, and is mostly characterized by very steep slopes. All this adds up to the fact that it is beautifully situated for recreation and for an approach to the wilderness. Its development as a popular jumping-off point for wilderness experiences calls only for minimum building of graded roads to its edges, and building of primitive camp grounds.

Its development as a recreational resource is not opposed by cattlemen (who already use it and whose use would continue), or by mining or oil interests. It is supported by all the permanent Dubois Community, who hunt and fish, picnic and rock-hunt and just enjoy this area, and appreciate it as an economic resource on account of its recreational attraction. It is supported by game and wildlife experts. It is strongly supported by water protection specialists.

Who oppose it? U.S. Plywood.

This fact indicates without a doubt that these lands are wanted for the board feet of timber on them.

This is not big timber. It's high mountain growth, largely lodgepole pine and spruce, which U.S. Plywood cuts up into 2x4s and into fine chips for particle board. (None of it is used for plywood).

This timber is of painfully slow growth. A tree a hundred years old may be eight inches diameter at the base. The ashy slopes protected by the timber have got this protection only after hundreds of years of slow growth. Snow lies in here into July, and often returns in September; even if the snow holds off, the growing season is over by September.

Whenever these slopes are cleared, they wash at a terrifying rate.

The Absaroka Mountains are unique in being made up very largely of volcanic ash. They wash away just like an enormous ash heap. All this ash fills the streams and pollutes the water. The protection of this water resource is vital.

The inclusion of all this steeply sloping, lightly timbered southern fringe of the Absaroka Range into the Washakie Wilderness Area is most important in order to keep the timber from being cut off. If these slopes are bared, our water will be polluted, the recreational access to the wilderness destroyed, and the game driven out.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD R. AND LOUISE NOBLE, CORA, WYO.

We are Richard R. and Louise Noble we own and operate a ranch located in Cora Valley. Our living is made by raising cattle and horses.

Even though ranching is our primary interest, we favor the recreation that is in our area. We live at the edge of the Bridger Wilderness area, and we enjoy the out door sports and game hunting that we have just as much as those who come from the outlying communities. With the population growing as fast as it is, we firmly believe that you cannot set aside enough land for the future generations and their posterity. Therefore we wish to give our full support to the addition of East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek, Bear Basin Wiggins, Fork, Lincoln point, the head waters of Mile creek and Parque Creek to be included in the Bill. The timber that is found in the above mentioned areas are very valuable to the wild life and their existence, also this timber is a very vital water shed, dams cannot do the job nor replace the timber once it is removed from these areas. The beauty of these regions and their usefulness depend on conditions remaining as they are and will be as a wilderness area.

JANUARY 3, 1967.

To: Regional Forester.

From: Roy W. Stickel, Dubois, Wyo.

Subject: Favorable consideration of proposal to maximize acreage included in Wilderness System near Dubois, Wyo. as provided for in the wilderness law of 1964.

SIR: My feelings on this matter are quite simple.

Generally.—Maximize the area covered by the National Wilderness Preservation System in the entire United States.

Specifically.—Approve by Congressional action the proposal made by Orin Bonney which has the effect of meeting the general objective stated above.

The reasons for doing this are equally simple, logical, and most important of all, are in the general interest of the majority of the citizens of our great country:

A Far Seeing President.—In 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt told Congress: "Some of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals * * * and free camping grounds for the ever increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains."

Wilderness Law of 1964.—The need for preservation of our high country is clearly stated: * * * It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness * * * to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States * * * leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition."

All have become painfully aware of the increase in population in the United States. This coupled with a gradually reducing work week is creating pressure on existing areas which can be partially relieved by increasing the wilderness areas for recreational use.

Local Economy—What About the Future?—It has been said that Dubois is deriving its greatest income from the timber industry. Currently this may be true, but what of the future? After the timber interests have clear-cut the marketable timber—and at present rates this will only take several years—then the timber industry will move to other green timberlands and Dubois will be left with tourism as its major source of income. Hardly an impressive forecasts for the future since the tourist will be agonized by the ugly, gaping wounds in the forest and it will be unlikely that he will stay in the area or recommend it to his friends.

Proximity to Yellowstone.—Hordes of tourists continue to increase the pressure on Yellowstone Park. Current estimates of expected visitor totals in the next few years and onward stagger the imagination. Quite naturally, visitors will overflow into adjacent areas as the pressure increases. We certainly have no right to deny them the opportunity of enjoying the beauty and intelligently using the lands their forefathers found and left in their pristine glory for future generations.

Greatest Good for the Greatest Number.—One of the cornerstones of our democracy is the concept of the greatest good for the greatest number. The greatest number in this case are not the timber industrialists or the mining investors. The greatest number are the other citizen users of those wilderness areas. Their needs should be given maximum weight in considering the size of the wilderness areas.

Will Not Bankrupt the Timber Industry.—The area proposed for addition to the Forest Service proposal can hardly be considered critical as far as the timber industry is concerned. As an illustration, some fifteen years ago, there was harvested in North and Central America some 120,828,000,000 board feet of coniferous trees. With the growth of the timber industry in the U.S. since that date, today's figure would make the same 90,000,000 board feet available in the proposed additional area—a bucket of wood chips indeed.

Mining Industry Not Affected.—Since the law provides for continued prospecting in the wilderness areas over the next twenty five years and permits withdrawal of mineral areas from coverage, the mining interests are not being adversely affected. Certainly the amount of "action" by the mining industry in this area in the past decade hardly is indicative of substantial interest in it. Furthermore, recent reports by government geologists advise that the chance of commercially profitable mineral deposits is slight.

Does "Business" Really Want Land Destruction?—Local spokesmen for the timber industry show a lack of foresight in expressing their views. One cannot help but wonder if their boards of directors really unqualifiedly endorse the positions taken by these spokesmen. There has been evidence in the last few years of the insulation of corporate management from the decisions taken at field level. It is hard to imagine that the broadness of vision so typical of today's top executive would encourage total destruction of natural beauty.

Dubois Community in Substantial Accord.—The objectives of the businessmen in the Dubois community are highly divergent. Yet there is virtual unanimity to endorse increasing the acreage in the National Wilderness System. This has occurred only after detailed, non-partisan examination of the various proposals. One can conclude that the small businessman in the Dubois area has shown commendable consideration for the "greatest number"—this is marked contrast to the opinions expressed by representatives of the timber interests.

Erosion Threatens an Already Dry Country.—Water in the land's blood, and in this area of Wyoming water is scarce. Anything that contributes to a decrease in the water available is not in the general interest. Thus the addition of timbered land to the Forest Service proposal will aid in avoidance of further erosion and through this help to preserve what water is available.

Wildlife Preservation.—No cover—no water—no game. It's as simple as that. No one has conclusively proved that clear-cutting is not harmful to wildlife preservation. So long as clear-cutting is Forest Service policy then it is in the public interest to permit clear-cutting only in areas where preservation of wildlife is not affected.

A Personal View.—After consideration of the needs of the "greatest number", each citizen should voice once his own personal views.

As a career employee in foreign service of one of the world's largest companies, I had no home to go to upon retirement. After frequent pre-retirement visits spanning ten years and careful study of other areas, I chose the Dubois area of Wyoming over all the rest of the United States because here I can enjoy the beauty and grandeur that God created for my forefathers and me. I want it to stay that way forever for the enjoyment of all those who come after me.

Very truly yours,

ROY W. STICKEL.

STATEMENT OF WINNINETTE A. NOYES, EUGENE, OREG.

Although I have not yet been able to visit in the area proposed as the Washakie Wilderness, I have visited somewhat similar areas and have studied carefully the proposal presented here.

The Forest Service is to be complimented on its proposal, but I would like to suggest additions which would make the new Wilderness an even better one. The addition of approximately 46,000 acres, primarily in the DuNoir Creek, Bear Basin, Wiggins Fork, and several smaller areas, as recommended by the Wilderness Society and other organizations would be most helpful in making a well-rounded wilderness area.

Combining the enlarged Stratified Primitive Area and the existing Absaroka Wilderness into one administrative unit appears to be an excellent idea.

WYOMING OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION,
February 12, 1968.

Senator CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HANSEN: Since receiving your letter of February 2nd, I have contacted the Directors of the Wyoming Outfitters Association in regard to your invitation for this Association to submit a statement on our position on the Washakie Wilderness proposal at the hearings before the Senate Interior Committee January 19th.

With the unanimous support of the various local Outfitters and Guides Associations in 1966 and again in 1967, the Wyoming Outfitters Association resolved to firmly support the Washakie Wilderness proposal with boundary additions as advocated by the Bonny-Sierra Club Study and I am enclosing a copy of our statement as delivered for the record at the Riverton hearing.

In continued firm support of our resolution, and in acceptance of your kind invitation, we have chosen Les Shoemaker of Dubois, as spokesman for the Association to appear before the committee Feb. 19th and present a statement for the record.

As he is intimately familiar with the acreage under consideration, conversant with the problems and temper of the Dubois locality and a Director, Charter Member and Past President of this Association, Les was the unanimous choice of the Officers and Directors to represent us on this proposal and he will appear before the Committee with the complete support and indorsement of the Wyoming Outfitters Assn.

To promote better public understanding of the plan and purposes of this Association and to solicit further popular support for our resolution on the Washakie Wilderness proposal, I have made a press release which is intended to be of benefit to all and injurious to none.

In these turbulent times I know there are many urgent demands on your time and talents, and I sincerely appreciate your consideration of our views and your invitation to appear before the Committee.

Recently, I have been in touch with all the available Officers and Directors of this Association and several of the local Associations, and it is certainly the consensus that we are indeed fortunate to have a man of your background, capability and integrity to represent us.

Sincerely,

GEORGE N. CLOVER, *President.*

WYOMING OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION,
Moran, Wyo., December 8, 1966.

To: Washakie Wilderness hearing, Riverton, Wyo.

GENTLEMEN: The Wyoming Outfitter's Association enthusiastically endorses a proposal of the United States Forest Service to combine the old Stratified Primitive Area with the established South Absaroka Wilderness Area, thus forming a new entity to be known as the Washakie Wilderness Area.

It is historically and poetically proper that this proposed wilderness be named for that great Shoshone, Chief Washakie. We call attention to the adjoining and long established Absaroka Wilderness Area and applaud that discernment which would thus represent and honor the two outstanding aboriginal mountain and high plains peoples—the Crow, or Absaroka, and the Snake, or Eastern Shoshone. We believe that is altogether fitting that names representative of these two American Indian Nations should be indelibly placed, side by side, in designation of that region which they both so dearly loved and which they so fiercely contested, one with the other.

But we can not use, we can not borrow the name of any great and wise man for any use without reflection upon how that man, being present, would appraise the particular use intended. We believe that Chief Washakie, if he were here at this meeting, would be the first to acclaim the proposal presently under consideration. But we also believe that that chief, famed for a wise and discriminating

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

respectfully urge the amendment of this bill to include the areas generally described as follows:

The Bear Basin Drainage, approx. 5,140 acres

The Upper Wiggins Fork-Caldwell Creek Area, approx. 4,040 acres

The upper portions of Parque Creek, eastern slope of Ramshorn, upper portions of Five Mile and Six Mile Creeks, 6,880 acres

The eastern portion of the DuNoir Creek Basins, approx. 24,820 acres.

3. The locations, numbered sections and townships, and approximate acreages of these recommended additions will be shown to your sub-committee by Mr. Thomas Bell, Executive Director of the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, who will be presenting a statement and showing maps on behalf of several Wyoming conservation organizations at the hearing. This includes the Wyoming Division of the Izaak Walton League.

4. These additions will add approximately 41,000 acres to be added to the 196,390 acres now proposed by the Forest Service for the Stratified Primitive Area as Wilderness. The present acreage of the Primitive Area has been determined at 203,930 acres.

5. I have discussed this proposal with Mr. Bell several times, have read the statement which he has prepared and am in full accord with it. Mr. Bell has given a great deal of time to visiting the area in question, in talking with the many interested residents of the Dubois area in assessing and evaluating the various factors involved. There has been evident general and widespread interest and support for the wilderness proposal in the Dubois area.

6. Attention is called to the previously announced stand of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in which it cites the critical need of the Upper DuNoir Valley as a calving ground and winter range for the large elk herd ranging in that area, and of the urgent need of protecting this area from logging activities which would seriously interfere with the elk. I believe this need justifies its inclusion in the Wilderness.

7. In this particular area of Wyoming I feel that the scenic, recreational and wildlife habitat values far exceed those of any industrial interest and should be given primary consideration in bolstering the economy of the region. There is and should be no conflict with domestic livestock operations in this area in the establishment of a wilderness.

8. A concession has been made by the conservation organizations in the exclusion of the Middle Fork of Wood River in the northeast portion of the present Primitive Area. This is approximately 8,000 acres, which was originally proposed, even by the undersigned, for inclusion in the Wilderness. This area is known to have certain mineral potentials which may be developed in the next 15 years. However, this area is high scenic and recreational values and is the home of a sizeable elk herd.

9. Too much concern should not be given to the evidence in some of these proposed additions, to early logging operations, jeep trails and rough roads or vehicle trails. These roads are not necessary for hunting or other recreational uses, and with proper wilderness protection will, in a few years disappear from view.

10. We do not have and cannot have too much wilderness in these high altitude and highly scenic areas of our State. They are among the most valuable assets of our commonwealth. We should now and before it is too late take proper means to protect and preserve the best of them for the use and enjoyment of our people who will be living in and will be coming to Wyoming in ever increasing numbers in the years to come.

Respectfully submitted.

BURTON W. MARSTON.

WYOMING AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Casper, Wyo., February 13, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR HANSEN: The Wyoming Audubon Society wants to enter a plea concerning the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area in Wyoming. We endorse the recommendations of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, and the Sierra Club concerning additions to the Wilderness Area, particularly Bear Basin and the upper DuNoir drainage. The worth to Wyoming and the Nation in dollars and cents for recreation, as well as any esthetic values of these areas

preserved for wilderness, will far exceed any money yielded from commercial timber operations.

We would recommend the exclusion of the Kirwin Mining District from the proposed wilderness system. Portions of this area have been recommended for inclusion within the wilderness district. The Kirwin District does contain valuable mineral deposits of molybdenum, lead and silver. It is our understanding that one large mining company anticipates conducting large scale mining operations in the area. We would suggest that the south boundary of the mining area be moved south to the Middle Fork of the Wood River. South of this boundary mineralization is absent, and this area should not be excluded from the proposed wilderness area.

We would appreciate your submitting our views to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, of which you are a member, at the February 19th hearing concerning the Washakie Wilderness Area.

We realize that you have introduced Bill S. 2630 and we want you to know that we sincerely appreciate your interest concerning the Washakie Wilderness Area and as a group of Wyoming citizens, we wish to thank you for your efforts.

It is my personal feeling that there need not be any great conflict between the various parties who utilize the public lands. Usually the great hue and cry that arises when various legislative proposals are made concerning the public lands could be resolved if all parties concerned would sit down together and mutually discuss the matter. "Lack of communication" is much more of a problem than basic differences of opinion.

I am endorsing a copy of a letter which we have sent to Senator Frank Church concerning the February 19th hearing.

Yours truly,

JOHN ALBANESE, *President.*

WYOMING AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Casper, Wyo., February 12, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR: The Wyoming Audubon Society wants to enter a plea on the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area to have the regions added suggested by the Sierra Club and the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission particularly Bear Basin and the upper DuNoir drainage. The worth to Wyoming and the Nation in dollars and cents for recreation as well as any aesthetic values of these areas preserved as wilderness will far exceed any commercial timber money.

On the advise of several geologist members we would exclude the Kirwin area from this wilderness system. We believe this has valuable mineral resources and would suggest the Middle Fork of the Wood River as the south boundry. South of this stream the geology is different and it should not be excluded.

Respectfully,

JOHN ALBANESE,
President.
JOSEPH W. YANT,
Treasurer.
MRS. BRUCE WARD,
Secretary.
MRS. FLORENCE J. SPRING,
Vice President.
OLIVERS V. SCOTT,
Director.

WEST COVINA, CALIF.,
February 17, 1968.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Interior Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am submitting my comments in regard to the San Gabriel Wilderness area as proposed in Senate Bill S. 2531. I desire that these comments be entered as part of the hearing record on this bill.

The national wilderness problem is not nearly so much how much we shall have as how much can we have. This is now true and will increasingly become fact as the works of man spread over the land as these works have spread through much of the San Gabriel Mountains.

The area proposed for wilderness will reach its highest use in this classification and will predictably become one of the great assets to the public of Southern California.

I recommend that actions to enter this territory into wilderness as proposed in Senate Bill S. 2531 proceed without further question.

Sincerely,

MR. JAMES A. ALLEN III.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS,
February 26, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Columbia River Section, Society of American Foresters, the following resolution concerning Senate Bill 2751 is respectfully submitted.

The Columbia River Section, Society of American Foresters includes some 1,600 professional foresters from public agencies, industry, educators and consultants within the State of Oregon.

Resolution

Whereas, all Chapters of the Columbia River Section have made a study of the U.S. Forest Service proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness; now therefore, the members of the Executive Committee of the Columbia River Section in attendance at their quarterly meeting in Eugene, Oregon, on February 24, 1968, do go on record in unanimous endorsement of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness as proposed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE BOYESEN,
Section Chairman,
Columbia River Section.

STANDARD INSURANCE Co.,
Portland, Oreg., February 8, 1968.

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MARK: You will find attached to this letter a copy of my letter to Senator Jackson in respect to the reclassification of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area.

It occurred to me that I should write you about my own personal experience with the Mount Jefferson area. For better than thirty-five years I have hiked, climbed, back packed and camped within the Mount Jefferson area. As a result, I know it well although, of course, no one can say he is an authority on every square foot of the land.

Since the reclassification has been under consideration, I have personally made a number of trips into the area to check on specific questions. For instance, a few years ago some of us camped in Jefferson Park for a week and while there we made a trip to Sentinel Hills so that we could look over the western part which was coming in for a considerable discussion. It seemed obvious that the low country to the west of Sentinel Hills would be best devoted to forestry operation.

Also, in recent years trips have been made into Pamela Lake, Marion Lake and, on the east side up Candle Creek to Table Lake and out by way of Cabot Creek. The Forest Service recommendations in respect to these areas seems to be sound.

As you may know I served as president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs in the year 1946-47. Somehow or another the group seems to have become more extreme in its views since that time. It appalls me as I review the actions of this group, the Sierra Club and others because they seem to have become pressure groups rather than study groups considering projects objectively on the basis of merit.

The Forest Service has done a very careful job in arriving at its conclusions on this Mt. Jefferson classification. They have checked and rechecked their recommendations and made some changes that were evidently due to the viewpoints

expressed at hearings. I have particular reference here to the Firecamp Lakes area.

In my judgment, they have assigned competent men to this task and I believe they have done a good job. Their recommendations are sound, and I believe they should be supported.

Recognizing that this area is very close to you personally, I know that you will have a keen interest in the progress of Senate Bill 2751.

I wanted to assure you that in my judgment it is a good bill and worthy of your support.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

GARNETT E. CANNON, *President.*

SIMPSON TIMBER CO.,
Albany, Oreg., February 19, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Simpson Timber Company operates a plywood plant at Albany, Oregon which employs 241 men with an annual payroll of \$1,700,000. This plant has been in continuous operation since 1941 and is presently 100% dependent on government timber sales for raw material. A volume of fifty million board feet of Timber Sales annually is required to supply logs of a type used in this plant.

The proposed addition to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area results in a reduction of ten million board feet in the allowable cut for the North Santiam working circle. This represents 20% of the timber sales required to operate our plant.

The Department of Agriculture has spent a great deal of time with qualified people in their study of this area. The study considered recreational values as well as timber values and I am confident that their decision is equitable to all parties.

The Simpson Timber Company, therefore, endorses without change the Department of Agriculture proposal for adding the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness to the National Wilderness Preservation System as provided in S. 2751.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DAVIS,
Manager, Oregon Timberlands.

SPORT FISHING INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., November 13, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Sport Fishing Institute would like to go on record in support of Senator Kuchel's bill, S. 2531, "to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California." The California Department of Fish and Game supports Senator Kuchel's measure and we understand that the California Resources Agency has testified in behalf of the State at hearings held in Southern California during the summer of 1966.

Mr. Chairman, I am intimately acquainted with this area, having served as District Fishery Biologist in the Southern California area. During my 12 years of experience we found the San Gabriel watershed to be one of the most heavily utilized by nearby metropolitan outdoor recreation-seeking sportsmen. The West Fork of the San Gabriel River, which heads in the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area has produced some of the finest put-and-take rainbow trout fishing in the State of California. Experiments conducted in above 1957 show the extremely heavy removal by anglers of trout—up to 96 per cent of a 3,000 fish plant in a 3,000 foot section within two days!

My point, Mr. Chairman, is that this watershed is deserving of all the protection that it can possibly receive. Reclassification of the headwater section into a Wilderness Area should be of considerable value as a protective device against intrusion of future up-stream developers.

Kindly include these remarks as part of any record of hearings held on this subject.

Sincerely,

PHILIP A. DOUGLAS,
Executive Secretary.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C., March 6, 1968.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is offered on behalf of the Public Lands Committee of the Izaak Walton League of America, in support of a Washakie Wilderness in the State of Wyoming, the general nature of which is described in S. 2630. We request that the statement be included in the Record.

The long interest and support by the League for the Wilderness principle has been established since the first proposals for a National Wilderness Preservation System were made, and need not be reiterated for purposes of this Record. The Public Lands Committee, which includes members from every region of the United States and who have special qualifications or special concern or both in the stewardship of the public estate, is assigned the responsibility of recommending public lands policies to our National organization and of aiding in the implementation of policies which the National organization has adopted. The members of the Committee have been appraised of the Washakie Wilderness proposals, and this letter represents the authorized consensus. I would add that the writer is personally familiar with portions of the present Stratified Primitive Area and the Absaroka Wilderness, particularly in the Wiggins Fork drainage.

The Public Lands Committee strongly supports the combining of these two units into a new, but enlarged Washakie Wilderness. We especially urge the addition of areas on the southern and western boundaries of the present Stratified Primitive area, totaling in excess of 40,000 acres. These areas would include Bear Basin drainage, Upper Wiggins Fork, Caldwell Creek, Parque Creek, the eastern slope of Ramshorn, upper portions of Fivemile and Sixmile Creeks, and at least the eastern portion of the DuNoir Creek basins of some 25,000 acres or more. These recommended additions generally parallel proposals by the Forest Service, but include additional areas which the League's Public Lands Committee believes are worthy of and meet the test of Wilderness. We would also suggest that continued study be given toward possible inclusion of areas in the drainage of the Middle Fork of the Wood River and Dundee Creek. The observations of our Committee member John W. Spencer, of Santa Rosa, California, who has special qualifications, would be useful for the Record, and we request that these be included:

"* * * I am quite familiar with the original Stratified Primitive Area. In fact, at the time it was set up I was Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands in the Denver office of the U.S. Forest Service, and participated in the examination of the area on the ground with Bob Marshall and others. The area is outstanding in its scenic, wildlife, and recreational values and merits our wholehearted support. It is true that there are some small areas of possible mineral value that may be used as a base for some opposition. The fact remains that the whole region has been closely prospected during the last 100 years, and so far as I know there are no mineral developments of commercial importance at the present time within actual areas under consideration * * *"

Senator Jackson, in the question of wilderness, the people of the United States are dealing with a vestige of the national estate. We are all too aware that the efforts to implement a national wilderness system are linked with the idea of "locking up" resources. We cannot concur with the validity of such views, when we are considering areas representing about 2% of the land of a nation. It seems to us that we have a great opportunity today—unquestionably a last opportunity—to assure the maximum diversification in outdoor experiences through the most positive implementation of the Wilderness Act. Considering the extent of the public estate and the many and useful purposes which it serves, the wilderness opportunity is the most rare of them all. The maximum area of wilderness that our country can set aside will be little enough to meet the needs of today and the future. From the writer's own personal experiences in as short

a period as even one decade, the increase in the use of wilderness has been impressively evident. In a number of areas where it was once possible to be re-created by the solitude of the wilderness experience for days on end, there are now almost crowds to contend with. Crowds per se are not objectionable, but in the search for the wilderness experience something else is needed; and our country must be able to assure our generations that the environment will be there to provide the special refurbishment for which only wilderness has a capability.

This principle also embodies the high ethic that mankind has an obligation to the rest of the natural system of which he is only one component. It is an idea which holds to the principles of ecology in which natural forces and interdependencies control the shape and quality of the community, at least to the maximum possible extent, mainly with only those controls needed to perpetuate the general qualities of the system.

The Washakie Wilderness will be one of the finest units in the system, and we urge that it be established with the suggested additions.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. DUSTIN, *Chairman.*

EDWARD HINES LUMBER Co.,
Westfir, Oreg., February 22, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: Those of us who over the years have been concerned with a proper balance between the wilderness forest and the managed forest are greatly disturbed to see the additional acreage now being proposed for the Mt. Jefferson Wild Area. Administrative hearings were held in 1964 and considerable discussion and compromises were made prior to that time. The position eventually arrived at by the Forest Service, now embodied in S. 2751, are the results of a balanced compromise proposal.

The pressure which we are experiencing today for substantial additional acreage to this wilderness area we feel is not justified. We feel that the present proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area is already a substantial compromise and that any further compromise will in the long range be detrimental to the welfare of the economy of this section of Oregon and the adjacent communities which are dependent on this raw material to sustain their industry. A casual glance at a map of the Cascades of Oregon will clearly indicate that more than adequate wilderness has been set aside by the Forest Service to take care of the future needs of the people.

Very truly yours,

PAUL F. EHINGER,
Vice President.

REGIONAL PARK AND RECREATION AGENCY
OF THE MID WILLAMETTE VALLEY,
Salem, Oreg., March 4, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: I understand a hearing will be held on the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area on March 19. I am requesting that this letter be included in the record of that hearing.

When I ponder the fate of the meager remnants of true wilderness that exist in our nation today I often wonder how many individuals trusted with the responsibility of making the decisions are truly familiar with the area they are about to judge.

I particularly hope there are at least a few individuals on the committee who are thoroughly familiar with the western slopes of Mount Jefferson and the unique area known as Jefferson Park.

To truly understand the need for adding the area known as 14-b to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area, you must not only have recently visited Jefferson Park but also have visited there four or five or more years ago. It is by virtue of two visits spaced several years apart that you can evaluate the deterioration of the

"park". It's obvious to me that at the currently observable pace there will be little left of value in twenty years except the Mountain itself.

Opponents of wilderness proposals often state that only a few "crack pots" visit wilderness areas. That the public doesn't really know they exist. Well, from personal experience I can assure you the public knows about and uses the Jefferson Area and particularly Jefferson Park. On a summer weekend an observer in the park will note a steady stream of single hikers, families, youth groups and others threading their way into this unparalleled mountain meadow. Most use great care to protect the treasure they have come to inspect, yet their very presence takes its toll on land. Help is needed and needed fast to protect what remains. The addition of area 14-b will help to decrease some of this population pressure and will at least diffuse it over a wider area.

I respectfully request that you take prompt action to protect this priceless few acres in Marion County.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. GALE, *Director.*

DESOMOUNT CLUB,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 15, 1968.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
*Senate Interior Committee,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

GENTLEMEN: At the San Gabriel Wilderness hearing, conservationists, with a single exception, unanimously supported the Forest Service proposal for the wilderness.

The population pressures in southern California are so great that every available facility for release from tensions in the great out-of-doors is needed to accommodate the vast numbers who there seek relief. The San Gabriel Mountains virtually at our back door, are invaluable.

We urge that the wilderness classification be accepted as presented by the Forest Service.

Respectfully yours,

EVELYN GAYMAN,
Conservation Chairman.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS,
Philadelphia, Pa., February 14, 1968.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to support the recommendations of the Wilderness Society concerning the additions of certain pieces of adjacent land to the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area in Wyoming.

The total acreage of any or all of the recommended areas is small compared to the total area being considered but these are important regions from the point of view of protecting unaltered stands of forest around the higher barer areas to be included. The tree covered slopes and valleys are important components of the scenic game ranges and fishing streams which give the area wilderness value. The inclusion of these small fringe areas will be a positive contribution to the whole.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH ANN MORRIS GELL, Ph. D.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY, INC.,
Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to add my unqualified support of Senate Bill 2630 for the establishment of the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area.

Although I am a resident of Illinois, I am intimately familiar with the area from visits to it over the past more than ten years. I feel that the areas which

are proposed for inclusion in the wilderness area and all that it implies should be preserved in this fashion. We are very short of virgin lands in the continental United States. We should not make the error of failing to preserve these last few acres in a state and condition which will permit them to be useful for great numbers of people through the decades and centuries ahead.

Failing to preserve these areas will be a total loss for all time for the people of the United States.

Please do everything necessary to preserve these areas within the Wilderness Concept.

Very truly yours,

ELMER F. GLABE, *President.*

FOOD TECHNOLOGY, INC.,
Chicago, Ill., February 22, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please refer to my letter of February 19, regarding Senate Bill 2630.

To clarify my intent, please understand that I urge including in the Washakie Wilderness area *all of the land areas* proposed by the following *in addition* to those proposed by the U.S. Forest Service:

Wyoming Wild Life Federation
Wilderness Society
All Cooperating Conservation Groups

All of these areas should all be preserved, and all logging and mining activities therein should cease.

Very truly yours,

ELMER F. GLABE, *President.*

JOHNSON, JOHNSON & HARRANG,
Eugene, Oreg., March 4, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: I am writing concerning the above bill and classification matter and ask that this letter be included in the hearing record. Your committee has been urged by witnesses you have heard to add approximately 29,000 acres to the 96,500 acres proposed by the Forest Service. I believe and recommend that the 29,000 acres be added for the following reasons:

It has been pointed out to your committee that of about 273 streams and valleys over 5 miles in length in the National Forests of the Cascades, only 7 remained unroaded or unlogged. The Whitewater Creek Valley is one of those that has partially been logged and roaded on the west side of Mount Jefferson. However, a substantial part of this creek-shed remains and is of inestimable value in its nature condition. This area lies at the very foot of Mount Jefferson on the west side and contains breathtaking views of Mount Jefferson. It is a saddening experience to pass through this area and at the same time traverse the clearcut units that have already been taken out there. In addition, the logging that occurred there was one of the most glaring examples of waste of wood fiber in the Cascades that I have ever seen. In a clearcut unit all standing timber is felled and in these areas that I am speaking of so many logs were left on the ground that it was difficult to believe that any had actually been removed. The logs lay in the area like boulders on a river bank. It was explained to me by one Forest Service employee that these logs were not removed because they were hemlock and that market prices at the time of the cut could not economically be transported to the mill.

I have climbed and hiked a great deal in the Oregon Cascades since returning from World War II. I have seen the tremendous increase in the use of this recreational high country. Many of these areas, and Jefferson Park is one of them, are presently being overused and to fail to add the additional 29,000 acres here under consideration will only aggravate the problem of overuse.

It seems to me that any sane approach to national priorities demands that we conserve as much of these remaining areas as possible. At best, we have far too little area in wilderness classification.

The 29,000 acres that I urge you to include in this wilderness classification will bring in the remainder of the Firecamp Lakes region, the northland south forks of Breitenbush River, the Marion Lake region, Square and Long Lakes, Woodpecker Ridge, Camelia Creek, Minto Mountain, Bingham Ridge and Big Meadows. As testimony before your committee indicated, about 350,000 acres of wilderness type land under Forest Service management have gone to timber harvest since 1950. Our national priorities demand that this trend be reversed.

Thank you for consideration of this correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES P. HARRANG.

LAKE REGION AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Lakeland, Fla., February 17, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

We urge consideration by the Public Land Subcommittee of the additions proposed by conservationists to the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. These would be changes in the boundaries as recommended by the Forest Service and covered by S. 2751.

Where there are differences between the plans submitted by the government agencies and by citizens' groups, we want to feel that the Subcommittee will be guided by the merits of the several plans and will alter the language of the administration bill accordingly.

Very truly yours,

HARLAN B. HERBERT, *President.*

LAKE REGION AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Lakeland, Fla., February 17, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

We have become aware of a difference in the proposed boundaries of the Washakie Wilderness as embodied in S. 2630 and in the proposals of various conservation organizations.

We have not conducted an on-the-ground study of the merits of the differing proposals. We are concerned with the unwillingness of the Forest Service to give serious consideration to citizens' views about proposed Wilderness boundaries. In reading the Wilderness Act of 1964, we come to the belief that it was the intent of Congress that the suggestions of citizens be solicited and heeded when they had merit.

We ask that the Public Land Subcommittee listen to the boundary proposals of conservationists. If these proposals have merit, we ask that the Subcommittee include them in S. 2630.

Thank you for your consideration.

HARLAN B. HERBERT, *President.*

MISSOURI VALLEY CLINIC,
Bismarck, N. Dak., February 20, 1968.

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

DEAR SIRS: I would like to add my personal hearty support to that of the North Dakota Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation regarding Wilderness preservation for the San Gabriel primitive area.

The location of this wilderness area to a large metropolitan center is of special importance.

Sincerely,

G. M. JOHNSON, M.D.

MISSOURI VALLEY CLINIC,
Bismarck, N. Dak., February 23, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The North Dakota Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation, of more than 5,000 members, would like to add its hearty support to that of the citizens conservationists in Wyoming regarding additions to the proposed Washakie wilderness area. Certainly, the recommendations of citizens groups (within units D, J, 3, 4, F-1, H and I) should be added to the Forest Service proposal and the current Stratified primitive area. If our elk herds are to retain their present status, sufficient wilderness must be set aside. These animals cannot survive when logging with the access provided by logging roads comes to an area.

Please include this statement as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

G. M. JOHNSON, M.D.

MISSOURI VALLEY CLINIC,
Bismarck, N. Dak., February 23, 1968.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to add my hearty support to that of the North Dakota Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation for the establishment of a Mount Jefferson wilderness area. Furthermore, we support the Forest Service proposals *as well as* the proposals of citizen conservationist groups in adding additional acreage to the original proposal. This would mean inclusion of Square Lake, Long Lake and Marion Lake scenic areas and the west side wilderness zone. The aforementioned lakes are essential to provide a better wilderness area. They are also in danger of intensive recreational development which would lower current and future wilderness values.

Sincerely,

G. M. JOHNSON, M.D.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
PASADENA POST No. 13,
Pasadena, Calif., February 5, 1968.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It has been brought to the attention of the Conservation Committee of Pasadena Post No. 13 of the American Legion that there is being considered in the Senate Interior Committee a proposal to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness Area, Angeles National Forest, in the San Gabriel mountains in Southern California. This proposed wilderness area would be called the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest.

The Conservation Committee of Pasadena Post No. 13 of the American Legion have been interested in all forms of conservation, particularly the conservation of the forest areas of Southern California, and we are well acquainted with the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon area and know it to be a very fine section to designate as a Wilderness Area.

We therefore hope that you, through your committee, will approve the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness Area, Angeles National Forest, setting this section aside as requested by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Very truly yours,

J. W. JOSLYN,
Conservation Committee.

PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE,
Portland, Oreg., February 27, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As Director of the Outdoor Program of Portland State College, I would emphatically like to underscore the necessity for extending the "buffer zones" in the proposed Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area to encompass sufficient wilderness area on both east and west boundaries.

The concept of wilderness, both aesthetically and economically, does not exist by stating, "This side of a logging road is wilderness and this side is not." There must be a transitional geography in order for any semblance of wilderness area to exist.

In my job at Portland State College I am involved with students in hiking, camping, climbing and kayaking in the Oregon Cascades.

"Wilderness" is a way of life in terms of this program. Looking ahead to our future student population, estimated to be some 20,000 in a few years, I wonder where we will find this way of life for these few students.

Some day we must come to the conclusion that what we are destroying can never be replaced. Certainly, an awareness of this inescapable fact should have some mediating effect on that opposition, which has only concern for making a dollar on today's market. With appropriate planning, we can sustain lands which have no other use than use as a timber resource. Wilderness, we cannot create; we can only destroy. There is so precious little left.

Regards,

SAM D. MCKINNEY,

Adviser, Portland State Outdoor Program.

WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., February 21, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Reference is made to S. 2751, a bill to designate the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Willamette, Deschutes and Mount Hood National Forests, in the State of Oregon.

The proposal contained in the above-mentioned bill is the result of two administrative field hearings conducted by the Forest Service in 1964 before the passage of the Wilderness Act and in the fall of 1966. Western Forestry and Conservation Association generally favored the Forest Service proposal for a wilderness of approximately 95,000 acres in both of these field hearings. While we were not in complete agreement as to final boundaries and extent of the proposed wilderness, at the same time we recognized the professional evaluation that had gone into the study and which resulted in the proposal. It was due to this that the permanent withdrawal of 1.3 billion board feet of commercial timber involved in the proposal is acceptable. The greater portion of this commercial timber grows on land which is of extremely high recreation and wilderness value interspersed with numerous small wilderness-type lakes.

A small part of this commercial timber (100 million board feet) grows on lands in the southeastern portion of the area called the Candle Creek Basin. Some members of the Association feel that this Basin might well be managed for timber production under the multiple use concept. Western Forestry and Conservation Association, however, does not object strenuously to the inclusion of this area as it is valuable for access to the true wilderness beyond.

We agree fully and commend the Forest Service on the deletion of the Marion Lake Scenic Area from the wilderness area proposal as it will provide for several kinds of recreationists and this withdrawal will provide for their needs and conform to the present practice.

We accept the proposals for small additions which have been made by the Forest Service as a result of the last field hearing. The commercial timber lands in these small areas and under the rest of the proposal appear to be a price which the economy and the State of Oregon will have to pay for the set-aside of this superb wilderness area. The Association is most emphatic, however, in its

recommendation that no additional acreage of commercial timber land be included in the finally approved Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

We further urge that the Forest Service make every effort to relieve over-use pressures by recreation, livestock and people by practical wilderness management and recreation, however this may best be done to provide the maximum of wilderness recreational enjoyment and use.

To summarize, the Association commends the U.S. Forest Service on its stewardship of this area to date and on the study which has resulted in this proposal. Western Forestry and Conservation Association generally approves the proposal as it has been made. It most strongly opposes further additions of acreage to the area proposed as the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

The Association respectfully requests that these remarks be made a part of the record of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on S. 2751.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR M. ROBERTS,
Forest Counsel.

WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., February 21, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Reference is made to S. 2630, a bill to designate the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, upon which hearings were held on February 19, 1968.

During the administrative field hearings on the original Forest Service proposal for the Washakie Wilderness, Western Forestry and Conservation Association submitted the following statement:

"Western Forestry and Conservation Association favors the U.S. Forest Service proposal for the reclassification of the Washakie Primitive Area with its deletions and additions as a part of the newly named Washakie Wilderness Area. This action is taken on advice of local members of the Association with the knowledge that careful study has been given the area under consideration by those charged with its management.

"Further, in light of the studies and evaluations by professional land managers, we must be most emphatic that no additional acreage be recommended for inclusion, roadless or not. One of the greatest needs, next to forest product production, which includes livestock, minerals, water and trees, is for a recreational environment for the many as contrasted to one for the few. This will be more and more true, even in Wyoming, as the years go by and population and leisure increase. For the most part, true wilderness will remain as wilderness whether or not a line is drawn around it on the map and its perpetuation is, in any case, the obligation of the land manager in charge. To hamstring his activity by inclusion of areas whose wilderness value is artificial seems somewhat less than wise.

"In Wyoming, due to the fact that already 25 percent of the forested area is included in wilderness type classification, it is imperative that every effort be made to manage every possible acre for its maximum contribution to the local economy. In other words, the objective should be to find reasons to declassify land rather than to classify it as wilderness.

"Finally, the Association urges adequate management of all forest lands, public or private, for their maximum contribution to the public good. The key word here is *management*. If the land is to be used, it must be managed whether the purpose be livestock or game production, timber yield, watershed or recreation in its various forms. Wilderness management may not be quite as intensive as management for mass recreation or for other uses, but it is essential none the less.

"To summarize, Western Forestry and Conservation Association approves the U.S. Forest Service proposal for the Washakie Wilderness Area with no further extensions."

Subsequent changes in the Forest Service proposal, which have resulted in minor additions to the proposed wilderness, seem to be acceptable and the Association favors the Forest Service proposal as submitted in S. 2630.

We wish to emphasize that the Association does *not* favor any extension to this wilderness area unless and until the administrative agencies charged with

the management of this land and the people of Wyoming are in agreement that such extension should be made.

The Association respectfully requests that these remarks be made a part of the record of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on S. 2630.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR M. ROBERTS,
Forest Counsel.

LANDER MEDICAL CLINIC,
Lander, Wyo., February 15, 1968

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing this letter in regards to Senate Bill 2630 and H.R. 13560. I believe that if these two bills are allowed to pass as they now stand, the wildlife of the proposed Washakie Wilderness will be in jeopardy.

I would like to see the addition of all the proposed areas as endorsed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Wyoming Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, Wyoming Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Sierra Club and others.

I believe that the addition of the fringe areas are as necessary for human ecology as it is for that of the wildlife.

I urge you and your committee to pass these bills with the proposed additions.

Sincerely yours,

LEO J. McMAHON, M. D.

STANFORD CONSERVATION GROUP,
Stanford, Calif., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Stanford Conservation Group respectfully requests that the following statement be made a part of the official hearing record for S. 2531, the San Gabriel Wilderness.

The Stanford Conservation Group strongly supports the proposed 33,647 acre San Gabriel Wilderness as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT K. MARK,
Vice President.

STANFORD CONSERVATION GROUP,
Stanford, Calif., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Stanford Conservation Group respectfully requests that the following statement be made a part of the official hearing record for S. 2751, the Mount Jefferson Wilderness.

The Stanford Conservation Group strongly supports the Forest Service proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness with the following additions:

1. Square and Long Lakes (approximately 1,600 acres).
2. Marion Lake (approximately 1,596 acres).
3. The entire west side area, from near the junction of route 22 and U. S. 20, north to the North Fork of the Breitenbush River (approximately 25,000 acres).

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT K. MARK,
Vice President.

CASCADE POLE CO.,
Tacoma, Wash., February 15, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We want to go on record as strongly favoring the U. S. Forest Service recommendations regarding the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in Oregon.

It would not be prudent land management to increase the size of this area as has been proposed.

One and a third billion feet of merchantable timber is included in the present plan. This is all that the people of that area who depend on timber for their livelihood should be asked to sacrifice perpetually in the interest of recreation.

Yours very truly,

G. L. MONAHAN.

VISALIA MEDICAL CLINIC,
Visalia, Calif.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Let me add my support to those advocating designation of the San Gabriel Wilderness area. (S. 2531).

We need to preserve what primitive area which still exist because of the great danger that soon they will be lost. This is especially important in areas near to population centers. People in a city need a place to escape to.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, M.D.

COLORADO OPEN SPACE COORDINATING COUNCIL, INC.,
Denver, Colo.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Our 1,200 members of the Wilderness Workshop of the Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council strongly support the establishment in Wyoming of the Washakie Wilderness and its addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, as proposed in S. 2630.

From nearby Colorado, many of our members have made substantial use of the area for wilderness purposes and are familiar with it. We agree wholeheartedly with the Wyoming Wildlife Federation and The Wilderness Society that the following additional areas should be included in the Washakie Wilderness:

Area J. (East and West Forks of Upper DuNoir Creek—30,240 acres), Area D. (Bear Basin—8,130 acres), Area 3. (Wiggins Fork—3,117 acres), Area 4. (Lincoln Point—326 acres), Area F-1. (West of Wiggins Fork Creek—2,000 acres), and Areas H. (Headwaters of Five Mile Creek—700 acres, and I—1,300 acres). These areas have been used for wilderness purposes and are important, particularly the DuNoir drainage, as undisturbed habitat and migration routes for elk.

We support also the inclusion of the following areas in the Washakie Wilderness as recommended by the Forest Service:

Area A. (South Fork of Wood River—1,472 acres), Area B. (East and West Forks of Six Mile Creek—3,296 acres), and Area F. (Horse Creek—2,598 acres).

We believe that the wilderness values in these areas are paramount, and that the Washakie Wilderness, thus constituted, would best provide for the needs of our Nation now and in the future. With the aforementioned additions, we urge prompt approval of S. 2630.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearing being held by your Committee today on the Washakie Wilderness.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM B. MOUNSEY,
Chairman, Wilderness Workshop.

COLORADO OPEN SPACE COORDINATING COUNCIL, INC.

Denver, Colo., February 23, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please make this statement a part of the record of the hearing held on February 19, 1968, by your Committee on Senate Bill 2751 to establish a 96,000-acre Mount Jefferson Wilderness in Oregon.

Our 1,200 members of the Wilderness Workshop of the Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council strongly support S. 2751 to establish this Wilderness Area and add it to the National Wilderness System.

We urge, however, that the Oregon conservationists' recommendations for a 125,000-acre Mount Jefferson Wilderness be given favorable consideration, and that S. 2751 be amended to include the greater area. We believe that this additional Forest Service land, mostly on the west side, should be given wilderness protection to provide more width and remoteness to this already very narrow area. For best management purposes, the width of a wilderness should come as close as possible to matching its length. Also several beautiful natural lakes are in these proposed additions. Wilderness should not only include the high barren peaks. It should also encompass the liberal cross section of wild country from the scenic natural lakes in the valleys to the high mountain tops.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM B. MOUNSEY,
Chairman, Wilderness Workshop.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1968.

Hon. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
U.S. Senate,
Old Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: We are pleased to offer our support for S. 2531, a proposal to establish a San Gabriel Wilderness of 36,137 acres as set forth in the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendation of August 11, 1967, to the President.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. POMEROY,
Chief Forester.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C. January 31, 1968.

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
U.S. Senate,
New Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HANSEN: We wish to offer our support for S. 2630, a proposal for a Washakie Wilderness of 679,520 acres as set forth in the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendation of August 11, 1967, to the President.

As you know, we are deeply interested in this subject because of our Trail Riders of the Wilderness program. This year three of our expeditions will penetrate the Teton and Yellowstone areas under the guidance of Ted Frome of Afton. Walt Lozier of Cora will lead three more trips into the Bridger Wilderness.

The Forest Service is exercising good judgment in the Washakie proposal by placing boundary lines on ridges and water courses that can be identified clearly. We agree with inclusion in the wilderness of the South Fork Wood River, 1,472 acres; East and West Six-mile Creek 3,296 acres; and Horse Creek 2,598 acres. This action is desirable because these areas are valuable primarily for their scenic beauty.

It also is sound planning to exclude areas mainly valuable for other uses such as mining, development of recreation sites, timber production and special use

improvements. These uses are well defined along Dundee Creek, Bear Basin, Wiggins Fork Creek, DuNoir Creek, and elsewhere.

We recommend that S. 2630 receive favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. POMEROY,
Chief Forester.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON,
Eugene, Oreg., February 23, 1968.

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

DEAR SIR: This letter is in regard to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area classification. I would like to recommend that areas 14-b, 14-c and 14-d be added to the present area. The addition of 14-b, 14-c and 14-d would greatly improve the area and make it a better wilderness.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN C. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Religious Studies.

LOO-WIT KLA-TA-WA,
Longview, Wash., Feb. 23, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Committee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As Conservation Chairman of the Mt. St. Helens Club, Inc., of Longview, Wash., I have been instructed to write you and express the stand of this club in regard to a couple conservation matters. I request that if possible this statement be made a matter of record of the hearing you have just concluded—if this is possible.

The Mt. St. Helens Club believes that it is of the utmost importance to protect what is left of our wilderness areas now, as they are being eliminated so rapidly and permanently. The proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness—with important additions—is extremely important. It needs to be defined and designated now, before further logging in recommended areas are permitted.

This club recommends the addition of more area on the entire west side to serve as protection to the high wilderness areas. This is a vital point, as without it, wilderness values will be lost. As an example, I was on the Cascade Crest Trail recently opposite Marion Lake and our group was over-run by a couple totegoats racing back and forth on the trail. They were hoping to get more gas from a service station at Marion Lake—of which none exist, thank goodness. Marion Lake should be preserved as a wilderness area. We hope that Square and Long Lakes can be preserved for wilderness-type use rather than intensive-type recreation. Opportunities for the former use near civilization are all too few.

Many of us in the Mt. St. Helens Club have hiked the Cascade Crest Trail all the way from the Canadian border to the California border, and we hope these wonderful mountain areas can be preserved as wilderness for all future generations. They will appreciate it.

The club also recommends that the San Rafael Wilderness include the two thousand acres recommended by conservationists. We urge you to work for a compromise version of S.889 to include this area. We need to protect the condors, and we need to preserve features of archeological interest as well.

Going back to Oregon, we believe that the marketable timber that will be included in an adequate buffer strip is more important for wilderness than for commercial purposes. Thank you.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. INEZ RINEY,
Conservation Chairman.

SIERRA CLUB,
Seattle, Wash., March 1, 1968.

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

DEAR SIR: The following statement has been adopted by the Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club for inclusion in the written record of the hearings on S. 2630, Washakie Wilderness and S. 2751, Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.

"As has been the case in many other wilderness proposals we face in the Washakie and Mt. Jefferson areas the central question: shall wilderness include forests? The Forest Service, following its philosophy that the best use of forest land is the one which will give the highest monetary return, has consistently excluded substantial stands of accessible commercial timber.

"Wilderness is America's heritage. It is more than just the mountains, it is also the forests and the plains that the pioneers knew. If our people are to understand the history of our country they must be able to see it as the pioneers did. We must include *forests* in the areas we set aside as wilderness.

"For this reason we support the proposals to add the West DuNoir Creek and Bear Basin areas to the Washakie Wilderness, and the 25,000 acres of the west side forests to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.

"In the case of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness there is an additional reason for adding the west side forests. The wilderness is only three miles wide in the popular Jefferson Park area and is already suffering from overuse. Additional space must be provided in the same area for wilderness recreation or we shall surely see the destruction of the very wilderness we are trying to save."

Sincerely yours,

MIKE RUBY,
Chairman, Puget Sound Group.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY,
Oshkosh, Wis., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to express my concern over the future of wilderness regions of this country and to register support for:

A. The establishment of the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness Area of 33,647 acres.

B. The proposed additions for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area (i.e., 1600 acre Squaw and Long Lake Area, 1596 acre Marion Lake area and the 25,000 acre West Side Zone Addition).

C. The proposed additions which would make the Washakie Wilderness approximately 727,000 acres (i.e., to include 45,813 acres designated as units D, J, 3, 4, F-1, H and I).

I might add that the proposals have not had much publicity in this vicinity, but that, when one has time to elicit support for such proposals, as I have in the past, response is gratifying.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. WILLERS, Ph. D.

IDYLLWILD, CALIF., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: May I add my humble voice to the Western chorus of those who are supporting the San Gabriel Wilderness Proposal.

I am sure you are cognizant of the values inherent in this 33,000+ acre tract in terms of its utility by the large population of nature enthusiasts residing in the adjacent Los Angeles megalopolis; accordingly, I shall not belabor you with

repetitious rhetoric. Let it suffice simply to state that I believe this area presently can be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System with a minimum of interference with other interests, it is needed for the purposes ascribed to the Wilderness System, and I sincerely hope the Committee will decide to include it in recommendations for additions to the System.

I am confident the considerable membership of several Southern California Camera Club Councils share my attitude with respect to this fine wilderness area.

Respectfully,

BURDETTE E. WHITE.

SANTA ANA, CALIF., *February 15, 1968.*

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have long enjoyed the trails in the beautiful mountains of San Gabriel. There could be no happier choice for an addition to the Wilderness than the San Gabriel area as provided by S. 2531.

I wish to go on record before your committee as approving this bill.

I hope for a favorable vote from the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

FERN ZIMMERMAN.

PORTLAND, OREG., *February 18, 1968.*

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: Unfortunately I cannot be present in Washington tomorrow to attend the hearing on S. 2751, but I understand that you have generously agreed to receive written testimony. I did testify at the administrative hearing held by the Forest Service at Salem and my views are still unchanged. On the basis of a close familiarity with the Jefferson wilderness and the usage it receives I wish to stress as strongly as I can that the area proposed by the Administration is inadequate to protect the natural values which the Wilderness Act seeks to preserve. If buffer areas are not added to the west, as recommended by virtually all the conservation groups, the whole region, but particularly the narrow northern corridor, will be unable to sustain its wilderness character. Already over-usage is beginning to damage the fragile alpine meadows to the north of Mt. Jefferson, which are unique in the state. If day usage grows, as it surely will if the Whitewater Creek logging road is allowed to remain, not only will the wild character itself be dissipated, but the Forest Service will probably be forced to take protective measures which will themselves constitute a violation of the wilderness atmosphere.

There are countless Americans whose desire for outdoor experience is satisfied by the road and lakeside camping areas. But there is also a large and continually expanding number who desire a sterner, more individualistic experience, who shoulder their packs and seek the more remote and roadless areas. In doing so they are cultivating characteristics of independence, self-sufficiency, and adventurousness which we have always prized in this country and which if our moral strength is not to ebb away, we must continue to prize. Wilderness is intrinsic to the American character. There is very little of it left! Pressures on what there is, already heavy, will become destructive if the areas we set aside are not of sufficient size. Demand is doubling and tripling. Population is exploding. Those who would restrict the Jefferson wilderness area for the present short-term gain of a small section of the Oregon timber industry are guilty of a criminal contempt for long-term values. Since the Forest Service is under heavy local pressure from the lumber interests it is not surprising that their proposal has been so narrow; but the outlook in the United States Senate should be broad, and it is here that I sincerely hope the present and future interests of the people as a whole will be championed.

Yours faithfully,

T. PRICE ZIMMERMANN.

OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.,
 Everett, Wash., February 18, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Olympic Park Associates supports two proposals for inclusion into the Wilderness System—the Mt. Jefferson area and the San Rafael region.

First, we support the proposal to add Mt. Jefferson area to the Wilderness System. However, we feel that the U.S.F.S. proposal should be added to. These additions must include Square and Long Lake area, Marion Lake Scenic Area, and the west side of the wilderness zone.

Secondly, we would like to see San Rafael a part of the Wilderness System and urge adoption of S. 889 as a worthy compromise bill for this area.

Sincerely,

PHILIP H. ZALESKY,
President.

SHOUP HALL, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO,
 Moscow, Idaho.

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

DEAR SIR: As conservationists, my wife and I are deeply concerned about the continual depletion of wilderness areas throughout the United States. In particular, we are concerned about the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area classification—Senate bill S 2751. There are still approximately 29,000 acres which should be added to the Mt. Jefferson area.

The importance of preserving as much land as possible for wilderness area cannot be over emphasized. As Henry David Thoreau wrote: "In Wilderness is the Preservation of the World." We might scoff at this now, but our children and grandchildren will surely pay for it later, if we do not take action to preserve some of our treasured land now.

I would like it to be included in the hearing record that I endorse the proposals regarding the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area as put forth by the National Sierra Club. It is time the U.S. government listened to a vested interest group with a non-economic basis. It is time legislators recognized the sanctity of unadulterated nature.

Very truly,

MONTE D. WILSON.

AUBURN, WASH., February 25, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: While there is still time I would like to express my view in regards to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal. Having camped and studied in this area I am aware of its value if left in its wilderness state. I approve of the Citizens Conservationist Additions which are needed to make this one of the outstanding wilderness areas in our country.

Respectfully yours,

L. DENNIS WHITE.

FEBRUARY 13, 1968.

Re: S. 2531.

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

DEAR SIR: Everyday I look out at the rugged San Gabriel Mountains and remember the freedom I found hiking through them. It is my wish that the

proposal to create the San Gabriel Wilderness as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System become an actuality.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD M. WALES.

FEBRUARY 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge you to support the San Gabriel Wilderness Bill (S. 2531) introduced by Senator Kuchel. We so desperately need a little breathing in fast-growing Southern California, and hope for approval of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

MARY H. WARD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February 24, 1968.*

Re Mount Jefferson Classification.

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

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: To date only about 1,000 acres of the 30,000 acres sought by conservationists for addition to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area have been released.

To add the 29,000 acres still lacking would change the proposition to an outstanding accomplishment—a goal, which, if achieved, and I believe it can be, would do much to offset the wholesale trend of commercialism into our sanctuaries of beauty. Far too much of our God-given heritage of grandeur has been devastated beyond recall. Let us strive to conserve what little remains.

I urge you to exert your influence to make the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area a land mark of celestial beauty—a refuge to which one can flee for quietness and contemplation.

It is not possible for me to be present at the hearing scheduled for March 19, 1968, however will you please include this letter in the *hearing record*?

Yours very sincerely,

MARCELIA S. WAHL.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *February 16, 1968.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: As a former Girl Scout Leader who has spent many happy hours hiking with her Scouts in the San Gabriel Wilderness, I am vitally interested in having it designated as a part of the National Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,

BELLE VIVIAN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *February 25, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I should like to submit a statement for the hearing record, as I was unable to be present at the hearing on 19 February before your Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

What a pleasure it is to be able to support the Forest Service unconditionally on the San Gabriel Wilderness proposal! They are certainly to be commended, and I hope that the Committee will approve this apparently non-controversial addition to the Wilderness System.

Unfortunately, I must go on record as favoring a larger area than proposed by the Forest Service in the cases of Mt. Jefferson and Washakie wilderness proposals. Although I have not been in those areas myself (as I have in the San Gabriel), I have found in the past that the positions of the Wilderness Society on similar proposals have been excellent and would preserve more of the un-

spoiled portions of controversial areas than we would otherwise protect. Therefore I should like to support the *additions* proposed by them above and beyond those of the Forest Service.

In this connection and in the hope that it will help to set an important precedent—even though it is not before your Committee at the 19 February hearing—I should like to mention the San Rafael Wilderness proposal. For a long time, many of us have believed that the extra 2000 acres (2200 actually) about which you undoubtedly know *should* be included in the proposed Wilderness. The reasons for exclusion given by the Forest Service do not seem persuasive, and the fact that citizen groups have been pushed aside at the stage of Congressional consideration makes it all the more important that the citizen views be given the final nod. It is in the power of the Senate conferees to do this, unless I am misinformed.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

R. W. VAN WAGENEN.

MT. HOOD, OREG., February 19, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: May I urge you to include the additional boundary lands of approximately 29,000 acres to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area. These areas have been recommended by several conservation groups and for valid reasons. We no longer have untouched lands for the people to see, let us save what remains of the near untouched. Hopefully there may yet come a generation not dedicated to materialistic gain and unrestrictive *crud*. The least we can do is to leave them a small portion of their rightful heritage.

I've lived in Oregon 28 years and a good part of each of those years has been spent in our beautiful mountains, during which time they have been slowly hacked to pieces and overrun for the most part by an uncaring don't give a damn public. It is now almost too late.

Do you care?

PHIL TYLER.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., February 11, 1968.

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Following review of the Forest Service proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area and Senate Bill S. 2751 I am submitting the following comments which I desire to be included in the hearing record as developed for this bill.

Increasingly the values of wilderness to today's society is being recognized. Under the opportunity of the Wilderness Act and the deliberation of proposals such as this jointly by citizen groups and the cognizant legislative committees it is possible to take the great leap forward to preserve the required wilderness lands for our nation's future needs for this resource.

The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal as prepared by the Forest Service has an apparent weakness due to the penetrability of the very thin northern neck. As there are lands on the western edge suited for addition the maximum addition should be accomplished. Specific recommendations for addition are:

1. Add to the Northwest Corner the Firecamp Lakes and the South Fork of the Breitenbush River. This area should be added for use as a wilderness recreation area.
2. Add the Valley of Whitewater Creek to add desperately needed widening of the narrow dimension of this region of the approach to the foot of Mt. Jefferson.
3. Add Woodpecker Ridge, Pamela Creek, and Minto Mountain to provide additional forested acres and some cutover lands of recreational worth. Cutover lands are presented as having capability of recovery.
4. Add Bingham Ridge, Marion Lake, and Big Meadows. This addition would add considerable area suited for wilderness camping and includes in

Marion Lake a superb example of a substantial Alpine Lake in the Alpine Environment of the Northwest.

Inherent in the additions to the western border is the incorporation of certain exclusions from the primitive area as recommended by the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. RUTH M. TAYLOR.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., *February 15, 1968.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The wilderness proposal as submitted for the San Gabriel Wilderness in Senate Bill S. 2531 is recommended for enactment at the earliest opportunity.

The area included is suited for day use by the casual hiker or for a more complete wilderness experience for those so desiring.

I respectfully request that these comments be entered into the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Mrs. RUTH M. TAYLOR.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., *February 11, 1968.*

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMAN: The following comments on Senate Bill S. 2751 to found the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area are respectfully requested to be included in the hearing record for this subject bill.

All lands proposed for wilderness status by the Forest Service are accepted as being properly classified and should be admitted to the National Wilderness System.

The basic quality of the area is recognized by virtue of the wilderness proposal. The wilderness character is however placed in jeopardy due to the narrow dimension of the northern extremity.

This pronounced weakness (narrow dimension of north limb) can be corrected by effecting additions of the areas including Firecamp Lakes and the Valley of the South Fork of the Breitenbush River, and the Valley of Whitewater Creek. These additions are regarded as critical.

Certain other contiguous lands would if added enhance the quality of the wilderness proposal. These are Woodpecker Ridge, Minto Mountain, Pamela Creek, Marion Lake, Bingham Ridge, and Big Meadows. All land is not virgin but is regarded as being capable of recovery.

Only by including now all lands of wilderness quality in wilderness units will we have any hope of satisfying tomorrows needs.

Very Truly Yours,

LYLE A. TAYLOR.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., *February 15, 1968.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am submitting herein my comments on the San Gabriel Wilderness proposals as presented in Senate Bill S. 2531. Please include the comments in the hearing record as presented.

The proposed wilderness of some 36,137 acres is of adequate quality for wilderness status and should be so designated. The area of the San Gabriel Mountains is so crisscrossed with roads and other works of man to preclude consideration of enlargement of the area as proposed by the Forest Service.

The proposed wilderness is heavily used by youth groups and family groups seeking a convenient wilderness experience. The area contains significant wildlife and provide terrain suited to provide for the persons seeking physical challenge or esthetic enjoyment of our out of doors.

Your earliest action to approve wilderness status will be in the best interest of the public.

Very truly yours,

LYLE A. TAYLOR.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., February 18, 1968.

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am herein transmitting my comments on the proposed wilderness to be designated the Washakie Wilderness as delineated in Senate Bill S. 2630. Please include these comments in the hearing record.

This wilderness proposal takes on special significance in that it combines the relatively small stratified primitive area with the adjacent Absaroka Wilderness to blend the great geologic and wildlife resources with wilderness values inherent in each. This resulting wilderness should be carefully configured to include all contiguous lands of wilderness quality.

All areas of S. 2630 are accepted as being suited for wilderness and will best be classified thusly. Admission to wilderness of these lands is accordingly recommended.

Certain additions are recommended to the area proposed by S. 2630. These additions will considerably improve the wilderness, will contribute to improved habitat for wildlife, and will provide for the best possible use of the territory concerned.

The additions proposed are:

1. The value as wildlife range and wilderness scenic territory in the area at the west end of the proposed wilderness and including East and West DuNoir Creek results in the recommendation that some 30,000 plus acres be added to the wilderness proposal.

2. Moving East from the first recommended addition the next recommended addition is about 1,300 acres oriented principally North and South and including the West Fork of Six Mile Creek. This will also expand one of the additions to the Stratified Primitive Area recommended by the Forest Service.

3. The next recommended addition is about 700 acres that includes the headwaters of Five Mile Creek and buttresses the area of Ramshorn Peak.

4. The Lincoln's Point exclusion of some 300 acres recommended by the Forest Service is not concurred in. This area is properly wilderness in character and should be retained as wilderness.

5. The 3,000 plus acre exclusion desired by the Forest Service in vicinity of Wiggins Fork is not recommended to be allowed. This area will be of greater value in wilderness and should be retained.

6. A reversed "L" shaped addition of something over 2,000 acres is recommended that would run from part of the Wiggins Fork exclusion proposed by the Forest Service past the Forest Service Proposed exclusion of Lincoln's Point to incorporate another area of Carriage Creek.

7. A large unit of some 8,000 acres of Bear Basin is recommended for inclusion in Wilderness. Valuable wildlife habitat and prime wilderness scenery will be afforded protection commensurate with its value.

Only by enlightened action now by individuals of great status and perception can we approximate the need for wilderness in tomorrow's world. We can not create it, but we can preserve it.

Very Truly Yours

LYLE A. TAYLOR.

REDMOND, WASH., February 22, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR CHURCH: The following letter is an expression of my views on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal. Please include it in the official record of the subcommittee hearing on this proposal.

First, let me make it clear that I am in favor of the addition of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area to the National Wilderness Preservation System. More specifically, I support the proposal for a wilderness area of approximately 125,000 acres as recommended by the Wilderness Society and various other conservation groups. I recognize, however, that there will be varying degrees of opposition to the several additions proposed by these groups to the area designated in S. 2751, and that compromises will no doubt have to be made. I will address myself,

therefore, to the support of two specific additions to S. 2751. These additions, I believe, are vital to the integrity of the wilderness, and their exclusion from the wilderness in its final form, will seriously threaten its wilderness character.

The first of these is the Marion Lake area. Oregon has many lakes which are available to the motorist and the boating enthusiast. There are, on the other hand, few lakes the size of Marion which are, or are likely to be, reserved for wilderness use. Add to this the fact that the lake is virtually surrounded by the proposed wilderness area, and the logical conclusion would seem to be that it should be included within that area. Included, it adds a significant dimension to the wilderness area, while deleting little from the non-wilderness recreational uses of the Oregon Cascades. Excluded, it represents a significant loss to the wilderness recreational possibilities, and drives a wedge of non-wilderness deep into the wilderness area, endangering the qualities it is designed to protect.

The second addition which I wish to urgently support is that portion of the plateau between the valleys of the North and South Forks of the Breitenbush River which is excluded from S. 2751. As I examine the map of the proposed wilderness, the boundary in this area appears to transect this plateau, following no natural boundary of which I am aware, and also divides the Firecamp Lakes basin, excluding Crown Lake from the wilderness. I believe that this plateau is an integral part of the area proposed for wilderness preservation and, indeed, is a physical part of Mt. Jefferson. Any boundary which divides it must be an unnatural one.

The Firecamp Lakes, which are the outstanding feature of the plateau provide an outstanding view of the wilderness, and a jumping off point into it. They are capable of withstanding only limited use, however, and inclusion in the wilderness area would help to protect them against the type of overuse that could bring about their ruin.

To exclude a portion of the lake basin and part of the plateau by drawing an arbitrary line is, as previously stated, to exclude an integral portion of the wilderness to its great detriment. To submit this plateau to "multiple use" can be compared to drawing an imaginary line across the middle of a room, designating one half as a rumpus room and the other half as a bedroom. The argument is that in both cases you have reached the point of having a non-divisible unit which can be used in only one way, that use precluding (or being precluded by) other possible uses. In the case of this plateau, it belongs physically to the wilderness area, not to the canyons which form its natural limits.

As to what the final boundary line should be, I have no specific proposal. I would suggest that a boundary starting below Quitter's Point and following the 4,500 foot level around the plateau would be appropriate and provide adequate protection. At this writing, however, I am more interested in advocating the inclusion of the entire plateau in the wilderness area. The precise boundary can await the decision on this point.

Thank you for this opportunity to express my views for the hearing record, and all good wishes to the subcommittee as it endeavors to reach an equitable decision in this matter.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. TANK, M.D.

CHENEY, WASH., February 20, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We recently learned of the February 19, 1968, hearing on Senate Bill 2751 to designate a Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area in Oregon. We strongly support this addition to the wilderness system. Further, we feel its east-west dimension is too narrow, and that the addition of the Square and Long Lake areas, the Marion Lake Scenic Area, and the west side wilderness zone will help alleviate this weakness.

We are most familiar with the east side of the area, particularly the portion between the Cascade Crest trail and the eastern boundary between Canyon Creek and Candle Creek. The burned area around Brush Creek would be a valuable addition to the preserve also. One of us (Kenneth Swedberg) did a descriptive study of this area in 1959 and 1960. This burn is now about 25 years old and has a representative stand of young larch, Douglas fir, grand fir, ponderosa and

lodgepole pine coming up through the brushy species. A young, undisturbed site such as this should add substantially to our knowledge of the dynamics of the maturing forest.

Sincerely,

KENNETH C. SWEDBERG.
GERTRUDE L. SWEDBERG.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON,
Eugene, Oreg., February 16, 1968.

DEAR SIR: I urge you to expand the *Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area* by the 29,000 acres some of conservation groups have suggested. Our Oregon wildernesses will be slowly, but certainly, diminishing, if this one is not protected.

Please enter this letter in the hearing record.

Cordially,

EMORY SUMMER.

DIAMOND G RANCH, INC.,
Dubois, Wyo., February 13, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Diamond G Ranch, Inc. strongly supports and endorses the proposed amendment by Senator Gale McGee to the Washakie Wilderness bill #3630 to include both the Dunoir Creek and Bear Basin-Lincoln point areas.

Our ranch, located at the head of the Dunoir Valley, is surrounded to the west, north and east by the Shoshone Forest in which lumbering is currently occurring, and where a great deal more is planned. Both the east and west forks of Dunoir Creek enter our ranch property, as well as a great many elk at certain times of the year. The Diamond G Ranch believes Senator McGee's proposed amendment is desirable and necessary, not only for the management of the elk herd but also for the preservation of the wilderness aspects of the forest itself. If it were possible for you and members of your Committee to personally inspect the areas in question by flying over them as I have on a number of occasions, I believe it would be a convincing experience in favor of Senator McGee's amendment.

Sincerely,

HERBERT R. STRATFORD, *President.*

COTTAGE GROVE, OREG., *February 26, 1968.*

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD,
*Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:*

We support the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area as proposed in S. 2751. This is the absolute maximum acreage that should be withdrawn. We concur in Forest Service recommendation re Marion Lakes Scenic Area; Marion Lakes should be retained in wilderness management status so that improvements for sanitation can be made to avoid pollution of the lake.

F. H. STEWART,
Vice President, Bohemia Lumber Co.

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

Gentlemen of the Public Lands Subcommittee:

I would like to make my support of area additions #14-b, 14-c, & 14-d to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area known in the hearing record. Motor access to these regions must be prevented in order to insure against over-use of the Jefferson Park area.

Respectfully yours,

LINDA STEVESON.

SALEM, OREG., February 16, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to urge, as strongly as I can, adoption of the proposed Mt. Jefferson wilderness. This beautiful area must be preserved and I know of no other way to do it than to have it included in the wilderness proposals.

I had occasion to be in this area last year and believe strongly also that the many additions proposed by conservationists groups should be considered.

I am particularly interested in the preservation of the Pamela Lake area. I was on this trail on a beautiful summer day last summer only to be confronted by two Honda motorcycles. I think you can see that there is no place for machinery like this in what should be a somewhat primitive area.

Thank you very much for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

THAD C. STANFORD, M.D.

PORTLAND, OREG., February 16, 1968.

Re S. 2751.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to state first my hope that there will be no question about approving S. 2751 in at least the size it presently takes. The 96,000-odd acres included in the bill for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area are obviously worthy of Wilderness status and I am sure such status will be granted.

Please record (in the hearing record) my strong support for the proposals, set forth by various conservationists and other interested citizens, which provide for inclusion of a greater area on the west side in the area designated as Wilderness. My husband and I camped in one of these areas prior to intensive logging construction. We are dismayed at the prospect of continued encroachment of mechanization so close to the beautiful trails, lakes, and peaks in the area now designated. We are staunch believers in the necessity for buffer areas—to reduce the sounds, smells, and visual distractions which one hopes to leave behind on a trip into the old country.

Therefore, please enter in the hearing record for Feb. 19, 1968 my desire (as a citizen, taxpayer, parent, teacher of Biology, and hiker) that the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area include Marion Lake, and the Citizen Conservationist additions proposed (app. 25,000 acres) along the west side; this includes the Breitenbush areas, more area near Firecamp Lakes, Minto Mtn., Big Meadows, and other areas.

Sincerely,

ANNE W. SQUIER.

TWISP, WASH., February 19, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in favor of a maximum-sized Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area.

The value of certain areas cannot be measured accurately by economic scales. The spiritual essence is what gives the rest of our way of life a higher purpose.

Commercialization would be regrettable and eventually self-defeating as to its highest use. Designating the area as wilderness will stem the encroachment of "mere" commercialization and mechanization.

Please include this statement in your hearing records.

Sincerely,

PAUL SOLLIE.

TWISP, WASH., February 19, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Recently your subcommittee held a hearing on the Washakie Wilderness proposal for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System which I was unable to attend.

I would like to register my support for the Forest Service recommendations, Areas: A, B, and F and the following additions supported by the Wilderness Society and others, Areas: J, D, 3, 4, F1, H, and I. These additions will give a sound, manageable area well deserved for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include this letter in the official hearing.

Sincerely,

DONALD D. SNOW.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1968.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.
(Attention of Porter Ward).

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the Washakie Wilderness area in Wyoming:

I wish to go on record in favor of it being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I also strongly urge extending its boundaries to include the West DuNoir Creek and East DuNoir Creek, the Bear Basin Unit and other contiguous areas.

Thank you.

KAY LOVELACE SMITH.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We wish to inform you of our strong support for Senate Bill 2531 to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We commend the Forest Service on having come up with a reasonable proposal for the Wilderness Area.

We urge the Subcommittee to report favorably on Bill 2531 so that early action may be taken on it by Congress.

Yours respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. SODERLAND.

LANDER MEDICAL CLINIC,
Lander, Wyo., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing this letter in regards to Senate Bill 2630 and H.R. 13560. I believe that if these two bills are allowed to pass as they now stand, the wildlife of the proposed Washakie Wilderness will be in jeopardy.

I would like to see the addition of all the proposed areas as endorsed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Wyoming Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, Wyoming Division of the Izack Walton League of America, Sierra Club and others.

I believe that the addition of the fringe areas are as necessary for human ecology as it is for that of the wildlife.

I urge you and your committee to pass these bills with the proposed additions.

Sincerely yours,

DALE SMITH.

CRESWELL, OREG., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee.

DEAR SIR: As one of the members of the Obsidian Mountain Club of Eugene, Oregon, and also one of the founders of the Club, I have had many hiking trips into the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area, having climbed Mt. Jefferson five times.

In 1930 our Club in Eugene, had its two week summer camp at Marion Lake, in August, so visited the many other lakes such as Square and Long Lakes.

To have all three of these lakes and a high-value buffer zone to protect this narrow Wilderness which is but from four to ten miles wide.

To include the 117,000 acres is the minimum for this beautiful mountain meadows, lakes, creeks and then the majestic Mt. Jefferson.

I do hope your committee will be able to see that this can be made one of the most beautiful of Wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND L. SIMS.

LAKE OSWEGO, OREG., February 20, 1968.

Re Washakie Wilderness hearing, S. 2630.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly urge that the present Stratified Primitive Area, with the addition of the 7,366 acres proposed by the Forest Service and the 45,800 acres recommended by Wyoming citizen groups, be combined with the existing Absaroka Wilderness Area to create the Washakie Wilderness area of 725,533 acres and that this be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I feel that the reasons given for the addition of those areas recommended by citizen and conservation groups which are not now included in S. 2630 are most valid and should be given much weight by the Committee. They are the result of much study by those who know the area best.

The Upper DuNoir Valley not only contains some of the most superb wilderness in the area but also is an important part of the elk migration route into the adjacent Teton and South Absaroka Wildernesses and deserves preservation for this reason alone. Bear Basin is another integral part of the elk range. The timber in the high country of the smaller units excluded from S. 2630 grows very slowly, would be expensive to cut, and is of much more value as wilderness to the citizens of the United States to whom it really belongs.

Therefore, it is my sincere hope that the Committee will add these areas as well as those proposed by the Forest Service to the Washakie Wilderness Area.

I request that this letter be included as part of the record of the Congressional Hearings on the Washakie Wilderness held January 19, 1968 in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

JEAN SIDDALL.

LAKE OSWEGO, OREG., February 21, 1968.

Re Mount Jefferson Wilderness, S. 2751.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly recommend that the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and that the 2800 acres of forest in the Willamette, Deschutes and Mt. Hood National Forests adjacent to it which still exist as wilderness between the Primitive Area and the roads which encircle the area be included in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, as recommended by conservationists and as they do in actual use today.

The Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area as proposed by the Forest Service in S. 2751 is only a part of this area and is so narrow that were it level, one could walk across it in an hour. It is vitally necessary that the wilderness along the west side also be included to protect the fragile high country which even now is showing signs of overuse. Oregon needs timber, yes, but the trees in this area have a value as wilderness beyond that which any logger can put on them. If excluded and logged, the trees in the area now outside the proposed wilderness

would be of temporary benefit to the economy of the state; however, if included in the wilderness, they will be enjoyed for generations to come. I would recommend that the forest service further protect the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness by developing campgrounds and recreation areas in the national forest, adjacent to but outside the designated wilderness area.

The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness is so small it is difficult to find on a map of Oregon, yet it and four other small areas of wilderness are all that remain of the vast wilderness that once extended from the Cascades to the Pacific. We still have extensive national forests in this state but one has only to drive through them and see the clear cuts, some decades old and still bare, to realize we have come a long way since the forests were set up on a trusteeship basis and the government assumed trusteeship on behalf of the owners, the people of the United States, to leave to future generations of this country in perpetuity the forests of the United States. Under the current policy of cutting faster than trees can grow with no mandatory reforestation, it is only a matter of time until Oregon will look like Ohio or Michigan, also once timber states. And what are we leaving for future generations? The only means available at present to arrest this rapid rape of the land long enough to assure that future generations a "second look" at land use in terms of their own needs is through designation as wilderness.

Of the 62,067,840 acres of wilderness the pioneers found when they arrived in Oregon, only 386,000 in five small separated units remain today unroaded and uncut. What of tomorrow?

It was exactly 125 years ago in 1843 that Marcus Whitman rode to Washington to save the wilderness that became Oregon. May Congress now save the small piece of it that remains today in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

I request that this letter be made a part of the Mt. Jefferson Hearing record.
Sincerely yours,

JEAN SIDDALL.

OAKLAND, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

Subject: San Gabriel Wilderness.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Here is a primitive area that by all means should be preserved as wilderness. The area is within easy reach of ten million people but its primitive character would be preserved if this area is maintained and protected as Wilderness.

I strongly recommend the establishment of San Gabriel Wilderness by enactment of Senator Kuchel's bill S. 2531 covering 33,647 acres.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD G. SHARP.

OAKLAND, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

Re Mount Jefferson Wilderness.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in the Oregon Cascades should be given wilderness status by the adoption of S.B. 2751 recommended by Senators Hatfield and Morse.

The area, however, should be increased by the addition of areas along the western side of the range, about 28,000 acres making the total about 125,000 acres.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD G. SHARP.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1968.

Re Washakie Wilderness, Wyo.

Mr. PORTER WARD,
Senate Interior Committee,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Please add my vote to the record in favor of adding Washakie to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I also strongly urge extending its

boundaries to include the West DuNoir Creek and East DuNoir Creek, the Bear Basin Unit and other contiguous areas.

Thank you.

BERNICE M. SELSETH.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1968.

Re Washakie Wilderness Area in Wyoming.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.
Attention Mr. Porter Ward.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to go on record in favor of Washakie being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Also, strongly urge extending its boundaries to include the West DuNoir Creek and East DuNoir Creek, the Bear Basin unit and other contiguous areas.

OLE SELSETH,

Chicago Chapter, Isaac Walton League of America.

RENO, NEV., January 13, 1968.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this paragraph in the official hearing record of the San Gabriel Wilderness Bill hearings. I urge you to support the bill that would establish a San Gabriel Wilderness of 36,137 acres. This is a fine bill and should not be changed in any way. This bill would preserve two spectacular wild canyons, Devil Canyon and Bear Canyon. The designation of San Gabriel as a wilderness is especially important because it will be used by many residents of Los Angeles.

Please include this paragraph in the official hearing record of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness bill hearings. I urge you to support the bill that would establish a Mount Jefferson Wilderness in Oregon of 97,000 acres. An additional 28,000 acres should be added to the proposed wilderness, thus establishing a Mount Jefferson Wilderness of 125,000 acres. This action would add magnificent Douglas fir forests to the wilderness. I feel that it is important that as much as possible of this magnificent area which includes spectacular Mount Jefferson, Grand Primeval Douglas Fir Forests, the Three Fingered Jack Mountain, Morion Lake and other wild lakes, Alpine Meadows, and Lava Fields be preserved.

Please send me a copy of the record of each of these hearings, when they are available for distribution.

Sincerely yours,

REED SECORD.

NEW PROVIDENCE, N.J., February 10, 1968.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I understand that you are shortly to consider the wilderness proposals for The San Gabriel, Washakie and Mt. Jefferson areas.

I would like to urge strongly that you approve the wilderness status for these areas, and to make the areas just as large as possible.

The natural areas in this country are shrinking so fast that I believe the situation has reached emergency level. Another ten or twenty years of gross abuse of the land, such as we are experiencing now, and we will suddenly awaken to the fact that "progress" has left us with a second-rate or third-rate environment.

Sincerely,

G. E. SCHINDLER.

FEBRUARY, 1968.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In brief please add the areas 14-b, 14-c, and 14-d to our most beautiful Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area. With the population problem as it is we must conserve our natural resources.

Thank you.

ROBERT H. SAXTON.

CUPERTINO, CALIF., February 17, 1968.

HON. SENATOR CHURCH: On bill S. 2751, Mt. Jefferson Wilderness proposal, please work toward the passage of the Oregon conservationists recommendation of a 125,000 acre area.

Yours,

DR. DANTE SALERA.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 16, 1968.

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

DEAR MR. CHURCH: I understand the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands will hold hearings soon on the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness (S. 2531), for inclusion in the wilderness system. I feel this is an excellent proposal.

The San Gabriel Wilderness is located only a few miles from the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. It is heavily used by organized groups as the Boy Scouts, as well as private citizens. Elevations range from 2000 to 8000 feet, thus the area is rarely closed in the winter due to snow. This wilderness is the only one that is open in the winter, all the other wilderness areas are closed due to snow until late spring. It is excellent for winter wilderness experiences. This area represents one of the few undisturbed areas left that is so close to large populations, yet is easily accessible. State highways (paved) surround the proposed wilderness on three sides.

I personally have spent many hours hiking in the Twin Peaks, and Bear Canyon areas and feel the area is definitely worthy of inclusion in the wilderness system. It is a welcome escape from the smog and congestion associated with the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area.

Therefore, I support the U.S. Forest Service recommendation for a 36,647 acre San Gabriel Wilderness with 1200 acres deleted. I also support the Bobcat Canyon addition to the proposed wilderness, and would like to urge rapid passage of the San Gabriel Wilderness through congress. Please place this letter on the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD SARETSKY.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE,
San Francisco, Calif., February 17, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I write in regard to the hearings being held on S. 2630 (Washakie Wilderness), S. 2531 (San Gabriel Wilderness) and S. 2751 (Mount Jefferson Wilderness).

I believe it is imperative that, in each of these cases, we aim for the maximum feasible area within the wilderness boundaries.

Let me comment first on the Washakie proposal because there I have first hand knowledge. The Forest Service has proposed an area considerably smaller than that urged by others. They would particularly leave out certain ridge areas and the DuNoir Basin area. The logging of the ridge areas would make a mockery of the Washakie Wilderness. The volcanic soils of the area erode so fast and reproduce mature forest at such a low rate as to ruin the area for a long time. Loss of the DuNoir Basin would be ruinous to the elk herd of the area as this is one of the few remaining wintering areas, which is both protected from the weather and unpopulated, on the entire eastern side of the Wind River-Absaroka complex. One remarkable aspect of the Washakie Wilderness subject is the widespread agreement at the local level. Business interest (with the exception of lumber), housewives, school-teachers, ranchers are united in opposing the Forest Service proposal and in support of the larger unit. This is a new thing in Rocky Mountain State Conservation history and represents a growing awareness of these people both of the delicacy of ecologic systems, and more fundamentally that their economic future is tied to preservation of the land (for study, for tourism, for recreation) rather than to short-term exploitation of the forest. In some areas, this short-term use is aptly described by the term multiple use both because of the types of logging permitted and because of the relatively rapid regrowth

patterns. However, in this area the type of logging done and the nature of the soils results in near denudation of the land and in extensive siltation of lakes and streams for miles around. I sincerely hope that your committee will accede to the wishes both of the local people and to those of us in other parts of the country who know and love that land in recommending the larger area and in rejecting the Forest Service proposal.

Although lacking first hand knowledge, I would like to argue on general principles for the San Gabriel Wilderness (S. 2531) and the Mount Jefferson Wilderness (S. 2751).

The maps that I have seen indicate that the Forest Service proposal for the San Gabriel Wilderness is appropriate and the maximum feasible for that area. On the other hand, it appears that some additions are needed to the Forest Service proposal for the Mount Jefferson area. Square and Long Lakes on the southeastern corner, Marion Lake on the west side are all areas which, if excluded, will be extensively commercialized. The result would be to deprive visitors to the area of the few lakes which are fairly accessible, but which retain wilderness character. Surely we have enough commercialized lakes plus enough non-scenic lakes which can become commercial to handle recreation needs of a certain type. I also agree with the Wilderness Society that the west side of the area needs extensive additions. In all, these proposals would add only 27,000 acres. This, I submit, is a very small amount in contrast to the total area now irrevocably lost in the Cascade Range in Oregon and in comparison to projected needs and population growth.

I wish I could express, without getting too verbose about it, the importance of the overall task of your committee. I think we can all clearly see what is coming for us in the way of loss of wild areas and the gradual spreading of our urban and suburban areas. The other figure clearly in the formula, as you know, is the changed meaning of the job—increased leisure. Yet although we can clearly see the need, we know that some individuals and groups will be hurt, or think they will be hurt in the short run. It is unfortunate that some groups take such a proprietary view toward lease rights on public land, but I know this makes your decision the more difficult. I believe that the great majority of people in the country are in support of larger wilderness areas and becoming increasingly sophisticated about their use.

My deep thanks and appreciation for your consideration of my suggestions and more generally for your work on these wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

THOMAS E. RYTHER,
Assistant Professor, Sociology.

PORTLAND, OREG., March 7, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In your committee's scheduled deliberations on whether to make additions to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area, I urge you to be mindful that your decision is being made not mainly for ourselves today but for the generations of Oregonians and Oregon visitors of the future. A hundred years ago foresighted citizens and legislators foresaw the future values of Yosemite and Yellowstone; today we reap the bounty of their foresight. And what foresight they had, surrounded as they were then with what must have seemed limitless areas of unspoiled nature.

Today the unspoiled areas are vastly diminished. It does not, it seems to me, require a comparable foresight to recognize that Jefferson Park, already bruised and worn by season's end, will need all the protection we can give it a hundred years from now.

Timber has an easily calculable dollar value so there are the usual economic arguments. But wilderness has a value, too, as vague and psychic as its measurement must be. Moreover, it is a value that is certain to increase as our population increases, as American life becomes more urban and as the unprotected wilderness that we have taken for granted disappears.

The Mt. Jefferson area will be visited and enjoyed by members of countless generations born after the last man who could have made a dollar cutting Jefferson area timber has died. These generations will have to enjoy only what we have saved for them. I urge your committee to foresee what great value this

wilderness area will have to those who will live here a hundred years from now and to bequeath to them the excellence that the additions to the area will give it.

Sincerely,

BRUCE H. RUSSELL.

P.S. Please include this letter in the official record of the hearings.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 20, 1968.

DEAR SIRs: May I go on record as being highly in favor of the plan worked out by the Forest Service to include the San Gabriel Wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you.

ARTHUR J. ROTH.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 20, 1968.

HON. SENATOR FRANK CHURCH,
*Senate Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

HON. SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to register my support of the proposal by Sen. Kuchel to establish a San Gabriel Wilderness (S. 2531).

Although I am from another part of the country, I feel very strongly that we must set aside and preserve as much of our open lands as possible for the benefit and use not only of our present generation, but also for those who will follow us in the future.

I favor the inclusion of the entire 33,647 acre wilderness as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Very sincerely,

IRVING L. ROSEN.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF., February 17, 1968.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: As one who has spent many happy hours hiking, birding, and botanizing in the San Gabriel Mountains, I hope very much that the bills that have been introduced in Congress to authorize the placement of the San Gabriel Wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System will be passed.

Sincerely yours,

CATHERINE ROSE.

GREENBRAE, CALIF., February 16, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This is to state my support for Bill S. 2531, introduced by Senator T. H. Kuchel, designating the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

This proposal would bring one of the most unusual of the National Forest Primitive areas under protection of the System. Its close proximity to a large metropolitan area, Los Angeles, makes it even more dear.

As you know, there is unanimous support for this measure among citizen conservation groups. I sincerely hope we will be heard.

Yours truly,

ANN ROCCHI.

GREENBRAE, CALIF., February 16, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly disagree with the exclusion of Square Lake-Long Lake area and Marion Lake area from the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness proposal, Bill 2751.

As you know the existing wilderness areas in the Oregon Cascades protect only about 290,000 acres. Even with the Mt. Jefferson addition this is a very small portion of the beautiful Cascade Crest.

Due to the narrowness of Mt. Jefferson Wilderness and the proximity of road access on all sides the inclusion of these buffer zones is imperative to its preservation.

I also wish to state my support for inclusion in the San Rafael Wilderness (Bill S889) of an additional 2,000 acres. This addition is extremely important if the California Condor is to survive.

Your truly,

ANN ROCCHI.

FEBRUARY 22, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I fully approve of the effort to add to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Proposal the following areas: the Square and Long Lake area, the Marion Lake Scenic Area, and the west side wilderness zone.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID A. REMLEY,

Assistant Professor, American Literature and American Studies, The
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

FEBRUARY 22, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I fully approve the Washakie Wilderness Proposal for Wyoming with the following additions: Areas J, D, E, 3, 4, H, A, B, F.

I admire your concern for preserving fine wilderness areas. I do think however that we ought to take in additional desirable wilderness acreage wherever feasible. It will be easy in future years—given the population boom—to find reasons to delete from these areas, but it will never get easier to add acreage.

I also wish to add that I am very pleased with Senator Kuchel's bill (S. 2531) to place the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness under the administration of the Forest Service.

Yours,

DAVID A. REMLEY,

Assistant Professor, American Literature and American Studies, The
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

FRANK LUMBER CO., INC.,

Mill City, Oreg., February 16, 1968.

Re: S. 2751, Mount Jefferson Wilderness.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Frank Lumber Company, Inc., has a very vital interest in the federal commercial timber lands of Oregon. We employ 84 people, develop a gross annual payroll of approximately \$650,000 and over half our log supply is grown on Federal Lands.

We study thoroughly each and every proposed withdrawal of timber land for recreational purposes. The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area is right in our back yard. Although we need timber and timber land to sustain our payrolls, we recognize the need to supply some area to special interest recreational groups. We feel the Forest Service has thoroughly and properly considered the needs of recreation and community stability through systematic timber harvest in their proposed 96,462-acre Wilderness set-aside. We, therefore, support, without change, the Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture, acreage and boundaries proposal for adding the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area to the National Wilderness Preservation System as contained in bill S. 2751.

Sincerely,

DICK POSEKANY,
Timber Manager.

FEBRUARY 17, 1968.

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

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to express my full support for S. 2531 to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

My convictions concerning this area and its desirability for inclusion in the Wilderness system was recently strengthened by a tour through much of the San Gabriel Mountains, in particular, the Big Bear Area. So much of this mountain range is now greatly overdeveloped and poorly kept. There has been an obvious lack of planning concerning construction and it is clear that the very small portions of the range represented by the San Gabriel Area and the Cucamonga Area and should continue to be increasing valuable in providing complete recreational coverage for this range. It seems obvious to me that all should not be developed into a "hot dog stand" type of resort. Please make this statement of support part of the record.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN G. PIERCE.

KLAMATH FALLS, OREG., *February 19, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to support the Wilderness Society's proposals for the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area in Oregon, and for the San Gabriel Wilderness area in California, and the Washakie Wilderness in Wyoming.

Thank you for your invaluable work on these programs.

Sincerely yours,

NINA PENCE.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., *February 15, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I believe there will be a public hearing, February 19th, by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and that the bill introduced by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (S. 2531) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, is to be heard.

Although we live much further north, we are quite familiar with these mountains, and the present Primitive area, particularly. Such a variety of growth, from the chaparral which covers much of the low elevations, to the majestic Jeffrey and sugar pines at the high altitudes.

We have long felt the Primitive area should be enlarged, and are very glad that the bill Senator Kuchel is introducing advocates this.

I believe the proposed 33,647 acres which would comprise the San Gabriel Wilderness would be administered by the Forest Service under the Wilderness Law of 1964.

Mr. Pfeiffer and I urge that this wilderness-designation be made.

Will you please have this letter read into the official hearing record?

Sincerely,

Mrs. PAUL PFEIFFER.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 14, 1968.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am writing this letter in support of Senate Bill 2531, which establishes the San Gabriel Wilderness Area within the San Gabriel Na-

tional Forest adjacent to the metropolitan area of Los Angeles. I am enclosing a copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County on July 19, 1966, prior to the public hearings held within the local area.

We cannot emphasize too much the need to establish controls on the rapidly diminishing natural wilderness areas so near to the heavily populated area of Southern California.

Your support in this effort would be most sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

RONALD F. PAIGE,
Chief Deputy.

(For and in the absence of N. S. Johnson, Director).

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Whereas the total population of Los Angeles County has reached seven million people; and

Whereas Industrial, commercial and residential requirements to service this population is rapidly diminishing available space for outdoor recreation; and

Whereas the close proximity of the Angeles National Forest to this metropolitan region has created exceptionally heavy demands on Forest Service recreation areas for day use and overnight recreational activities; and

Whereas the ever-expanding pressures for additional services, recreation developments and public roads within Forest Service boundaries is jeopardizing the preservation of natural beauty and the precious heritage of mountain wilderness: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors does endorse and support the recommendation by the United States Forest Service for the creation of a 36,137 acre Wilderness Area within the Angeles National Forest, as proposed on June 10, 1966; and be it further

Resolved, That this Wilderness Area be administered in accordance with all provisions of the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, dated September 3, 1964, and the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, C.F.R. 251.70-25.84.

DALLAS, OREG., *February 20, 1968.*

Re S. 2751, Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing this letter so that my views on the proposed Wilderness areas may become part of the permanent record of the Public hearings on these bills. My views are as follows:

I think the present 96,462 acres specified in this bill for Wilderness Status should be increased to 117,000 acres as proposed by various Conservation groups. This increase in acreage is a vital point to the whole of this area and includes the following:

(1) Square and Long Lakes in Southeastern corner of designated area and adjacent to Santiam Highway (U.S. 20). Approximately 1600 acres, these undeveloped lakes should be kept in this state, as a valuable part of the Wilderness setting rather than the intensive recreation use as intended by the Forest Service. These lakes are quite accessible from U.S. 20 via a short picturesque hike and provide quiet, serene and tranquil wilderness experiences to the older people and also to the youngsters. These lakes and lands in between also act as a vital buffer and transition zone prior to ascending into the higher country.

(2) Marion Lake and approach from Big Meadows, Approximately 1,596 acres, west side proposed site should also be an integral part of this Wilderness Area. It is one of the few truly Alpine lakes available in this area for preservation, as a part of the wilderness. The Forest service proposal to allow a four mile non-wilderness corridor into the heart of the wilderness should not be permitted. By the inclusion of the area into the Wilderness area this type of encroachment will be eliminated.

(3) Entire west side of area, from the North Fork of Breitenbush River south to southwest corner near Junction of U.S. 20 and Route 22. Including portions

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

been too narrow to accomplish its assigned task—preservation of a high-value, fragile, natural wild area. This becomes increasingly true as road heads are pushed to the boundary, as numbers of users increase, and as the dedicated areas come closer and closer to being the total of all of the wilderness-type recreation areas.

We have hiked, climbed, hunted, and ridden horses over a great deal of this area. In our parties have been teenagers, folks over 65, neophytes and seasoned campers. We've seen high school girls who minced along on blistered feet rather than leave the magic of the Pacific Crest Trail in this glorious country; teenage boys who found they could shoulder a man's job when the trail, terrain, and group required it; and grown men re-evaluate their values and their judgment of others as they labored on the mountain slope and gained a new perspective.

The impersonality of the computer age, the greater intensity and number of sensory stimuli that impinge on man's perceptors, our crowded earth, the threat of defeat and loss of face in the everpresent competition of all facets of society: these conditions require opportunities for the re-creation of man if he is to keep pace with technology.

Therefore, we implore that the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area with additions as recommended by the Oregon Cascades Conservation Council and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs be reclassified as a Wilderness Area promptly.

Sincerely,

W. H. OBERTEUFFER.
MARGARET OBERTEUFFER.

FEBRUARY 15, 1968.

Hon. Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My children and I wish to urge your support of the San Gabriel Wilderness Bill introduced by Senator Kuchel (S. 2531), which could designate this area as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you.

Mrs. RUTH E. NYE.

EUGENE, OREG., February 21, 1967.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to support the creation of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area as proposed in S. 2751, but request that additional lands approximating 20,000 acres in extent, as recommended by the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society, be included.

The Forest Service proposal would make a good Wilderness, but the additional lands, particularly those forested lands along the west side which are designated as "14" in the Proposal, would make a very much better one. These lands are involved in controversy over timber and wilderness values. I believe that they are of much greater value to not only the people of Oregon but to those of the United States if they are designated as Wilderness. When one considers the timber on these lands in terms of jobs over a 90 year period, it sounds like a lot. When one considers that it represents the order of one tenth of one percent of the timber in the Pacific Northwest, it becomes a very small sacrifice, indeed, to save it.

The "14" additions to the wilderness will make a much more viable unit better capable of remaining true wilderness. An ideal wilderness is round or oval in shape and, although this will still be an exceedingly stretched out oval, it would have for its narrowest width a distance of about 4.5 miles rather than the 3 of the present time. At the same time, these additions would contain aspects of wilderness, in the sense of untouched-by-man areas, greater than in many other parts of the Wilderness. They can also provide general protection to the wilderness, always fragile, will need more protection and people-dispersion as more and more people wish to use it.

I hope it will be possible to close down the upper portions of the Whitewater Creek road. This is especially important in order to give protection so urgently needed in the Jefferson Park area.

On several occasions I have visited the region under consideration and feel that the 117,000 acres is all worthy of Wilderness status. It will need help from outside Oregon in order to obtain that status.

I would like for this statement to be made part of the hearing record of the Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, which met on February 19, 1968 in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,

WINNINETTE A. NOYES.

EUGENE, OREG., February 19, 1968.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Office Building,
U.S. Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to express myself in favor of establishing a Wilderness Area around Mount Jefferson in the Oregon Cascades, but I believe the boundaries proposed in S. 2751 should be enlarged, particularly along the west side.

The boundaries as presently proposed create a wilderness that is much too narrow for proper management. Last August, some of us went into Jefferson Park in the middle of the week and found the area so heavily used that it was hard to find a good camping site that was unoccupied. (Don't let anybody tell you that wilderness country is locked up and that nobody goes there!) The excessive pressure on Jefferson Park arises because the recent logging road up Whitewater Creek intrudes much too closely. A much more satisfactory situation could be attained if the present road were closed about at Cheat Creek and the cut areas beyond were allowed to grow back without further lumbering.

I believe that other additions to the proposals of S. 2751 would be desirable at Firecamp Lakes, Marion Lake, Square Lake, and at many places along the west side of the area. The recommendations of the Wilderness Society provide a good basis for setting such boundaries.

I request that this letter be made a part of the record for the hearings that took place in Washington on this measure.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD M. NOYES.

NORMAN & STANISH ARCHITECTS,
Portland, Oreg., February 27, 1968.

Senator WAYNE L. MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I would like to express my concern for Senate Bill 2751, and the need, I believe, to add the 29,000 acres to the west and south of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area.

I can not equate the temporary "jobs" created by logging this area and its limited effect on our economy, with the loss *forever* of a primitive area. This can never be recreated for the generations of people yet unborn.

This area is a valuable resource for the future, and the land belongs to all of the people, not the lumber interests.

The foresight of our representatives today will determine the "livability" of our state tomorrow.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. NORMAN, AIA.

PORTLAND, OREG., February 20, 1968.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: May I urge the inclusion of additional land on the west side of the Jefferson Wilderness Area as recommended by the Sierra Club; particularly Marion Lake. I have hiked a great deal in this area and would be very disappointed if it were destroyed by logging, mining or road building.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. NORDSTROM.

NOBLE'S ANGUS RANCH,
Cora, Wyo., February 12, 1968.

We are: Carroll R. and Cristina A. Noble. Joint owners of Noble's Angus Ranch. Our livelihood consists entirely of cattle raising.

However, we realize that recreation is as important or perhaps more so to the prosperity of our community.

We live at the edge of the Bridger Wilderness and feel that too much land cannot be set aside for future generations.

We wish to give our whole hearted support to the addition of the Washakie primitive area to the Wilderness system. We urge that the additions of the East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek, Bear Basin, the Wiggins Fork, Lincoln Point, the Headwaters of Five and Six Mile Creeks and the Parque Creek be included in the bill. It will give protection to a vital water shed and a fine Elk herd. We've watched Elk herds disappear in our own area, when ever and where ever there was timbering.

We wish this statement to be made a part of the hearing.

Thank you.

CARROLL R. NOBLE.
CRISTINA A. NOBLE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 16, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands I'm praying that you will do all in your power to see that Senator Kuchel's bill (S. 2531) on the San Gabriel Wilderness proposal is enacted.

I live in a huge city and I am surrounded by cement walks, streets, and buildings. A wilderness area, under such circumstances, is like a fire escape for the mind and the eye. Lots of days I can't go to the mountains, but if the smog isn't too thick I can still see them by peering around the skyscrapers.

City dwellers have concrete running out of our ears. Save all the wilderness you can and help to save our sanity.

Yours truly,

ALICE MYERS.

GRAYLING, MICH., February 19, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH.

SIR: Please enlarge the Mt. Jefferson wilderness to 125,000 acres.

Let's insulate this entire area from man's destruction.

Thank you very much.

Most sincerely,

GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

GRAYLING, MICH., February 19, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH.

SIR: Please preserve the entire 33,647 acres in San Gabriel wilderness.

That will give us a great natural laboratory where we can learn more about how wild animals benefit people.

Thank you very much.

Most sincerely,

GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

GRAYLING, MICH., February 19, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS.

GENTLEMEN: Please preserve the entire 725,533 acres in Washakie wilderness.

That will give us a great natural laboratory to learn more about how animals benefit people.

Thank you very much.

Most sincerely,

GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

RIO DELL, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Land,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing to endorse the classification of the Mt. Jefferson area as wilderness.

Concerning the boundaries of this wilderness area I urge that Marion Lake be included in the wilderness. It has all the attributes of Wilderness and its exclusion would be capricious and arbitrary.

I also recommend that as wide as possible a marginal area on the northwest perimeter of the area be included, notably in the watersheds of the Breitenbush River, Whitewater Creek and Minto Creek. Much of this zone, not included in the proposal of the Forest Service, is of wilderness quality. If it should remain outside the wilderness the permanent wildness character of the whole northern portion of the wilderness, including Mt. Jefferson itself, would be in jeopardy because of the narrowness of the proposed area. This consideration ought even to override the occasional less than full wilderness character of the zone to be added (resulting from unwise recent road construction and logging, against the urgent advice of concerned citizens groups).

Please include this statement in the record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

K. H. MUNCHHEIMER, M.D.

ELK CITY, IDAHO, February 4, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: Some of my views on the wilderness area: Wilderness Areas should be used or made available for use for as many people as possible. This can only be done by building good roads and trails into these areas.

It is being very discriminatory by making these areas available to only a few who can afford the expense of hiring a guide and a pack-string. This is wrong on the face of it in a free country.

Not only the expense but the necessity of riding horse-back will keep many from the pleasure of seeing the wilderness. Again, only a few will have that pleasure.

If firearms are strictly forbidden in these areas I see no reason why good roads and trails cannot be made for use by all who wish to "get out in the wilderness."

If firearms are not used the wild game soon learn not to fear the vacationers. Again, firearms should be strictly forbidden.

I have lived in this wilderness area since 1930. I have a salt lick about seventy-five yards from my cabin and have the pleasure of watching Elk, Deer and Moose at the salt; sometimes a bear. I love to see the wild life as much anyone else.

Also I have fixed campsites for others on my mining ground for others who can enjoy seeing the wild game. Sometime awake them in the early mornings so they will not miss seeing the wild game.

Nearly forgot to mention that "dogs" should be kept on a leash. In my opinion this is almost important as the prohibiting of firearms. A number of times here dogs have taken out after the game. Some being gone a few minutes while others were gone at least a half hour.

The use of snowsleds and trail vehicles should be permitted.

A sworn statement should be signed that the party or person has no firearms in their possession and if they do claim to have hand guns for *protection only* they must check the number of shells they have in their possession going in and coming out of the areas. They should be informed of course that they will have to give account for reason of used shells.

Permitting only a few and refusing hundreds of people from the pleasures of getting out in the wilderness areas is a crime.

This is my opinion, period.

Sincerely,

DANIEL E. MULCAHY.

FEBRUARY 16, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is to urge you and your Committee to make a favorable recommendation on S. 2531, Senator Kuchel's bill to preserve the San Gabriel Wilderness area.

MARY C. and THAT. C. MOSER.

PRINEVILLE, OREG., *February 18, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge your support for the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area in the Oregon Cascades. I feel it is necessary that whatever area can now be saved for future generations in as nearly an untouched form as possible, should be saved. Economic growth does not preclude the need for wilderness, but in fact makes it even more necessary. The larger the area, the better.

Sincerely yours,

GERALD PAUL MORSELLO.

LA CRESCENTA, CALIF., *February 14, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please include this letter as part of the public hearing record to be held on Feb. 19, 1968 as supporting the bill introduced by Senator Kuchel (S. 2531) designating the 33,647 acre San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System to be administered by the Forest Service under the Wilderness Law of 1964.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. MOREHEAD.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *February 20, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: I strongly support the Forest Service's proposal for the San Gabriel Wilderness, and its proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness along with the additional 28,000 acres recommended by Oregon conservationists. The additional area includes the Square Lake-Long Lake area, the Marion Lake area, and the entire west side of that section of the country.

One of the most important reasons to give the San Gabriel Wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act is its proximity to Los Angeles, providing a vital sanctuary for people who wish to escape the hell of our cities. Also, the mountain range is very unique in its scenic qualities, and there are no conflicting uses.

The additional acreage in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness which the Forest Service excluded is essential for its valuable buffer zones in the west side, and its untainted mountain lakes. Just as important is Marion Lake, which, if not included in the Wilderness area, will have a large non-wilderness zone in the center of the area.

I hope that Congress will choose to preserve both San Gabriel and Mt. Jefferson—their existence as wilderness areas will help to preserve the sanity of Americans.

Sincerely,

STUART MOODY.

MONROVIA, CALIF., *February 16, 1968.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am writing in support of Senate Bill S. 2531—the San Gabriel Wilderness Proposal.

I am a native Californian and have always lived in the San Gabriel Valley so can perhaps appreciate the need for this wilderness area more than those who have not seen the growth of population in Southern California as I have.

I was first taken into the proposed wilderness area (Bear Canyon) by my father about 35 years ago and have visited it many times since. I am now introducing it to my children and find that they are experiencing the same thrill I did at being alone in the wilderness so close to such an urban area as ours.

Although I cannot see what commercial use could be made of the area I feel certain that in time someone will think of one and I therefore urge passage of S. 2531 before this happens.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Very truly yours,

EARL F. MOODY.

EUGENE, OREG., *February 26, 1968.*

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

DEAR SIR: Please include the following in the hearing record regarding the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area Classification:

The Mt. Jefferson Area will make a wonderful addition to the Wilderness system. It is a beautiful place to visit and the Federal Government is to be commended for choosing to preserve this area for the American people.

However, one definite improvement could be made in the current Forest Service proposal. This improvement is to include more land in the proposed Wilderness along its western boundary. The Forest Service's proposal will create a long and narrow wilderness lacking any truly isolated areas. This is especially true of the northern portion of the proposed Wilderness where there are already definite signs of overuse.

I hope that you will recommend the establishment of a Mt. Jefferson Wilderness with appropriate additions to the western boundary of the area.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN A. MOEN.

VISALIA, CALIF., *February 15, 1968.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I strongly urge a favorable report on S. 2531 by Senator Kuchel.

The area concerned is fairly close to the large population of Los Angeles, it has no significant value for mining or timbering, it has no private inholdings and has no conflicting uses.

Sincerely,

ROBERT K. MEYERS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *February 22, 1968.*

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

GENTLEMEN: Regarding the Forest Service proposal for Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, I would like my remarks included in the hearing record.

Over the last few years both my wife and I have been back-packing through many of the "primitive areas" of the west. Last year, we went into the Jefferson Wilderness Area. We were very surprised to see over thirty-five people, either walking or on horseback, during a two day period. This is more people we have ever counted during a hike period, even on trips into the high country of Yosemite National Park.

The "pressure" on the Jefferson area seems very heavy. The campsites are over used. In my opinion, this is because of the narrowness of this primitive area which makes it easy to get in and out of and the closeness of the area to the population centers of the state.

While timber is this state's largest resource, I can't help but wonder if the 29,000 acres, which many have proposed to be added to the Jefferson Wilderness, is really of great importance to the state's lumber interests. There seems to be plenty of timber available, provided we stop shipping our greatest resource to Japan. Because of sustained yield and other improved forest practices, the future seems bright for timber availability and in areas where roads already exist.

I sincerely doubt that there is a time in the next 100 to 200 years when the 29,000 acres in question will be crucial to the survival of the lumber industry in the state of Oregon. Therefore, I would like to see the extra acres added to the Jefferson Wilderness area in order to take the pressure off the area as it is today and permit the area to grow gracefully with the increases in population, which the state of Oregon is just beginning to experience.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. MILLER.

FEBRUARY 17, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am writing for myself and my wife (Dr. Marian Hayes Miller) to urge improvement in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness as follows:

Inclusion of the Square and Long Lake area; inclusion of the Marion Lake Scenic Area; inclusion of the west side wilderness zone.

Both my wife and I have hiked in this area but are of an age when that is no longer practical for us. However, we feel that this whole area is of incomparably more value in a wilderness state than in any other classification and we strongly urge your support to the inclusion of the areas as mentioned above.

Very truly yours,

FRED N. MILLER.

FEBRUARY 17, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: I am writing this letter to voice my strong support for adding approx. 29,000 acres to the western side of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area, as outlined in detail by the various conservation groups. It is my understanding that the Forest Service does not want to include this land in the proposed Wilderness.

I have hiked and camped in this area a number of times and cannot see any real reason for saving this land for timber production. It is steep and rocky and would be economical to log only if the buyer got a real bargain in the price he had to pay for this timber. I as a taxpayer and part owner of this land don't want to give it away and lose its cushioning effect on the relatively narrow alpine land to the east (the Wilderness Area). There is plenty of low altitude land for timber production without getting into the heart of the Cascades.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

PHILIPPE MEANY.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,
Corvallis, Oreg., February 16, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would appreciate your including this letter in the hearing record on Senate Bill S 2751, concerning the addition of land areas to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness. I have personally hiked into the Jefferson Park region of the wilderness on a number of occasions and am becoming increasingly alarmed over the mounting intensity of use this fragile region is receiving. Presently access roads lie too close to the parkland, and the addition of the White-water Creek section to the Wilderness would diminish such excessive use and preserve the parkland for future generations. The same holds for the Square Lake

area, a lake a mere two miles from U.S. Highway 20. This lake, if surrounded by the Wilderness and thus closed to motorized vehicles, would offer excellent opportunities to older folks to enter true wilderness without great exertion, for the trail is fairly short and level.

In total, I favor all the land additions endorsed by the Wilderness Society and by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, for these areas are all wild, many without elaborate trail systems, and would all add necessary protection to the core of the Jefferson Wilderness Area. It would be tragic for such a truly splendid area as that surrounding Mount Jefferson to be ravaged by the terrible destruction unavoidable with modern logging, road building, and non-wilderness type usage.

Thank you for considering this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN G. MARTIN.

DON MARSTERS INSURANCE,
Portland, Oreg., February 16, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: In connection with your hearing on Senate Bill S. 2751, February 19th, I wish to add my voice to others that we should include in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area adequate Buffer Strips. In the 1963 Forest Service hearings, only 1,000 acres were added at Pamela Lake and Firecamp Lakes and this is the situation as it stands today.

During the past 40 years I have seen the encroachment of the public and particularly the logging industry ruin the setting for this most beautiful high country area.

There is absolutely no economic necessity for logging any closer to this country and we should preserve the more fragile upland areas by closing all road access and motor scooter access to this area. Nothing is more damaging to a primitive area than the racket of motors.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD C. MARSTERS.

SEATTLE, WASH., February 19, 1968.

DEAR SIR: I have some recommendations to make concerning the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in the National Forest in the Cascade mountains of Oregon. I refer to the Square and Long Lake area the west side wilderness zone and the Marion Lake area. If possible I would like to see them added to the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area. Since I have been in the Oregon Cascades as well as the Washington cascades I realize that the Oregon cascades are flatter on top than the Washington cascades and it is therefore more difficult but never the less I hope the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wild area can be enlarged to become a Wilderness area.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. MARSHALL.

FEBRUARY 16, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, the Senate Committee, on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in support of Senate Bill S. 2531, introduced by Senator Kuchel, in which the San Gabriel Wilderness area is proposed for inclusion under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I have spent a great deal of time in this area and, particularly in view of the fact that it is so near a major city, I think it would be a most important step in implementing the Wilderness Law of 1964.

The Forest Service is to be commended for the manner in which they have handled the proposal for this area.

I am very hopeful that this designation will be made as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

PETER R. MANN.

FEBRUARY 19, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Concerning the Washakie Wilderness area, I would urge your full support to conservationist proposals for extending the area beyond that of S. 2630 (Senator Hansen). Specifically, these involve areas J, D, E, 3, 4, F-1, and H; also A, B, and F.

Note areas 1, and C, and G, and 2, and 6 are excluded as already being unfit for wilderness. While the economy must of course be considered, the health of a wealthy people unspoiled lands for spiritual renewal. Recall that decisions made now cannot be reversed later if the land is already destroyed.

BRUCE MACBRYDE.

VANCOUVER, WASH., February 22, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to urge you to seek favorable votes for addition to the Jefferson Wilderness Area in Oregon of 28,000 acres by the Forest Service to the Jefferson Primitive Area. These additions are: Square and Long Lakes—southeastern corner adjacent to Suntian Highway (U.S. 20). Marion Lake and the approach to it from Big Meadows Road should be included. Entire west side of area from North Fork of Breitenbush River south to southwest corner near junction of Route 22 and U.S. 20. Includes portions of Firecamp Lakes area. North and South Fork of Breitenbush River, valley of Whitewater creek, Woodpecker Ridge and Pamela Creek, Minto Mountain, Bingham Ridge and Big Meadows. Also request that conferees agree to compromise version of S. 889 which provides for inclusion in San Rafael Wilderness of 2,000 acres which conservationists want added to that area.

Yours truly,

GUY E. McNUTT.

FEBRUARY 15, 1968.

Hon. Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Being a primary school teacher, it is impossible to be present at the hearing February 19. Conservation is one of the most important phases of our government. Definitely, I favor Senator Kuchel's bill introduced (S. 2531) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation. However, the House version, which includes 2000 additional acres will in my opinion be the better form. I have so written both Senator Kuchel, and Congressman B. F. Sisk.

Thank you for giving attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Miss NORMA McNATT.

ROSEBURG, OREG., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to make known my support for the proposed inclusion of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area in the National Wilderness System. I particularly want to emphasize the need for inclusion of adequate buffer areas of alpine and subalpine timber and some lower level timber.

For the past six years I have lived in Douglas County Oregon and have been able to observe first hand the effects of logging in alpine and subalpine forests. I have, for example, visited areas north of Diamond Lake near Saw Tooth Mountain. Bulldozers had pushed broken stumps and mounds of pumice to the very edge of what had been the year before a beautiful and isolated Alpine Lake (Lake Calmut). The irony of these destructive operations is that in this case this type of logging is not economically productive in a long range sense. This is the opinion of forest service personnel with whom I have talked and it is immediately evident by an inspection of this type of logging op-

eration. The mature stands of fir being cut were not over thirty feet high and each tree barely six inches in diameter and, moreover, because of the very poor soil and short growing season had taken a hundred to two hundred years to mature.

I know that to a greater or lesser extent the same conditions exist in much of the timber acreage in the 28,000 acres proposed by citizens conservationists for addition to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness as recommended by the Forest Service.

Forest lands that can not be economically harvested on a sustained yield basis should be spared as vital buffer zones around our few and relatively narrow wilderness areas. This is also true of lower level timber if they become economically productive only because of subsidies paid by the people of the United States at large for the building and maintenance of logging roads, costs of administration and reforestation. Whatever remaining economic values remaining must still be weighed against the higher wilderness values of the land itself and of the precious alpine land these forests protect.

Sincerely yours,

DR. THOMAS P. McGEHEE.

BOISE, IDAHO, March 5, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: I would like to make my views known in regard to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area Classification.

There are approximately 29,000 additional acres which should be included in this proposal. They are immediately adjacent on the west of the present Mount Jefferson area. With the addition of these acres to the west, it would help to make this a more viable wilderness by making it less narrow and would give the protection of distance to many of the upland fragile areas.

I would like to have this letter included in the hearing records.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE E. McCOWN.

FISH CAMP, CALIF., February 20, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Subcommittee Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: As we were unable to attend the meeting relative to the San Gabriel Wilderness proposals, we wish to have our statement entered in the hearings record.

We urge that this Wilderness of 33,647 acres be added to the National Wilderness System.

Yours truly,

J. D. and H. P. McClymonds.

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, February 19, 1968.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

GENTLEMEN: Although I am in basic agreement with the Forest Service's proposal concerning the Washakie Wilderness, it appears to me to fall far short of the potential wilderness which *should* be included within the official wilderness. It is true that the Service has proposed two additions in the southwestern part of the proposed wilderness and a third in the northeast portion to the present stratified Primitive Area, but a much larger portion especially in the western and southern areas contiguous to the Primitive Area should also be proposed for official protection. Areas H, I, and J, as suggested by several conservation groups, including the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, are extremely important for the continued protection of the elk herds which inhabit the area. It is no secret that the elk is essentially a wilderness species and where it is not given this type of protection the herds decline or disappear. These additions appear to be established, or rather the need for their establishment is desirable to protect these

areas from logging. Not that logging per se is detrimental but it apparently has been the experience of the Wyoming Game Dept. that logging roads *are* detrimental, especially to small, isolated, resident herds.

Areas H and I have been excluded from the Washakie proposal apparently because of the small amount of merchantable timber located there. I think it about time that we begin to make some decisions as to validity of the standard argument whereby *any* economic benefits of exploitation take precedent over non-exploitive, esthetic values. We need reasonable areas of "merchantable" timber in many of our wilderness areas. This is especially true of the Washakie Wilderness where the major portion of the official wilderness is to be a high mountain massif largely devoid of vegetation. The additions of J, B, H, I, E, and D, as proposed by several conservation groups would add considerable and important "edge" to the Proposed Forest Service plan and result in a more meaningful and ecologically diverse Washakie Wilderness.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. LYON.

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, *February 19, 1968.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am in complete agreement with the U.S. Forest Service regarding their proposed classification for the San Gabriel Wilderness. The Forest Service is to be commended for such a well-thought-out and progressive proposal; in establishing the boundaries the Service has done a fine job in avoiding existing developments but at the same time providing protection of the wilderness from fire by establishing the necessary management requirements outside the border of the wilderness.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. LYON.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, *March 8, 1968.*

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

DEAR SIR: Concerning the Forest Service proposal Senate Bill S. 2751 for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area in the State of Oregon, I feel that the Forest Service is presently falling rather short on the amount of acreage proposed for this wilderness area.

I urge the committee to consider and support the citizens conservations organizations view for the addition of approximately 29,000 acres more to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area, which is located on the west, south, and northeast boundaries of the present Forest Service Wilderness proposal.

This 29,000 acre addition would make the whole a more viable wilderness by making it less narrow and would give the protection of distance to many of the upland fragile areas.

I strongly urge your support for this addition which will round out and make this an outstanding wilderness area.

We must act now while there is still time. Present and future generations will be grateful for our foresight.

Please enter this letter in the hearings record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

VERNON A. LUTHMAN.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *February 18, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly support the bill introduced by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Forest Service's proposal seems completely adequate in this case, and it is difficult to foresee any reasonable objection to the bill.

The San Gabriel mountains are somewhat familiar to me from my childhood, and I rejoice to think that their unique wilderness qualities are likely to be preserved for posterity.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) SUSAN LUCA.

SEA AND SAGE,
BRANCH OF NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Santa Ana, Calif., February 15, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Directors of the Sea and Sage Audubon Society cannot have a representative present at the Senate Committee Hearing on the San Gabriel Wilderness proposal. Therefore, they are presenting their testimony in this letter.

They request that you place on the record that the Sea and Sage Audubon Society, Orange County branch of the National Audubon Society, gives full support to S. 2531.

Thank you for consideration of their wishes in this matter affecting America's wildland resources.

Sincerely yours,

LOIS LOUGHRAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

PORTLAND, OREG., March 2, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Public Lands Subcommittee.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in connection with the recent hearings on Senate Bill S. 2751 on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in Oregon. Please include this letter in the record of the hearing.

I feel strongly that the proposed Wilderness area is too narrow and thus allows access to Jefferson Park too easily. This park is one of the most beautiful spots in the whole Pacific Northwest. However, it is already overused and is suffering the consequences of erosion and despoliation by too many campsites, etc. With wilderness usage increasing even farther than population, this situation is bound to deteriorate even further if access remains easy.

Therefore, I strongly urge inclusion of the area labeled "14b" on the enclosed map in the Wilderness area.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL LITT.
GAINESVILLE, FLA.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter concerns the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, now being considered for its final status.

I am originally from Oregon. Living now in Florida has made me more acutely aware of how crucial it is that we preserve as much wild mountain country as is possible. This works two ways. In my own case, absence makes the heart grow fonder—I miss the mountains, and the thought of their demise in my absence is painful. Living in flatland, I cherish the mountains of Oregon perhaps more than I ever did. It is no small statement that my spirit is powerfully uplifted by knowing that huge, grand country exists out there in the Pacific Northwest. Besides my own reactions and feelings about Oregon's wild mountain country, I want to relate what native Floridians have to say. I was surprised to find out the number of people who have visited Oregon who constantly remark to me, "Great country, so wild and big! Your mountains! All those trees!" Small talk? I believe not! I am convinced that these native Floridians have also gotten a great spiritual uplift from seeing and feeling the grand Northwest country. Though they live in Florida, where no point is above 325' above sea level, I fully believe that they carry in their minds a kind of philosophical reverence for such "strange and different" country. That is, the country they saw become a

small and important part of them. This fully leads me to believe that wilderness is truly a national treasure. Thus, preserving samples (honestly, only "samples" still remain) of our mountain heritage ought to be a high priority national goal. I fear it is unfortunately a very low priority goal, (judging by willingness to spend dollars to save wilderness) and that the national "spiritual treasure" stands to be drastically diminished unless action is taken to save more wilderness.

An argument against wilderness is, "Well, yeah, but you can't eat scenery or build houses with it."

The simplest, most relevant rebuttal, of which we seem to be losing sight: "Not by bread alone."

Specifically, it is appalling to me that the western border of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness is presently hardly more than three miles from the peak itself! Out of all the thousands of square miles of western Oregon timberland, a mere skinny strip three miles wide is set aside to surround magnificent Mt. Jefferson itself. This, to me, is blatant "tokenism"! Like pitching a dime to a beggar. Mt. Jefferson is less protected than the thighs of today's mini-skirted lasses. And, the lasses can at least move and defend themselves. I mean, it's almost a farce to even call such a puny piece of land "Wilderness." It's a patch! Like a knee patch on a pair of jeans. I feel it is grossly inadequate to protect what is, after all, Oregon's second highest peak, and (since Mt. Hood is already well-developed commercially and being more developed) probably Oregon's prettiest, wildest, most enchanting mountain. Mt. Jefferson, for us, the people, deserves much greater protection! It is the culmination of Oregon's grand mountain country today! Let's face it: the fate of Oregon's greatest mountain treasure is at stake right now, and forever after. Forever after is a long, long time.

And, the demand for Wilderness grows by great leaps and surges, as people can't repress a need to have some kind of pure, spiritual adventure, to renew some contact with the very forces that brought all people into existence. If you will, throw in the recent phenomenon of the "Hippies." Basically, perhaps they are an expression of an excruciating anguish that senses a terrible "cutting-off" of man from nature. I am utterly convinced that this urge to "recontact" nature isn't going to die-off as a fad. It is coming on ever more strongly.

Personally, my wife and I were around Mt. Jefferson last Summer. We went cross country. People we met reported that within the Wilderness at popular lakes, which were a good five miles from the nearest road, there were no available campsites and that the lakes were "fished out." Wilderness is being used, overused. If anything, not less, but more Wilderness is needed. It is dramatically, unequivocally evident from simply going into the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.

Even more specifically:

1. The Candle Creek addition was very wise. We hiked that country, and it is very pretty, as one descends into pine woods to the east.

2. Square Lake is only one mile from the road right now! Can't people walk that far? It should be in the Wilderness.

3. Most crucial: The entire Wilderness needs more protection on its western edge. Around Pamela Lake, around Whitewater Creek especially.

A final opinion: It is impossible to err in making the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness too large (regarding known proposals.) The only mistake that posterity could possibly charge us with is, "They didn't leave enough."

I would appreciate having this letter included in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. LINDSTROM.
DEANNE R. LINDSTROM.

WHEATON, ILL., March 4, 1968.

Mr. PORTER WARD,
Senate Interior Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter my vote on the record in favor of adding Washakie to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I also strongly urge extending its boundaries to include the West DuNoir Creek and East DuNoir Creek, the Bear Basin Unit and other contiguous areas.

Thank you.

EDWARD B. LEE.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

SIRS: Please support the bill by Senator Kuchel to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness area as an addition to National Wilderness Preservation System.
Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. MILTON KRIEGER.

TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF., February 15, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to express my strong support in favor of the San Gabriel Wilderness Proposal introduced by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (S. 2531) to designate this area as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I understand this bill will be before your committee shortly.

This proposal would bring one of the most unique of the National Forest Primitive Areas under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Significantly, it is located only about a two hours' drive from the heart of Los Angeles and contains a beautiful cross-section of Southern California's San Gabriel Mountains.

The area contains no commercial quality timber, no commercially significant mineralization, no private holdings and no conflicting uses.

The result of field hearings in Altadena, California on June 6, 1966 was unanimous support for the Proposal. Present at this meeting were seven regional, statewide and national organizations, 23 local organizations and testimonial by 46 individual witnesses.

We need what few remnants of Wilderness remain to the American people, as harbors of peace and solitude. Therefore I urge you to give maximum support to passage of this measure.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

JOHN O. KOENIG.

WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC.
Portland, Oreg., February 16, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Our company endorses without boundary change the addition of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness to the National Wilderness Preservation System as provided in S. 2751.

A more detailed statement will be forwarded early next week supporting this position.

Very truly yours,

GENE D. KNUDSON,
Executive Vice President.

DELRAY BEACH, FLA., February 20, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: Having just been informed of the Washakie Wilderness proposal contained in S. 2630, I wish to express my support of the proposal, and particularly the inclusion of Area J located in the DuNoir Creek area.

As an impartial non resident, but many times visitor, I believe it is necessary to include area J to preserve it in its present or better condition as wildlife habitat, and to prevent its being opened up and logged again.

I have been over most of these 30,000 acres on foot and horseback many times, and it is my considered opinion that the wildlife and especially the soil could not stand another logging operation. The scars from the last one are beginning to heal, and enough growth is now forming to help check the erosion of this highly erosive soil. The saw logs, or virgin timber still remaining on this tract,

were left only because the land was too steep or rough to get them out. The land hasn't changed, except to become steeper because of erosion, and the construction of roads to reach these few trees would be excessively expensive.

The expressed opinion by some interests, that the second growth timber from this high country is needed to maintain the sawmill at Dubois has no merit. In fact I feel that Dubois would be much better off without the constant pall of smoke and odor from the burning sawdust of the mill. Tourists are repelled by the obnoxious nature of the smoke and fumes, and as a result the motels, restaurants and shop must suffer.

Respectfully submitted as an impartial but interested observer.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. KLEMANN.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., *February 16, 1968.*

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

DEAR SENATOR: The San Gabriel Wilderness as proposed by the Forest Service represents an ideal use for this primitive area. I have been a short way into it from the ridge above the Crest Highway and up the West Fork but the dense chaparral and the steep slopes make for tough going.

A compelling reason for wilderness classification, no roads or permanent structures, is the fire hazard. The severe burns along the Crest Highway show what is possible where traffic is heavy along these mountain roads so close to the metropolis.

May I respectfully urge your committee to designate this area as the San Gabriel Wilderness, under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Thank you.

FRED W. KARL.

RING LAKE RANCH,
Dubois, Wyo., February 13, 1968.

Chairman FRANK CHURCH,
*Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to urge your Committee to include in the proposed Washakie Wilderness the areas known as East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek (30,240 acres); Bear Basin (8,130 acres); Wiggins Fork (3,117 acres); Lincoln Point (326 acres), West of Wiggins Fork Creek (2,000 acres); and the Headwaters of Five Mile Creek (700 acres) (1,300 acres).

It seems to me that the Forest Service proposal has not adequately taken into account the vital interests of Dubois in recreation, the slowness of timber growth at such high altitude, and the preservation of local elk herds.

Although our ranch is adjacent to the Glacier Wilderness Area, many of our visitors also come to explore, hike, and enjoy the wider area. It seems to me inescapable that the acceptance of the Forest Services' recommendation, without the inclusion of the above areas, would be a serious mistake; not only for Dubois but for those who come great distances for the type of refreshment and renewal possible in our mountain and wilderness environment.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. MARGARET M. KAHIN, *Director.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *February 17, 1968.*

Subcommittee Chairman FRANK CHURCH,
*Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.*

DEAR SIR: We heartily endorse and urge the proposal to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness, near Los Angeles, which would bring this Forest Primitive Area under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We are hopeful that early action will be taken by Congress in considering and approving this proposal.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. L. G.) CORA JONES,
LEONARD N. JONES.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., February 22, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular
 Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to add my voice to those who are supporting S. 2531 which would establish the San Gabriel Wilderness Area. I have personally visited the area and feel that it qualifies for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Lying less than 40 miles from the Los Angeles City Hall, the proposed wilderness would be one of few such areas in the United States immediately adjacent to a major city. It is one of the few wilderness areas in the nation where people can hike, camp, and enjoy the natural environment in the Winter time.

The proposed wilderness offers much to many people. To families it offers camping and walking besides clear mountain streams with waterfalls and cascading waterslides; for the fisherman, wary, native trout lie in wait; for the mountain climber are challenging crags culminating in Twin Peaks; for the natural scientist is a variety of flora and fauna still virtually undisturbed in a natural setting including the Nelson bighorn sheep very much in need of protection. The necessary summer and fall closures give added protection to the watershed and ecological values which are equally important as important as the recreational value.

I urge that the Senate Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs report this bill to the floor favorably with the least possible delay and request that this letter be made a part of the hearings held during the past week in Washington, D.C. by the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARK H. JONES.

SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., February 21, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

GENTLEMEN: Having recently read a report fully describing the proposed San Gabriel Wilderness in California, I wish to say that I am fully in favor of making this area a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, with complete wilderness status, and full protection.

The fact that there are some small herds of Nelson bighorn sheep in the San Gabriel area is, in itself, an excellent reason for preserving the area. These beautiful animals, with their graceful horns and stately appearance, are one of the most beautiful animals of North America. They deserve to be protected.

And there is also the beautiful scenery itself, mountains, canyons, covered with chaparral, Douglas fir, and many other magnificent trees.

In fact, the San Gabriel wilderness is a lovely region in every way, and I hope that all conservationists will support it.

Respectfully,

ALBERT F. JONES.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., February 21, 1968.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
 Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We would be pleased to have this letter added to the hearing record in support of S. 2531, proposing to add the San Gabriel Wilderness of 36,137 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We heartily endorse the Forest Service proposal for the San Gabriel Wilderness. The area has been maintained as the Devil's Canyon-Bear Creek Primitive Area for years, and with the addition of the Bobcat Canyon area is entirely suitable to be maintained as Wilderness forever. The area has no roads, no human "improvements", no deposits of commercial minerals and no timber suitable for logging.

Its wilderness values are of high quality and it has been used by outdoorsmen of the Los Angeles basin for packing in and camping for years. And the seriously overcrowded Los Angeles basin is in desperate need of a few wilderness

areas maintained for their unique values. The San Gabriel Wilderness is an excellent choice.

Sincerely,

PAUL C. JOHNSON.
JOAN L. JOHNSON.

P.S.—This letter may sound a little odd coming from Illinois, but we lived in Glendale and Pasadena, California, for years and we know the area quite well.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., February 22, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We are pleased to submit the following for inclusion into the hearing record in support of the Washakie Wilderness Proposal.

We strongly urge the inclusion within the Washakie Wilderness the total Stratified Primitive Area and the following additions as recommended by the Forest Service and included in S. 2630: Area A—South Fork of Wood River, Area B—East Fork and West Fork of Six Mile Creek, Area F—Horse Creek, AND Area J—Upper DuNoir Basin, Area D—Bear Basin, Area F-1—Horse Creek-Lincoln Point area and 8600 of Area I—Middle Fork of Wood River, as proposed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the Wyoming Wildlife Federation and the Wyoming Isaac Walton League.

For ecological balance to wilderness it is highly important to include forested areas and creek bottom lands and it is essential elk range. Since the area supports a 3,000 head elk herd as well as other wilderness wildlife, maintaining an ecologically balanced wilderness area would appear to be essential.

Sincerely,

PAUL C. JOHNSON.
JOAN L. JOHNSON.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., February 22, 1968.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Please submit the following for inclusion into the hearing record in support of the Mt. Jefferson Proposal.

The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in the Cascade Range of Oregon has been proposed to Congress for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In this we heartily concur.

However, in addition to the 96,462 acres of S. 2751 we urgently request that there be added by Congress. 1. the Square and Long Lakes southeastern corner of 1600 acres, 2. The Marion Lake section on the west side of 1596 acres, and 3. the entire west side buffer zone from the North Fork of Breitenbush River south to the southwest corner near the junction of Route 22 and U.S. 20., some 25,000 acres. This west side buffer zone should include all the as-yet untouched contiguous lands but exclude any permanent roads and clearcuts and other human activities. This buffer zone is sorely needed to protect the alpine zones from man's encroaching commercial activities.

We still hope that the committee members will lend their influence toward the passage of possible compromise version of S. 889, which provides for inclusion of 2000 additional acres of potreros and ridge line to the San Rafael Wilderness.

Sincerely,

PAUL C. JOHNSON.
JOAN L. JOHNSON.

THE VANCOUVER CLINIC,
Vancouver, Wash., February 16, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I certainly favor inclusion of proposed additions to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area and for the maximum extent of the San Rafael Wilderness proposal. Man must have wilderness and *someplace* to go to get away from asphalt and motor fumes! I know you're busy—so you need not reply to this letter; just help us keep wilderness for our kids!!

Sincerely,

DR. E. C. HEYDE.

EUGENE, OREG., March 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please include this statement in the printed record of your hearings of February 19, 1968, on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.

The Obsidians, Inc., of Eugene, Oregon, reaffirm their testimony to the Forest Service, that the proposed boundaries of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness are too narrow to fully protect its rare values. We urge the adoption of the boundaries asked by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

This wilderness area is already heavily used. The logging road built up Whitewater Creek has shortened the trail in to Jefferson Park, until the hike in can be made too easily. That park is the most beautiful high valley in Oregon, and one of the most beautiful in the United States. It is an alpine valley, with fragile soil and delicate plants, which already show erosion and wear along trails and at campsites. Certainly as many people as possible should have the chance to see this place—but only if their presence does not damage it for those who come later.

Overuse can be controlled in two ways. One is by putting buffer areas around a fragile spot, so that the trails to it are longer, and the ordinary kinds of recreation, of large camping parties and day hikes, takes place in the tougher, easier-reviving lower forests. The other way is by putting a limit on how many people go into the wilderness.

Last year the Forest Service told us that trips to wilderness areas had increased so much that a limit would have to be set on them, soon. Why not put aside a few more acres of wilderness, first?

Forest Service figures show that roadside recreation in national forests has increased 8 times in recent years while wilderness use has increased 3 times. More valleys are opened up for people who want easy trips, with every new logging road. Less country is left wild each time a hillside is clear-cut. The cut areas will regrow, and in 30 or 40 years will be perfectly good for ordinary recreation, thanks to good conservation practices. But the wilderness, cut, is gone. That is why our need is desperate, now, to preserve wildernesses, and make them large enough, if we can, to survive even heavier use.

Local lumbermen say that preserving trees puts people out of work. We have heard that several northwest power companies (Bonneville, Eugene Water and Electric Board, for instance) have made studies predicting that recreation will be Oregon's top industry within 10 to 15 years. We also hear that Forest Service studies predict a loss of one third of our lumbering jobs, to *automation*, within the same time. If this is so, any small loss, now, due to having scenery, will be far more than made up later, but the visitors who will come to see it.

The people attracted by wilderness are not only the one willing to hike in to it. A Wilderness, like a National Park, is a focal point. Knowing it is there, seeing pictures taken in it, driving to the edge to look up such a valley as that of Whitewater Creek, with Mt. Jefferson towering over it, walking a mile or two up a trail in untouched woods to a lake like Pamela or Marion: these are experiences everyone can have. But will the Whitewater Valley be further scarred with cutting, so that only a fringe of trees is left around the mountain? Will Marion Lake be full of motor boats? And will the hikers who do find time to go farther in, look back of them to see roads, motels and logged hillsides, not forest? Will they walk on trails as crowded as a city park?

After listening to testimony at its Salem hearings, the Forest Service added a corridor to the Wilderness, along the Pamela Lake Trail. Good. But more than a corridor is needed to insure against blowdown, or to keep habitat for plants and animals.

The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness needs the alpine Firecamp Lakes, somewhat like the lakes in Jefferson Park itself. It needs the lower approach lakes, Marion and Long, and the valley of Whitewater Creek, to be buffer areas to the high country, and for the marvelous way they frame the entrances to the mountain. Is it true that low-lying, heavy forest is what can *not* be preserved? Is it true that "anything can be wilderness if it has no trees on it"? That is an unpleasant statement, and one we hope we can have evidence to refute.

Respectfully,

DON L. HUNTER,
Chairman, Conservation Committee, Obsidians, Inc.
 ROBIN LODIEWICK,
Conservation Committee, Obsidians, Inc.

PORTLAND, OREG., *March 9, 1968.*

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

DEAR SIR: We wish to add our voice to those who presented on Feb. 20, 1968 before your committee, the plea for adding the 29,000 or so acres of timber on the west slope of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area. We cannot condone the destruction of this timber for temporary benefit of the economy of the region, when a long range view indicates that outdoor recreation may very well benefit the same area for a future of years to come.

For us who have lived all our lives in Oregon it is alarming to see how much of our scenery—a valuable resource of this state—has already been destroyed. Our forests, for one, are gradually disappearing at the hands of timber companies that have moved in from out of state, influencing our officials who see only the present dollar value of our forests.

Mr. Cliff is quoted as saying "this timber will generate 600 jobs in lumber industry in the area." But how long will these jobs last? Then what about the economy?

Furthermore and more important, our forests are needed to preserve our water supply. Recent floods on the west coast show what denuded mountain sides have done! And in spite of dam building!

We ask that our views be included in the hearing record.

Very sincerely,

CARROLL AND LUCILE HIGGINS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *February 16, 1968.*

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I want to register my strong support of Senator Kuchel's bill S. 2531 designating the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

With our planet being engulfed by people, I feel we need every safeguard to our national wilderness, and this is particularly true when the proposal involves an area close to a large metropolis like Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours,

BETTY W. HANGO
Mrs. Victor C. Hango.

PORTLAND, OREG., *February 17, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to submit a statement on the future status of the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in the Oregon Cascades. I understand that you will preside over hearings on this matter in Washington on February 19, and that statements may be submitted for the record until February 29.

I wish to express my support of the Forest Service recommendation to include the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I believe, though, that the Forest Service proposals for enlargement of the area, while most necessary, are not sufficient to meet future needs for adequate protection of the wilderness lands involved.

The unusually narrow width of the primitive area, especially in the north, means that the maintenance of the wilderness character of the area is at best a precarious matter. Logging and normal public use of adjoining lands will certainly threaten the unity and balance of the plant and animal population systems in the wilderness area. I would urge, as a *minimum* revision of the Forest Service proposals, that extensive buffer zones of at least 2 miles average width, be added on the west, from Breitenbush Lake south to and including Marion Lake. Such additions would give protection to the rather fragile (because so narrow) core of wilderness in the area, and at the same time allow these border lands (added on

the west) to remain in or return to their natural state, thus enhancing the scenic beauty of the whole area.

One point which I would especially like to stress is this. I have hiked with my family in the northern part of the primitive area during the last two summers. And I can report that the human use of the area is heavy. One strong reason for adding extensive areas on the west side is that this may help reduce the pressure on useage of the northern part of the primitive area.

I would also urge the inclusion of Square Lake and Long Lakes on the Southeast corner of the area. These lakes should be regarded an integral part of the whole Wilderness Area, rather than made available for intensive recreation use. Situated as they are within a short distance of U.S. Highway 20, they provide a fine wilderness experience for older people and families with young children.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. HAMMOND.

SEATTLE, WASH., February 24, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: Because many of us in the northwest are anxious to preserve as much land in wilderness as possible at this time it is felt that due consideration be given to the fullest involvement now. In any future emergencies Congress can always reduce if need arises.

By rounding out and completing fully our wilderness classifications is like having it in a savings bank drawing interest. That is one reason at this time that it is urgently requested that S. 2751 be given deep thought in relation to the proposed approximate 29,000 acres be added to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area classification.

This has adequately been presented by a large number of outdoor clubs and interested citizens all over the country. With the present heavy demand made upon our National Parks and other public lands often resulting in damaging effects it is none too soon to preserve every possible acre now and not wait.

The same situation occurs in the San Rafael Wilderness area where the 2000 acres should be added and not deducted for other purposes.

I deeply appreciate the fine and often difficult task that faces our public officials. It is sincerely hoped your decision will be a favorable one. Please add this statement to the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Mrs. NEIL HAIG,
Conservationist.

CASPER, WYO., February 16, 1968.

Re Washakie wilderness proposal.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to voice our support of Senate Bill S. 2630 introduced by Senator Clifford P. Hansen, plus proposal to enlarge the area as originally introduced.

Our thinking in this matter is based on information available to us at this time. We recommend that the following proposed additions to this Unit be included in the senate bill:

1. Area J—East and West DuNoir Creek, now slated for logging. Is prime elk range and has much in way of scenic value.
2. Area D—Bear Basin. Important as elk range and for scenic value.
3. Area 3—Wiggins Fork. Now protected as wilderness and this should be continued.
4. Area 4—Lincoln Point, and Area F-1—West of Wiggins Fork Creek.
5. Area H & Area I—Headwaters Five Mile Creek.
6. Area A—South Fork of Wood River.
7. Area B—East Fork and West Fork of Six Mile Creek.
8. Area F—Horse Creek, contiguous to Area 5.

These last three areas are recommended by the Forest Service for inclusion, and are provided for in S. 2630.

It is our understanding that the Forest Service opposes the inclusion of Areas H & I for the reason that it contains some 10 million board feet of operable sawtimber and it is claimed this is needed to sustain the sawmill operation at Dubois.

In reality this 10 million board feet of timber is such a small part of this sawmill's timbering operation that it would have very little effect either way on their operation. The other side of the picture is that this area is an important part of the natural habitat of the resident elk herd, north of highway 287, and so is important to their future welfare. This elk herd has a greater economic value to the State and Community than does the timber.

According to a study made by the University of Wyoming, elk hunting alone in the area North of Highway 287 contributes some \$383,000.00 annually to Dubois and Fremont County. This is a practical demonstration of "sustained yield." In addition to the hunting revenue there is also the summer visitor revenue to be considered, much of which is due to the Wilderness and Scenic attractions of the Dubois area. A Wilderness area is a much greater asset to the state and to a community than is a small portion of one industry. Each year more and more people are being attracted to those parts of the country containing Wilderness areas.

Timbering operations and timbering roads have proven detrimental to resident elk herds both directly and indirectly. And timbering operations can be very detrimental to the land, contributing to rapid runoff of water, soil erosion, etc.

Timber also serves as a cover and habitat for elk and other wildlife and supplies some of their food. Whether we realize it or not people too have an affinity for trees as is evidenced by the amount of tree planting by individuals.

So we ask that consideration be given to inclusion of the above areas in Senate Bill S. 2630 and to the fact that a tree is a great deal more than just so many board feet of sawtimber. Many of our trees in this area require centuries to reach maturity. Even the Lodgepole pine requires an estimated 140 years to mature.

We thank you and all concerned for your efforts in behalf of our natural resources.

Yours very truly,

JOE T. GREEN,
(Mrs.) WILLOMAE GREEN.

EUGENE, OREG., February 19, 1968.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much in favor of the addition of 29,000 acres to the Mt. Jefferson area in the state of Oregon. Refer to Senate bill S. 2751.

The Jefferson park area just below the mountain is, in my opinion, becoming hurriedly overused by wilderness travelers. The trails and campgrounds are becoming extremely dry and dusty from frequent animal pack trains and human backpackers. The problems stem from the easy accessibility from the White-water road.

It is my opinion that existing Wilderness areas will not contain the booming outdoor recreation trend in America. Please consider the long range recreational needs of people in this country in an equal proportion with the short term economic needs.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

GARY O. GRIMM.

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

MORAGA, CALIF., February 22, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Southern California with its ever-increasing population desperately needs more open space as insured by Thomas H. Kuchel's San Gabriel Wilderness proposal. Since the State Administration acts somewhat

irresponsibly in these matters, Federal proposals are especially welcome. So in this light will you please consider my overwhelming support of the proposal.

Senator Kuchel's bill would also guarantee a habitat for a decreasing California bear population. This and other wildlife species involved should be preserved for future generations.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. GOOGINS.

PORTLAND, OREG., March 7, 1968.

Re Mount Jefferson wilderness area classification.

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

GENTLEMEN: I write to ask that in making your recommendations you give close consideration to the widening of this wilderness strip.

I am not a rugged hiker, but did not find the walk into Marion Lake very rugged last year, and am deeply concerned that our West Coast population explosion coupled with the excellence of freeways (especially up from California) will continue to significantly increase the usage of our Oregon high areas.

I recently drove down to visit friends in Medford in a comfortable 4 hours, and was concerned to see an article in the Medford Mail Tribune telling of a Sacramento family's weekend trip to ice-fish at Lake of the Woods!

Accordingly please consider well. I feel and fear the future is here today. May I request that this expression of concern be included in your hearing record.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS L. GOFF.

VICTORIA, B.C., February 25, 1968.

Re Mount Jefferson wilderness area classification.

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

DEAR SIRs: We urge you to include approximately 29,000 acres in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area described as follows:

Add areas: 14-b, 14-c, 14-d (designated on USFS Map for proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness).

These areas would add protection to many of the upland fragile areas. I urge these areas to be included as they are truly wild and would serve to enhance the true wilderness aspect of the Mt. Jefferson Area.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

As a Mother of three small children, I feel that today we must preserve a few of the remaining possible wilderness areas so that my children and theirs can enjoy the fragile beauty of wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) DIANE PORTER GIBBONS,
SIDNEY GORE GIBBONS,
U.S. Citizens.

BEND, OREG., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in support of the addition to the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness as proposed by the conservationists. For years I have hiked in this area and know it rather well. I am strongly in favor of the additions, especially the Square Lake and the Marion Lake sections, and I feel the proposed buffer areas on the west are very important for the protection of the wilderness area itself.

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.

I think that cutting this timber does very little good for the present generation of Americans and is a great disservice to future generations. It serves only the transient, selfish interests of the local lumber company. Therefore, I recommend strongly that the area be included in the Washakie Wilderness to prevent any temptation on the part of the Forest Service to allow timber cutting operations there.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Emily Flender.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA,
February 28, 1968.

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

DEAR SIRs: Although my husband was recently transferred to Canada with an oil company, we are still U.S. citizens and vitally concerned with United States Affairs.

This letter is in regard to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area classification. Wilderness is becoming so scarce in the U.S. I don't believe the proposed area is large enough for future need. Therefore I think it should be substantially increased by adding acreage around Whitewater Creek to the West; between Pamela & Minto Creek, along the Santian River and the Square Lake and Marion Lake regions.

Please include this letter in the Senate Hearings record of Senate Bill S 2751.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Louis J. Fitzhugh.

SALEM, OREG., February 20, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: I wish to make the following comments regarding your study of the proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness in Oregon.

My home is in Marion County in which much of this area is located. My family and I have traveled through most of the proposed area. During August of last year when we hiked the 366-mile Oregon Skyline Trail, we agreed that this part of the Cascades was one of three major scenic portions of our trip.

As a professional forester, I can also understand the concern of those who feel that more additions to the proposed area could do great harm to our state's economy. However, I am not certain that we can use our present-day standards of utilization and production to accurately forecast needs for the future.

I am pleased with the Forest Service proposal for the wilderness, but I would add the following recommendations:

(1) *Include the Square Lake area within the wilderness.* It would provide short trips for wilderness hikers. Excluded, it cannot stand the heavy use that development would bring since it is much smaller than nearby Suttle and Big Lakes.

(2) *Include the Marion Lake area within the wilderness.* If you accept one proposal to exclude motor boats on this lake, it would be a small additional price to include the lake. I have heard many complaints of motor bike traffic on the trail into the lake. It would truly be a beautiful destination for those wishing short hikes into a wilderness.

(3) *Reduce the heavy use of Jefferson Park by additional buffer land on the northwest corner of the wilderness.* I cannot agree with those who propose large-scale additions along the entire west side of the wilderness, but Jefferson Park does need additional protection. I have driven the Whitewater Creek Rd.; it should have never been extended so close to this already heavily-used portion of the wilderness.

Please include these comments in your official proceedings.

Very truly yours,

JAMES G. FISHER.

HON. SENATOR CHURCH: My husband and I are avid hikers and enjoy getting away from the mainstream of modern hectic city life. We are most interested in having you vote favorably on the Mount Jefferson Wilderness proposal. It is urgent that we maintain as much wilderness area as possible for "getting away from it all."

Yours truly,

Mrs. IRENE A. FELTER.

FEBRUARY 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: My wife and I would very much like Marion Lake, Square and Long Lakes, and the West Side Wilderness area added to the proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness in Oregon. There are too many access roads bringing carloads of hunters, trail bikers, and despoilers right to the very edge of the wilderness area. A mere 2-3 mile buffer zone would preserve these lakes and the major wilderness tract itself for trail hikers who best appreciate isolation.

In particular, Marion Lake is the largest remaining natural mid-elevation wild lake in Oregon. A road into this lake would reduce it to just another "reservoir."

Countless Oregonians have hiked up to this temperate body of water and have been rewarded by its famous unspoiled view of Three Fingered Jack and Mt. Jefferson. Only Marion Lake is large enough to offer a sufficient break in the heavy timber to permit these views. A gravel road has spoiled the Olallie Lakes to the North—and Marion Lake is only 6-7 miles from the main highway Route 22.

The thoughtless development of mid and lower altitude forest lands in the Cascades will eventually leave only steep mountain slopes in an untouched state. This brings to mind the relegation of the American Indian to worthless barren lands known as reservations.

The Willamette Valley is becoming urbanized at an unexpectedly rapid pace . . . this will be a last chance to preserve some of the largest mountain lakes in the Pacific States before National Forest Trailer-Park camp grounds replace the wilderness and scare away the waterfowl, carnivorous and other wildlife.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR W. FAYEN.

EUGENE, OREG., February 16, 1968.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

We wish to inform you that North West Timber Association is in support of your senate bill #2751 on the proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

We do wish to emphasize that a considerable volume of timber has been included within this proposal, more than we as industry would like. However I am sure that no one boundary would satisfy all interested factions. Therefore we will concur with the present proposal. We strongly oppose any additions to this area, especially those proposed by certain preservationists groups.

The Marion Lake scenic area should not be included within the wilderness area. I am sure you are aware of the present heavy use of this scenic area by the family boating, fishing and picnicking public and the need for installation of sanitation facilities, which would be prohibited under the wilderness concept.

Please introduce this night letter in the record.

ARNOLD EWING,
North West Timber Association.

SUN VALLEY, CALIF., February 25, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am a member of the Wilderness Society and I should like to go on record as supporting the proposal of the Forest Service in the matter of including the San Gabriel Wilderness under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System as authorized in the Senate Bill S. 2531 introduced by Senator Thomas Kuchel.

Sincerely,

WALLACE D. EUBANKS.

AUBURN, CALIF., February 18, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I should like this letter included in the official hearing record as regards to Bill S. 2531, designating the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I am a citizen conservationist, and am strongly in support of this measure.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. ELDER.

EUGENE, OREG., February 17, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I feel that it is vital to the future of our nation that areas like the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in Oregon, the San Gabriel Wilderness in California and the Washakie Wilderness in Wyoming be set aside as wilderness areas as introduced in Senate bill 2751 and Senate bills 2531 and 2630 respectively. I do not feel, however, that the areas contained in these proposals is sufficient.

Senate 2751 is for 96,462 acres of wilderness. I feel that NOW is the time to increase this area by the additional 28,000 acres made up of the Marion Lake section on the north, the Square Lake and Long Lake areas to the south and a tract of some 25,000 acres west of the Cascade Crest.

In my opinion there should be a compromised version of S. 889 which provides for inclusion in San Rafael Wilderness of up to 2,000 acres additional.

In the case of the Washakie Wilderness I feel that the fringe area of utmost importance to the elk herds be added to the proposed area of 679,520 acres. This would increase the acreage to 727,000.

I trust that you will do all in your power to protect these areas from being destroyed for all time. The timber on it is not of that much importance.

Yours truly,

M. A. EGLAND.

FEBRUARY 16, 1968.

Hon. Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We strongly support S. 2531 introduced by Senator Kuchel which will include San Gabriel Wilderness in the National Preservation System.

FRANK and JOSEPHINE DUVEINECK.

RICHLAND, WASH., February 17, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a resident of the West and one who enjoys wilderness hiking, I would like to present my views on S. 2751 and S. 2630. Please include this letter in the record of your hearings on these bills to be held on 19 February.

MOUNT JEFFERSON WILDERNESS AREA (S. 2751)

I support the intention of S. 2751 to confer Wilderness status on the area described in the bill, but urge that the area be enlarged by inclusion of the following:

- (1) About 1600 acres including Square and Long Lakes
- (2) About 1600 acres including Marion Lake
- (3) About 25,000 acres along the entire western boundary of the area described in the bill.

WASHAKIE WILDERNESS AREA (S. 2630)

I likewise support S. 2630, but again urge enlargement of the area described in the bill. In particular, I would like to see the following additions made:

- (1) About 30,000 acres including East Du Noir Creek and West Du Noir Creek

- (2) About 700 acres at the headwaters of Five Mile Creek
- (3) About 1300 acres astraddle of the west fork of Six Mile Creek
- (4) About 8000 acres to the south, astraddle of Bear Creek
- (5) 3443 acres along the southern boundary, included in the existing Stratified Primitive Area, but not in S. 2630.

Yours sincerely,

LOUIS A. DU PLESSIS.

BLUE JAY, CALIF., February 15, 1968.

To Subcommittee Chairman FRANK CHURCH,
Subcommittee on Public Lands.

DEAR SIR: Along with conservationists of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and the country at large, we urge your support of Senator Kuchel's bill S. 2531, to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be administered by the Forest Service under the Wilderness Law of 1964.

Also, if it is within your power, we urge your support of the Forest Service's San Rafael Wilderness proposal. We hope to see the Senate conferees agree to a compromise version of C. 889 which provides for inclusion in the San Rafael Wilderness of at least a major portion of the 2,000-acre addition.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN DICKINSON.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., February 16, 1968.

The Honorable FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing you with regard to hearings on Senate Bill 2751 which would add another 96,462 acres to the National Wilderness System. I am opposed to this bill because I feel wilderness areas are harmful to the entire country. I do not feel we can dedicate such large areas of our natural resources to a single use for so few people, especially when the majority of our citizens need more area to recreate and resources to sustain them.

I urge you and your committee to reject the dedication of this area as a wilderness area, and I would appreciate your including this letter in the record of the hearings.

Yours very truly,

REYNOLD DICKHAUS.

PORTLAND, OREG., February 19, 1968.

Re Mount Jefferson wilderness area.

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

GENTLEMEN: For the purpose of including this in the hearings in regard to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area Classification, I ask your indulgence to listen to one more opinion in regard to this subject.

As a professional person involved in the whole picture of health, physical, emotional, and mental, in this area. I urge the addition of the 29,000 acres which could be added to the Mount Jefferson area. I do so with the firm belief that the maintenance of large wilderness areas in this part of the country is of vital importance to the people who now live here, and to the large numbers of people who will eventually infiltrate into this area and will need such areas in order to regain a healthy attitude toward living, maintain a wholesome approach to the adversities of our modern culture and its urban type of living, and preserve forever the type of climate that this whole part of the country had originally.

Your consideration of the many people who are in favor of this is naturally appreciated so very much.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN A. DICKEL, M.D.

PASADENA, CALIF., February 13, 1968.

Subcommittee Chairman FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: I am writing to state my strong support, as an individual, for including the San Gabriel Wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System, as proposed in the bill introduced by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (S. 2531).

Living in Pasadena, this is our nearest wilderness area; we have taken many long and beautiful hikes in these mountains, and support doing all that is possible to keep them in their unspoiled state.

There are a large number of our friends and colleagues here at the California Institute of Technology who feel as we do.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. MARY BRUCE DELBRÜCK.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO,
February 18, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The inclusion of the San Gabriel area into the National Wilderness Preservation System is a MUST. Also I hope a way can be found to include the 2,000-acre addition proposed by many conservationists.

Sincerely,

T. H. DAVIS.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO,
February 18, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Washakie Wilderness area as proposed by the Wilderness Society and Cooperating Conservation groups should be given very serious consideration. It is my belief that ALL of this area MUST be included in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,

T. H. DAVIS.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO,
February 18, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH, *Chairman*,
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Times have changed. The day when a tree only represented saw-timber is changing also. However, I represent no commercial interest in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area proposal, only the general public's interest.

Therefore, I request favorable action on this proposal as proposed by the Wilderness Society. This would include, the Square and Long Lake area, the Marion Lake scenic area, and the west side wilderness zone.

Sincerely,

T. H. DAVIS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH, *Chairman*,
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am unable to be present to present my testimony in favor of Senator Kuchel's bill to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to

the National Wilderness Preservation System (S. 2531). Therefore, I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Yours very truly,

NEALE E. CREAMER.

MILWAUKIE, OREG., March 10, 1968.

Subject: Mount Jefferson wilderness area—proposals by F.W.O.C.

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

DEAR SIRs: Because we have led Wilderness Camping trips in behalf of the Sierra Club does not mean we concur with all Sierra Club Wilderness proposals. In fact we wish to take issue with one section (14-b West of Mt. Jefferson) for good cause based on actual experience rather than good cause based on (perhaps) a neater looking outline on a map—as some of the FWOc proposals seem to be based.

We have led several ten-family groups in camping on the threshold of the Wilderness areas. Most of the families are inexperienced and are originally from the mid-west, but have been transferred to metropolitan California environments. They've found the Sierra too challenging both by altitude and accessibility, for family enjoyment.

Thus—because of our experiences in Mt. Jefferson area we would like to make the following comments. See attached map and proposals.

Proposal 14-a. Is needed and is a reasonable buffer.

Proposal 14-b. If adding area 14b west of Mt. Jefferson would necessitate closing down the upper part of Whitewater Creek Rd.—*we are opposed*. This would cause much of this Wilderness to be so remote as to be restrictive to the average citizen. It is now possible, because of this road, for a packer to take groups in, deposit them, and get out the same day. A lot of impact damage is due to tethered stock. When the packer can go in and out the same day much damage is prevented. If the upper Whitewater Creek Rd. were not permitted, the buffer area would be too enormous to accomplish by foot and still have energy left to enjoy the loveliness of the Park. The road is strictly a utility road. There are not lakes, streams or possible campsites within sight or sound of it. Use of this road is *essential* for other than hairy-chested professional hikers to be able to enjoy Mt. Jefferson Park.

Proposal 14-c. We would favor. The previous year, 1966, we led a trip into the Eight Lakes Basin just South of Marion Lake. Because of the popularity of Marion Lake we concur with the Forest Service Scenic Areas designation with trail access only. Would suggest a compromise for the question of motors on this Lake, by limiting the number, and the size permitted and issuing 5-year permits.

Proposal 14-d is most important to include. One of the best accesses to the Eight Lakes Basin is from Big Meadows. The first 1½ miles of trail from Big Meadows into this area winds through extraordinarily beautiful huge trees. This is one of the *very* few places where one can get the awesome feeling of Wilderness within a few hundred feet of the end of the road. Please *don't* let this area be spoiled.

Proposal areas "6", "L" and "K" on the map near three Finger Jack.

May I also speak in opposition to not including these areas in the Wilderness?

One main access into the Eight lakes basin ("Mowich Lake" area on the Mt. Jefferson map) is a trail thru this area. To permit logging and roads would only increase the impact on the very fragile present Wilderness Area.

Three Finger Jack dominates the entire Wilderness area south of Marion Lake. Any intrusion on its present wild state by logging or roads, especially on the North, North-east and South-west (areas "6", "L" and "K") could and would damage the remoteness of the entire area.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak for these changes.

Sincerely,

PHYLLIS S. COURTNEY
Mrs. John A. Courtney.

SALEM, OREG., *January 16, 1968.*

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

GENTLEMEN: During the Second World War one of my sons, a meteorologist, had his own method of telling whether the day was likely to be good or not. If he could see Russian territory from his station in Northern Japan, it would probably be good.

I too have my own way of foretelling the weather. If I can see Mt. Jefferson from my windows, it probably will be good.

But, I am sorry to say, I have had no assurance that Congress will be good—and vote to increase the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area all the 30,000 acres both the Sierra Club and the Mazamas have recommended.

Will you please be sure to give this matter the consideration it deserves?

Truly yours,

E. REGINALD CRAIG.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We herewith urge you to continue your efforts in behalf of Conservation S. 2531. Also, hope for your support of Compromise version S. 889 concerning inclusion of 2,000 acres additional into the San Gabriel Wilderness Area.

MR. AND MRS. CORDY.

COOPER, DAVIS & Co.,
Los Angeles, Calif., *February 16, 1968.*

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

DEAR SIR: We urge the passage of bill S. 2531. Those of us who utilize the Angeles National Forest realize the importance of preserving what little is left in its natural state. Realize, Sir, that this area lies within one and one-half hours drive for most of 7,000,000 people in the Los Angeles basin.

Yours very truly,

JAMES W. COOPER.

EUGENE, OREG., *February 22, 1968.*

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

DEAR SIR: Kindly include this letter in your hearing record on the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area Classification. I agree with the Forest Service that Marion Lake might best be given the status of Scenic Area. With its extremely heavy use it seems to me useless to consider phasing out small motors on the lake.

I feel that the upper part of Whitewater Creek Road should be closed down, to a small measure relieving the recreational use of Jefferson Park. An alpine area given the pounding of a highway campsite shortly loses its unique alpine features. The traffic that has come to all of our wilderness is devastating; it is unbelievably heavy. Only a few years ago I hiked alone around Three-fingered Jack and passed one other person.

The valley of the North and South Forks of the Breitenbush River should be added to the proposed wilderness, as well as Woodpecker Ridge, Minto Mt., Bingham Ridge, and Big Meadows.

Now that so many people have come to appreciate the same recreational values I found earlier in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area it seems imperative that we not be niggardly in planning its boundaries. I think it is amazingly short-sighted of legislators to side with lumber interests in this matter, in a state that obviously must turn more and more to recreation and tourism for its very existence. Let Minneapolis and Chicago and Flatbush retain their eminence in industry!

We must persuade these legislators it is supreme idiocy to compete with those smokey industrial sites when our natural bent is as center of the Nation's rapidly disappearing outdoor vacation lands. Recreation, not logging, is Oregon's industry of the future.

Sincerely,

CHARLES COLEMAN.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *February 26, 1968.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing concerning the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness hearings. I will address myself only to the problem of Jefferson Park. The Forest Service is courting trouble by inadequate protection of this particular area. It is already *heavily* overused, and will be inundated with recreation seekers if more protection is not afforded it. The alpine meadows of this area cannot stand such heavy use.

Unless the upper Whitewater Creek is included in the Wilderness (putting to bed the road of necessity) the Forest Service will be guilty of mismanagement of Jefferson Park because the latter will be literally "loved to death" and ruined by recreation seekers.

I realize Oregon politicians back the Forest Service on this issue. They are interested only in logs. Nobody, including the Forest Service, seems interested in the critical recreation situation at Jefferson Park. The Forest Service boundary is drawn with logging, not wilderness protection, in mind. It strikes me that Congress, and the Forest Service are fooling themselves if they do not do something to rectify the overuse of Jefferson Park.

I realize too that your office is most anxious to accommodate the Forest Service. Such is the political price for the North Cascades and the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit. However, Jefferson Park is in critical need of protection. I urge the inclusion of upper Whitewater Creek in the Wilderness.

Please make this letter part of the hearing record, and send me a copy of that record when it becomes available. Thank you.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. COLE.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
THE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 13, 1968.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Senator for the State of Washington,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We have been informed that SB 2531, which would include the creation of the "San Gabriel Wilderness", Angeles National Forest, California, is set for hearing before the Senate Interior Committee. Please consider this letter and attachment as continued support for the proposal. It is wholly consistent with recreation planning for the Southern California Region.

Very truly yours,

O. K. CHRISTENSON,
Director of Planning.

JULY 19, 1966.

Subject: Proposed San Gabriel wilderness in the Angeles National Forest.

MR. WILLIAM T. DRESSER,
*Forest Supervisor,
Angeles National Forest,
Pasadena, Calif.*

DEAR MR. DRESSER: The Regional Planning Commission, at its regular meeting of July 19, 1966, reviewed the Forest Service proposal for the San Gabriel Wilderness to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and endorsed the project as recommended.

This area is identified as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon reservation area on the Los Angeles County Regional Recreational Areas Plan. The reservation category of the "Plan" identifies areas with unique natural characteristics, and urges

the preservation of such areas. There are no known plans for public improvements such as highways or flood control facilities which would jeopardize the integrity of this area as a wilderness area.

The Commission, in its action, also wished to acknowledge the very fine and continuing cooperation that has existed between this staff and the staff of the Angeles National Forest in planning not only for this major wilderness area, but in the total use of the Forest Service lands as a significant watershed and potential recreation district for the County as a whole.

Very truly yours,

MILTON BREIVOGEL,
Director of Planning.

FEBRUARY 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
*Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Our population is increasing, our land is limited. We need more land set aside for future generations so they can see and appreciate what this country was like before we had the automobile and superhighways.

We heartily support the Wilderness Society proposals regarding the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area plan and the San Gabriel Wilderness plans.

Enclosed is a copy of 2 letters to the editor regarding the irresponsible attitude of the Georgia-Pacific Co.

It may sound trite but it really is up to you and other leaders to provide for our future needs and protect our heritage.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID L. CHILTENDER, M.D.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., February 15, 1968.

Re San Gabriel Wilderness.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
*Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

SIRS: We support the Forest Services' proposal to place the *San Gabriel Wilderness* in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE CLITES.

DENVER, COLO., February 20, 1968.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: My concern is about S. 2630. Will you please make my letter a part of the hearing record since I could not be at the hearing on February 19th.

I submitted written testimony at the Washakie Wilderness Proposal hearing December 8, 1966, and want to go on record again in favor of the Forest Service's proposal to include The Stratified Primitive area in the permanent Wilderness System, and then combine this wonderful area with the South Absaraka Wilderness to form a single wilderness unit under the new name of Washakie Wilderness. This forward sort of thinging and planning is surely what the Wilderness Bill intended to make possible.

A copy of the Washakie Wilderness Proposal as published by the Department of Agriculture has been studied carefully for some time. I am personally acquainted with part of the area covered and particularly with the lands to the west, in Yellowstone National Park. This whole part of Wyoming is truly wild country and should be in the Wilderness System.

In addition to supporting the Department's proposal, may I strongly urge your committee to favorably consider the recommendations of the citizen's groups which are supporting it and asking for several additional perimeter areas. There are about 50,000 acres in these parts which are suitable to be an integral part of Washakie Wilderness. The Wyoming Department of Game and Fish feels strongly about the suitability of these additional lands.

Your committee is doing a tremendous service in carrying out the Wilderness Bill assignments which are unquestionably in the best public interest.

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS A. CHERBENEAU.

MILE HIGH CHAPTER,
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Denver, Colo., February 22, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Public Lands & Wilderness Committee of the Mile High Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America, Denver, Colorado, wants to go on record with your subcommittee in favor of the Washakie Wilderness Proposal now being considered. This is S. 2630, introduced by Senator Clifford P. Hanson of Wyoming.

We strongly support the formal proposal because we have studied it and the members of our committee are familiar with that part of Wyoming. These lands are certainly eligible to be a part of the permanent Wilderness System.

We do want to urge your committee to favorably consider including in the Washakie Wilderness those additional areas recommended by the Wyoming Department of Game and Fish. These perimeter areas would add about 50,000 acres more than the Forest Service proposes. This additional acreage is recommended by several citizens' groups—groups which have made serious studies of the land. These groups are composed of people who live in that part of Wyoming—they are not crack-pots.

The Washakie Wilderness area will then cover 725,000 acres if your committee will combine the proposals of the Forest Service and the Wyoming Department of Game and Fish. Posterity should be deeply thankful for your thoughtfulness in passing S. 2630 in this form.

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

LOU CHERBENEAU,
Chairman, Public Lands and Wilderness Committee.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., February 16, 1968.

Re S. 2751.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you regarding the hearings you have scheduled on the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area February 19. I would appreciate your including this letter in the record.

I was born and spent a good part of my life in the Central Oregon area which is the reason for my concern regarding this legislation. Wilderness classification is a type of zoning that eliminates for all time the possibility of using these public lands for any other purposes. I therefore believe that wilderness areas should not include large amounts of land that contain valuable resources that are good for other known uses. I therefore urge you and your Committee not to increase the size of this wilderness area greater than the acreage as set forth in S. 2751.

Thank you very much.

WILLIAM V. CATLOW.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

SIERRA MADRE, CALIF., February 12, 1968.

GENTLEMEN: I am writing to urge support for the proposal to establish the San Gabriel Wilderness by enlarging the present Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area in the Angeles National Forest.

Since this area contains no commercial quality timber, no significant mineralization, and there are no conflicting land uses, I strongly support the setting up of a San Gabriel Wilderness containing 33,647 acres.

I also wish to urge the inclusion in the San Rafael Wilderness of the proposal for the 2,000-acre addition.

These areas should be brought under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. CASSAZZA.
ALICE C. CASSAZZA.

SARATOGA, CALIF.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: For the record of the hearing on Feb. 19 I wish to enter my strong support of the bill adding the *San Gabriel Wilderness* to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

EVELYN H. CASE.

PORTLAND, OREG., February 16, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of Senate Bill 2751 providing for addition of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in Oregon to the National Wilderness Preservation System and would like this letter to be made part of the hearing record of the Feb. 19, 1968 hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands.

I have lived in Oregon all my life and have hiked in this area many times. The boundaries as defined in S.B. 2751 are identical with the Forest Service proposal, as I understand it. This is the minimum area which should be protected as wilderness.

Additions as proposed by the Wilderness Society, which will no doubt be presented at the hearing, will make valuable additions needed to create and preserve a better wilderness area.

I strongly believe that consideration be given to adding more land on the west side of the area as a buffer zone for the more fragile high meadows at higher elevations around Mt. Jefferson. It is particularly important to move the western boundary as far down stream along the North Fork of the Breitenbush river as possible.

This is one of the few deep river canyons with typical old growth Douglas fir timber, left untouched in the Oregon Cascades. The boundary as proposed in S.B. 2751 is almost at the upper end of the heavy timber and at the beginning of the higher, alpine type country. This canyon is visible from much of the Breitenbush Lake road and to log it will create scars in the scenery right up to the edge of the high country. The proposed wilderness area is only four or five miles wide at this northern end so adding two or three miles on the west will still not leave an extremely wide area, removed from commercial use.

This and other wilderness areas in the Oregon Cascade Mts. protect a fair amount of high, alpine type country but there is very little of the transitional zone between 3000 and 4000 feet, with undisturbed old growth timber, so protected. This is why I emphasize the Breitenbush canyon addition, as being highly desirable. This does not mean that inclusion of a wider area on the west side all the way to the southwest corner and also inclusion of Marion, Square and Long Lakes is not of equal importance. These other additions are highly desirable, but in the interest of brevity I will only discuss the North Fork of the Breitenbush river addition.

Yours respectfully,

RONALD E. BURNETT.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Port Townsend, Wash., February 16, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: It is my strong hope that the Senate Interior Committee, in its consideration of the proposals for the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, will give serious thought to the suggestions of Oregon conservationists to include, as deserving additions to the 96,462-acre wilderness designated in S. 2751, the areas surrounding Square Lake and Long Lake, the Marion Lake area, and a buffer zone along the entire west side of the presently proposed wilderness. All three of these additions would give to this already rather narrow and easily accessible wilderness the additional protection it will need in the coming years when wilderness use of this area, which is already known to be the most beautiful of all the areas along the Oregon Cascade Crest, will be much heavier than it now is. This addition of some 28,196 acres will, I am sure, prove to be a wise investment in wilderness for the future, as over against whatever short-term gains would be had by continuing to allow logging in these areas.

May I also put in a word for the necessity of maximum wilderness protection for the San Rafael Wilderness, since the decision on this is evidently going to set something of a pattern in application of the Wilderness Act. I would hope that the Senate Interior Committee will see the wisdom of including at least a major portion of the 2,000-acre addition to S. 889 that is being urged by conservationists. It ought to be known what will be sacrificed if the Forest Service's insistence on fuel breaks is allowed to be a factor in determining the boundaries of the San Rafael Wilderness. Here again, present expediency should give way to wise wilderness preservation-planning for the future, if the Wilderness Act itself is to have any force and validity.

I would appreciate your making this letter a part of the official transcript of the February 19th public hearing.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. BURGER, *Vicar.*

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

BERKELEY, CALIF., February 18, 1968.

Urge you to support Forest Service proposal for San Gabriel Wilderness.

Dr. and Mrs. ARTHUR BURCH.

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

CORVALLIS, OREG., February 18, 1968.

HONORABLE SIR: This is a request for the inclusion of areas 14-b, 14-c, 14-d in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area Classification in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. I wish this letter included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

MAURICE L. BULLARD.

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

REDMOND, OREG., February 26, 1968.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: As a local resident of the Redmond, Oregon area I can appreciate the need for extending the boundaries of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. The area receives a great deal of pressure from visitors from central and eastern Oregon as well as travelers from the western portions of the state. This pressure is even more intense when one considers people vaca-

tioning from California and other states. The point is obvious—a relatively small region receives a great deal of public use.

Some individuals have pointed out that much public land is open for use in Oregon. They little realize that much of this land is too accessible. Few places exist in our region that cannot easily be reached by vehicles. Roads penetrate the hinterlands and logging roads permeate the woods. This condition exists in the year 1968. What can we expect in the year 2000 or perhaps sooner? I'm sure we can project greater development of this region. Now, in Redmond and Bend growth of population is apparent. Increasing numbers of residences are spreading into the juniper region. No doubt, this region will be a population center of the near future.

I would like to plan for the future. Frankly we are fortunate to have the Deschutes National Forest so close at hand; yet so little of the area is available for the wilderness experience. So few of us have enjoyed this valuable asset, it is no wonder that others have difficulty in appreciating something seemingly intangible.

The boundaries set forth by the U.S. Forest Service do not allow for protection of the "core" or high value area of Marion Lake. This region should without doubt be included within the boundaries of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. Buffer zones such as the Square and Long Lake regions are also important to insulating the wilderness from the future developments bound to occur along the Santiam Pass. Such protection should be extended to the western portions of the proposed wilderness. Commercial logging operations and road building in the west side area should be terminated immediately and allowed to return to the climax succession. The narrowness of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness to the north compels the rational individual to urge expansion of this zone.

I hope your committee will plan for the future and see the need we have for extending wilderness boundaries. I would also urge additional consideration concerning expansion of the proposed San Rafael Wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

GARVAN P. BUCARIA.

OLYMPIA, WASH., February 26, 1968.

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

GENTLEMEN: May I urge the inclusion of 14-b west of Mt. Jefferson, 14-c and 14-d in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area? I learn that the addition of these three areas will in turn protect Jefferson Park, and add width to the Jefferson Wilderness protecting many upland fragile areas. That Marion Lake and the Square Lake Area additions as wilderness are highly desirable.

Truly I believe that wilderness belongs to all the generations to come. I would hope that we who now live will not be sold short on same.

Very truly yours,

KATHLEEN G. BROWNING.

WEMME, OREG., February 21, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to hear that the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area in the Cascade Range in Oregon has been recommended by the President to Congress for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As a frequent user of wilderness in the Cascade Mountains and a conservationist, and in view of the devastating impact of utilitarian projects and overconcentrated recreation uses on natural areas, I think that the area in question should be increased from the Forest Service proposal, incorporated in Senate Bill 2751, of 96,462 acres to 125,000 acres as recommended by citizen conservationist groups.

The approximately 28,000 acres additional include: (1) Square and Long Lakes with an estimated acreage of 1,600 acres, (2) Marion Lake, 1,596 acres and (3) the entire west side of the area, 25,000 acres. These extensions would

protect the approaches and core of the higher area as well as contribute to the wilderness area in their own right.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT N. BRENEMAN.

NORTHBROOK, ILL., February 20, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: A favorable outcome on Senate Bill 2630, concerned with the establishment of the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area, is of utmost importance to the Public Good of all of the people in this great nation of ours.

As a resident of the State of Illinois, I've been intimately acquainted—through annual vacations over more than ten years—with much of the area now proposed to be added as the Washakie Wilderness Area to the already existing Absaroka Wilderness Area.

This is a priceless heritage to be preserved for all time for all of the people under the Federal Wilderness Act.

Thank you for your consideration and attention.

Very truly yours,

MARJORIE M. BROWNE.

NORTHBROOK, ILL., February 20, 1968.

Re S. 2630.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and In-
sular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I wish to add a clarifying statement to my letter to you of February 20, 1968 (above).

I urge that the proposed Washakie Wilderness Area include in the additional 45,800 acres beyond those presently proposed in S 2630, and have the boundaries recommended by the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, and other cooperating conservation groups.

Those areas which I specifically recommend for inclusion in addition to those proposed in S 2630 are East and West Dunoir Creek (Area J)*, Bear Basin (Area D)*, Wiggins Fork (Area 3)*, Lincoln Point (Area 4)*, West Wiggins Fork Creek (Area F-1)*, Headwater Five Mile Creek (Area H) and Area I.

For visitors, such as I am annually, these are the most rewarding *explorable* areas which must be preserved as a part of the heritage of all of the people under the Wilderness Act.

Without such protection, this heritage will fast be eroded away as I've seen it occur in many places already in my ten plus years as visitor to this area.

The public good must be preserved, Senator Church, in this most important matter. This, both immediately and for all time.

I thank you.

Very truly yours,

MARJORIE M. BROWNE.

* All of these are "my vacation country," most precious and well-known to me.

CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES,
February 16, 1968.

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Senator From Idaho, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New
Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I urge your support of Senate Bill 2531, the "San Gabriel Wilderness" proposal, made by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel.

As chairman of the Recreation and Parks Committee of the City of Los Angeles, I am cognizant of the great need for such wilderness areas. The need is especially acute in those areas near densely populated metropolitan centers. The San Gabriel Wilderness is within a one and one-half hours' drive of not only the 2,800,000 residents of the city of Los Angeles, but of additional millions

in the metropolitan area. I am personally acquainted with the proposed area and have hiked through it many times with my family and with groups.

This area should be preserved as a wilderness for future generations, as well as our own.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN BRAUDE,
Councilman, 11th District.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
THE AMERICAN LEGION,
San Francisco, February 5, 1968.

The Honorable HENRY M. JACKSON, Chairman,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Senate Bill #2531, pertaining to the San Gabriel Wilderness Area in the Angeles National Forest, State of California, comes before your Committee on 19 February 1968.

We of the Agriculture & Conservation Commission of the American Legion, Department of California, are vitally interested, and recognize the urgent need for this wilderness area in southern California.

Therefore, we hope that you and your Committee will give a favorable recommendation on this Senate bill.

Sincerely yours,

AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
HAL BARNES, *Chairman*.

FEBRUARY 15, 1968.

Hon. Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I have just read a letter from the Wilderness Society concerning the bill introduced by Senator Kuchel (S. 2531) designating the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Preservation system and to be administered by the Forest Service under the Wilderness Law of 1964.

I am always concerned and interested about improving our Wilderness areas.

I wish to commend our Senators and Congressmen for their proposals to protect our watershed and its beauty for future years.

Respectfully,

GLADYS D. BOYNTON.

SUBLETTE COUNTY WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Pinedale, Wyo., February 16, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Interior Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The Sublette County Wildlife Federation of Pinedale, Wyoming is in favor of the Washikey Wilderness Area, with the boundaries as were outlined by the Sierra Club and the Wyo. Wildlife Federation. We feel the timber in the upper, East and West Dunor and Bear Basin is extremely valuable for Elk Habitat. Without it Wyoming would loose many Elk and this a valuable resource.

We ask your help in getting this passed.

Thank you very much.

FREDERICK J. BOYCE, *Secretary*.

BOISE, IDAHO, February 16, 1968.

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

DEAR FRANK: It looks from here like in the Washaki primitive area reclassification on Washington hearing on Monday, February 19, 1968 that the 29,000 acres of Area D on Bear Creek and the East and West forks of Dunoir River should be included in wilderness classification in addition to that recommended by the Forest Service.

Again the Forest Service should not be sole determinator of wilderness classification. I am sure that many times the citizens viewpoint has valid merit, and better wilderness can result from following their wishes for best public interest. Many thanks for your good work on this.

Sincerely,

BRUCE BOWLER.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.
February 21, 1968.

Senator GALE MCGEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCGEE: I am very sorry that I am late in getting a statement to you in support of the Washakie Wilderness including the proposed extensions that I supported in the hearings held in Riverton, Wyoming December 8, 1966.

Would you please make my statement a part of the record.

I am in favor of the Washakie Wilderness inclusion as proposed by the Forest Service including the additions as proposed by the Wilderness Society and the Wyoming Wildlife Federation. These inclusions are: Area J—East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek, Area D—Bear Basin, Area E—Slopes east of Wiggins Fork Creek, Area 3—Wiggins Fork, Areas 4—Lincoln Point, Areas H—Headwaters Five Mile Creek.

I hope that I can have your support on this Washakie Wilderness Addition.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. BORZEA.
GLENDA BORZEA.

TUCSON, ARIZ., February 28, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The conservation committee of the Pima County Medical Society in conjunction with the Arizona Open Space Protective Councils, wishes to support the wilderness proposals for the San Gabriel Wilderness the Washakie Wilderness and the Mount Jefferson Wilderness. However, we feel that certain additions to these areas should be favorably considered by your committee. For the San Gabriel Wilderness we unanimously support the 2000 acre addition as proposed by the Santa Barbara conservationist. For the Washakie Wilderness we request the addition of the 30,240 acres of Area J East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek. These are prime elk ranges. Area D Bear Basin, Area E the slopes east of Wiggins Fork Creek and Wiggins Fork area three. Area Four Lincoln Point and F-1 west of Wiggins Fork Creek. Areas H which is Five Mile Creek and Area 1. For the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, we support the 28,000 acre additions as follows: Square and Long Lakes in the southeast corner and Marion Lake on the west side. Also the entire west side of the area from North Fork of Breiten Bush Rivers south to the southwest corner near the junction of Route 22 and U.S. 20. The Mount Jefferson Wilderness is in a precarious position because of its narrowness and the proximity of road access on all sides. The inclusion of these protective buffer zones within its boundaries is necessary for its preservation as wilderness.

RAYMOND F. BOCK, M.D.,
Chairman, Conservation Committee, Pima County Medical Society and
Secretary, Arizona Open Space Protective Council.

PASADENA, CALIF.,
February 14, 1968.

Re S. 2531—San Gabriel Wilderness.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This is to express my approval of Sen. Kuchel's Bill S. 2531 designating the 33,647 Acre San Gabriel Wilderness as a unit of the

National Wilderness Preservation System. All of these Wilderness acres are essential as part of our National public areas so needed for the benefit and spiritual uplift of all peoples.

Sincerely,

Miss FLORENCE L. BIXBY,
Member Sierra Club; Wilderness Society; Save-the-Redwoods League;
and National Parks Association.

ARKHOLA SAND AND GRAVEL CO.,
Fort Smith, Ark., February 16, 1968.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to advise you that many area citizens are most interested in seeing the Buffalo River become a National River.

I was born and reared a short distance from the Buffalo River. I have fished the stream, camped on its banks, and spent week-ends at the Buffalo River State Park facility. I have walked over the areas adjacent to the banks and bluffs of the stream.

This is beautiful, undisturbed country. This kind of setting is rapidly disappearing from America. But it should not disappear. The youth of our land yearns for the quiet and peace such an area affords. Adults, and even the aged appreciate the serenity of this area. Few have been here just once—they generally return.

Perhaps our imaginations are too limited to gaze into the future a half century or even a century from now. We all know that such a place, so blessed with the many wonders of nature, would be truly a National River for the entire country.

I believe, as do many others in this area, that the best interests of the area, state, and nation can be served by declaring the free-flowing Buffalo River a National River, and developing it on this basis.

Your consideration will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

BLAKE BERRY.

RENTON, WASH., February 18, 1968.

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

On two occasions during the past year I have had the opportunity to hike through some of the territory in the vicinity of Mt. Jefferson.

This letter is in reference to Marion Lake and I would appreciate having it made a part of the record.

One aspect of 'lake recreation' is the fact that unless a considerable portion of a shoreline is kept in its natural state, the wildlife no longer approaches the lake. Thus a distinctive part of the lake value is lost.

For this reason I would be in favor of having Marion Lake included in the Wilderness Proposal.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. BECKER.

PUYALLUP, WASH., February 18, 1968.

Senator CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Mt. Jefferson wilderness area in Oregon must be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System as soon as possible. Road building and logging have already nibbled dangerously on this unique portion of the Cascades.

Anyone who has some knowledge of this area realizes the 25,000 acre west side wilderness zone is necessary for completion of the Jefferson Wilderness area: moreover, the Square and Long Lake, and the Marion Lake additions as proposed by citizen conservationist groups should also be included.

Please let the richest nation in the world be able to preserve this lovely area for the future. The timber interests have no inherent right to devastate this scenic wilderness which will always be of significance to our national pride.

Yours truly,

RONALD J. BECK, M.D.

REDDING, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I strongly urge that your subcommittee recommend immediate Senate approval for establishment of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Certainly S. 2751, incorporating the Forest Service final report, proposes the minimum acreage adequate to protect this wilderness portion of the Cascade crest and surrounding subalpine meadows and timbered avenues. The commercial value of the timber on the lower slopes must not be allowed to obscure the necessity for preserving distinct forest types and uncut access corridors for the narrow crest region as part of the Wilderness zone. And surely the urgent need to preserve now as much untouched wilderness as possible for the enjoyment of this and future generations is well-recognized today and need not be defended or explained.

May I also urge very careful consideration by your committee of those additions proposed by citizen conservation groups. These additions would add valuable buffer zones to help insulate the wilderness core from man's influence, and this buffer value must be carefully weighed against the value of any planned development, whether for timber or commercialized recreation.

Thank you for considering this recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. CATHERINE BARR.

REDDING, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Please consider my strong plea that your subcommittee recommend immediate approval of Senator Kuchel's bill incorporating the Forest Service's proposals for the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Several factors make this acreage a valuable addition to the System: its location so close to the center of Los Angeles, the unique and exciting qualities of the San Gabriel mountains, marked primarily by dense chapparal and steep crumbling slopes, and the lack of potential for commercial development of lumber, minerals or other private uses. Early action in approving this Wilderness proposal is most appropriate to considering the unanimous support given the Forest Service proposal by interested citizen conservation groups.

Thank you for considering this recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. CATHERINE BARR.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PHIL MILLER

DUBOIS, WYO., February 29, 1968.

PHIL MILLER,
Ranger in Charge of Timber Sales,
Dubois, Wyo.

DEAR PHIL: Your article in the Wyoming State Journal of February 26, summarizing and defending Forest Service policies under the Multiple Use Concept, is a fine piece of work, giving a broad over-view in general terms. I believe you would find little opposition to the general policies as you have expressed them.

It was disappointing to me, though, in that you did not associate the general policies with the precise and peculiar individuality of the Absaroka Range. It was not for lack of knowledge; for you know this area well.

You describe the Crest Zone as the high mountain country above and immediately below timberline, speak of the "highly erodable soils and run-off from snowmelt and heavy summer rainstorms" and say that "timber cutting will not be done in the Crest Zone." As of course you well know, the crest of the Absarokas is entirely above timber, high barren plateaus from 10,000 to almost 13,000 feet. From these drop abruptly spectacular cliffs, running for miles nearly vertical and up to 2000 feet high. Timberline begins, on extremely erodable soils, at the foot of the cliffs. The altitude is low enough (8000 to 9000 feet) so the highest trees are of fairly good size, bigger at least than the ordinary idea of timberline trees. The Forest Service calls them "merchantable" (apparently that means "anything big enough for a fence post, or a 2x4, or to be chewed up for particle board").

Now, this fringe timber has not been protected. On the slopes of Ramshorn, on the slopes of Elkhorn Ridge, on Cartridge Creek, on the south and west slopes of Pinnacles, cutting has been done right up to the base of the cliffs, clean cutting, leaving no protection on the soil; and the erosion on this fragile volcanic ash is already very considerable.

Unless they are included in Wilderness area, what assurance do we have that the same thing will not happen on the high slopes up Wiggins Fork presently in the Stratified Primitive Area, on the west slopes of Ramshorn, all along the cliffs of DuNoir Butte, on the east slopes of Pinnacles, and the slopes above Bear Basin (all the areas of the upper DuNoir and Wiggins Fork and Bear Creek requested in Senator McGee's amendment to the Washakie Wilderness Bill)?

The two Fremont County newspapers both quote Senator Hansen as saying at the hearing on the Washakie Wilderness Bill: "The Forest Service has gone to great lengths to insure the availability of future timber supplies so that this important industry will remain alive." There is nothing that would make a lot of Fremont County citizens happier than to be convinced that this is true.

What we would like would be a guided tour; or an article illustrated with good photographs with such captions as: "Healthy New Growth in the Sheridan Creek Clean-cut Area"; or, "Progress of Reforestation on the Jakey's Fork Burn Scar"; or, "Wiggins Fork Prepares for the Next Round in the Cutting Cycle".

This is, of course, sad irony. Because, seventeen years after cutting was over, there is very little new timber growth on the Sheridan Creek clean-cut area; thirty-four years after the Jakey's Fork fire the great scar on Whisky Mountain is still bare; four years after cutting on Wiggins Fork, it looks like a disaster area.

What I hope is that when you read this you will say, "I just wish Mary Back could see the healthy new growth on the X Creek clean-cut area; and the progress of reforestation on the Y Creek burn scar; and how Z Creek is preparing for the next round of the cutting cycle."

Please, Phil, let us know the names and locations of X, Y, and Z Creeks!

Sincerely yours,

MARY BACK.

POMONA, CALIF.

To Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Do hope you will make every possible effort in favor of Senator Thomas H. Kuchel's S. 2531 designating the San Gabriel Wilderness as a permanent addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Yours in seeking the preservation of our priceless natural treasures for the enjoyment of posterity.

W. C. ATKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., February 21, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,

Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are hoping for your support for the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area and the proposed addition to it as recommended by the Forest Service.

Would you please give consideration to the San Rafael Wilderness Proposal and inclusion of the 2,000 acre addition as requested by most conservation groups.
Sincerely

MR. AND MRS. IVAN ANGLE.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., February 25, 1968.

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

DEAR SIR: As a native Californian who grew up in the Southland, I wish to lend my enthusiastic support of the proposed designation of the 33,647-acre San Gabriel Wilderness, e.g., Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area plus an addition in Bobcat Canyon, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Also, I feel that as much as possible should be kept roadless. In go the roads—out goes the wilderness.

Please include my letter in the hearings.

Sincerely,

JENIFER W. ANGEL.

CORA, WYO., February 13, 1968.

We are Keith E. and Mary Hill Anderson. We own and operate the general store at Cora, Wyoming. Our living is made by the store, post office and a small sheet metal business and outfitting in season.

Not only for business reasons but for personal reasons as well, we favor the recreation that is in our area and this is the main reason for our being located in this area. We live at the edge of the Bridger Wilderness area and enjoy the outdoor sports and game hunting here just as much as our guests we take into the Wilderness do.

With the population growing as fast as it is, we firmly believe that you cannot set aside enough land for the future generations and their posterity. Therefore, we wish to give our full support to the addition of East DuNoir Creek and West DuNoir Creek, Bear Basin, Higgins Fork, Lincoln Point, the headwaters of the Mile Creek and Parque Creek to be included in the Bill. The timber that is found in the above mentioned areas is very valuable to the wild life and their existence. Also, this timber is a very vital water shed, and dams cannot do the job nor replace the timber once it is removed from these areas.

The beauty of these regions and their usefulness depend on conditions remaining as they are and will be as a wilderness area.

Thank you,

KEITH E. ANDERSON,
MARY HILL ANDERSON.

EUGENE, OREG., February 15, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee of Public Lands, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing in vigorous support of the proposed Senate Bill 2751 designating the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area. We have heard reiterations of the singularity of this resource wilderness, but I feel that the impact of knowing that this resource alone is non-replenishable, impossible to imitate or substitute for. We not only have no right to desecrate the wilderness with logging and roads, we have no right to deny our following generations the democratic choice of how to use the wilderness. We deny that choice to them if we destroy it as we are now systematically doing.

As a professional who daily sees the manifest problems of an increasingly complex culture I cannot too strongly state the rejuvenative aspects of wilderness: it is good therapy. If we carelessly carve it away now, succeeding generations—who will outnumber us in staggering ratios—will have not sufficient space left designated as wilderness to permit its singular restorative effects.

The interests which would "multiple-use" the woods are strong, well organized and vocal. The small, pained voices of our inheritors must be heeded in their cry for a place to walk—alone.

Sincerely,

JEAN ANDERSON, Ph D.

CLAREMONT, CALIF., February 20, 1968.

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Interior Committee, New
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: We wish to urge strong support of the bill introduced by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (S. 2531), designating the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We would also like to see a compromise version of S. 889 which would provide for inclusion of at least a major portion of the 2,000-acre addition to the San Rafael Wilderness.

Respectfully yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Yost U. AMREIN.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., February 19, 1968.

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I have reviewed the Washakie Wilderness Proposal and am submitting comments thereon.

Senate Bill S. 2630 defines lands totally of wilderness quality and all units are concurred in as being best suited for wilderness classification.

Certain lands adjacent to the area of the Stratified Primitive Area are recommended for addition and certain exclusions recommended by the Forest Service are recommended for retention. These lands are:

1. A 30,000 acre block on the west end of the Stratified Primitive area that includes the two forks of the DuNoir Creek and Kissinger Lakes should be added to the wilderness area.

2. Over 8,000 acres of the Bear Basin area should be included as wilderness. Both of these first two discussed areas will add wildlife habitat that is essential to be maintained in wilderness and scenic area best maintained in wilderness.

3. The Forest Service exclusion in the area of Wiggins Fork and Lincoln's Point should be retained in wilderness on the basis this being the best long term use of the area.

4. The area south of Ramshorn Peak is recommended for inclusion as wilderness as being the best use of the area. The recommended addition is less than 1,000 acres.

Please enter these comments into the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LORETTA ALLEN.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., February 17, 1968.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The area proposed as the San Gabriel Wilderness has long been used by youth groups, family groups, and individuals seeking wilderness experience in its many forms.

The area is circumscribed by non conforming works of man so extensive as to preclude consideration of expansion of the proposed boundaries and thus the boundaries as proposed are accepted.

Entry of the area as proposed in wilderness at the earliest opportunity is recommended.

Please place these comments in the hearing record for Senate Bill S. 2531.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LORETTA ALLEN.

WEST COVINA, CALIF., *February 19, 1968.*

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am transmitting my comments on the Washakie Wilderness Proposal as presented in Senate Bill S. 2630. I desire that these comments be included in the hearing record for this bill.

In the long range best interest of the nation certain essential and perhaps minimum additions to the area proposed for wilderness by S. 2630 are recommended. The areas for addition are:

1. A major block of scenic and wildlife habitat is recommended for addition on the west end of the present Stratified Primitive area boundary. This addition will comprise over 30,000 acres.

2. The Pear Basin area of somewhat over 8,000 acres is recommended to be added for its values of wildlife habitat and wilderness scenic values.

3. The areas proposed to be excluded by the Forest Service in the area of Lincoln's Point and Wiggins Fork are recommended to be maintained in the wilderness proposed to be founded.

4. An addition of less than 1,000 acres South of Ramshorn Peak is recommended. This will qualified wilderness lands and protect the headwaters of Five Mile Creek.

Early enactment of S. 2630 with additions as detailed above is recommended.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. ALLEN III.

RICHLAND, WASH., *February 24, 1968.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please give serious consideration to enlarging the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, bill S. 2751. Please include this card in the hearing record as a "yes" vote for including the additional 30,000 acres recommended by conservation organizations.

CHARLES ROGERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *February 21, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: This note is to urge your amendment of S. 2751 to include the Square & Long Lake area, Marion Lake Scenic area, and the west side wilderness zone. These are much needed to flesh-out and preserve such a narrow region as presently proposed for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.

We should not let our own legislative slowness exclude fringe areas which have been somewhat damaged by logging now, when they can at least further buffer what remains for us to save.

Thank you.

BRUCE MACBRYDE.

GRAND COULEE, WASH., *February 25, 1968.*

Subject: Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

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

GENTLEMEN: As one who has only recently moved from the vicinity of the subject area, and who has hiked, climbed and camped there with adult companions and young children alike, may I urge your favorable consideration in increasing considerably the area presently covered by S. 2751. Particularly desirable, to buttress what is presently a somewhat narrow strip, is the addition of some 26,000 acres on the west side, to help create a worthwhile wilderness;

and the addition of some 1,600 acres in the S.E. corner around Square Lake, that is presently open to motor use but ought to be reserved, I believe, for those on foot, being only about 1 mile from the main highway.

I cannot too strongly recommend the setting aside of this superb area. To support my contentions, I ask only that you ask for verbal testimony from those who know the area as well as, on better than myself—particularly with respect to the overall setting.

Please include this testimony in the record of the hearings.

Yours very truly,

J. FETTES.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, *March 6, 1968.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Please include this letter in the hearings record on Mount Jefferson Wilderness area classification. I urge that the approximate 29,000 acres, recommended by the Sierre Club and the Wilderness Society, be added to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.

Respectfully,

T. RUSSELL MAGER.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, *March 8, 1968.*

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Please enter this letter in the record on the San Gabriel Wilderness Proposal as favoring and supporting the position of the Wilderness Society in their regard.

Sincerely,

T. RUSSELL MAGER.

CLALLAM BAY, WASH., *February 22, 1968.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish this letter be included in the hearing record on Senate Bill S. 2751.

There should be additions to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness area to protect the fragile beauty from destruction. About 29,000 acres would greatly help. Add the area 14-b West of Mt. Jefferson for this protection. The additions of 14-b, 14-c, and 14-d would make a better wilderness which we all know will be increasingly used. We must save recreation area now while it is still available.

I have made a pack trip through this area and know it will have to be larger to protect it from over use. It is a beautiful country and should be helped to stay that way.

Any consideration of your committee will be well appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH B. WHITE, M.D.

COVINA, CALIF., *February 19, 1968.*

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to give my unqualified support to the Forest Service's San Gabriel Wilderness proposal, as a step in time, to preserve a unique and spacious area so near to a huge and rapidly expanding urban complex.

Very truly,

Mrs. ANNA LAURA MYERS.

LANDER, WYO., *February 14, 1968.*

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In your deliberations on bill S. 2630 it is my fervent wish that you will include West Du Noir Creek, East Du Noir Creek, Bear Basin Unit and other contiguous areas.

Respectfully,

HENRY ALBERS.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., *February 16, 1968.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I am writing you to favorably consider Senator Thomas H. Kuchel's bill (S. 2531) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I hope that your subcommittee will urge the inclusion of the San Gabriel Wilderness in the National System and that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will also act favorably on this bill. The preservation of parts of our great country in an unspoiled original condition is urgent and action by all those interested in our country's welfare is needed.

Thank you for your careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

LIONEL FARBER.

ALAMEDA, CALIF., *February 20, 1968*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,

DEAR SIR: I am in support of the bill S. 2531, introduced by Thomas Kuchel of California to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Thank you.

Sincerely,

RICHARD P. MACINTOSH.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *February 22, 1968.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please add my statement as follows to the Official Hearing's Records concerning the proposal to establish a Mt. Jefferson Wilderness in Oregon.

I support this proposal to establish the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness fully aware that this area is of prime National Wilderness importance.

I urge, however, that such proposal be amended to permit the establishment of an even larger and more substantial Wilderness. A wilderness more worthy of National value.

Such amendment to add necessary Wilderness lands to the proposal that would increase the acreage to about 135,000 acres.

Also, establish an essential buffer-zone surrounding this larger area to provide further protection to the Wilderness proper.

Eventually to add Wilderness lands of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation to the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness under agreement with the Indians.

And, to create a full Wilderness plan for this Oregon Cascades region.

Sincerely,

JOHN SWANSON.

AUBURN, CALIF., *February 17, 1968.*

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I should like to express my views on Senate Bill 2751 regarding the Mt. Jefferson wilderness proposal. As a citizen conservationist, I am strongly in support of this, and also I am very much in favor of the

addition of the areas proposed by my fellow conservationists, these additions being the Square and Long Lake Area, the Marion Lake Scenic Area, and the west side wilderness zone.

Along these same lines, I should also like you to know that I am very much interested in the San Rafael Wilderness proposal, and I sincerely hope that a compromise version of S.889 will be adopted, providing for at least a major portion of the 2,000 acre addition advocated by conservationists.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. ELDER.

RANCHO SANTA FE, CALIF., *February 15, 1968.*

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHURCH: My husband and I, who are southern California residents of many years, are very much in support of the Forest Service and San Gabriel Wilderness proposal (S. 2531) to designate this Wilderness as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Mrs. CHARLES A. CHAPIN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February 17, 1968.*

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As an ex-Oregonian and frequent visitor of the Mt. Jefferson area, I strongly urge your support of those additions to its perimeters recommended in the Senate Bill 2751.

Let's not permit patch logging to mar this area's pristine beauty.

Most respectfully,

Miss V. SYDNEY RAINES.

CAMAS, WASH., *February 15, 1968.*

HON. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Am writing in regards to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness proposal. Am urging you to include in the San Rafael Wilderness—at least a major portion of the conservationists' 2,000-acre addition. You know as I do that once our Wilderness Areas are civilized—they can never be Wilderness areas again. We are on our last frontiers.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. L. FRANKLIN.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *February 22, 1968.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please add my statement as follows to the Official Hearings Record concerning the proposal to establish a San Gabriel Wilderness. I fully support this important proposal and agree that this area contains Wilderness values of National importance.

In addition to the some 33,647 acres proposed as a Wilderness, I strongly suggest certain minor additions to this area that now contain wilderness features.

Possibly some 1,200 to 1,500 acres for such necessary addition.

Also a buffer-zone to be established that would surround the Wilderness proper.

And, a Wilderness Plan for Southern California is necessary at this time.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. SWANSON.

BERKELEY, CALIF., February 22, 1968.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please add my statement as follows to the official hearings record concerning the Proposal to establish a Washakie Wilderness.

I support this proposal being aware of this area's outstanding Wilderness features of certain National importance.

I strongly urge, however, that this proposal be amended to permit additional outstanding Wilderness lands be added to the Washakie Wilderness in order to create an even more substantial true Wilderness area.

Such amendment to add some 70,000 acres to this proposal. Bringing the Washakie Wilderness proposal to some 267,000 acres.

I also support the proposal to add such area to the current Absaroka Wilderness area. However, I urge that this Absaroka area be increased to some 550,000 acres in order to preserve valuable Wilderness lands adjacent to this Wilderness area boundary. A total Wilderness area of some 817,000 acres.

A buffer zone to surround this Wilderness is necessary.

Also a full Wilderness Plan concerning this entire region is essential.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. SWANSON.

CASPER, WYO.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

I, Mary Nicolaysen, 52 years a resident of Wyoming and granddaughter of the late Ex-Governor, B. B. Brooks, am opposed firmly to the creation of any additional federally controlled lands in Wyoming. We already have over 52% of our state area in the jurisdiction of one or another government agency or bureau.

These lands are not being developed by private enterprise nor bringing any tax moneys into the state in which they are located.

I think any state should have a fair share of its land set aside for enjoyment of the public but in Wyoming this long ago passed all fairness and reason.

My grandfather believed in moderation and the progressive development of this state but we have been robbed of many of our most beautiful and potentially profitable lands.

It is not just to strip any state of more than half of its area and try to make it a dependent, helpless ward of a government colossus—We in Wyoming, most of us, want to be strong and independent and run our own affairs and Washington would do well to encourage desires like this in other states, too.

Sincerely,

MARY HESTER NICOLAYSEN.

DUBOIS, WYO., February 13, 1968.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We should like to go on record as favoring Senate Bill S. 2630, to establish the Washakie Wilderness Area in the Shoshone National Forest, in Wyoming, and as also favoring the amendments sponsored by Senator Gale McGee to add the East and West Du Noir areas and the Lincoln Point area.

We should also like to go on record as favoring modification of that part of the Forest Service proposal which would move the wilderness area boundaries back to the tops of the escarpments, instead of using the present primitive area boundaries. In the case of the Wiggins Fork-Frontier Creek area, with which we are personally acquainted, it is the forested faces of the escarpments, and the canyons in between, which provide the important scenic and recreational values of the area. On this point, we refer you to the opinions expressed by many Dubois residents at the Forest Service hearing in Riverton, Wyoming, in early December 1966, and to our subsequent letter to the Forest Service for inclusion in the record of that hearing.

Sincerely yours,

C. LAWRENCE HAINES
 MARGARET M. HAINES.

RIVERTON VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
Riverton, Wyo., February 12, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR HANSEN: On February 19, 1968 there will be a Senate Subcommittee Hearing concerning the Washakie Wilderness area north of Dubois. The present legislation conforms to the Forest Service proposal for setting aside 676 acres of the National Forest land as a permanent wilderness area. It is my understanding that the Bill in its present form includes a multiple use clause. The Riverton Valley Irrigation District is extremely interested in retaining the multiple use concept in this area. Our District as well as the LeClair-Riverton Irrigation District has been exploring possible dam sites for upperstream storage for several years. This wilderness area could possibly provide the two Districts with reservoir sites. For this reason, we feel that the multiple use provision should remain in the Bill.

The three Commissioners for the District have requested that I convey their disapproval of the proposed enlargement of the wilderness area to include the Dunoir and Bear Creek Basin. They feel that the present legislation dedicates a sufficient area as wilderness. The effect of creating a wilderness area is putting these public lands beyond the reach of the average citizen to enjoy. It earmarks the area for enjoyment by a few citizens who can afford to pay for guides and out-fitters in the area. In view of this, we feel that the wilderness area should not be enlarged beyond the limits of the present legislation.

Very truly yours,

J. ARVID ANDERSON, *Manager.*

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