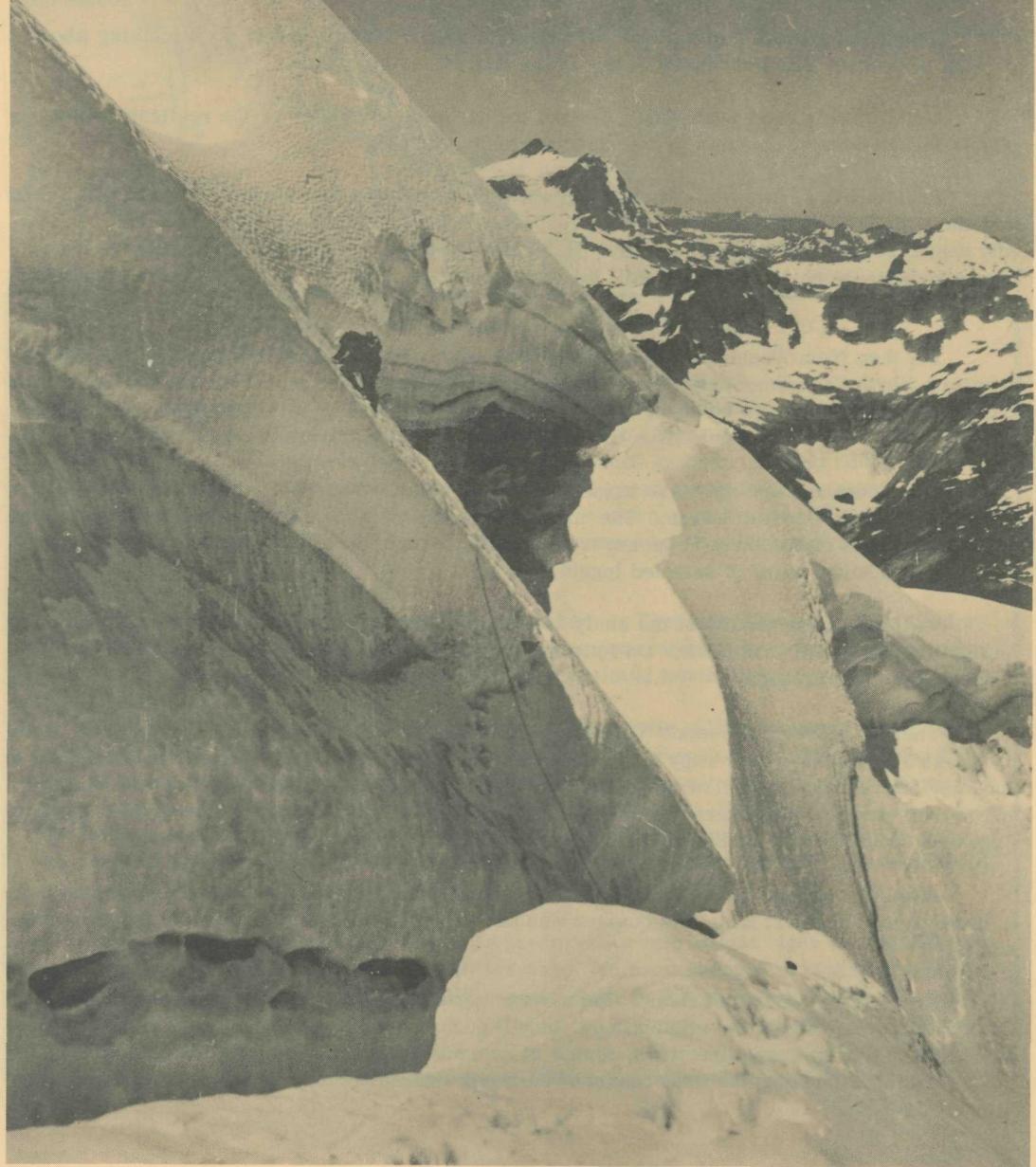
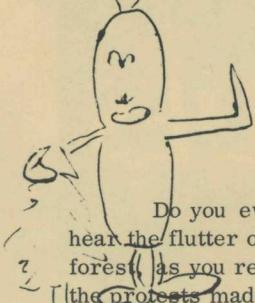


Seattle, Washington 98125

THE WILD CASCADES





STRIKE UP THE BAND

(Birdwatchers Are Dancing on the Trails Tonight)

Do you ever succumb to the sick rage of despair, out in the high, wild country, as you hear the flutter of miners' helicopters, as you sweat through the wreckage of a recently virgin forest, as you read roadside signs extolling the virtues of Multiple Use? Do you ever feel that the protests made by the N3C and other conservation groups are the dying wails of the doomed?

Among my friends I often hear the lament, "Ah, if only we could do something about it all--but of course, The Interests will win in the end. They always do."

Well, there's good news today, reason for all of us to rejoice in the realization that our efforts as individuals, and as a group, are genuinely effective.

Remember, a little while back, when we were requesting that the Park Service be allowed to make a study of North Cascades scenic resources? Remember how the Forest Service repeatedly denied permission for such a study? Remember how we got some 25,000 signatures on petitions requesting such a study--and still the Forest Service refused? Pretty discouraging, wasn't it?

But then from Washington D. C. came news of the Treaty of the Potomac and the appointment of a North Cascades Study Team composed of representatives from both the Forest Service and the Park Service. To be sure, it was not precisely the study we'd requested, but you can believe this--there never would have been any study at all without our unceasing pressure.

Some conservationists were suspicious of the study. Pessimists muttered that it was a frameup, Multiple Use whitewash. The mutterings seemed to be substantiated by rumors that certain members of the Study Team never personally got into the North Cascades last summer--except on conducted tours of selected logging roads.

Well, the first results of the study have been made public, and a one-sentence summary is: SCORE ONE FOR OUR SIDE. On following pages Mike McCloskey summarizes these initial reports; read on with joy.

There's more good news. The North Cascades, published by The Mountaineers, is off the press (Do you have your copy? If not, order now.) and hundreds of copies are being sent to book reviewers and editorial writers all over the nation. This first salvo will shake things up, and recruit many new workers. The second salvo will be delivered later this year--The Wild Cascades, published by the Sierra Club.

Also, please note the editorial by Ross Cunningham in the Seattle Times, reproduced later in these pages. Support from this quarter was not expected, and is therefore all the more welcome.

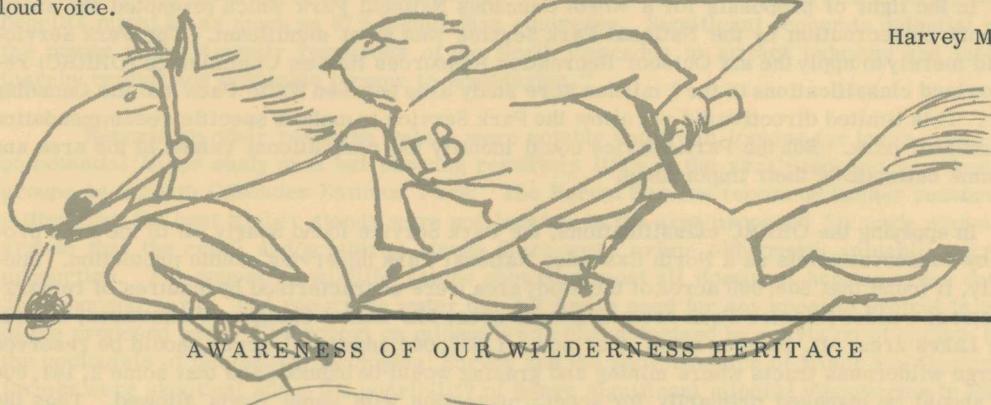
However, we must not relax. The news is good from our standpoint, but maybe too good. Once The Interests digest the implications, they'll push the panic button, and huge sums of money will begin to flow in many directions, aimed at overwhelming and muddying the preliminary reports--and at influencing the final report of the North Cascades Study Team, tentatively expected in early 1965.

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Remember this: defeatism has sapped all too much conservation energy in the past, but complacency is equally perilous. This is no time to start coasting and relaxing in the mistaken belief that we're over the hump. Rather, this is the time to start working harder than ever before--write more letters to editors, to congressmen, to President Johnson, talk it up to more people, buy more copies of The North Cascades and give them to influential people and libraries in your community, contribute more money to the N3C to keep Mike McCloskey in the field on our behalf.

We've got The Interests on the run, and running scared. Let's press the chase, and give loud voice.

Harvey Manning



AWARENESS OF OUR WILDERNESS HERITAGE

At the first biennial Conference on Northwest Wilderness held in Portland in 1956, Dr. Howard Zahniser unveiled the original Wilderness Bill. Eight years later he returned to Portland to the fifth Conference on Northwest Wilderness to make his final public plea for a Wilderness Bill. The proposal for a national wilderness preservation system, of which he was the chief architect and which had become so much a part of his life, must go on, though Dr. Zahniser is no longer here to give us courage and show us his dedicated leadership.

During the eight intervening years Dr. Zahniser, as Executive Director of the Wilderness Society, succeeded in making wilderness a common word and in crystallizing in many American minds an awareness of wilderness as a heritage worth saving.

The staff of the Wilderness Society recognized that "His selfless dedication to wilderness preservation and conservation were inspiring to all who worked with him and who knew him as a friend and drew upon him for help, which he gave so generously. His knowledge and appreciation of our nation's wilderness were unsurpassed. He left each of us who felt his influence, either personally or as a dynamic symbol, with much to draw upon in carrying forward the work for the preservation of our country's wilderness that he had advanced so far."

Let us continue to strive for wilderness preservation with no less vigor and determination than when "Zahnie" was here to show the way. We must succeed in obtaining a strong Wilderness Bill which, when it is finally enacted, will be a true monument to him and to his vision.

P. D. G.

RESOURCE REPORTS:THE RELEASE OF
RESOURCE REPORTS ON THE NORTH CASCADES

J. Michael McCloskey
Northwest Conservation Representative

On April 17, six of the seven special resource studies being done for the North Cascades Study Team were made public. Reports were released on recreation, timber, water, minerals, range, and wildlife values. A report on the general economy of the area is yet to be released.

In the light of proposals for a North Cascades National Park which prompted the study, the report on recreation by the National Park Service was most significant. The Park Service was told merely to apply the six Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) recreation land classifications to the 7 million acre study area between White Pass and the Canadian border. This limited directive did not allow the Park Service to make a specific recommendation for a national park. But the Park Service could identify the recreational values of the area and give some estimate of their importance.

In applying the ORRRC classifications, the Park Service found nearly all of the area proposed by conservationists as a North Cascades National Park deserving scenic protection. Specifically, it found that 606,000 acres of the study area were characterized by features of remarkable natural wonder (Glacier Peak area; Eldorado area; Mt. Baker-Shuksan-Picket area; central Alpine Lakes area; Mt. Rainier area); that some 1,637,000 additional acres should be reserved in 6 large wilderness tracts where mining and grazing would be banned; and that some 2,141,000 acres should be managed primarily for scenic protection with some roads allowed. Thus the Park Service found that 4,384,000 acres of the 7 million acres studied should be managed primarily to protect scenic values. It said only about 3.5 million acres of the study area are now being so administered.

The Park Service found that scenic values are superlative in the North Cascades. It said "The wild mountain beauty of America culminates in the North Cascades. Compounded of spire and precipice, glacier and tarn, rain forest and ... glade, with meadow gardens on the heights, this scenery is unsurpassed in the world." The Park Service also opined that the "Glacier Peak-Lake Chelan region is highly suitable for dedication to inspirational purposes." And then, referring to the often quoted finding of the 1937 Park Service study that the North Cascades are "unquestionably of national park calibre" and that a national park there would "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a Park within the United States," the new Park Service report states: "the present substudy found that 1937 statement to be a true one. There is no mountain area of the United States so many-splendored as this, or offering a greater diversity of outdoor recreation experience."

Included in the Park Service report are a number of recommendations for enlarging existing wilderness areas. The Park Service recommended expanding the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by moving the boundaries down-valley at a number of points--3 miles along the Whitechuck River, 2 miles along the Suiattle, and 5 or more miles along the Entiat. It felt the wilderness values of those entry corridors were predominant and that they should be protected from logging and roads. It also recommended including all of the lakes at the area's northwest corner in it. And it suggested that Cascade Pass should remain roadless and that all of the presently roadless portions of the Stehekin valley and the upper trough of Lake Chelan should remain in wilderness condition. The Service suggested that the North Cascade Primitive Area be expanded at its southwest corner to include the Watson and Anderson Lakes and Anderson Butte, as well as all of the

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Thornton Lakes. It also stated that Black Lake on the southeast margin of the area should be put in the wilderness area. The report also recommended establishment of a substantial Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, with no further extension of the road up Icicle Creek. A wilderness type of area in the southern part of the present Cougar Lakes Limited Area was also recommended.

The Park Service report found that in the study area "some recreation resources are already in danger of impairment," and it recommended cooperative action to protect these resources. It said "outdoor recreation can continue to benefit the local and regional economy at an accelerating rate as increasing population compounds recreational use of the mountains. With the recreational potential of the area realized and its reputation enhanced accordingly, monetary benefits might be as much as 67% higher than otherwise. Significant economic potential rests in the power of the amenity resources of the North Cascades to attract industry and labor, and thereby capital and desirable income to Washington."

Reports on other resource values were notable chiefly in looking for large gross figures on potential in the study area but showing relatively little in the area proposed by conservation groups as a North Cascades National Park. The Forest Service report on timber resources admitted that the best timber stands were not located in the area proposed for park status, but it argued that the small and scattered stands there were prime old-growth valuable for plywood production. The report on wildlife values showed almost all dominant hunting areas outside of the proposed park. The report on water did not find a need for any specific project in the area of the proposed park. The report on minerals was characterized by a division of opinion between the geologists of the federal Geological Survey and the state Division of Mines and Geology. The former were skeptical about the possibility of future significant mineral discoveries in the North Cascades, while the latter were full of optimistic hopes. The report on forage floundered in inconsistencies between finding a need for more summer pasture and admitting mounting non-use of existing allotments.

The North Cascades Study Team will meet next on June 9. It has been reported that the Park Service has now been instructed to develop a specific proposal for a national park to present at that meeting. The majority of the team desired such a proposal so that the impact of a park could be concretely analyzed.

IT'S OFF THE PRESS AT LAST....

THE NORTH CASCADES

A book published by The Mountaineers, showing and telling exactly why we propose a North Cascades National Park.

Photos by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning, maps and drawings by Dee Molenaar. This is the first book ever published that focuses upon the need for preserving the North Cascades. It is a major tool in our campaign to create a new national park that will outsplendor all existing parks.

Buy your copy now.

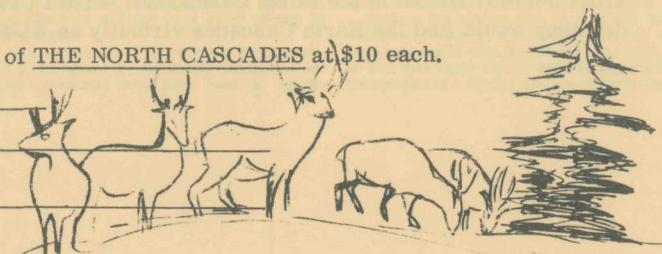
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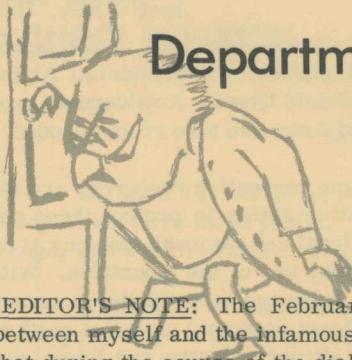
Please send me _____ copies of THE NORTH CASCADES at \$10 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____

(Name) _____

(Address) _____





Department of Correction and Amplification

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The February-March 1964 issue of The Wild Cascades printed a dialogue between myself and the infamous Irate Birdwatcher. Subsequently it was brought to my attention that during the course of the dialogue Irate had again demonstrated his characteristic disregard for accuracy. I therefore summoned him to my office once more. Following is a transcript of our conversation.)

ED: It looks like another typical year, Irate. You're off to a good start. Two times at bat, two rhubarbs.

IB: What have I done to Mr. Huntting now?

ED: It's not what you've done to Mr. Huntting, but for him.

IB: (Speechless)

ED: Time after time you've given Mr. Huntting and his Division of Mines and Geology credit for publishing Lakes of Washington, and it's simply not true. Lakes of Washington was published by the Division of Water Resources, which is a completely different and distinct unit of the Washington State Department of Conservation.

IB: Good grief! How could I have made such a blunder? Do you think the good and virtuous people in the Division of Water Resources will ever forgive me?

ED: That's between them and you. I'm getting tired of pulling your chestnuts out of the fire. Handle it yourself.

IB: I'm sorry! I'm sorry! I'm --

ED: That should do it.

IB: Let me finish, please. I deeply apologize to the Division of Water Resources for ever thinking so highly of the Division of Mines and Geology.

ED: Now, there's no need to go off the deep end, Irate. Both divisions are no doubt composed of honorable men.

IB: No doubt. But have you read the preliminary reports by the sub-study groups of the North Cascades Study Team? Did you notice that Mr. Huntting's people raved on and on about great mineral riches in the North Cascades? Wasn't I right there, Editor? Didn't I predict they would find the North Cascades virtually an Eldorado, as rich as Monte Cristo?

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ED: Yes, and that's why we're giving you time off for good behavior, but let's stick to the point.

IB: Okay. I do hereby withdraw any favorable remarks I may have made, in my ignorance, about the Division of Mines and Geology, based on the fallacious belief that they published Lakes of Washington. I do humbly beg forgiveness from those splendid people in the Division of Water Resources, who did publish Lakes of Washington.

ED: Very good, Irate. I must say, it pleases me to see you in so contrite a mood. Is it by any chance the mellowing influence of spring?

IB: Is it springtime already? Gosh! Pretty soon the trail scooters will be running. May I be excused now, dear Editor? I have some shopping to do - Fourth of July fireworks and like that.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: And so Irate, humming happily, left my office dreaming of boobytraps. One can't stay angry with Irate very long--he's really just a high-spirited, wholesome American boy at heart.)

Ross Cunningham

Preservation, Utilization: Where Is the Balance?

IT IS encouraging to take note of growing public interest in the preservation of Washington's heritages in the high mountains. This has been a concern of relatively small groups for decades—and, unfortunately, has engendered more controversy than progress toward establishing formulas for doing what needs to be done.

The broad objective, of course, is to preserve for our own generation and those to come the scenic grandeur and isolation, devoid of commercialism and the trappings of what some call civilization, in those areas which should be set aside for nature to continue its natural course.

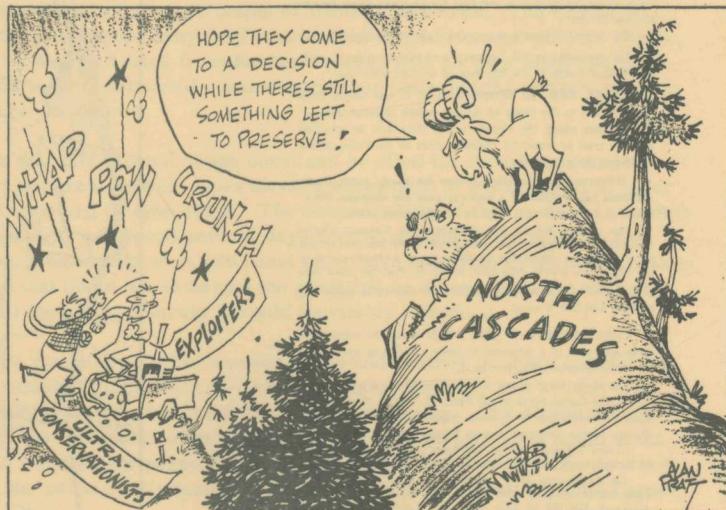
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF such a formula and the designation of areas, it must be admitted, will require wisdom such as has not yet manifested itself. This is because a proper balance must be struck between preservation of what should be preserved and the necessities for utilization of resources such as timber, minerals and grazing lands.

The quest for such a formula has been the subject of controversy for much too long. It has gone on, one might say, because of the irrationalities of individuals and groups which refuse to recognize that if reason does not prevail, happenstance will.

REASON DICTATES THAT, in one aspect of the broad controversy, a new national park should be established in the North Cascades — and perhaps others elsewhere in the range. What is called "progress" oftentimes sneaks up and turns out in retrospect to be not "progress" at all. How far distant is the time when engineers will stake out another valley in the upper Cascades for a hydroelectric dam that will flood out scenic valleys, say, in the Glacier Peak area?

Or, how far distant is the day when the stakes will be planted for a freeway through this mountain fastness which (as in California's famed redwood forest) violates nature by man's obsession to get past the scenery as fast as he can?

THE COMPLEXITIES, of course, go beyond esthetics and exploitation in this controversy,



which is far from one-sided.

Fire, infestation by insects and tree diseases must be controlled, or at least reasonable people will so maintain. An ultra-conservationist won't, however. He may maintain that if nature desires to destroy a forest by disease, this is nature's handicraft and must not be interfered with else the woodpeckers will not have silver forests in which to feed.

If any message is to be conveyed by this article, it is an appeal for rationality among the numerous combatants who have been at logger-

heads so long that they are splitting hairs while the onrush of progress threatens to erode the mountain heritage.

SIGNS OF EROSION are becoming all too visible in the years of our generation, not in the high mountain country, but in many of the valleys whose natural grandeur must be preserved.

Perhaps the wisdom that is so badly needed will be forthcoming from federal studies which have been under way for months. One must hope so and that there can at least be agreement on the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

ANOTHER CRISIS AVERTED

To the never ending conservation battle is added one more skirmish . . . one where alertness and prompt reaction by our vocal correspondents has scored a victory for our side . . . an example of what to anticipate in the struggle to preserve the Northern Cascades.

The Threat A news leak, planned or accidental, alerted the conservationists

The Seattle Times 21
Sunday, April 19, 1964

Controversial 'Ocean Strip' Road Gets U. S. Backing

By E. M. STERLING

A new government agency has recommended construction of a controversial highway along the wilderness ocean beach area of Olympic National Park.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation made the recommendation in a report for the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce.

The suggestion was among several proposals made by a study team to bolster the economy of the Olympic Peninsula.

The team recommended construction of a "scenic" route along the 40-mile wilderness beach from Ruby Beach to Lake Ozette.

The report suggests construction of "occasional scenic coastal overlooks in the highway and construction of additional spur roads to the beaches at desired intervals."

THERE ARE NO ROADS parallel to the beach from Ruby Beach to the Point of Arches, south of Neah Bay.

Beaches along the 40-mile ocean strip can be reached only by trail or from the highway ends at La Push, in the middle of the park strip.

Wilderness-conservation groups for many years have opposed construction of a highway near the beaches. They seek to have the area kept in a wilderness state.

The bureau did not specify where the highway should be built. It did suggest that spur roads to the beaches should give maximum protection to the natural attractiveness of the area. The report indicated, however, that the road also should allow the maximum number of visitors to enjoy the scenery and beach areas.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD along the wilderness strip was part of a proposal to have a highway paralleling all of Washington's Pacific Coast.

The study team urged construction of a county road from Lake Ozette north to the Point of Arches. It also urged speedy completion of a state highway from Taholah to Quets in the Quinault Indian Reservation.

A new highway bridge has been built at Taholah, but no further work has been done on the road.

(In Washington, D. C., a spokesman for Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen said Friday that the government has allocated \$500,000 to help build the Taholah-Quets state

road, the Associated Press reported. The State Highway Department estimates it will cost \$4.3 million, in addition to the federal grant, to finish the 15-mile road.)

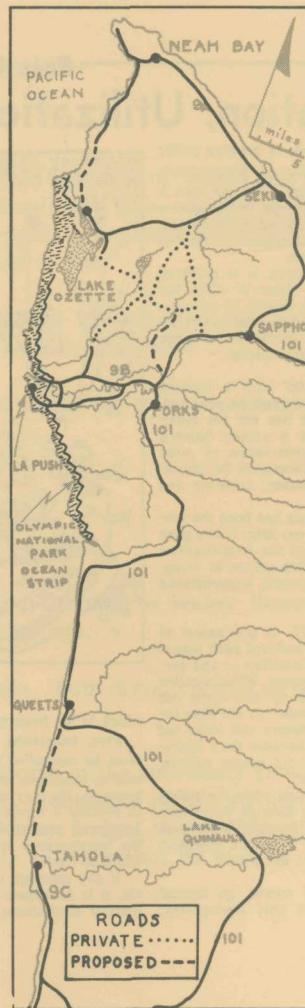
The team also suggested:

1. Purchase of land between Cape Alava and the Makah Indian Reservation, including the Point of Arches, for public use.

2. "Continued consideration" of construction of "bridges" across Puget Sound. The bridges will be necessary, the bureau said, to open up recreation facilities on the peninsula to the Seattle-Tacoma area.

3. Upgrading of hotel-motel accommodations and the creation of more luxury facilities.

4. Expansion of advertising and promotion efforts on the peninsula and the San Juan Islands.



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The Repercussion The Olympic Park Associates alerted The Mountaineers, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club and other organizations and leaders who promptly reacted . . .



SIERRA CLUB... Pacific Northwest Chapter

May 3, 1964

Edward C. Crafts, Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Interior Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This letter has reference to a proposal to construct a coastal highway providing access to the Olympic Ocean Strip. The proposal was made in a report of the Area Redevelopment Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce in which your Bureau participated both as to investigations and preparation of written recommendations.

The Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club has been concerned for a number of years about various proposals for construction of roads in this area. The Executive Committee has taken the position that any road constructed should run east of Lake Ozette, and elsewhere should be kept well back from the beach area, with no view point spurs or new beach access roads to be constructed. Our concern has been that the present character of the beach areas be maintained.

I do not believe that this stretch of sea coast can be cited for its unique scenic qualities. There are comparable scenic types already accessible to the motorist at other points along the Washington and Oregon coast. The unique quality of this particular stretch of coast is its isolation. One can spend several days traveling along these beaches and come to appreciate to a great extent what this coast must have been like in its natural state. This is an appreciation that could not withstand the presence or close proximity of motor vehicular traffic and all the alien elements it would inevitably introduce.

In destroying the isolation of these beaches you would destroy the very quality which makes them so valuable to the foot traveler who comes this way, and without contributing anything of significant value to the motorist who passes by. The stimulation of the economy of the Olympic Peninsula area is an admirable aim insofar as it would mean higher and more stable incomes for persons now living in that area, but this aim does not need to be achieved at the price of elimination of the vital character of the Olympic Ocean Strip.

Very truly yours

Richard A. Osborne, Chairman
Executive Committee, PNW Chapter
512 E. 27th St.
Vancouver, Washington

The Outcome

The Department of the Interior, which had not approved the controversial report, reversed the recommendation of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 18 1974

Mr. Richard A. Osborne
Chairman, Executive Committee
Pacific Northwest Chapter
Sierra Club
512 East 27th Street
Vancouver, Washington

Dear Mr. Osborne:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on your letters of May 3 expressing concern about the construction of a highway along the ocean beach area of the Olympic National Park. Your letter on this matter addressed to Secretary Udall has been referred to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for reply.

We believe your letters refer to a preliminary report from a group in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. While the preliminary report did discuss the possibility of a road down the west side of the Olympic Peninsula, there was no intent to recommend a road along the beach or within the National Park "Olympic Strip."

In order to attract more visitors to the western part of the Olympic Peninsula, we feel there is a need for a better and more direct route from Aberdeen to Neah Bay. This would contribute to Area Redevelopment Administration objectives of enhancing the economy and would also open new outdoor recreation opportunities by providing access to the Cape Alava-Point of Arches area and other sections of the northwestern Olympic Peninsula. Our final report to the Area Redevelopment Administration will recommend improvement of State Route 9C from Aberdeen to its junction with U. S. Highway 101 at Queets and construction of a new road extending from a point on U. S. Highway 101 north of Forks to Ozette, passing Ozette Lake to the northeast. This new road would connect with a road planned by Clallam County from Ozette north to the Makah Indian Reservation coastal road that, in turn, connects with the town of Neah Bay. Various conservation groups, including the Sierra Club, have favored such a road to provide access to the upper coast of the Olympic Peninsula, since this plan would preserve the integrity of the "Olympic Strip" north of Ruby Beach.

We appreciate having your comments on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

Edward C. Crook

Director

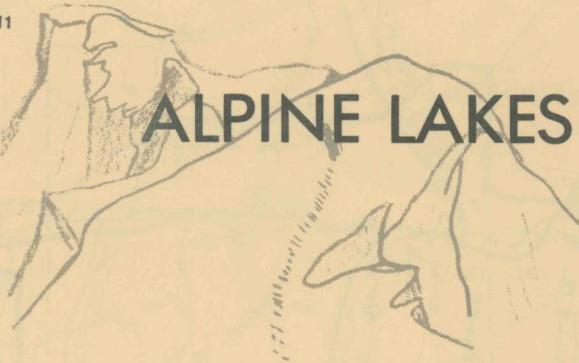
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Sequel

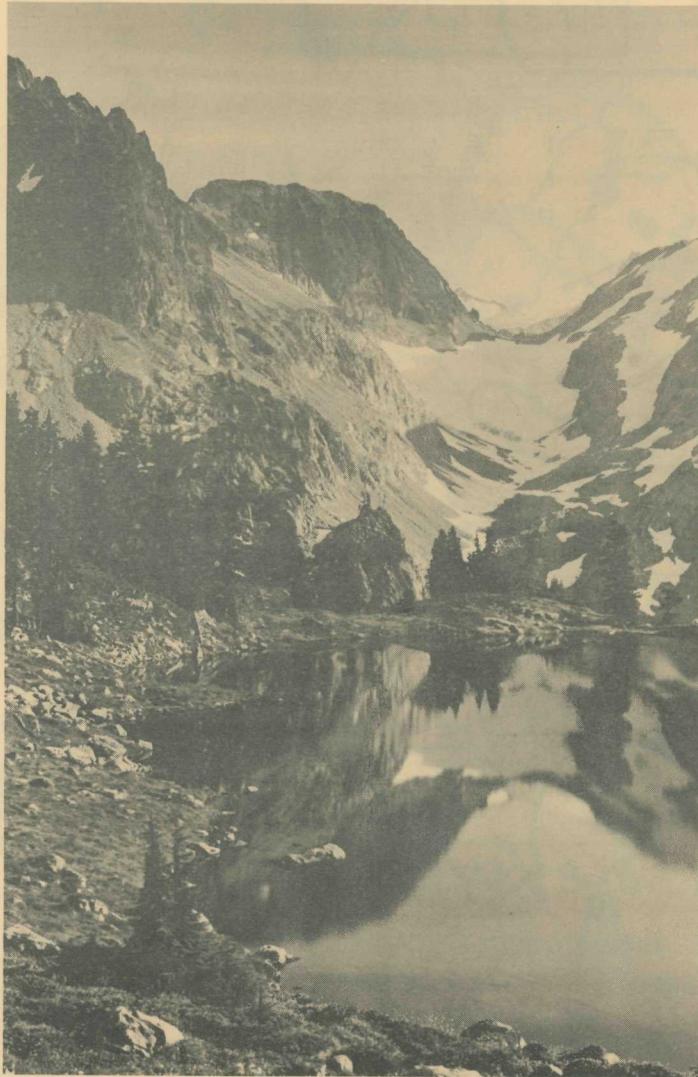
- Justice William O. Douglas has scheduled an anniversary hike along the Olympic National Park Wilderness Ocean Strip for August 18, 19, 20. He will lead the hike from Third Beach near La Push, to the Hoh River to publicize the need for preserving this wilderness beach.

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ALPINE LAKES PROPOSAL



Prepared by
North Cascades Conservation Council
The Mountaineers
The Mazamas
Sierra Club, Pacific Northwest Chapter



NO NAME LAKE

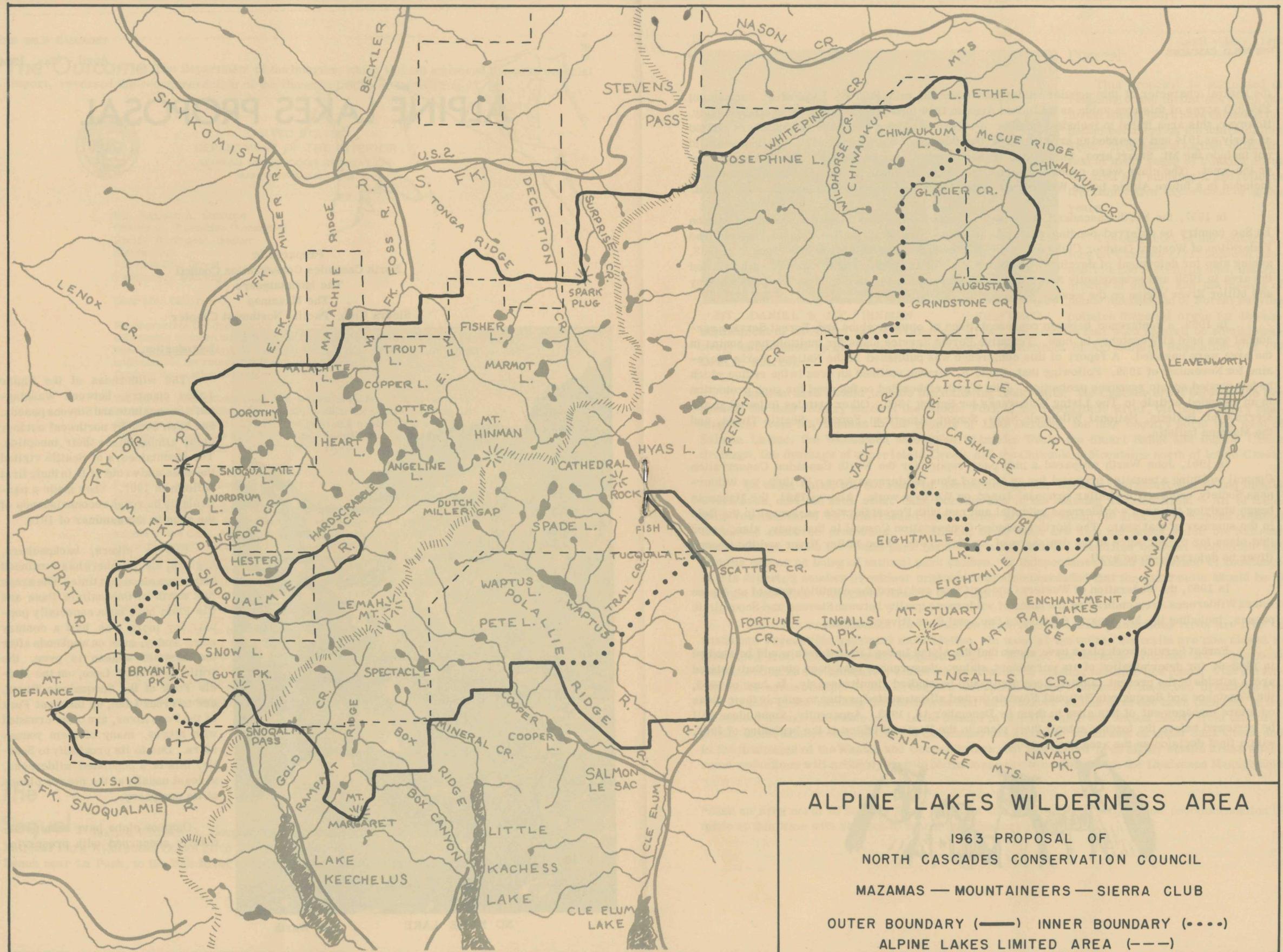
John Warth

Introduction

The wilderness of the Alpine Lakes country, between Washington's Snoqualmie and Stevens passes, has been used by northwest outdoor clubs almost since their inception. The Mountaineers of Seattle visited the area and wrote of it in their first bulletin in 1907. They made a particularly thorough reconnaissance of the area in the summer of 1914.

Use by hikers, backpackers, anglers, and climbers has continued and grown since that time. The areas just north of Snoqualmie Pass and Cle Elum have been especially popular for more than half a century now. Today, even on weekends after the summer season is over, the trails up to Snow Lake, on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, and to Trout Lake, up the west Fork of the Foss River, are often crowded with hikers, many of them youngsters. Due to its proximity to Seattle, this is a populated wilderness, at least usually at the nearer places at its periphery.

Outdoor clubs have been particularly concerned with preserving



ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA

1963 PROPOSAL OF
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

MAZAMAS — MOUNTAINEERS — SIERRA CLUB

OUTER BOUNDARY (—) INNER BOUNDARY (···)
ALPINE LAKES LIMITED AREA (---)

the natural character of this popular wilderness since the mid-1950's. The Forest Service set 256,000 acres of this area aside as a Limited Area in 1946 to be preserved pending further study. However, this area failed to include a number of scenic localities which the Mountaineers visited as early as 1914 and regarded as an integral part of the extant wilderness. The Limited Area did not include the Mt. Stuart area, the Salmon La Sac country, nor the region around Lake Dorothy on the west. The clubs were concerned about the future of these areas and wished them to be included in a future Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, which they hoped would soon be established.

In 1957, the North Cascades Conservation Council asked that developments in the Salmon La Sac country be deferred pending study of the disposition of the entire related region. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and the Wilderness Society reiterated this request in 1958, asking also for deferment of developments in the Mt. Stuart area. The Sierra Club also visited the area in 1958 and subsequently asked that developments also be deferred in the Lake Dorothy and Miller River region on the west.

In 1959, a conference between representatives of outdoor clubs and Forest Service personnel was held at Wenatchee in June. Tentative Forest Service plans for multiple use zoning in the area were unveiled. A report of this conference was published in the National Parks Magazine for November of 1959. Following that, David R. Simons outlined an area in the region which he felt needed scenic resource protection. John Warth elaborated on the need for such protection in an extended article in The Living Wilderness for Spring 1960. Other articles followed in the Sierra Club Bulletin, National Wildlands News, Sunset, American Forests, Seattle Times, and the Mazama bulletin.

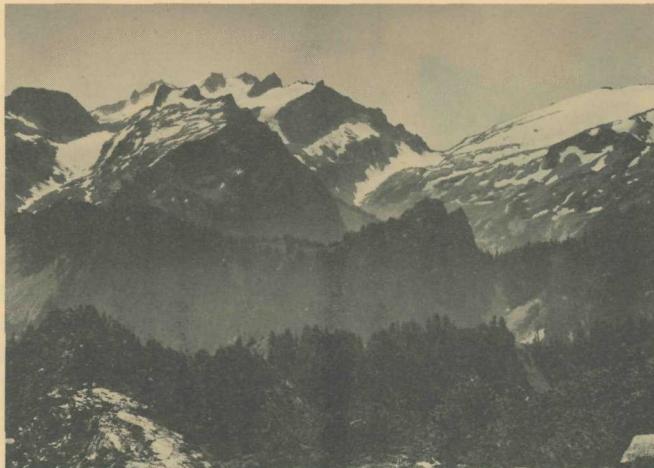
In 1961, John Warth prepared a nine page report for the North Cascades Conservation Council outlining a tentative proposal for an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. In 1962, the Wilderness Society endorsed a similar proposal based on Warth's work. Also in 1962, the Mazamas began studying the area's wilderness potential and met with Forest Service personnel in the field in the summer of that year. The North Cascades Conservation Council in that year, also, asked that plans for timber sales in the drainages of the East Fork of the Miller River and the Cooper River be deferred--to no avail.

In 1963, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorsed the establishment of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area embracing the lands of wilderness quality between Stevens and Snoqualmie passes, including the Mt. Stuart, Salmon La Sac, and Foss River regions.

Forest Service work plans have shown that the Alpine Lakes Limited Area would be studied in 1963-64 for determination of its permanent status. Assurances have been given that related areas outside of the present Limited Area also would be studied simultaneously. In June of 1963, the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie National Forests invited all interested parties to submit their ideas on future management of this area to them by December 15, 1963. Apparently, these ideas will be reviewed before the forests submit their plans to the Regional Office at the beginning of 1964, with a final decision on the area due in 1965.



Proposal



MT. DANIEL & MT. HINMAN John Warth
tablishment of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. We pr
tively established by the Forest Service under Departm
C. F. R. 251.20).

Such an area should include the following basic units: the Cascade crest between the two passes, the lake country south of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, the lake country running west from Mt. Hinman to the vicinity of Lake Dorothy, the lake country north and west of Salmon La Sac, the Wenatchee Mountains to Ingalls Peak, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek drainage, the drainage of upper Icicle Creek, and the Chiwaukum Mountains north of Icicle Creek.

Of these units, all but some of the Salmon La Sac country, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek area, and the area about Lake Dorothy are in the existing Limited Area.* All of these units recommended for wilderness classification are also within the area David Simons outlined for scenic resource protection. In addition, these units are also the areas which the National Park Service, in its Ice Peaks park feasibility study of 1937, identified between Snoqualmie and Stevens passes as being of national park calibre. In independent studies in advance of knowledge of this report, a number of outdoor organizations also concluded that the same units should be in a single classified Wilderness Area in this region.

The units recommended for inclusion in an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area are free of roads and perceptible unnatural modification. In most of the units, the trails are now closed to motorized trail vehicles under Regulation U-6. Most of the acreage proposed for wilderness classification is now tentatively zoned for recreation in existing multiple use plans, with the exception of some of upper Icicle Creek and Deception Creek. However, those two drainages are now largely in the existing Limited Area and their timber values have not been included in the calculated annual allowable cut. Little change in the allowable cut should result from this proposal. Some timber included in the calculated cut would be withdrawn on upper Jack Creek and in the drainages of the Waptus and Cooper rivers, but this timber is in highly scenic areas where some reductions will probably have to be made anyway to conform with the Landscape Management

*Also an area north of Stevens Pass is within the Limited Area too, but no recommendation is made at this time with respect to future management of that area.

This proposal is submitted in response to the invitations which the forest supervisors have extended for public comment on the future of this area. It is also a logical culmination of many years of thinking about the area and studying it and reflects the cumulative experience of those years.

The character of the country along the Cascade crest between Snoqualmie and Stevens passes, the traditions of usage, and the history of public interest and of Forest Service policies there all argue for the es-



PETE LAKE John Warth
Fork of the Snoqualmie River, and along the Waptus and Cooper Rivers. As pointed out previously, much of this timber is not included in the present allowable cut because of its presence in the Limited Area.

Potential for water projects centers primarily on Icicle Creek, where irrigation works presently exist on Snow Creek, with a dam and tunnel on the Snow Lakes. There is some pressure for expansion of irrigation storage works there. Such installations will just have to be regarded as non-conforming intrusions in the wilderness, as they are where they occur in other Wilderness Areas.

The Alpine Lakes area has a considerable history of mining activity, with many claims in the past staked for copper, gold, iron, mercury, and molybdenum. However, sustained production has been slight, and no active mines are known to be operating in the area at the present time, though exploration for copper and molybdenum by major producers has continued in recent years, particularly along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River. Naturally wilderness status can have no effect, under current law, on future development of mines in the area and should not be an influencing factor in the decision to dedicate the area. Wilderness dedication cannot await the uncertain contingencies of mineral exploitation. Proposed developments may never materialize--the whole history of mining in Washington is characterized by unwarranted optimism. Even areas with mineral potential should be placed in the Wilderness Area; they can be eliminated later if permanent mining roads are built into them. The decision should be made in the same manner as the decision to include the Suiattle corridor in the case of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Forest Service Transportation System maps show many roads projected into the proposed Wilderness Area, as up to Dutch Miller Gap, over the Skykomish divide above Lake Dorothy, and to Eightmile Lake in the Stuart Range. These roads, however, are just those which are technically feasible and not those actually desirable. No transportation system that is known is actually relying on eventual construction of roads or highways through the proposed wilderness.

In July of this year, the Governor of Washington requested federal assistance in developing the recreational potential of the northern Kittitas County lake area as an aid to the economic recovery of the area. There should be no conflict between the development of recreation, contem-

Alternative Values

The value of non-wilderness uses of the land proposed for dedication as an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area is slight.

Only about an eighth of the acreage is covered with commercial timber species and much of this is not operable because of inaccessibility, or would not be cut much in any event because of its higher value for recreation. Principal timber stands included lie along Icicle Creek, Jack Creek, Deception Creek, the East Fork of the Foss River, Tonga Ridge, along Dingford Creek, the Middle

Area policy. Also, there is reason to believe that timber values in these areas may have been over-estimated in original multiple use planning. With timber along the Miller River and north of Stevens Pass, within the existing Limited Area, that would be released for inclusion in the allowable cut, little difference should be experienced by the lumber industry in the availability of timber from this general area as a result of this proposal.

The Wilderness Area which is proposed would consist of land in the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests, specifically within the North Bend, Skykomish, Cle Elum, and Leavenworth Ranger Districts. It would lie in King, Kittitas, and Chelan counties. In a number of places, alternative boundaries have been proposed because of the problem posed by interspersed private land. If there is a prospect for consolidation of public land holdings within a reasonable time in the foreseeable future, an outer boundary line is recommended as the optimum one. If no such prospect exists, an inner line is recommended as the best compromise possible under the circumstances. Thus, if the outer boundary line should prove feasible in all cases, a Wilderness Area of approximately 334,000 acres would be recommended. But if the outer line should not prove to be feasible in any case, a Wilderness Area of only 278,000 acres would be recommended.

The area recommended for wilderness classification is ideal for wilderness use. It is a spectacular and varied area, affording striking contrasts in topography, vegetation, and accessibility. The mountains of the Cascade crest are glaciated aretes and fingers arranged in a simple architectural procession. The mountains of the Stuart Range, in contrast, are granitic blocks and needles in jumbled profusion. The valleys of the Salmon La Sac are wide and gentle, while those of the Stuart area are narrow, precipitous, and V-shaped, with the lower Icicle canyon one of the deepest in Washington.

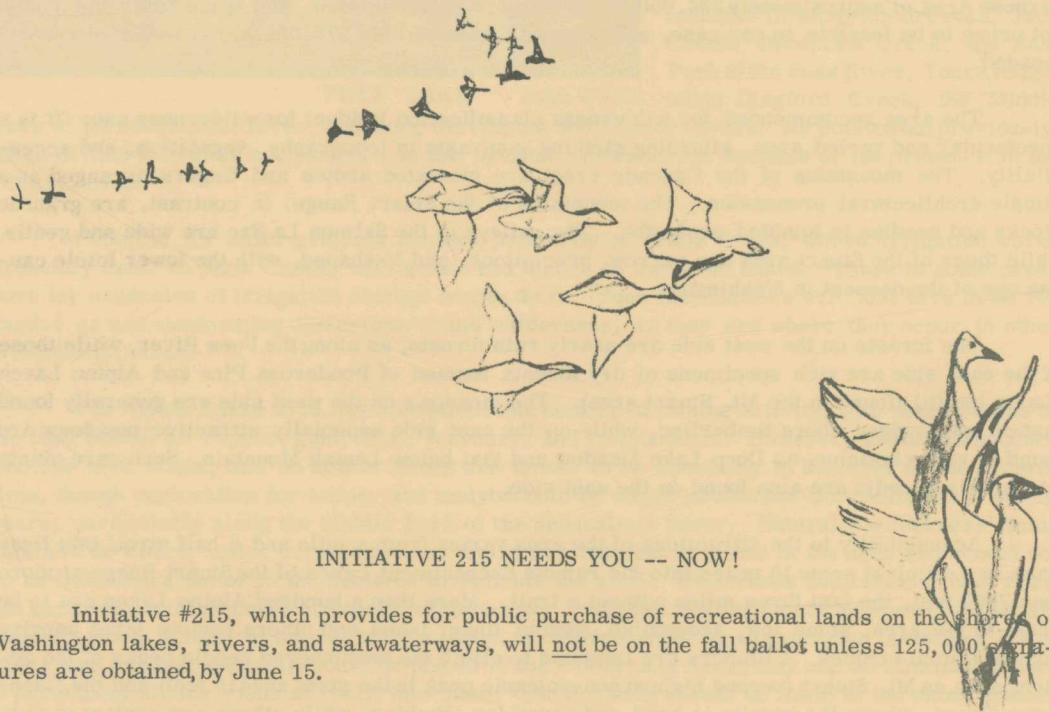
The forests on the west side are nearly rain forests, as along the Foss River, while those of the east side are rich specimens of dry forests formed of Ponderosa Pine and Alpine Larch (*Larix lyallii*) (found in the Mt. Stuart area). The meadows on the west side are generally found just on open ridges above timberline, while on the east side especially attractive meadows are found in valley bottoms, as Deep Lake Meadow and that below Lemah Mountain. Such rare plants as *Lewisia tweedyi* are also found on the east side.

Accessibility to the attractions of the area varies from a mile and a half stroll into Hyas Lake to a climb of some 10 miles into the remote Enchantment Lakes of the Stuart Range at more than 7000 feet, the last three miles without a trail. More than a hundred Alpine Lakes are to be found in the area, some low, accessible, glacial finger lakes and others remote tarns hanging high in glacial cirques. Climbers are impelled to climb the unnumbered needle peaks of the region, such as Mt. Stuart (second highest non-volcanic peak in the state at 9415 feet) and the Cashmere Crags, where the granite is hard and sound for climbing, while others are content to view such rocks as Chimney Rock and Cathedral Rock from the trails below. And the more than dozen glaciers, such as the Hinman Glacier, are apparent to the view alike of both climbers and hikers at the threshold of the wilderness.

Surely opportunity for an abundance of tastes is found in the Alpine Lakes area for the three-quarters of a million people who live but 30 miles to the west of it, and for those who live to the east and elsewhere. A wilderness classification for the area will protect the quality of opportunity for those people. It will guarantee that the forest scenery of entry valleys will be preserved; it will protect scenic vistas; it will protect fragile sites from roads being brought too near to threaten overuse; and it will assure secure and enduring status for an area of national significance, qualifying it for the added protection which may come with the eventual passage of a Wilderness Bill.

plated in the governor's request, and this Wilderness Area proposal. The most suitable spots for developments for mass recreation are around the large lakes, such as Kachess Lake and Cle Elum Lake, which are presently accessible by road and nearer the main highways. Under a proper scheme of land zoning for recreational management, the small, remote, and fragile lakes should be reserved for backcountry use. A Wilderness Area would accomplish this.

Presently there are some attempts to extend motorized access to backcountry lakes via floatplanes and helicopters. Landings have been reported for some time at Angeline and Otter Lakes, among others. As an established use, such use might be permitted to continue under a permit system in the Wilderness Area or might be gradually phased out to preserve the primeval setting of the lakes.



INITIATIVE 215 NEEDS YOU -- NOW!

Initiative #215, which provides for public purchase of recreational lands on the shores of Washington lakes, rivers, and saltwaterways, will not be on the fall ballot unless 125,000 signatures are obtained, by June 15.

It's going to be close. Every signature is needed.

Please, Washingtonians, fill up the petitions that we sent you and that you may still have on hand, and send them immediately to the address given on the petition. If they are not filled send them in anyway no later than June 1. Many thanks to those who have already done this.



April - May, 1964

Grass and Salmon

(AND TREES)



by

The Marten



In our intense concern with the problems of wilderness preservation in the Pacific Northwest, we are often inclined to forget that conservation has many facets. The following books are concerned with the decline of grass and salmon, but the political lessons apply to our woodlands and wilderness lands as well. The problems encountered in the Federal Grazing Service's administration of the public domain and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries' administration of Alaska salmon are similar to those encountered by the Forest Service in its administration of national forests.

Grass and salmon ultimately fell victim to commercial exploitation, as the federal administrators failed in their missions; the national forests appear destined for the same fate - unless we act now. It is high time that the voice of the public carried more weight in the administration of our natural resources than the voice of the industries which see these resources only as items on the profit-loss sheet.

Politics and Grass: The Administration of Grazing on the Public Domain, by Phillip O. Foss
236 pages. Notes, bibliography, index. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1960. Cloth-bound, \$4. 50.

The principal characters in Politics and Grass are the Western stockmen, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and Congress. The story is about grazing regulation (or lack of it) on the public domain, and the lesson clearly illustrates that the existence of a public agency does not necessarily guarantee the protection of the public interest.

The public domain, here defined as "all the land that was at any time owned by the government of the United States and that was available for sale, grant, or other disposition," excludes national forests, national parks, Indian reservations, and other reserved lands. In the opening chapters Foss describes the acquisition of this land and traces the development of the earliest land laws in the United States. He tells a familiar story of Congressional failure to recognize a need until it is too late, resulting in legislation that is inadequate, unsuitable, and ineffective. The political disputes and maneuverings that culminated in the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934 are examined in detail, followed by a critical study and analysis of the administration of this act by the Federal Grazing Service.

The avowed purposes of the Taylor Grazing Act were "to stop further injury to the public lands, to provide for their orderly use and development, and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent on them." An advisory board system was established to help the administrators achieve these goals, but the "advisory" boards in fact ruled the public domain. Seldom did the district range manager exercise his legal prerogative to overrule a decision of his local board, and rarely did the needs of the land govern any decision. The Federal Grazing Service was a public agency, but "In the affairs of the grazing service there is only one really effective public--the stockmen." The chapters "Home Rule on the Range" and "The Battle of Soldier Creek" demonstrate in detail how the FGS was controlled by the livestock industry.

A similar story could be told about the Forest Service, the lumbermen, and the Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act of 1960. The pattern has been the same. Lumber-industry influence has so dominated decisions of the Forest Service that all too often the public has been left with

only a mute voice in the woods (or what's left of them). What the lumbermen leave the stockmen and miners take, and the man on the street is allowed the ravaged remains for his recreational and esthetic enjoyment.

Politics and Grass is a history of economic exploitation and governmental failure. The preliminary study for this book won, in 1957, the first Western Political Science Association Award as the best study on western politics and administration completed during the years 1953-1956. It is well worth reading by every serious student of the conservation movement.

Politics and Conservation: The Decline of the Alaska Salmon, by Richard A. Cooley. 230 pages. Notes, bibliography, index. 20 charts, 11 photographs. Harper & Row, New York, 1963. Cloth-bound, \$5.00.

"This is the pathetic history of the ruinous exploitation of one of the nation's important renewable natural resources..." These are the opening words of the closing chapter of a book that should be read by all Northwest conservationists. It is a vivid account of what can happen when an agency charged with the protection of a natural resource is controlled by the industry it is regulating.

This is the incredible story of blind commercial exploitation of a diminishing natural resource. It is the record of the struggle of Alaskan citizens against absentee ownership of the salmon fishing industry and against commercial fish traps. It is a sorry history of fishing regulation by a federal bureau dominated by the regulated interests. The title of one chapter, "The Politics of Depletion," might well have been the title of the book.

Politics and Conservation begins with a description of the Alaska salmon resource and its impact on the development of the native ethnic cultures. The coming of the white man and the growth of the fishing and cannery industry are evaluated in detail with both words and charts as Cooley traces the trends that by 1960 resulted in a record number of fishermen making the smallest catch in 60 years with the highest cash value in history. Several solutions were offered to the problem of the declining Alaska salmon. Fish-planting came first, and was enthusiastically accepted by the industry--and failed. Then came research, and the frightened industry invested more money than the federal government, but in the words of Cooley, "research alone is no panacea."

Politics and Conservation also examines the problems of an agency confronted with the dual role of promoting the economic welfare of the salmon industry while regulating the fishing for the benefit of the salmon. Congress sometimes imposes on executive agencies intolerable conflicts of interest.

Planting trees, like planting fish, has been used by the commercial interests as a justification for accelerated depletion of the resource. The fish-planting program failed, and the tree-planting program is at present more slick advertising than fact.

Both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries are charged with the dual roles of promoting the economic welfare of the industry while protecting the resource, but on past performance the lumbermen and the fishermen gain the major benefits. The trees and the salmon (and the public) have no voice in the decisions that affect their welfare, and tend to be victimized by the pseudo-science sponsored by loggers and their ilk.

April - May, 1964

Politics and Conservation was sponsored by The Conservation Foundation and is winner of the 1963 Western Political Science Association award for the best work of scholarship relating to a problem of government.

This study is a lucid account of a failure by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries that may be paralleled by failure in the Forest Service. With trees as with salmon, "There is need for action before the opportunity is lost." Otherwise, in a few years we will be reading a book about our national forests beginning with the words, "This is the pathetic history of the ruinous exploitation of one of the nation's important renewable natural resources..."



THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK A PROPOSAL ON DISPLAY

The controversial proposed North Cascades National Park has been both reported and debated by supporters and opponents in the nation's newspapers. Locally the Park has been explained and examined, discussed and dissected at organizational and public meetings. The North Cascades Conservation Council has taken advantage of invitations to participate in the following meetings:

1. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SEMINAR -- Seattle, March 17, 18, 19, 1964

Sponsored by the Natural Resources Forum of Washington. The North Cascades Conservation Council explained its proposal for a North Cascades National Park on a panel on Conservation and Social Objectives in River Basin Planning.

2. OUTDOOR RECREATION CONGRESS -- Wenatchee, April 1, 2, 3, 1964

Sponsored by the Wenatchee Daily World in cooperation with the State of Washington and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The North Cascades Conservation Council exhibited a six-by-eight foot plastic relief map of Washington's Cascades showing proposed and existing national parks and Wilderness Areas. It was viewed by over 500 people, including Washington's Senators, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and various other federal, state and industry representatives.

3. CONFERENCE ON NORTHWEST WILDERNESS -- Portland, April 18, 19, 1964

Sponsored by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. The North Cascades Conservation Council exhibited its large plastic display maps.

4. PARKS AND RECREATION SEMINAR planning session -- May 7, 1964

Called by Governor Albert D. Rosellini and Director of Parks and Recreation Commission Charles H. Odegaard. Twenty-five parks and recreation leaders laid plans for the public Seminar to be held June 29, 1964.

There will be more of these invitations extended to the North Cascades Conservation Council as the North Cascades National Park gains more publicity and support. Periodic reports of these publicity opportunities will appear in these pages.

P. D. G.

TABLE OF LAND AREA STATISTICS - WASHINGTON STATE*

*Prepared by Michael Bigley, Olympia, for the Washington Forest Area Use Council and Technical Committee, July 5, 1963.

Upon suggestion from Council member Emmet Smith, the following tabulation has been prepared for Council information. The acreages have been compiled from several sources and averaged where necessary. These figures may vary somewhat from other compilations due to methods of classifying but are adequate for general reference.

TOTAL AREA, Washington State ----- 42,690,000 acres

The above may be divided in two broad classes:

AGRICULTURAL, RANGE & URBAN ----- 16,350,000 acres
FOREST and MOUNTAIN AREA ----- 26,340,000 acres

The FOREST and MOUNTAIN AREA includes:

COMMERCIAL FOREST ----- 19,500,000 acres
NONCOMMERCIAL and RESERVED AREA ----- 6,840,000 acres

COMMERCIAL FOREST ownership is as follows:

PRIVATELY owned:

Forest industries ----- 4,147,000 acres
Farm wood lots and ranches ----- 1,886,000 "
Other private owners ----- 3,773,000 "
Total Private Commercial Forest ----- 9,806,000 acres

PUBLIC owned:

National Forests ----- 5,674,000 acres
Indian Lands ----- 1,615,000 "
Bureau of Land Management ----- 179,000 "
State ----- 1,878,000 "
County and Municipal ----- 223,000 "
Miscellaneous Federal ----- 125,000 "
Total Public Commercial Forest ----- 9,694,000 acres

NONCOMMERCIAL and RESERVED AREA ownership is as follows:

Owner	Non-Commercial Area	Reserved Area	Total Acres
Total Private Ownership	350,000 Acres	Unknown	350,000
<u>Public Lands:</u>			
National Forests	2,267,000 Acres	1,748,000	4,015,000
National Parks	-	1,138,000	1,138,000
Military	-	402,000	402,000
Bureau of Land Mng.	154,000	Unknown	154,000
Misc. Federal	-	404,000	404,000
State	300,000	77,000	377,000
Total Public Ownership	2,271,000	3,769,000	6,490,000

April - May, 1964

SPECIAL RESERVE AREAS in WASHINGTONNational Parks and Monuments:

	<u>Acres</u>
Mt. Rainier N. P. -----	242,000
Olympic N. P. -----	890,000
Others (Whitman, Ft. Vancouver, etc.)-----	6,000
Total N. P. -----	1,138,000 Acres

National Forest:

North Cascades Primitive Area -----	801,000
Glacier Peak Wilderness Area -----	458,000
Goat Rocks Wild Area -----	82,700
Mt. Adams Wild Area -----	42,400
Cougar Lake Limited Area -----	90,000
Alpine Lakes Limited Area -----	256,000
Monte Cristo Peak Limited Area -----	11,500
National Areas (7) -----	6,300
Total N. F. -----	1,748,000 Acres

State Land:

State Parks -----	77,000 Acres
State Game Dept. -----	158,000 "

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

At the March 21 Annual Board Meeting held on the University of Washington campus, the following officers were elected for 1964-1965:

PRESIDENT	Patrick D. Goldsworthy
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT	Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT	R. Duke Watson
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	John W. Anderson
RECORDING SECRETARY	Eileen Ryan
TREASURER	Joseph W. Miller

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Irving Clark, Jr.	5314 N. E. 42nd St., Seattle, Wash. 98105
Joseph Collins	South 2207 Sunrise Rd., Spokane, Wash. 99206
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Arthur Kruckeberg	20066 15th N.W., Seattle, Wash.
Harvey H. Manning	Rt. 3, Box 6652, Issaquah, Wash.
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Grant McConnell	6052 Kimbark, Chicago 37, Illinois
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Miss Eileen Ryan	308 E. Republican, Apt. 908, Seattle, Wash. 98102
Jack Stevens	2057 151st S. E., Bellevue, Wash.
John Warth	3806 Burke Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 98103
R. Duke Watson	1642 Federal Ave. E., Seattle, Wash. 98102
Robert Wood	1614 21st Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 98102
Phillip H. Zalesky	2433 Del Campo Dr., Everett, Wash.

North Cascades Conservation Council

Founded 1957



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Patrick D. Goldsworthy
3215 N.E. 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington - 98125

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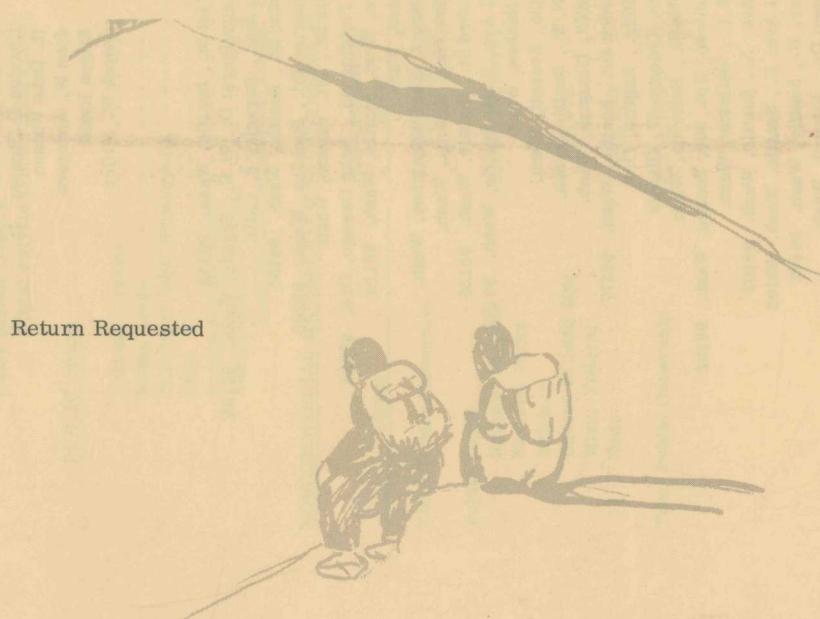
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April - May, 1964

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