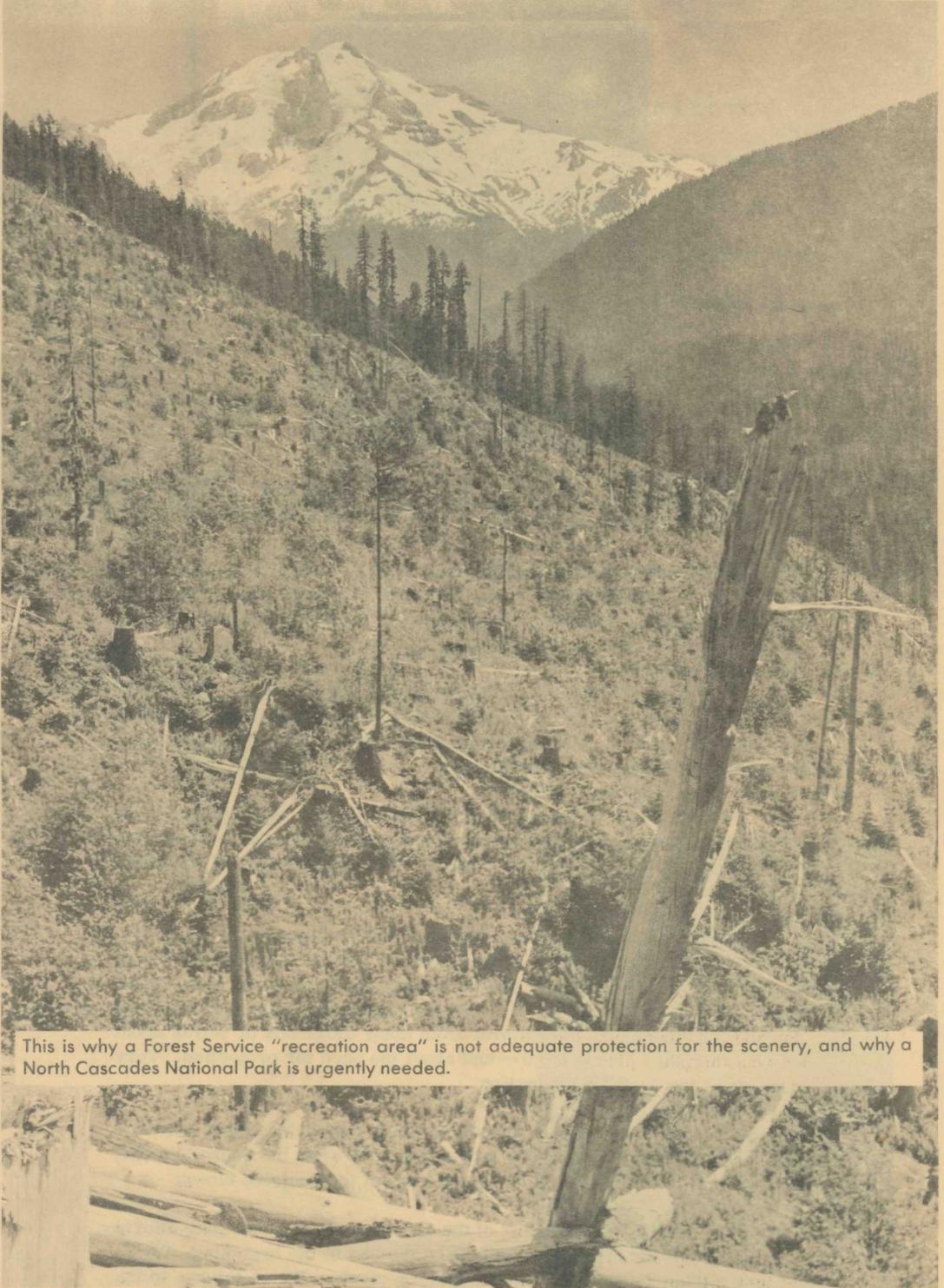
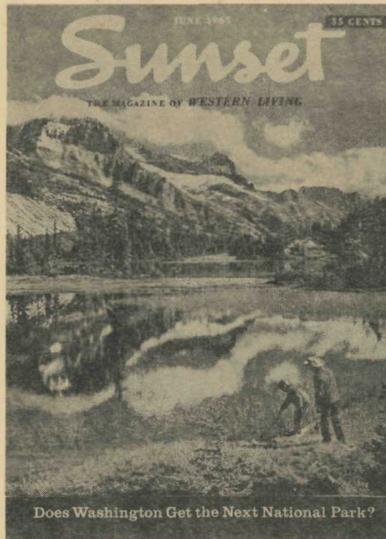


# THE WILD CASCADES



This is why a Forest Service "recreation area" is not adequate protection for the scenery, and why a North Cascades National Park is urgently needed.

Glacier Peak from White Chuck River by Dick Brooks



## SUNRISE ON A TIDAL WAVE

When the North Cascades National Park is dedicated -- and it will be, the only questions being which year and with how much acreage -- many of those present at the ceremonies will breathe a prayer of thanks for the June 1965 issue of Sunset Magazine.

For recent immigrants to the West who may not know, Sunset has a circulation numbered in the hundreds of thousands, and a readership in the millions. It's an influential magazine. People build houses, cook meals, and plan vacations from Sunset.

So, what was on the cover of the June Sunset? A photograph of a couple of kids poking around the shores of Lyman Lake, with Bonanza and clouds beyond. And a question: "DOES WASHINGTON GET THE NEXT NATIONAL PARK?"

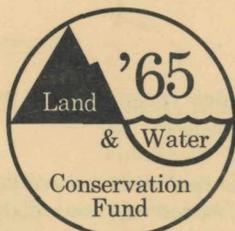
What was inside the June Sunset? A full 14 pages on "Our Wilderness Alps." A two-page color-spread of Glacier Peak from Image Lake, a full-page map of our proposed park and recreation area, three large photos by Tom Miller of peaks and meadows, and three more by Bob and Ira Spring and the editors. And many thousands of words about the geography and places to go -- and about the need for protection. Very much about the need for protection.

We park protagonists have done some publishing about our proposal, and are going to do some more soon, but when the score is added up, the June 1965 Sunset will be counted one of the decisive blows.

No, it's not the beginning of the end -- so don't relax your efforts -- but it may prove in later analysis to be the end of the beginning. We're not just talking to ourselves in a hopeless circle. We're talking to the nation. Somebody out there is listening. By the millions.

# Recreation Conservation Sticker

Outdoor Recreation



for America

## THE RECREATION / CONSERVATION STICKER

### 1965

THE \$7 STICKER ENTITLES:

1. Holder and other occupants of his car
2. To make an unlimited number of visits
3. From April 1, 1965 through March 31, 1965
4. To Federal recreation areas that require entrance charges

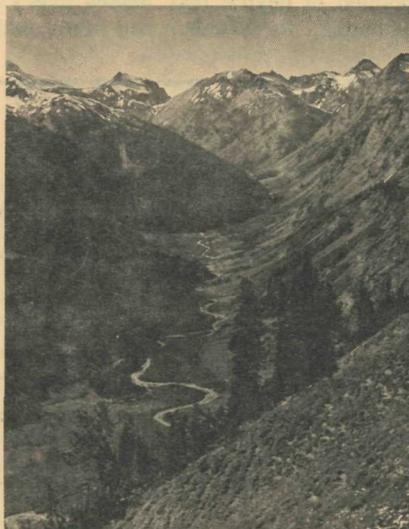
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Sticker may be purchased:

1. American Automobile Association offices
2. National Parks
3. National Forest Service offices
4. Department of Interior offices
5. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation offices

\* \* \*

The annual permit saves money for those making more than a few visits a year.



Napeequa Valley -- Dick Brooks

## Maps and Books useful in planning a North Cascades Summer

Routes and Rocks: Hikers' Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan  
By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor. The Mountaineers. \$5.

Now in press, hopefully (but not certainly) this book will be available in July. Orders will be filled hot from the bindery. The authors gathered the material during the several summers they spent preparing a geologic map of the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles for the U.S. Geological Survey, and personally (with their assistants) walked over all the trails and off-trail high routes. Distances and elevations are carefully noted, campsites evaluated, maintenance status of the trails and difficulty of the off-trail routes described. As a bonus, frequent notes explain the geologic features of the country, as visible from trails and routes. The text (precisely, sensitively written) is supplemented by nearly 100 line drawings and by 9 photographs. In a back-cover pocket are three 13-x-22-inch maps (in five colors) of the three quadrangles -- the standard U.S.G.S. maps, except they are overprinted with all trail, route, campsite, and geologic information contained in the book, which has 240 pages, 5-1/4 by 7-5/8 inches, hardbound.

### The North Cascades

Photos by Tom Miller, with text by Harvey Manning and maps by Dee Molenaar.  
The Mountaineers. \$10.

On 10-by-12-inch pages, printed by sheet-fed gravure for maximum fidelity, are 68 classic photos of cold ice and grand cliffs from Dome Peak to the Pickets and Shuksan, including peak-top panoramas only the climber can ever see, but also such splendid basecamp meadows as those of Mixup Pond, a short stroll from the Cascade River road.

Within the 96 pages of the book there are also personal impressions of the region, and 10 maps showing precisely where the photos were taken and in which direction the camera was pointed (a device that makes every photograph an important adjunct to routefinding and trip planning, for climber and hiker both).

N3C Bookshop  
Route 3, Box 6652  
Issaquah, Washington 98028

Enclosed is my check for the following books:

Routes and Rocks \_\_\_\_\_ copies at \$5 each

The North Cascades \_\_\_\_\_ copies at \$10 each

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the map, The North Central Cascades, at \$2.25 each.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

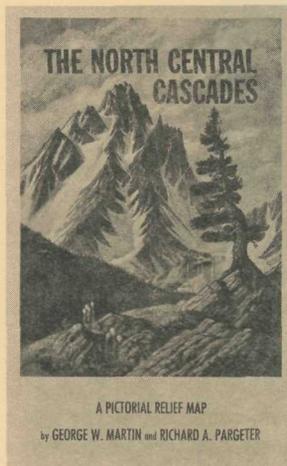
Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## MAPS USEFUL IN PLANNING A NORTH CASCADES SUMMER

### The North Central Cascades

A pictorial relief map by George W. Martin and Richard A. Pargeter. \$2.25.



This 24-by-30-inch map (green, blue, red, black, and white) covers the area from Cedar River and Lake Cle Elum on the south to Rockport and Dome Peak on the north, and Preston and Lake Cavanaugh on the west to Red Top Mountain and Leavenworth on the east. The shape of the peaks and valleys is delineated by perspective drawing and by shading -- not accurately enough for cross-country travel, as would in any event be impossible on this scale -- but in a way splendidly indicative of the overall look of the land. One will want first of all to mount the map on a wall and stand back and see the relationship of valleys and ridges.

On closer view the map has additional values for its comprehensive placement of major roads, lesser roads, and principal trails, and the way these travel routes (all in red) stand out against the green-shaded ridges and blue-shaded valleys. The coloring-and-shadowing techniques open up the country to novices unskilled in the arcane pleasures of topog maps; they also open up new insights for hill-battered veterans who own all the previous maps there are and think they know everything there is to know. No novice, and no expert, can read this map without getting new ideas about fascinating trips to take -- by foot or automobile.

Also and finally, here is conveyed more vividly than by any number of propaganda tracts the horror story of the roading and logging underway. The red lines of logging roads extend into places innocently trusting conservationists thought were wild and secret, and safe. If this reviewer were a minion of the Forest Service, he would do everything in his power to suppress this map, which is purely and simply -- though incidentally -- a call for revolution.

### New Maps from the U. S. Geological Survey

North Cascades old-timers (dating back 10 years or more) remember when the 30-minute quads, with a 100-foot contour interval, and the surveying done largely by eye around 1900, were the last word in maps, and the adventure of mountaineering lay no more in brush, cliff, ice, and weather than in the hazards of published misinformation.

Then, during the 1950s, came 15-minute quads constructed by mysterious map-drawing machines using data from aerial cameras checked closely by ground-control parties. The precision of the contour lines and the unfamiliar 80-foot contour interval demanded new map-reading skills, but gave commensurate rewards to travelers of Baker, Shuksan, Challenger, and country immediately south -- amazed though they were that these wild lands should be among the first to be so accurately mapped.

Continued on next page

Now, in 1965, come 7-1/2-minute quads with a 40-foot contour interval, and on huge sheets that hillwalkers are going to have to cut apart with scissors.

What amazing maps they are! The hills have no topographical secrets left, not to the skilled map reader. Indeed, this reviewer, at this moment, is not sure these maps make him happy, or whether they plunge him into Spenglerian gloom. (It was "better" 15 years ago, when every map was a tease, and every col a surprise. Now all the fellaheen can find the cols.)

However, while reactionaries become despondent, fellaheen will delight in the following 7-1/2-minute quads which either are available now or will be soon: Diablo Dam, Ross Dam, Crater Mountain, Azurite Peak, Washington Pass, Robinson Mountain, Eldorado Peak, Forbidden Peak, Mount Logan, Mount Arriva, Silver Star Mountain, Sonny Boy Lakes, Cascade Pass, Goode Mountain, McGregor Mountain, Downey Mountain, Dome Peak, Agnes Mountain, and Mount Lyall.

For availability of these magnificent maps, enquire at the Coop, or at the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado 80225.



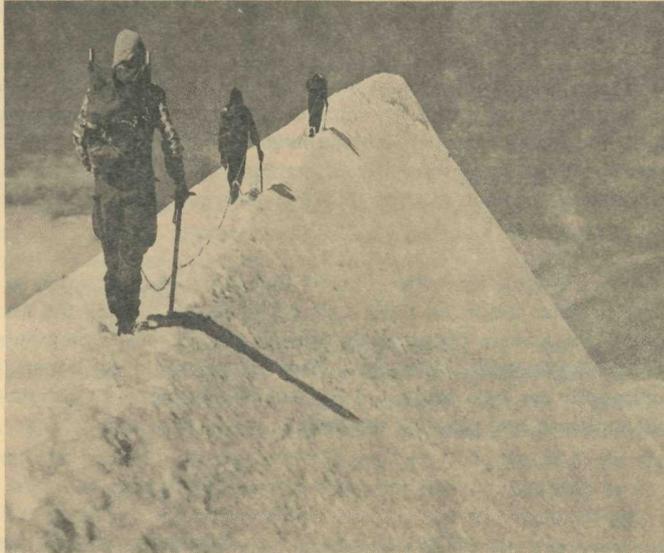
#### ---ABOUT THOSE HELICOPTERS IN THE NORTH CASCADES PRIMITIVE AREA

It's not pleasant to spend long, hard days foot-slogging into the wilderness, and from the effort gain no escape from machines, but rather be constantly haunted by the loud, arrogant flutter of helicopters. --Especially when the probability is high that all this noise is paid for by "dirty miners" seeking mountains suitable for gutting and rivers for poisoning.

However, hillwalkers are asked to be tolerant of the choppers they will encounter in the North Cascades Primitive Area this summer, and perhaps for several summers to come. The people using the machines are not villains (who for the most part have been barred from the air by Forest Service regulations) but agents of the United States Geological Survey carrying out their assigned duties in connection with implementation of the Wilderness Act, and doing so under a crash-schedule which makes it impossible for them to use quieter and more deliberate means of travel, such as feet.

Of this there will be more -- much more -- in future issues of Wild Cascades.

# THAT ELDORADO PEAKS SO-CALLED "RECREATION AREA"



Summit Ridge, Eldorado Peak by Bob and Ira Spring



Founded in 1957

Senator Henry M. Jackson  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

3215 North East 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125  
March 13, 1965

SUBJECT: Eldorado Peaks Recreation  
Area Publicity Campaign

Dear Senator Jackson:

We wish to bring to your attention a situation in Washington which we believe calls for immediate action. Reference is made to the precipitous announcement, just made by the Wenatchee National Forest in Region Six of the Forest Service, that a 533,460 acre Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area is planned to be established, between the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the North Cascades Primitive Area. This announcement creates the impression that such a formal area has been established without taking the steps necessary to do it. We believe this is an effort to mislead the public about the nature and the permanency of the action taken and suggests a much more significant, stable and unusual action than has in fact been attempted.

Furthermore, the announcement is being coupled with a concentrated, statewide public-relations campaign conducted by four national forests; Wenatchee, Snoqualmie, Okanogan and Mt. Baker.

It is our contention that there is no reason for issuing this announcement now other than to influence the course of deliberations of the Secretarial North Cascades Study Team. We feel that this action of the Forest Service is especially questionable in that this is a unilateral action

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

of an agency which was directed to cooperate with the Park Service, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation through the North Cascades Study Team. The Forest Service's action contrasts with that of Washington's Congressional Delegation which has declined to take a public stand in the case of the North Cascades so as not to prejudice the independent nature of the study.

By issuing notice of the establishment of a major area (of which there are no other comparable areas in the United States) just a few months before the North Cascades Study Team has reported, the Forest Service has effectively circumvented the procedures established by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior for the determination of future policies for the area. The Secretarial Study Team has been working to form such policies for the area during the past two years.

The Forest Service Region Six office claims that there is no attempt to make a formal Recreation Area classification under 36 CFR 251.22 (a) in announcing the formation of its plan for the Eldorado Recreation Area. They say that this is merely an implementation of the 1960 Secretarial decision that the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area would not be put in a Wilderness Area but managed primarily for recreation. They say this is merely an inclusion of recreation plans into the normal multiple-use plan for the area.

However, the Regional office admits that the recreation plans for all of the ranger districts are not yet complete. How then can a composite plan be announced without being premature when all ranger district recreation plans are not yet finished? Furthermore, ordinary district recreation plans are not announced and explained to the public in a massive public relations campaign, though such a campaign is planned here over most of the state.

Ordinary district recreation plans are not defined by boundaries other than the local watersheds and the district. Here a defined boundary has been established and a proper name label has been declared with the title: "Recreation Area." Statistics on the plan of development for the area have been announced. The definition of a boundary, the use of a proper name label called a "Recreation Area", and the computation of material for a combined composite plan are the characteristic elements of a Recreation Area established by Secretarial order under 36 CFR 251.22 (2). Though the Forest Service Regional Office claims they have no intent to operate under this regulation, the purpose of the regulation seems clearly to be that when such steps are attempted, the regulation must be used. The characteristics here are those contemplated under the regulation and not those of an ordinary functional recreation plan in a ranger district. Thus, the purport of the regulation has been evaded by not having the area approved by Secretarial order.

The Region Six Recreation office in insisting that the proposal is not for the creation of a "Recreation Area" but rather merely the Region's "composite plan" for recreation is engaging in verbal legerdemain. A Regional "composite plan" is composed of National Forest recreation plans which are, in turn, composed of ranger district "projections, goals, and programs." (Forest Service Manual 2312.2). A Regional "composite plan" encompasses an entire Region and all of its National Forests. (FSM 2312.1). The plan here encompasses only the North Cascades area. A Regional "composite plan" is a broad, general summary reflecting Regional policy and composed of lesser, more specific plans of the several National Forests within a

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

Region (FSM 2312. 1). The plan here is a specific proposal for a single, immense area. A map has been prepared and the area delineated from the rest of the National Forests of which it is a part. It is referred to by the supervisor of one of those forests as a "Recreation Area". Far from being a general plan for the entire Region, it is a plan for a single Recreation Area of unprecedented size and diversity and cannot reasonably be considered to be merely a "composite plan". Indeed, the proposal does not fit into the Forest Service Manual's coverage of Regional "composite plans" whatever, but rather into the manual's coverage of "Recreation Areas". (see FSM 2313 et sec.).

Federal regulations (36 CFR 251.22 (a) and (b).) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to create Recreation Areas of the size here proposed and empower the Chief of the Forest Service or his designees to create recreation areas of smaller size. Region Six clearly exceeds its authority by attempting to create a recreation area of this magnitude. It can only be created by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The adoption of the proposal for the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area violates Section 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act. The Act prescribes that "areas classified as 'primitive' . . . shall continue to be (so) administered . . . until Congress has determined otherwise." The proposal calls for the exclusion of the area adjacent to Ross Lake from the North Cascades Primitive Area and its inclusion in the Recreation Area. Forest Service officials maintain that they will not use that area until Congress has spoken and that they have not therefore violated the ACT. But its plan for a Recreation Area has already been adopted, and therefore, there has necessarily been a change in administration of the area involved. Under the adopted plan, the area around Ross Lake is no longer a part of the Primitive Area but rather a part of the Recreation Area. This is a clear violation of the Wilderness Act. It is not a change in actual use which that Act prohibits, it is a change in administration of the Primitive Areas.

If the Forest Service wishes to establish a Recreation Area in the North Cascades, it should follow federal regulations and secure the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. If it does not wish to do so, then it should stop misleading the citizens of Washington as to its intentions and should abandon its so-called "composite plan" (which is actually a specific plan for a specific Recreation Area) in exchange for a real recreation plan drawn up in accordance with the Forest Service Manual 2312. 1 through 2312. 4. In addition, if it wishes to place the area around Ross Lake in the Recreation Area, it should proceed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act and consult Congress before adopting a plan which effects such a change in administration over the area.

We wish to request the services of your office to investigate this further and seek to establish if an immediate halt to this publicity campaign can be called, pending completion of the North Cascades Study Team report and its subsequent implementation.

Your immediate attention to this critical conservation issue will be greatly appreciated. We feel that your assistance will be in the best interests of the public in preventing a prior commitment of the North Cascades by a single agency before the exhaustive North Cascades Study is completed by all the agencies directed to study the area.

With best regards, yours sincerely

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION  
POST OFFICE BOX 3623  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

IN REPLY REFER TO

2300

March 19, 1965

Mr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council  
3215 North East 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125

Dear Mr. Goldsworthy:

I have your letter of March 13 to me and the copy of your letter to Senator Jackson.

There has been no official announcement of classification of a 533,460 acre Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area by the Wenatchee National Forest. I can therefore only interpret your concern as being in reference to the Wenatchee Daily World Coverage of the Forest Service proposed management of this area between the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the North Cascades Primitive Area.

I am sure you are aware of the Secretary's decision of September 6, 1960, when he established the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I quote this:

During the hearing spokesmen of several groups proposed that the general area between Cascade Pass and the North Cascade Primitive Area -- referred to as the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area -- be added to the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness or be given some other protective status. This rough mountainous area has great scenic attraction and highly important recreation values. It also has other important resource value, and it is probable that a trans-mountain highway will traverse it in the near future. It is believed that the 458,505-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness and the 801,000-acre North Cascade Primitive Area will provide adequately for the wilderness needs in the National Forests of northern Washington. Therefore, the policy will be to manage the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area primarily for preservation of scenic values and to open up and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel. Recreation uses, such as camping, picnicking, skiing, hunting, fishing, and enjoyment of scenery, will be given primary consideration. Roads, vistas, resorts, ski lifts and other developments needed by the public will be planned. Timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated and harmonized with the recreation and the protection of the outstanding scenic attractions.



## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

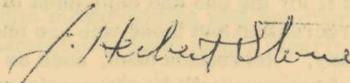
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This was at the time we were making the National Forest Recreation Survey. Our Survey for this area was therefore directed toward an inventory of the outdoor recreation activities and uses specified by the Secretary. Following the Recreation Survey we have prepared a National Forest Recreation Plan for all Forests. However, since this area transcends the boundaries of three National Forests, it was necessary that a coordinated plan of management be prepared to fully implement the intent of the Secretary's decision. This coordinated plan has been completed and to identify it we have chosen to call it the Eldorado Peaks Area. Now that this plan of management has been completed we have the responsibility to keep the public informed of any management plans. The Supervisors of the Forests have on request explained the proposed Forest Service management of this area. We have had and are getting many requests for this information.

Your concern as expressed in your letters was not the plan of management but in our informing the public of our plan at this time. I would like to point out that there has been no directive by the Secretaries that the normal and continual management of the North Cascades should not proceed during the period of the Secretarial study. I am sure this is the situation pertaining to all Federal lands in the North Cascades.

The Forest Service concluded at the outset of the Secretarial study that it would not be appropriate to prepare classification of areas in the North Cascades during the period of the study. We have continued our study of several areas in the North Cascades but have not proposed any classification. To keep the record straight I want to emphasize that there has been no proposed classification of an Eldorado Peaks Area.

Sincerely yours,



J. HERBERT STONE  
Regional Forester

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 16, 1965

Honorable Henry M. Jackson  
Chairman, Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs  
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is a further response to your letter of March 19, which we acknowledged on March 22. You will recall that the March 19 letter forwarded a self-explanatory one of March 13 from Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President of the North Cascades Conservation Council. Mr. Goldsworthy expressed strong objection to action, which he referred to as an "announcement from the Wenatchee National Forest," which he believes had the effect of announcing establishment of a new recreation area in the Northern Cascade Mountains.

Edward Cliff, personally, reviewed this situation when he was in Wenatchee earlier this month attending the Second Outdoor Recreation Congress for the Greater Pacific Northwest. He discussed the matter in some detail with Herb Stone, Regional Forester, with Wenatchee Forest Supervisor Ken Blair, and with other folks who were attending the Wenatchee meeting. And he talked at that Congress about the basic problem involved, which is: How do we meet our responsibility to have plans and to tell people what they are.

There is some important background. When the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was established, in September of 1960, a part of the establishment decision provided that "the general area between Cascade Pass and the North Cascade Primitive Area -- referred to as the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area -- will be managed primarily for preservation of scenic values and to open up and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel." The decision goes on to say, "Recreation uses, such as camping, picnicking, skiing, hunting, fishing, and enjoyment of scenery, will be given primary consideration. Roads, vistas, resorts, ski lifts and other developments needed by the public will be planned. Timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated and harmonized with the recreation and the protection of the outstanding scenic attractions."

As a matter of information, a copy of the full decision is attached.

Subsequent to September 1960, but prior to the appointment of the North Cascades Study Team, the local Forests concerned had already commenced recreation planning, and planning of other activities too, as a consequence of this 1960 decision of the Secretary.

During the period since September 1960, there has been some notable progress in the construction of the North Cross-State Highway across the Cascade Mountains. As work has progressed in the construction of this Highway, communities on the Puget Sound side, as well as communities on the east side of the Mountains, have shown increasing interest in Forest Service plans for recreation and other developments in the area to be served by this North Cross-State Highway. Local Forest Service people began to receive requests for information about what the Forest Service would do with the country, and what arrangements would be made for developments there, once the Highway was far enough along to permit use in areas not now accessible.

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

This combination of circumstances led the Supervisors of the Mount Baker and Okanogan National Forests, and subsequently, the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie, to do some pretty careful thinking about how to fill in details in the general recreation plans that have long existed for this general area. And the requests for information also led, first, the Supervisor of the Mount Baker, and, subsequently some of the others, to respond by letters and talks about what Forest Service plans for this area are upon extension of the North Cross-State Highway. Forest Service plans are based on the assumption that the land would continue to be administered for National Forest purposes.

This last winter, Ken Blair made a talk at the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce in which he discussed plans for the general area which the 1960 decision calls the "Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area." To provide a more descriptive term, some of us internally within the Forest Service have been referring to this area as the "Eldorado Peaks locality." In his Wenatchee Chamber talk, Blair, I believe for the first time publicly, referred to this area as "the Eldorado Peaks Country." This was a public meeting and the press was represented. A reporter present gave to Blair's description and statement an interpretation that went a bit beyond what Blair intended, and what he thought he said. Blair's talk was about plans and what could be done in this area. No "recreation area" had been or has been established and, consequently, there was not and has not been any action that could be a basis for an "announcement" to this effect.

We are sorry that Mr. Goldsworthy has interpreted this set of circumstances as an effort by the Forest Service to circumvent the work of the North Cascades Study Team. We do not see it that way at all. One of the necessary assumptions while the North Cascades Study Team works is that the Forest Service continue to administer the area covered by the study for the normal pattern of National Forest activities. And the normal pattern of these activities includes planning, and specifically includes the preparation of recreation plans. The Region has not recommended the establishment of a "recreation area" of formal status in this portion of the North Cascades; nor has the Forest Service taken any other formal action which would bring about such a result.

Because of its pertinence to this subject, I attach relevant excerpts from the speech Ed Cliff made at the Wenatchee Recreation Congress earlier this month dealing with the dispute about management of the North Cascades. Mr. Cliff's statement sets forth rather clearly both our concerns and our position.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Mr. Goldsworthy's concerns. I apologize for the length of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Greeley  
Deputy Chief

# That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"



Founded in 1957

North Cascades Conservation Council

June 21, 1965

Mr. J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester  
 U.S. Forest Service, Region Six  
 P. O. Box 4137  
 Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Mr. Stone:

Thank you for your prompt reply to our letter of March 13 relating to the Eldorado Peaks Area. We are more than aware that there has been no official formal classification of an Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area, though no public correction of the erroneous Wenatchee Daily World press story has yet been made. . . . Our complaint, which apparently we failed to make clear, is not that such a classification has been made, indeed, such a classification could not be made except by the Secretary of Agriculture. . . .

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

1. The Designation of the Eldorado Peaks Area and Attendant Publicity. You have stated that a formal classification (of an "Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area") would not be appropriate during the North Cascades Study Team study period. . . . Would not formal classification be improper because of the prejudicial effect it might have upon public and congressional reception of the interagency study and because it would tend to mislead and confuse the public and the Congress about the future management and use of the North Cascades? The public, lacking in knowledge of the intricacies and subtleties of land management tends to infer or assume results which are not, in fact, obtained. Would not formal classification tend to reflect the Forest Service's deviation from the possible results of the interagency study? Finally, would not formal classification tend to indicate that the Forest Service has decided to act unilaterally in disposing of a land-management problem which is to be decided by the interagency study team? We suggest that there can be but little question that formal classification would be improper because it would have each of these results.

Upon reflection, it should become obvious that the current designation of the area in question and the attendant publicity campaign effect these very same results. We willingly recognize that there must be continuous land-management planning, but the designation of a particular area and widespread publicity, involving the term "Recreation Area", is hardly a necessary or integral part of land-management planning. Forest Service planning has gone on in a variety of areas which, under the Wilderness Act, are to be studied for inclusion in the Wilderness System. There is an abundance of public concern and inquiry about these areas. However, the Forest Service will not reveal its plans for these areas even on request, let alone organize a widespread publicity campaign. . . .

2. The De Facto Creation of a Recreation Area. Under the law, a recreation area of the size here involved can only be created by secretarial order. You have taken the position that such a recreation area has not been created but rather that the Region has merely been implementing the secretarial decision that the area be managed primarily for recreation by formulating and adopting a suitable management plan. There is no question that this is what has been done, but that is immaterial and irrelevant to the question of law, that is, that carrying out the secretarial decision by adoption of a management plan of recreation for a particularized area necessarily results in the creation of a recreation area.

Where the law provides for a certain procedure for effecting a change in legal relationships and applies a characterizing term to those relationships, one cannot effect the change and then hope to avoid the law merely by using a different term of characterization. It is the substance of an arrangement and not its verbal characterization which determines what it is. . . .

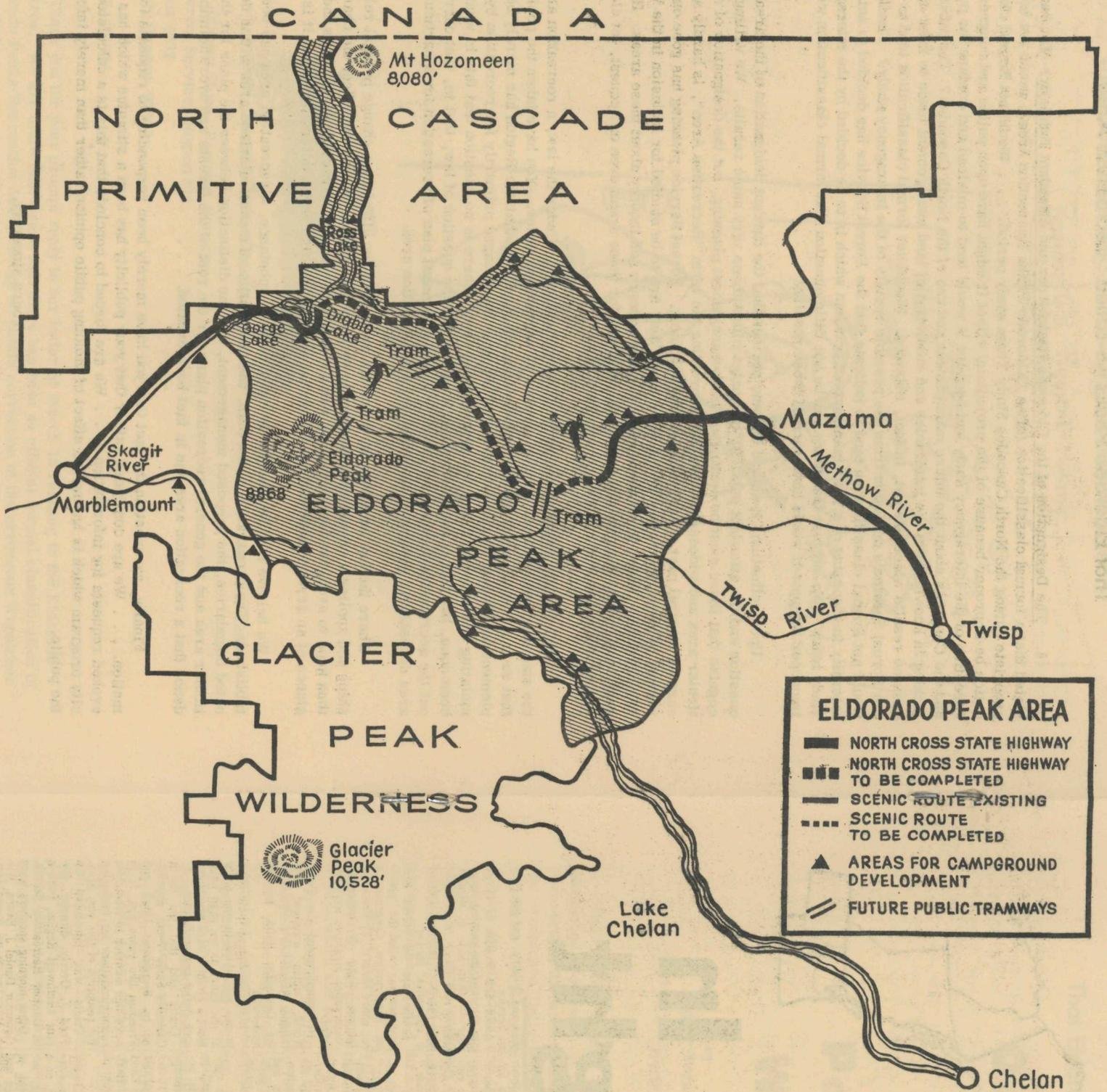
We believe it to be abundantly clear that, in substance, a recreation area has been established. The preparation of the plan, the designation of a particularized area within designated boundaries, the proposed management, and the distinction between the plans for this particular area and the general recreation plans for the rest of the forests are overwhelming evidence that a recreation area has in fact been created. . . .

Finally, we question the fact that you have merely been responding to requests for information. . . . We are convinced rather that your publicity has been a stimulus which has since evoked requests for information. . . . We are forced to conclude that this is a calculated publicity program which is having the effect of molding public opinion rather than merely informing the public.

Yours sincerely,

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council

That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"



# Scenic Area Has Many Uses

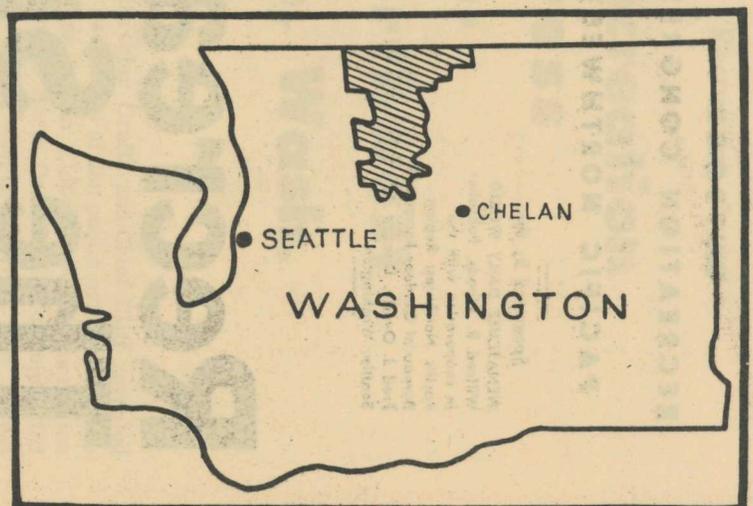
The Okanogan and Wenatchee national forests play a big part in the formation of this new recreation area. Involved are 149,140 acres in the Wenatchee and 100,480 are in the Okanogan.

Except for 4,200 acres of private land, the rest is in the Mt. Baker National Forest.

Because the area is virtually all forest land timber harvesting will be permitted where it can be integrated into the overall plan. So will mining and utilization of other resources.

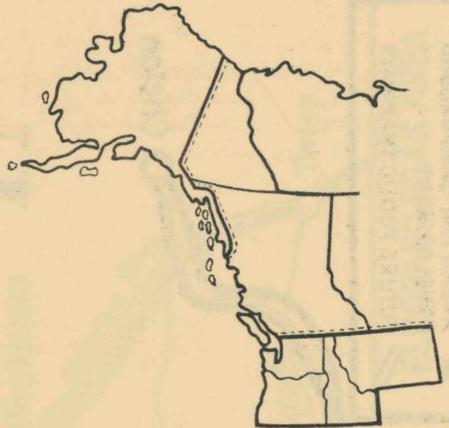
It will be managed under the 1960 policy established by the Secretary of the Agriculture who directed:

"Manage the area primarily for the preservation of scenic values and to open up and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel.



# OUTDOOR RECREATION CONGRESS for the PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sponsored by the WENATCHEE DAILY WORLD  
Wilfred R. Woods, Publisher  
In cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Region Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Fred J. Overly, Director  
Seattle, Washington



# Recreation In The Spotlight

Wenatchee may someday "be recognized and advertized as the eastern gateway to one of America's most beautiful natural playgrounds."

So spoke one of the country's leaders in recreational development at the opening luncheon of the three-day Outdoor Recreation Congress here.

Addressing what he called "some of the outstanding conservation leaders of America," and others, Edward C. Crafts, director of the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, made the remark in stressing the growing need for meeting outdoor relaxation demands.

"In the more than 20 years since I have been in Washington, such pressures in conservation, including outdoor recreation and natural beauty, have never been known," he said.

One reason for this, he said, was the growing population,



EDWARD C. CRAFTS

which will reach 300 million at the end of the century. Increased leisure of the additional people will tax recreation facilities.

Another reason for conservation is the waste products that the advance in technology has brought — junked automobiles, air and water pollutants and the poison of some chemicals. There is a conflict between affluence and effluents, Crafts said.

Increased urbanization is another reason. The crowding of

people into cities denies them access to beauty and the ancient values of the out-of-doors.

"The philosophy of conservation is already giving new emphasis to open spaces in and near the cities, to small parks, to trails and to scenic roads," Crafts said.

To meet the demands will require a "truly national effort."

He urged such things as adding prime outdoor recreational areas to the national forest system, enlarging the wilderness system established by the last Congress, building a national system of scenic roads and parkways to make roads pathways to recreation and pleasure.

Crafts went on to urge control of billboards, elimination and screening of junkyards, accomplishing highway landscaping.

He laid particular emphasis on the full funding of the Land and Water Conservation fund, now moving into its first year of operation.

This is a fund with a 25-year life, established by the Congress primarily to finance, on a matching basis, planning, acquisition and development of recreation areas by states and smaller governmental units.

It would also allow federal acquisitions by the National Park Service, Bureau of Sports Fish-

eries and Wildlife, and the Forest Service.

About \$125 million is to go into the fund the coming fiscal year — from sale of surplus federal real estate, motor boat fuels tax, user fees and sale of a recreation sticker.

Crafts said the recent 88th Congress was called the "greatest conservation Congress in our entire history" by President Johnson. Some 30 important conservation measures were enacted.

He complimented the Daily World, which arranged the Outdoor Recreation Congress at the Cascadian Hotel, for its leadership.

"It is rare indeed these days to see assembled in one place at one time, as we shall have here, a group of men who share such major responsibilities."

Crafts said that the North Cascades Study Team, appointed by Secretaries Udall and Freeman two years ago, is to meet this summer to formulate recommendations for managing the resources of this vast area.

Crafts was introduced by Fred J. Overly, director, Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Seattle.

Other morning speakers were Governor Daniel J. Evans, Wilfred Woods, Daily World publisher, whose paper sponsors the meeting, and Rep. Thomas S. Foley.

THE WENATCHEE DAILY WORLD

Thursday, April 1, 1965

That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

# Outdoor Recreation Congress

*for the*

## Pacific Northwest Wenatchee, Wash.

by  
Rodger Pegues

Northwest Conservation  
Representative

The second annual (and perhaps last) Wenatchee Congress on Outdoor Recreation, sponsored with some signs of exhaustion by the Wenatchee Daily World, gave the North Cascades Conservation Council a chance to display its proposal, and the Forest Service its proposition, for the use of the North Cascades to a large audience of interested conservationists, recreationists, and sportsmen at Wenatchee, April 1 through 3.

The Congress, devoted apparently to interesting Northwesterners and federal administrators and national sports organizations in the potential profits to be made in outdoor recreation in the Pacific Northwest, captured many of the big names in outdoor recreation, including Assistant Secretary Baker of the Department of Agriculture, Edward C. Crafts, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Joseph Penfold, Conservation Director of the Izaak Walton League, George Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, and that long-time recreationist (and some-time dam builder) Floyd E. Dominy, Commissioner of Reclamation. Commissioner Dominy enlightened his audience on the wondrous recreation opportunities to be had by all if only he will be allowed to construct some dams in the Grand Canyon -- without any damage to the Canyon either.

Director Crafts and Chief Cliff revealed their awareness of the public criticism of the campaign for an Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area in the North Cascades. To Chief Cliff the issue was simply resolved: the Forest Service has a duty to plan and a duty to let the public know of its plans, and cannot be criticized fairly for doing either. Crafts skimmed over the potential controversy by stating categorically that neither Forest Service planning (which cannot really be stopped) nor Forest Service information releases (which apparently cannot be stopped either) would affect in the slightest the results of the interagency North Cascades Study Team's work. Neither Cliff nor Crafts addressed himself to the effect that the Forest Service publicity might have on the public's reception and understanding of the Study Team's final proposals.

Senator Magnuson opened the Congress by steering it away from the purely pecuniary gain to be made from outdoor recreation, emphasizing to his audience that generations to come are going to be more interested in what we did with the beauty of the Northwest than in how many cars we owned. Editor Woods of the Wenatchee Daily World brought the proceedings back on the economic course, but not before Congressman Foley expanded upon the

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

Senator's theme, telling the assembled that the money to be made from outdoor recreation was not as important as the preservation of a way of life and of a kind of world, and that the latter had preference over the former.

A heartening surprise was supplied by the youngsters who cut classes to attend the programs and visit the displays. The teen-agers were enthusiastic about preserving nature and enjoying the outdoors as it is rather than as man might make it. They appear to have avoided, survived, or discounted industry and Forest Service propaganda quite well. They gave critical approval to the N3C display, appeared to be suspicious of the Forest Service plan, and displayed a keen knowledge of conservation problems.

On the whole, the Congress seemed to help more than hurt conservation. Industry promoters and their agency allies made far fewer points and far more errors than conservationists. The audiences were most attentive and receptive when natural beauty was being described and commodity exploitation being criticized. They tended to drift away when industrial trumpets were blown. The Congress generally criticized the crassness of American life and hailed the remaining beauty and the need for its protection and reclamation. Conspicuously absent, however, was a good conservationist to be on the program to draw the logical conclusions for the receptive audience.



That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

# Multiple Resource Use Stressed By Forest Chief

Wenatchee Daily World

Skillful coordination of uses of natural resources continues of paramount importance, Edward P. Cliff, chief of the Forest Service, told the Outdoor Recreation Congress this afternoon.

"This applies just as strongly in revolving conflicts among recreationists themselves as it does in coordinating recreation with commercial or other resources," the former Leavenworth man said.

Cliff said he was excited about the possibilities for planning and developing coordinated recreation complexes that utilize the best in local initiative,

private enterprise and governmental participation at all levels.

"To state it in terms of an area of cooperation that needs strengthening, I would say that we need to develop more skill in identifying opportunities for fruitful cooperation," he said. "Then we need to develop the tools — such as zoning — that are needed to make possible the execution of the best resource use and development plans that we are capable of conceiving."

He said there is some real progress being made in coordinating efforts. Cliff said he hoped that top level conferences, such as the Outdoor Recreation Congress, can continue on a regular basis.

Cliff throughout his speech emphasized the importance of multiple use of resources.

"I am glad that the theme of this meeting specifies open spaces for ALL Americans. Too often we tend to think and talk of open spaces as if only wilderness enthusiasts, or outdoor recreationists, or tourist have an interest in them — or a claim on them.

"That is only part of the story. These same open spaces can and must serve a variety of other uses and other people as well."

He said that few people dispute the broad concept of multiple use as it applies to the open spaces which the Forest Service administers. It is in the specific applications, in the particular areas of interest, where the consensus often falters. Local and national interests may diverge. The commercial and the intangible aspects may not mesh. Future needs may conflict with current or past use. The view of groups of people may be diametrically opposed.

Specifically, Cliff said the study on how the national forests in the North Cascades area should be managed will be available within the next few months. He said some people had unjustly criticized the Forest Service for describing its plans, as it is required to do, particularly people who want to further restrict multiple use management of the area.

The tremendous significance of outdoor recreation and conservation is depicted in the many exhibits that fill the Caspadian Hotel Motor Inn parking area.

The outstanding arrangements not only carry an educational message but are attractive and entertaining for both adults and children. Those who attended the preview last night discovered this.

All types of displays, emphasizing various phases of relaxing in the outdoor, are featured. One unit shows enlarged color transparencies, black lighted, of recreation activities at Army Engineers Corps projects.

The forest service has slides on the program of the forest service and management of the North Cascades. Another exhibit depicts outdoor recreation on non-public lands and assistance rendered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration and Soil Conservation Service.

One display from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife contains four large panels in

Cliff concluded with: "We must redeem our responsibilities as managers of these public lands to the best of our ability and on the basis of all of the pertinent facts and information available. This involves planning ahead with as much skill and detail as is possible and then taking timely action.

"It does not provide a rationale for inaction in the face of opposing viewpoints. Nor does it provide an excuse for us to leave controversial decisions to others. It does require us to fully analyze and consider the alternative courses of action open to us. And this, I pledge, we will continue to do."

## 21 OF THEM

# Exhibits Tell Outdoor Story

color of the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery. According to the bureau, the display drew more than 100,000 people at the Portland Boat Show. After the Wenatchee showing, the bureau plans to give the panels to the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery as a permanent fixture for its visitor center.

For those interested in wilderness recreation areas, the North Cascades Conservation Council is featuring a large plastic relief map of the Cascades and foothill communities, designated and proposed wilderness recreation areas are shown. The exhibit also includes illuminated transparencies and large black and white and color prints, illustrating scenic qualities of the Cascades.

There are models of recreation activities, illuminated murals and from the Montana Fish and Game Department is a display of Montana literature with a background of pictures.

The Twisp Chamber of Commerce has maps and pictures, illustrating outdoor life in the Methow Valley.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has a photographic display of its projects. Two tables contains Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission material, including an outdoor recreation study for Washington.

Besides seeing the exhibits, visitors also will be able to take home brochures and other information material as most of the exhibits will contain such matter, said Jack Shreve, exhibit chairman.

He also said sufficient space has been allowed for each display so there will be no crowded conditions for either the exhibitor or those attending the free showing.

The exhibit area will remain open to 8 p.m. today and will be open Friday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

Bellingham Herald,  
March 28, 1965

**North Cascade  
Park Promoter  
Hits USFS Plan**

SEATTLE (AP)—The leading promoter of a national park in the North Cascades criticized the U.S. Forest Service Saturday for announcing a recreation spot in the same area.

Patrick Goldsworthy of Seattle, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council said the Forest Service was trying to sway the public to its proposed recreation area rather than the national park.

The Forest Service had revealed plans for a 533,000-acre Eldorado Peaks recreation spot in the North Cascades. The area has been under consideration as a park site for two years, the council said.

Tacoma News Tribune,  
March 29, 1965

**Park Promoter  
Criticizes U.S.  
Recreation Plan**

SEATTLE (AP)—A promoter of the North Cascade National Park proposal has criticized the U.S. Forest Service for announcing plans for a recreational area in the same region.

The North Cascades Conservation Council said Saturday the Forest Service announcement was "precipitous and prejudicial" and would bias the public.

The Forest Service said it favors a 533,000-acre site in the North Cascades designated for recreation rather than an official federal park.

Everett Herald,  
Bellingham Herald,  
Western Sun, Everett,  
Wenatchee Daily World, April 7, 1965

**TALKING IT OVER**

With WILFRED R. WOODS

The Battle of the North Cascades is still a-brewing, it appears. This spring the Forest Service announced recreation plans for a half-million acre tract lying between the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the North Cascade Primitive Area.

And further, they decided to name that big acreage the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area.

Most of their plans, such as campgrounds and winter sports areas, are adjacent to the North Cross State Highway.

But shortly thereafter the North Cascades Conservation Council, an organization promoting a national park in this same area, rose up to denounce the action.

Would the establishment of the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area have any effect upon the North Cascades study now under way by federal agencies?

Wenatchee Daily World, March 29, 1965

**North Cascade  
Park Backers Hit  
Forest Service**

SEATTLE (AP)—A promoter of the North Cascade National Park proposal has criticized the U. S. Forest Service for announcing plans for a recreational area in the same region. The North Cascades Conservation Council said Saturday the

Forest Service announcement was "precipitous and prejudicial" and would bias the public. The Forest Service says it favors a 533,000-acre site in the North Cascades designated for recreation rather than an official federal park.

**MOUNTAINEERS SUPPORT CRITICISM OF  
REGION SIX**

The North Cascades Conservation Council has opposed a premature and unprecedented publicity program for an Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area, planned by Region Six of the Forest Service.

This opposition, which is detailed elsewhere in this issue, has brought forth widespread reaction and comment from the agency officials, other organizations and the press.

The Mountaineers have joined the North Cascades Conservation Council in recognizing the "premature and prejudicial announcement by the Forest Service of a purported Eldorado Peak Recreation Area through the medium of massive publicity prior to the completion of the North Cascade Study Team Report."

Many newspapers have carried the story and Chief Forester Edward Cliff and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Director Edward C. Crafts attempted to answer the criticism at the Second Pacific Northwest Recreation Congress in Wenatchee in April of this year.

The answer to that question is no. Dr. Edward Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in reply to a question along those lines at the recent Outdoor Recreation Congress affirmed that it would not.

That report, incidentally, should be made public some time this coming summer.

But Dr. Crafts indicated that neither the national parks nor the forest service (nor any other agency) should stop their planning for the areas now under their jurisdiction because of this impending North Cascades report.

Forest Service plans call for a couple of scenic highways in addition to the North Cross State road which the state is building. They plan to hook up the Mazama-Harts Pass road with the North Cross State Highway. And they also plan a short road to make Ross Lake accessible by car.

No plans are made, incidentally, for connecting the Stehekin Valley with the new cross-mountain route.

We'll be hearing more of the battle this summer as to the federal proposals for eventual use.

But in the meantime, we cannot see why anyone should criticize the planning process of the agencies who now have the responsibility for managing this resource.

Daily Olympian,  
March 30, 1965

**Forest Service  
Draws Criticism**

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## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

Journal of Commerce, Seattle, November 23, 1964

### North Cascades Recreation Sites Planned by U. S.

—Along New Highway

**BELLINGHAM.**—A vast panorama of scenery, and miles of outdoor sports country will be made accessible to sports enthusiasts and tourists when the North Cross-State Highway is completed several years from now.

Mount Baker National Forest Supervisor Harold Chriswell has begun plans to develop the hitherto unopened mountain area's vacation, hunting and hiking potentials. His office has just finished an inventory of the area's potentiality for camping, fishing and other outdoor recreation.

Chriswell has made himself available along with a slide presentation, and talk on what was found in the area and what it might mean to the Northwest Washington area's economy by 2000.

"Our plans, as declared by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1960, are to develop the area for recreation and to preserve its virgin beauty," explained Chriswell. "Timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted only to the point where it harmonizes with the recreation and protection of the outstanding scenic attractions."

#### Three Ski Areas

In the 37 miles of the highway left to be built through the rugged North Cascade mountains are three potential ski areas to be developed by private enterprise. Chriswell said many of the facilities in the area would be built and managed by private industry with Forest Service leases similar to present service leases.

It has not been determined yet, Chriswell said, whether the highway will be open its whole length during the winter, so the proposed ski areas—with two areas lying along Granite Creek carrying the name Gabriel's Horn and Avalanche Lake—might not be open to Eastern Washingtonians. The other inventoried and proposed ski area lies around the corner from the two on the opposite side of Rainy Pass.

One site for campers in the proposed developments which would include a gross total of 537,660 accessible acres is already built. This is the Colonial Creek Campground, built last year at the new highway's point of furthest advance near Ross Lake.

#### Ross Lake Route

Up the east side of Ross Lake to Roland Point a proposed six mile road is planned by the Forest Service.

"We'll put in some boat launching facilities, a couple campgrounds and maybe an area for some kind of organization's use," Chriswell claimed. "This is one of the few places that terrain permits access to the lake," he told a meeting of the American Society of Foresters here.

Another potential recreation lake is not even in existence. This would be a long lake up a proposed seven mile road and behind Seattle City Light's proposed McAllister dam. The dam will lie up Thunder Creek which has an inlet into the south end of Diablo Lake.

#### Harts Pass Road

Potentially in the far future a nine-mile road can be driven up the deep rocky valleys and over high passes to the Harts Pass Highway.

Trails will be added to make the total trail mileage 408 miles long. Currently 323 miles await hikers in the area.

#### 149 Campgrounds

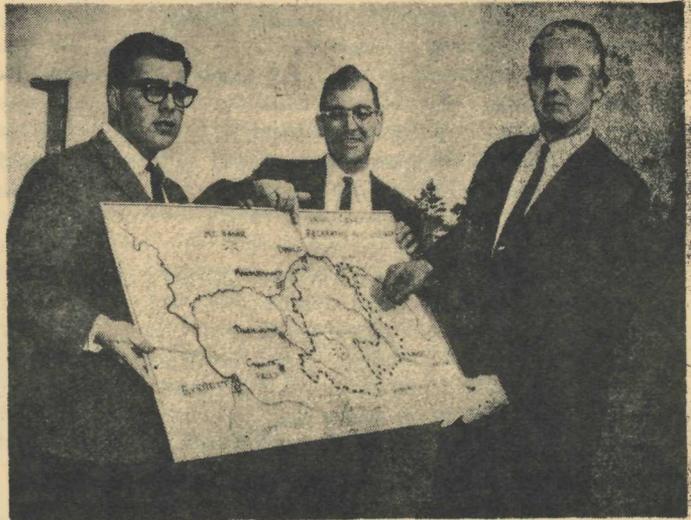
Chriswell's inventory statistics tell the story of the grandeur size of Forest Service planning which matches the scenery. Campgrounds and picnic areas will go from an existing 28 to 149; family camping units will multiply from 131 to a possible 3039 with 2½ families planned per acre; three boat launching areas are included; four new organization camps and lodges; three new resorts for differing types of outdoor sports making six

in all; three visitor information centers; and many proposed observation sites with interpretive signs. For the fishermen 90 lakes and 200 miles of stream are hoped to provide rainbow, Eastern brook, cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout. Four hundred thousand acres might provide some 24,000 visitor days a year of game hunting.

"This area is well within the high Cascade deer hunt area and has some of the few strictly U. S. big game animals left," Chriswell said. "The area contains male and blacktail deer, mountain goat and black bear. The bird hunters can stock blue and ruffed grouse, and ptarmigan."

Seattle Times, March 28, 1965

## ON 'RECREATION AREA': Forest Service Hit



From left, RODGER W. PEGUES, PATRICK D. GOLDSWORTHY and DAVID R. BROWER. Conservationists discussed North Cascades plans of Forest Service.

#### By E. M. STERLING

Efforts of the Forest Service to establish a "recreation area" in the North Cascades before a federal study team has made its recommendations brought sharp criticism yesterday from the North Cascades Conservation Council.

The council, which advocates establishment of a new national park in the same area, protested that the Forest Service action was "prejudicial and prejudicial."

**RESULTS OF** a two-year study by a federal team organized by the secretaries of interior and agriculture are expected to be announced this spring.

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, re-elected president of the

council at its meeting at the University of Washington, said the Forest Service campaign has "circumvented" the study team and is aimed at prejudicing the public in favor of a "recreation area" before the study team has a chance to make a possible park recommendation.

Goldsworthy said the Forest Service has announced creation of a recreation area covering 533,460 acres between the Glacier Peak Wilderness and the North Cascade Primitive areas.

**THE TRACT** embraces El Dorado Peak, Cascade Pass and scenic areas south of Ruby Creek and extends between Stehekin, Chelan County, and Marblemount, Skagit County.

The Conservation Council has proposed that the same land be linked with the Glacier Peak Wilderness to form a 1.3 million-acre national park.

In other action yesterday, the council's board named Rodger W. Pegues, a Seattle attorney, its full-time Northwest conservation representative. Pegues represents 41 area conservation groups.

The council also created a new conservation film center to handle distribution of films of The Mountaineers, the Sierra Club, the Federation of Outdoor Clubs and the Council. Mrs. Norman Tjaden of 8248 16th Av. N. E., will head the center.

David R. Brower, executive director, of the Sierra Club, attended the meeting.

## That Eldorado Peaks so-called "Recreation Area"

Reprinted from The Sunday Oregonian, May 30, 1965

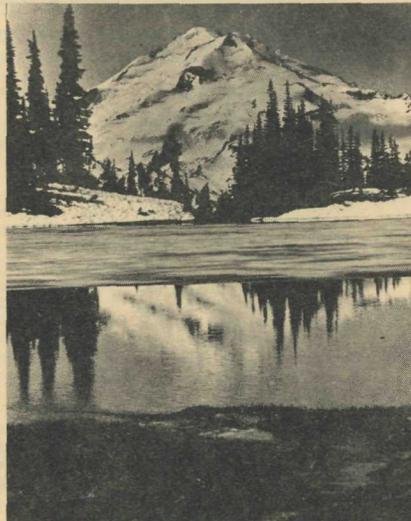
### Mass Recreation Comes to North Cascades

by Anthony Netboy

For many years organized wilderness groups, with the apparent blessings of Secretary of the Interior Udall, have attempted to lock up the entire North Cascades as a kind of preserve for the rugged elite who can climb lofty mountains and carry heavy packs on their backs. This fabulous terrain, part of which is already in dedicated wilderness, occupies the most picturesque portion of northwestern Washington. It is lined with jagged peaks and glaciers, many rising 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, dimpled with mirror-like lakes, and laced with fast-flowing streams which tumble down long shoestring valleys. In late spring and early summer the meadows are carpeted with myriads of wild flowers, the glaciers gleam like blue-white jewels in the sky, and the mountains, clothed at the lower elevation with evergreen forests, beckon those of us who are confined all year in bustling cities.

The North Cascades have been almost inaccessible except to persons who can trudge up the mountain trails or ride horseback (an expensive business). Wilderness groups have fought the admission of a larger public into this virtually unknown country, those who would like to camp or picnic, fish the streams which abound with trout, hunt deer or shoot the plentiful grouse, launch a boat on a lake, or merely enjoy the peace and excitement which comes from communion with wilderness.

Now, against heavy opposition, the U.S. Forest Service is undertaking a 10-year program to develop mass recreational facilities in part of the North Cascades -- the 537,000-acre El Dorado Peak area which bestrides the Mt. Baker, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests. This project was made feasible by the North Cross-State Highway being built through the heart of the North Cascade mountains. When 37 more miles are completed it will stretch from Marblemount on the Skagit River in the west to Mazama on the Methow River in the east, thus making accessible to millions of people an area comparable in beauty to the Matterhorn of Jungfrau in Switzerland.



Glacier Peak -- Dick Brooks

The entire gamut of outdoor recreation will be available when the El Dorado program is completed. A 39-family unit camp ground is already in use at Diablo Lake, the first of 120, accommodating 3,000 families, that will be built along the new highway. From these camp grounds visitors may range over a network of trails extending 320 miles through the rugged country, some of them leading to spectacular peaks or glaciers. Another hundred miles of trail will be hacked out for the barnpackers or horsemen.

Water sport facilities are a major item on the program. There are three large lakes, formed by the City of Seattle's power dams, Gorge, Diablo and Ross, as well as many small ones. Ross Lake is already a favored vacation spot for boaters who launch their craft at Hozomeen, near the Canadian border. Eight new camp grounds, accessible only by boat, have been constructed along the shores of Ross Lake. This area, however, soon will be reachable by automobile over an access road from the North Cross-State Highway.

The Forest Service plans to develop major ski areas, foster year-round resorts, and make land available to organizations for summer camps. Several overlooks are planned along the highway. A unique aspect of the program calls for laying out public tramways sites (the very thought of which arouses the ire of fanatic wilderness enthusiasts). By means of cars moving uphill on cog wheels or by cable, facilities like those common in the European Alps will take crowds of people up to lofty summits from where they can obtain panoramic views of the highest pinnacles and glaciers.

Everything possible within the limits of available funds, says the Forest Service, will be done to exploit the recreation potentials of the high country. Yet recreation is but one of the multiple uses of national forests. Visitors may see sheep or cattle grazing -- sometimes not far from the mountain goat or mule deer -- in lush alpine meadows. Finally, the forests are managed for the production of timber and water which flows into irrigation canals to fructify valuable orchards and croplands in the state of Washington.

The "phantom recreation area" has long been a favorite device of Region Six of the Forest Service. Now you see it, now you don't. Or one person sees it, another doesn't. Like other phantoms, these "dedications" to recreation exist in the mind only. With some they produce confusion and even apprehension; with others the reassurance that comes from the raising of false hopes. When these phantoms have served their purpose they quietly disappear and no one ever hears of them again. (Some, indeed, may have been intended merely as trial balloons to test public reaction.)

The first phantom recreation area of our acquaintance is the Glacier Peak Recreation Area of 1931, containing 233,600 acres. Unlike the Secretary of Agriculture-created "Mt. Baker Park Division" (a misleading name for a recreation area if there ever was one), this never received higher-level approval than that

## PHANTOM RECREATION AREAS

by John Warth

of the Acting Regional Forester. It was seldom if ever included in official lists of dedicated areas. Nevertheless its prominent appearance on publicly distributed maps as late as 1954 must have given solace to many a hiker. No one ever heard of the classification being later rescinded (as when the overlapping Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was established), but we do know that they are logging the living daylights out of the lovely Sloan Creek corner -- which incidentally is a part of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

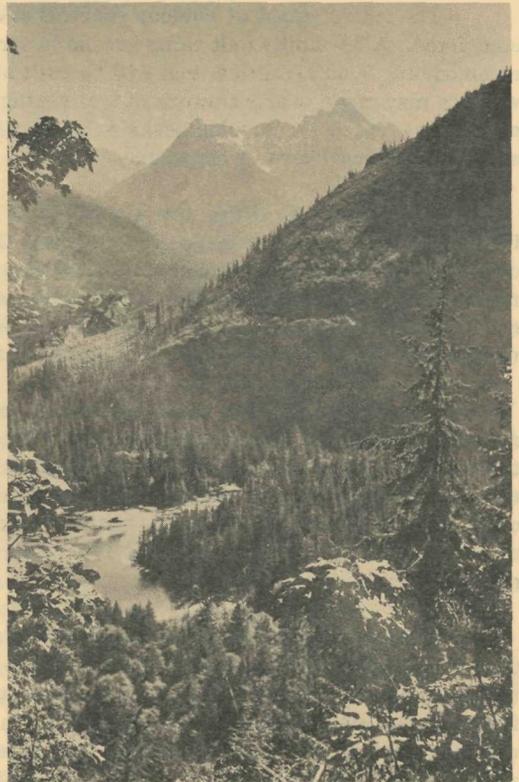
Another phantom is the 794,400-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (Modified Form) created in 1936. The records show that this dedication had the approval only of the Regional Forester, who withdrew his signature a month later. Nevertheless Assistant Regional Forester Horton announced the new area in the Puget Sounder (Jan.-Feb., 1938). Speaking of this area together with the adjacent North Cascade Primitive Area he said: "These two comprise over one and one-half million acres of the most spectacular and interesting country in the United States."

The Northwest Conservation League apparently believed this new 794,400-acre wilderness actually existed, as is evident in a historical article, "To Be or Not to Be -- A North Cascades National Park", published in its newsletter of May 1960.

A Park Service inventory in the late 1930s of dedicated recreation areas in the Cascades included the original "Glacier Peak Wilderness Area", indicating that this agency regarded it as virtually a reality.

The old Washington State Planning Council in its Olympic Park recommendation pointed out as a "pertinent fact" that this phantom Glacier Peak Wilderness Area plus the proposed Olympic Park (Walgren Bill) plus Rainier Park totalled 2,512 square miles. Here the phantom served the purpose of keeping the park as small as possible!

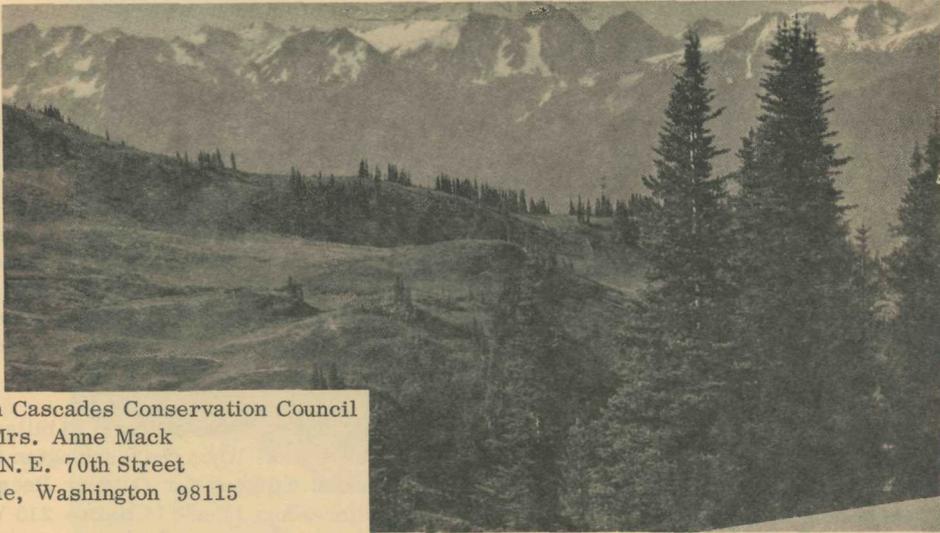
More recently, in the 1940s, instead of creating additional wilderness areas, Region Six designated 16 "limited areas", or "Stop, Look, Listen Areas" pending further study. That the public was led to believe these were genuine dedications with some permanence is apparent. A colorful Forest Service administrative map entitled Dedicated Areas of Region Six included the limited areas along with wilderness areas, natural areas, etc. Later a footnote was pasted on explaining that limited areas are not really dedicated for a special purpose but are merely identified for study. On the back of the 1956 map of Wenatchee National Forest, the Alpine Lakes Limited



Coon Lake -- John Warth

Area is described and delineated in some detail. Further, the regional forester announced that land-use studies of limited areas would be made before they were declassified and the public would be informed well in advance of any final decision on what land management plan was to be proposed (The Living Wilderness, Winter-Spring, 1958, page 16). Yet several of these areas were dropped without the promised advance notice. As one example of the usefulness of limited areas, it will be remembered that the National Forest Multiple Use Association, led by the Reverend Riley Johnson, argued against the Glacier Peak Wilderness proposal in its pamphlet, Have You Been Told?, by listing the limited areas and the board feet of timber "locked up" in each.

With this background, it is apparent that the latest phantom recreation area -- the "Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area" of 533,460 acres (The Wild Cascades, Feb.-March 1965) -- comes perfectly true to form. Here are press releases, conflicting statements by officials, denials, appropriate timing, etc. Or are any similarities purely coincidental?



North Cascades Conservation Council  
 c/o Mrs. Anne Mack  
 4800 N. E. 70th Street  
 Seattle, Washington 98115

Please send the following giant (G-largest), jumbo (J), and regular (R) glossy, color, postcard scenes of Washington's North Cascades:



No.	Scene	Size	
1	Trapper Lake near Cascade Pass	J - 10¢	
2	Johannesburg Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
3	Magic Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
4	Cascade flower garden and stream	R - 5¢	
5	Bonanza Peak above Lake Chelan	R - 5¢	
6	Glacier Peak through Cloudy Pass	R - 5¢	
7	Autumn colors along Stehekin River	R - 5¢	
8	Autumn colors along Stehekin road	R - 5¢	
9	Magic Mt., flowers at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
10	Stehekin road and mountain glaciers	J - 10¢	
15	Glacier Peak across Image Lake	G - 15¢	
17	Myrtle Lake in the Entiat Valley	R - 5¢	
18	Sunrise on Glacier Pk. & Image Lake	J - 10¢	
19	Mt. Challenger from Tupto Lake	J - 10¢	
28	Clark Range from Image Lake alplands	J - 10¢	
31	Suiattle River Basin and Tenpeak Mt.	J - 10¢	
41	Aerial view of Chickamin Glacier	R - 5¢	
Set of 17 cards (1 of each)		\$1.25	
Check, payable to North Cascades Conservation Council, enclosed for:		\$	

TO: (Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Street) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

## MARVIN DURNING HONORED

Marvin B. Durning of Seattle, Washington, chairman of Citizens for Outdoor Recreation, was named a winner of an American Motors Conservation Award, presented each year to 10 professional and 10 non-professional conservationists.

Four of the winners, including past Sierra Club president, Richard M. Leonard, are from California, three from Ohio, two each from Texas and the District of Columbia, and one each from Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington. In addition, the Wilderness Society and the Hempstead Town Lands Resources Council, Long Island, New York, were selected for the national and local group awards, respectively.

Durning, a lawyer, was selected for his efforts in securing voter approval of bills aimed at providing additional outdoor recreational facilities in his state. When the Washington Legislature failed to act upon executive requests, Durning formed Citizens for Outdoor Recreation which successfully circulated petitions to put bills for Referendum 11 and Initiative 215 on the ballot, and conducted an educational campaign which resulted in victory at the polls.

American Motors Corporation President Roy Abernethy said in a letter of congratulations to Durning:

"A nation's true wealth and prosperity are measured in terms of its natural resources. Thus, the strength of our country is fundamentally related to the manner in which we manage our resources today and plan soundly for their use tomorrow.

"If we are to continue to enjoy our waters, forests, wildlife, and food-producing soil and rangelands, and to preserve this natural wealth for future generations, we must vigorously promote citizen and governmental interest in sound, progressive conservation practices.

"Your outstanding personal efforts in this direction, your understanding and dedication to conservation have been an inspiration to others. You personally have materially advanced the cause of conservation for the future."

Winners are selected by an awards committee on the basis of dedicated efforts in the field of renewable natural resources which would not otherwise gain widespread public recognition.

### Washington Highways, May 1965

#### NORTH CROSS-STATE GETS \$500,000 BOOST

##### Work Resumes in June

The U.S. Department of Commerce has allocated an additional \$500,000 for work on the North Cross-State Highway, according to information received here from the office of Commerce Secretary John T. Connor earlier this month.

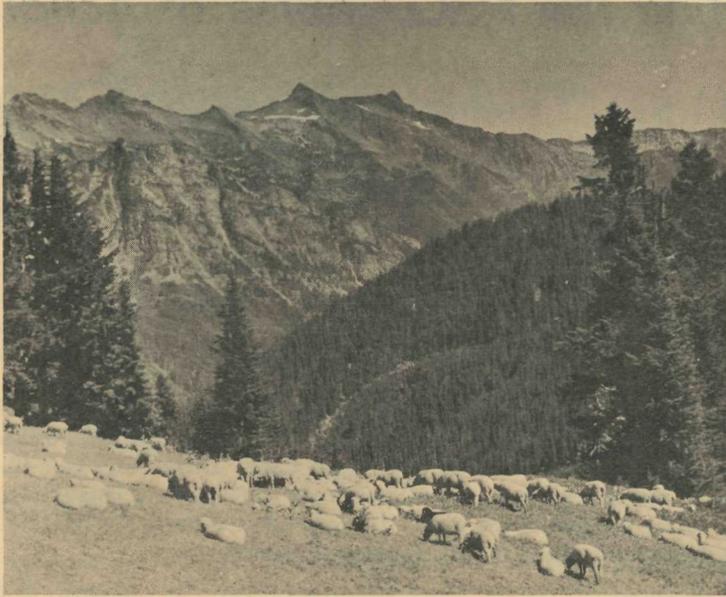
The allocation, to be administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, is part of a total of \$6,450,000 going to 14 states for the improvement of main roads through Federal lands during fiscal year 1966.

The funds were specifically assigned to the section of highway under construction northward from Washington Pass. This makes a total

of \$1,360,000 earmarked by the Highway Commission during the 1965-1967 biennium for the 7½-mile link between Cutthroat Creek and Washington Pass, the bulk of which will be spent on grading and draining along with the necessary location work.

Work is expected to resume in the Washington Pass area in June, according to George E. (Buzz) Mattoon, Highways District 3 Engineer. This will involve completing two contracts in the amount of a little over \$300,000, both of which were 90 percent complete when work stopped on the highway last November, he said. Due to the heavy snow packs in the area, the construction season there is limited to about five months annually.

Public lands allotments are appropriated from the general U.S. Treasury and are 100 percent Federal grants.



Sheep grazing on ridge above White River -- Dick Brooks

#### CONSERVATION FILM CENTER

All copies of the five different films circulated by the Conservation Film Center have been booked heavily for some weeks; indeed, "solid" booking seems likely to run well into June. But then will come the summer months, and lighter bookings. If you missed out, why not request films for a summer meeting (they're great, shown outdoors!). These are the films:

"Wilderness Alps of Stehekin," a beautiful film story of what the North Cascades really are, and what should be done about it; 30 minutes.

"Beach Hike," telling the story of the 1958 hike led by Justice William O. Douglas; 17 minutes.

"Two Yosemite's," giving the contrast between Yosemite Valley and nearby Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which was drowned to give kilowatts and water to San Francisco; 10 minutes.

"Glacier Peak Holiday," showing the North Cascades (available only for showing on a magnetic-track projector); 30 minutes.

"A North Cascades National Park?" -- the case for a new national park; 16 minutes.

All films are in color; all have optical sound tracks (except "Glacier Peak Holiday," as noted above): to make reservations address Mrs. Norman Tjaden, 8248 16th Ave. NE, Seattle, 98115; or telephone her at LA 3-2041. (And remember to ask for literature -- available for distribution when showing films).

# Charting the N3C Course of Action



Founded in 1957

On numerous occasions we have been asked, "Who charts the course of action of the North Cascades Conservation Council?" Speculation has ranged between two extremes: that this is being done by an autocratic leadership of the Council's President; the other that the Council is controlled by the San Francisco offices of the Sierra Club. Neither extreme is the case.

The Board of Directors (15 from Seattle; 2 from Bellevue, Washington; 1 from each of the following Washington areas: Spokane, Mt. Vernon, Wenatchee, Yakima, Naches, Issaquah, and Everett; 1 each from Berkeley and San Francisco, Calif; 1 from Chicago, Ill. and 1 from Lake Oswego, Oregon) meets twice a year to set policy and the Executive Committee, of officers, acts for the Board during the rest of the year. The results of many of the Board's motions are known to The Wild Cascades readers as actions taken by the Council.

At the last Board meeting held at the University of Washington in March a number of significant actions were taken:

Complimentary Life Membership was voted for Howard Hettinger (Yakima), Vincent L. Millspaugh (Seattle) and William Nordstrom (Portland) in appreciative recognition of their generous contribution of professional services to the North Cascades Conservation Council;

Financial Support for Northwest Conservation Representative Rodger Pegues of \$200 to \$500 was pledged for the fiscal year;

The Financial Accounting for the fiscal year consisted of \$4263.48 in receipts and \$3066.72 in disbursements;

The Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area publicity campaign by the Forest Service was opposed and publicity regarding our criticism authorized;

An Expanded Public Relations Program, including increased film circulation through the Conservation Film Center, distribution of a new brochure, and local and regional membership meetings were planned;

"That the North Cascades Conservation Council is concerned over the Population Problems in connection with natural resources, including wilderness and outdoor recreation" was resolved.

The Board continues to recognize the advisability of retaining the By-Laws provision which provides for Board elections by Board members rather than by the membership at large. This was designed to prevent the infiltration by wilderness opponents which destroyed the effectiveness of the Northwest Conservation League many years ago. In practice the board has not been self-perpetuating and has shown a healthy turnover in its eight years of existence.

## North Cascades Conservation Council Board Members and Officers

At the March 27 Annual Board Meeting held on the University of Washington campus, the following officers were elected for 1965-1966:

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

Board Members are: \*

3	John W. Anderson	3530 W. Laurelhurst Dr. NE	Seattle, Wn. 98105
2	David R. Brower	40 Stevenson Ave.	Berkeley, Calif. 94708
3	Irving Clark, Jr.	5314 NE 42nd St.	Seattle, Wn. 98105
3	Joseph Collins	S. 2207 Sunrise Rd.	Spokane, Wn. 99206
1	Dr. Fred Darvill	809 S. 15th St.	Mt. Vernon, Wn. 98273
1	Miss Una Davies	13641 SW Fielding Rd.	Lake Oswego, Ore. 97034
2	Mrs. John A. (Polly) Dyer	13245 40th Ave. NE	Seattle, Wn. 98125
3	Jesse Epstein	1554 E. Garfield	Seattle, Wn. 98102
2	Dr. Donald Fager	1500 N. Eastmont	E. Wenatchee, Wn. 98802
1	Hal Foss	6504 Applevew Way	Yakima, Wn. 98902
3	Patrick D. Goldsworthy	3215 NE 103rd St.	Seattle, Wn. 98125
2	Mrs. Neil Haig	2216 Federal Ave. E.	Seattle, Wn. 98102
3	Louis R. Huber	Box 98, Main Office Station	Seattle, Wn. 98111
3	Charles D. Hessey, Jr.	Star Route	Naches, Wn. 98937
3	Dr. William R. Halliday	1117 36th Ave. E.	Seattle, Wn. 98102
1	Arthur Kruckeberg	20066 15th NW	Seattle, Wn. 98177
1	Harvey H. Manning	Rt. 3, Box 6652	Issaquah, Wn. 98027
2	Marion Marts	1035 Innis Arden Dr.	Seattle, Wn. 98177
2	J. Michael McCloskey	2133 Stockton St., #105-D	San Francisco, Calif. 94133
1	Grant McConnell	6052 Kimbark	Chicago, Ill. 60637
1	Joseph W. Miller	15405 SE 9th St.	Bellevue, Wn. 98004
3	Frank Richardson	17106 Hamlin Rd. NE	Seattle, Wn. 98155
2	Miss Eileen Ryan	308 E. Republican, Apt. 908	Seattle, Wn. 98102
2	Jack Stevens	2057 151st SE	Bellevue, Wn. 98004
3	John Warth	3806 Burke Ave. N.	Seattle, Wn. 98103
1	R. Duke Watson	1642 Federal Ave. E.	Seattle, Wn. 98102
2	Robert Wood	1614 21st Ave. N.	Seattle, Wn. 98102
1	Phillip H. Zalesky	2433 Del Campo Dr.	Everett, Wn. 98202

\* Numbers preceding names indicate remaining years of term of office. Newly elected members serve 3 years.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

PRESIDENT: Patrick D. Goldsworthy

EDITORS: The Wild Cascades

Harvey and Betty Manning

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North Cascades Conservation Council

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Seattle, Washington - 98109

I (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ wish to:

1. Enroll myself and support the Council's purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, including establishment of Wilderness Areas and a North Cascades National Park.

Enclosed find (\$2-regular, \$1-spouse, \$5-contributing, \$10 or more-patron, \$50-life) for annual dues, including subscription to THE WILD CASCADES - \$  Mail to:

2. Send a gift membership for enclosed \$  to: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Send a gift subscription (\$2) to THE WILD CASCADES for enclosed ----- \$  to: \_\_\_\_\_

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(Print name) \_\_\_\_\_

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