

THE WILD CASCADES

April - May 1971



TRAILBIKES AND STUMPS: THE PROPOSED MT. ST. HELENS RECREATION AREA

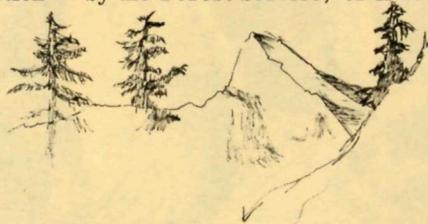
Having clearcut all the way up to the moraines on three sides of the volcano, the U. S. Forest Service now proposes to designate the ruins as a Mt. St. Helens Recreation Area. At public informational meetings in Vancouver on April 21, the plan was described in detail. As the map shows, the area includes the mountain, Spirit Lake, the St. Helens Lava Caves, and the Mt. Margaret Backcountry. Not much timber -- and logging will continue in the Recreation Area, though under the direction of landscape architects (formerly known as logging engineers). Motorized travel is allowed on most trails, the Hondas and hikers and horsemen all mixed together in one glorious multiple-use muddle. Spirit Lake is no longer a place to commune with spirits, not with water-skiers razzing around.

Conservationists at the April 21 meetings criticized the proposal as little more than an attempt to give a touch of sexiness to the miserable and deteriorating status quo. There are recreation areas and recreation areas. (That's what Disneyland is, after all.) This administratively-designated recreation area would be a far cry from, for example, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, or the proposed Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area, which have (or are proposed to have) a much higher degree of protection -- protection guaranteed by Congress.

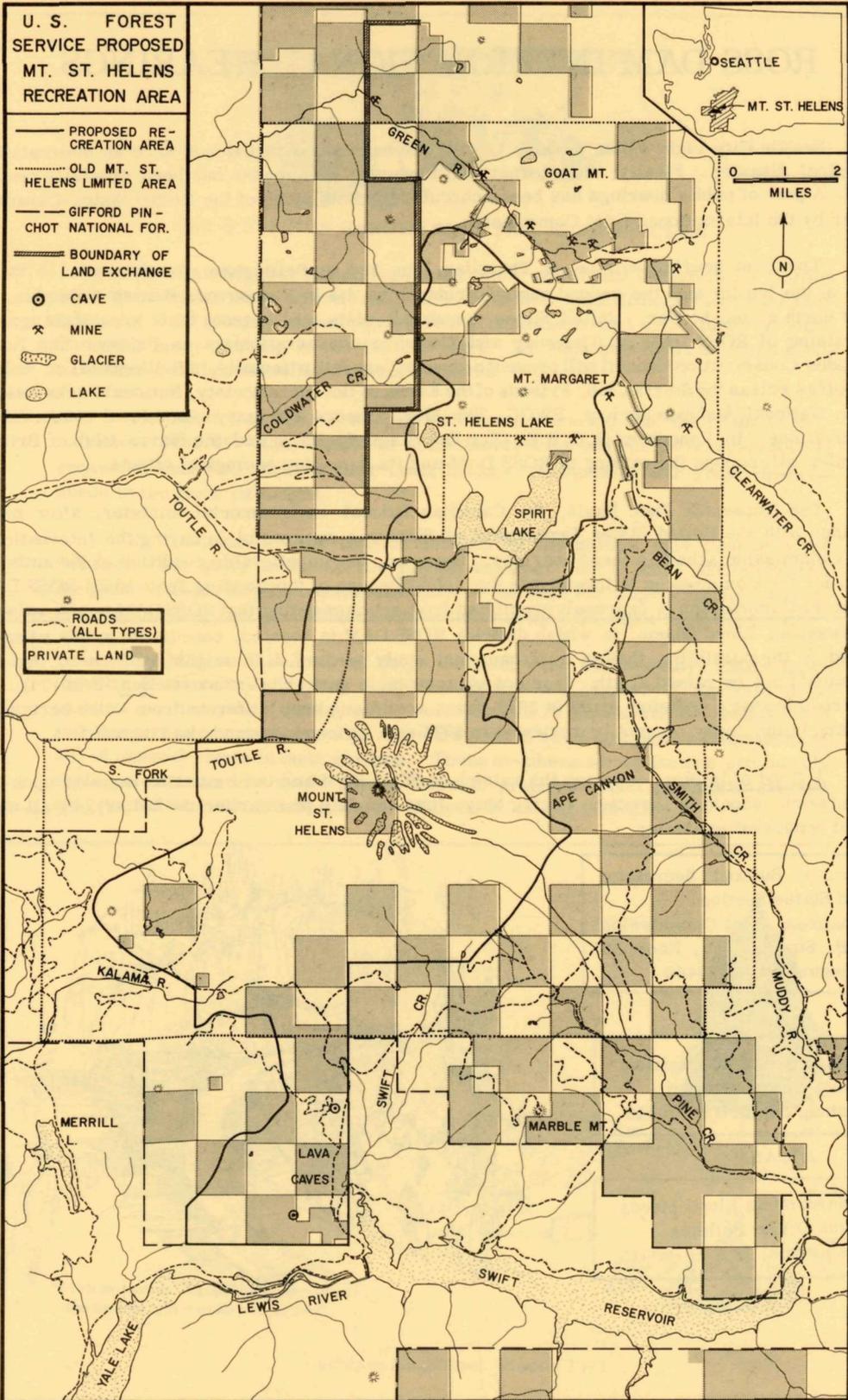
The officials of Gifford Pinchot National Forest are friendly, decent folk, and hopefully are good listeners. If so, their final proposal, to be revealed next fall or winter, and subjected to further commentary at public hearings before adoption, will be considerably enlarged in size of area included and improved in quality of management.

But in any event, the mistreatment of Mt. St. Helens is only one of the most flagrant evidences that Gifford Pinchot is, by policy, the "loggers' Forest." The Mt. Adams and Goat Rocks Wilderness Areas are too small, and clearcuts are pushing right up to their boundaries. Recently, only a last-minute order from the Chief Forester in Washington, D. C., stimulated by a phone call from Congressman Saylor, halted a timber sale within the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area at an elevation of 5,000 feet, in "Christmas tree" forests less than 1/2 mile from the Cascade Crest Trail. Such famous and superb wildland walking routes as those of the Boundary Trail, the Klickitat Trail, are being slashed by logging roads and cat tracks.

A forthcoming issue of The Wild Cascades will carry an article, now in preparation, detailing the wrongs being done the South Cascades from Mt. Rainier to the Columbia River, and outlining a program for action -- by the Forest Service, or if necessary, Congress.



CORRECTION. December 1970 - January 1971, THE WILD CASCADES, page 2, paragraph 6, should read: . . . Harvey Broome, then President of the Wilderness Society, and George Marshall, a Wilderness Society Council member and Board member of the Sierra Club,



ROSS DAM INTERNATIONAL HEARINGS

Seattle City Light's plan to raise ROSS DAM has always threatened to be an international ecological disaster. Finally, the international impact of this project has been officially recognized. A pair of public hearings has been scheduled for both sides of the United States-Canadian border by the International Joint Commission.

The first hearing will be on Thursday June 3rd in Bellingham, Washington, 15 miles south of the border and the second one on Friday June 4th in Vancouver, British Columbia, 15 miles north of the border. United States conservationists will present their arguments against the raising of ROSS DAM on Thursday and Canadian conservationists on Friday. The North Cascades Conservation Council will present a panel of "expert" witnesses, in Bellingham, on behalf of itself as well as the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Wilderness Society, National Parks Association, National Audubon Society, FWO, The Mountaineers and many other local conservation organizations. In Vancouver R. O. S. S. (Run Out Skagit Spoilers) and the Sierra Club of British Columbia will oppose the raising of ROSS DAM and its damaging ecological effects.

The Honorable Jack Davis, the Canadian federal environmental minister, after many meetings with the United States Department of State was successful in having the International Joint Commission schedule these hearings. However, the unbelievable condition of the authorization for the Commission to investigate the consequences of the flooding from HIGH ROSS DAM is that the Commission is expressly prohibited from recommending that ROSS DAM not be raised! Congressman Lloyd Meeds, in whose district ROSS DAM is located, concurred in this when he replied to the possibility that an environmental study by the I. J. C. might recommend that the dam should not be raised at all, "It is not an acceptable answer" (Vancouver Sun, 3/23/71). It is incredible that a decision made in 1942 under conditions very different from those pertaining 30 years later, today, cannot be reviewed in 1971 and, if found unsound, be reversed!

A flood of letters, opposing the raising of ROSS DAM and the limitation imposed upon the Commission, should be directed, during May, June and July (the earlier the better), by all concerned conservationists to:

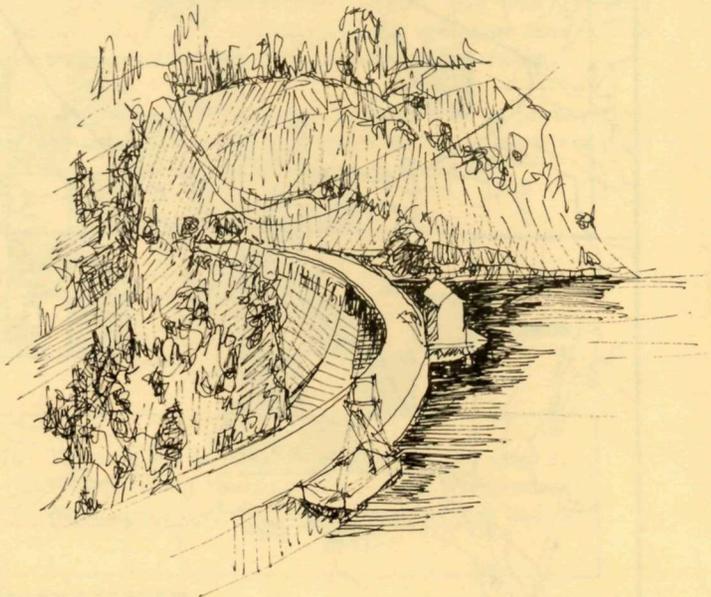
William A. Bullard, Secretary
United States Section
International Joint Commission
1717 H. Street N. W. , Room 203
Washington, D. C. 20440

AND

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

AND

Congressman Lloyd Meeds
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515





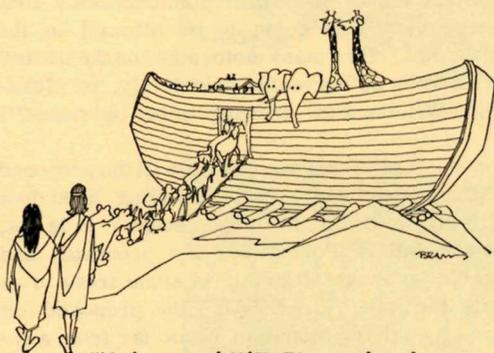
CONSERVATION GARDEN SALE FINANCIAL SUCCESS!

Joe and Margaret Miller report that their 4th Annual Conservation Garden Sale far exceeded their expectations. Visitors to their Lake Hills garden contributed a total of \$553.25 to the three conservation groups and bought every plant for sale, including many growing in the Millers' yard. At least half again as much could have been sold had there been plants available.

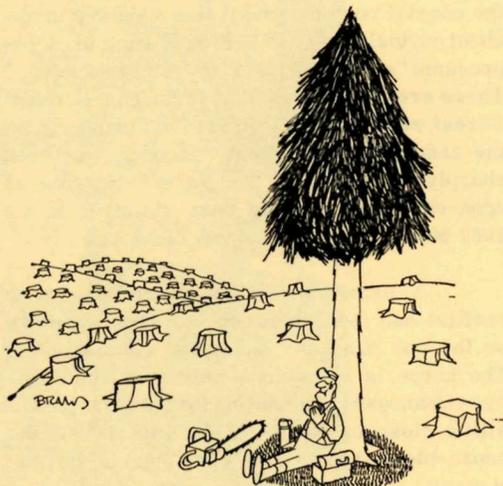
The North Cascades Conservation Council received the bulk of the contributions -- \$462.00. Many members of the Sierra Club and Seattle Audubon Society requested that N3C receive their contributions, recognizing our great financial needs in the Ross Dam fight.

Explanations for the unusual success of the garden sale include Susan Schwartz' fine story in the Seattle Times, the flyer sent to local N3C members, the general awakening by conservationists to the need for improving the environment by planting, and to the fact that everyone is up tight about High Ross Dam.

The Millers wish to thank Helyn Colman, Jane Goldsworthy, Emily Haig, Dorothy Henderson, and Mike Ruby for contributing plants. If the sale is to continue on this year's scale, more contributions of plants will be needed. Joe and Margaret urge members with a green thumb to start cuttings this summer and fall of unusual plants in their gardens. Those members whose thumbs are merely earth-colored but who would like to learn to propagate plant materials may get easy-to-follow instructions from the Millers by calling SH6-2257.



"Mark my words! If THEY come aboard, the trouble will start all over again!"



THE FAR EAST OF THE NORTH CASCADES: THE MEADOWS PROJECT CHOPAKA MOUNTAIN PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AREA

The far eastern country of the North Cascades, from the Methow to the Okanogan, has received relatively little attention from the conservationists in the past, for two reasons. The pace of history is slower there, and the threats generally less immediate, than along and around the Cascade Crest. And though the land is well-loved by Okanogan residents, it has been called, appropriately by comparison with near-city mountains, "the place where nobody goes."

The lonesomeness, the good weather, the early summer -- as well as the beauty, subtler in the main than that of the sharp-sculptured Crest but no less delightful -- have begun to draw more visitors from Puget Sound. West-side conservationists (and from the Okanogan view, even Wenatchee is "west-side") are learning about the land and the issues from their brethren for whom these are home hills.

West-siders have much to learn. It's a different world from the Crest, more like Montana in some respects. The forests, overall, are nowhere near so productive as in the coastal regions, and it is necessary to ask about virtually any timber sale whether it represents "sustained yield" or "timber mining." There are indications that Okanogan National Forest was, in fact, "mined" for many years; the annual "allowable cut" recently has been sharply reduced by the Forest Service in apparent recognition of past violation of the 1960 Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act.

A principle preservationist-exploiter conflict has been between horsemen-hunters on the one hand and cattlemen on the other. The horse is a "natural" animal in the wide-open Okanogan, and hunting for the most part is still a close-to-frontier sport rather than the booze-bleared butchering often done by citified hunters. The local horsemen-hunters object to having cattle eat the feed that belongs to the wild game, and to having to carry water be-

cause crowds of cows have fouled the springs and creeks. They also object to too many roads being pushed into the backcountry, and to trails being preempted by motorbikes.

With more knowledge, west-siders inevitably will find the subject complex. At the moment, however, several issues can be identified as demanding a combined consideration by (1) Okanogan "friends of the land"; (2) Okanogan National Forest; and (3) "outsiders" from Puget Sound and the entire nation.

(For photos and text showing and telling what the country is like, see The Mountaineers' new book, 101 Hikes in the North Cascades, which includes hikes to Tiffany Mountain, Chopaka Mountain, and Horseshoe Basin.)

Meadows Project

The accompanying map and newspaper clipping summarize this 10-year plan by Okanogan National Forest. Conservationist reaction so far may be described as "tentatively receptive." Much of the area covered by the project seems suitable for true multiple-use, including a great increase in car-based recreation.

Questions remain to be answered as the project moves toward implementation. How many cows are going to be allowed in the meadows? How many motorbikes on the trails? Will trees be harvested selectively, or clear-cut? Will the slow-growing timber be "mined"?

And of major concern, will the proposed Tiffany Roadless Area, including 8200-foot Tiffany Mountain, be large enough? It is not, in the initial Forest Service proposal, and should be expanded to take in some trees to go with the open ridges. Also the proposed ski area on Tiffany Mountain is too far from anywhere to be economically feasible and should be scotched.

Of further concern, are there other

trails (the Barnhardt Mine trail into the Twentymile Peak country, for one) within the project boundaries that have important wild-land values, but are marked for roading?

In summary, at first glance the Meadows Project sounds reasonable, but conservationists must know more details before they can give blanket endorsement.

Pasayten Wilderness Area

Originally in the Meadows Project, but later excluded, is the area extending north from the Loomis-Toats Coulee-Long Swamp road to the Pasayten Wilderness.

This entire area should have been placed in the Wilderness when it was created, and ultimately must be added. Conservationists (both Okanogan and Puget Sound) are asking that all the land north of the road be managed as wilderness (no roads, no logging, no trail machines) until it can be made Wilderness.

Conservationists would feel much better about the proposed mass recreation and timber harvesting in the area southward if the country north were saved for quiet.

Chopaka Mountain

To the east of the Pasayten Wilderness Area (yet really part of the wilderness) is Chopaka Mountain. Here the Cascades come to a dramatic end, in a nearly 7,000-foot fault scarp dropping sheer to the flat valley below -- beyond which roll the Okanogan Highlands.

By a quirk of public land policy, Chopaka Mountain belongs to the State of Washington, and is managed (mismanaged) by the State Department of Natural Resources. Cattle have been allowed to overgraze the meadows to the point of obliteration. Herbicides have been used to kill natural vegetation and thus make more grass for cows to chew and trample into dust-wallows. The jeep roads built by cattlemen have become the playgrounds of motor-bikers.

At present, Chopaka Mountain can only be recommended for hikers and horsemen in late May and early June, between the melting of the snow and the sprouting of the grass. But Chopaka is too good for cows. Aside from being splendid highland for hiking and riding country, with magnificent views west to the Cascade Crest, north to Canadian ranges, and abruptly down to pastoral scenes of Palmer Lake and the Sinlahekin, it is an entryway to the Pasayten Wilderness, and an integral part of it.

In preparation now by conservationists from the Okanogan, Puget Sound, and Spokane is a proposal for a new departure in the management of state land -- a state wilderness area -- a Chopaka Wilderness Area. Fewer or no cows, no more trailbikes or jeeps, no more herbicides. In time, the meadows will come back from 35 years of abuse. Even before then the water will be safe to drink.



View westward from Chopaka Mountain. Photo by Bob and Ira Spring

Big Road Program Will Open Okanogan Forest

By MARVIN BARHAM

OKANOGAN — A ten-year plan to build 200 miles of roadway to open a vast new area of the Okanogan National Forest to logging and recreation was unveiled here today by the forest service.

The new system is part of a comprehensive plan designated the "Meadows Project" and developed by the Okanogan National Forest.

Its purpose is to provide complete access to 96,160 acres of forest service land located primarily on the Conconully Ranger District.

Access into the area at present is limited to primitive roads.

Contracts for the road construction phase of the project alone are expected to exceed \$7 million.

The huge Meadows Project is bounded on the north by the Pasayten Wilderness and on the south by Beaver Meadows. South Twentymile Peak, North Twentymile Peak and Thirtymile Peak mark the western boundary. The eastern boundary extends from Old Baldy and Rock Mtn. up the eastern boundary of the Conconully Ranger District.

The project was made possible by the supplemental accelerated timber access road program which is aimed at increasing the volume of timber cuts.

Although the primary purpose is to provide access to the large timber reserves in the area, the project will open a major new recreational area in North Central Washington.

The road system will tie together the Boulder Creek and Chewack-Toats Coulee highways — two of the six major dispersal routes for the North Cross State Highway.

It will permit future expansion of the six campgrounds already within the project boundary plus the development of 16 other potential campgrounds. Two observation sites and a historical site are also included in the recreation plans.

The first phase of road construction on the Meadows Project is scheduled to get underway during the 1970 fiscal year.

Contractors are now being shown a proposed 7.6 mile section of road on the Toats Coulee to be rebuilt during the fiscal year. The cost of that project is estimated at nearly half a million dollars.

Specifications for the project call for construction of a paved double lane roadway suitable to carry a normal flow of traffic.

A second road building contract not on the Meadows Project is also being offered for bid this year under the timber access road program. The proposed 9.8 mile Nicholson Creek Rd. will open a large block of timber near the Canadian border on the Tonasket Ranger District to intensive timber management practices.

Both projects have been funded and carry a third priority for construction among the 20 national forests in the region.

The heaviest expenditures on the road building phase of the project are expected in the fiscal year starting on July 1, 1970.

Plans call for construction of the main 24 mile long Meadow Rd., reconstruction of a 1.6 mile section of road on the Toats Coulee, and construction of a new two mile section of road on the Toats Coulee.

The major route in the road system, the Meadow Rd. will carry traffic south from the Toats Coulee Rd. through the length of the Meadows Project. The 24-mile-long roadway will intersect the Middle Fork and Boulder Creek roads at the south end of the project.

The estimated cost of the three projects planned for fiscal year 1971 is in excess of \$2 million.

During the eight years from 1972 through 1980, the project plan calls for construction of an additional 162 miles of roadway at an estimated cost of \$4 million.

Completion of the system of roads on the Meadows Project entails 55 separate construction projects during the eight year period.

A breakdown of the type of roads within the project shows 41.5 miles of double-lane, paved roads. The roads will be designed to the highest standards to carry a normal flow of recreation and logging traffic.

The system will contain an additional 103.4 miles of single-lane roadway with gravel surfacing. About half will be designed for normal traffic with the other half built to withstand a light traffic flow.

The remaining 52.9 miles of roadway will be specifically built to meet the needs of loggers within the project. These roads, which will be financed by monies from timber sales, will not be maintained after the sales are completed.

Funds to continue construction of the road system within the Meadows Project must be obtained on a year to year basis.

Conconully District Ranger Bob Snoich, Forest Supervisor Don Campbell and Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician Harry Sanford was responsible for planning the project.

"We do not expect an increase in the allowable timber cut immediately," Snoich said. "But, in the future, increases in the cut will come through thinning and other intensive management programs.

"Any recreation and increase in grazing or wildlife are going to be side benefits to the major purpose of the project," he added.

The forest service is interested in developing recreational areas on the project in light of its multi-use policy.

Hunting and fishing on the project are low at present because of the limited access.

Deer and grouse are plentiful in the area which is entirely above the 4,000 foot level. The terrain ranges from flat alpine and rolling hills to steep cliffs.

Beaver sign is abundant in many of the meadows. Among the proposed recreation developments is a proposed beaver interpretive center at Long Swamp at the north end of the project.

According to foresters, intensive management of the area will lead to improved range for game animals including deer as well as domestic livestock.

Fishing now is limited to Tiffany and Rogers lakes and Toats Coulee Creek. The plan calls for development of three impoundments at Long Swamp, Thirtymile and Twentymile to provide an additional 38 acres of fishing waters.

The major recreational attraction of the area, however, is the potential sites for campground development.

The forest service already has campgrounds at Daisy, Long Swamp, Roger Lake, Tiffany Spring and Tiffany Meadows. Under the project plan, they are slated for expansion to more than six times their present size.

Campgrounds are proposed for Fourteen Mile, Dog Creek, Lightning Creek, Irongate, North Twenty Mile, Parachute Meadows, Spring Creek, Foxtail, South Twenty Mile, Topper, Beaver Meadows, the Middle Fork of the Toats Coulee Sheep

Corral Camp, Upper Long Swamp, Tiffany Lake and Dog Creek. The 16 campgrounds will contain 72 acres of developed camp sites.

Also in the planning stages are a picnic and observation site at Corral Butte, an observation site at Queer Creek and a historical site at parachute Meadows.

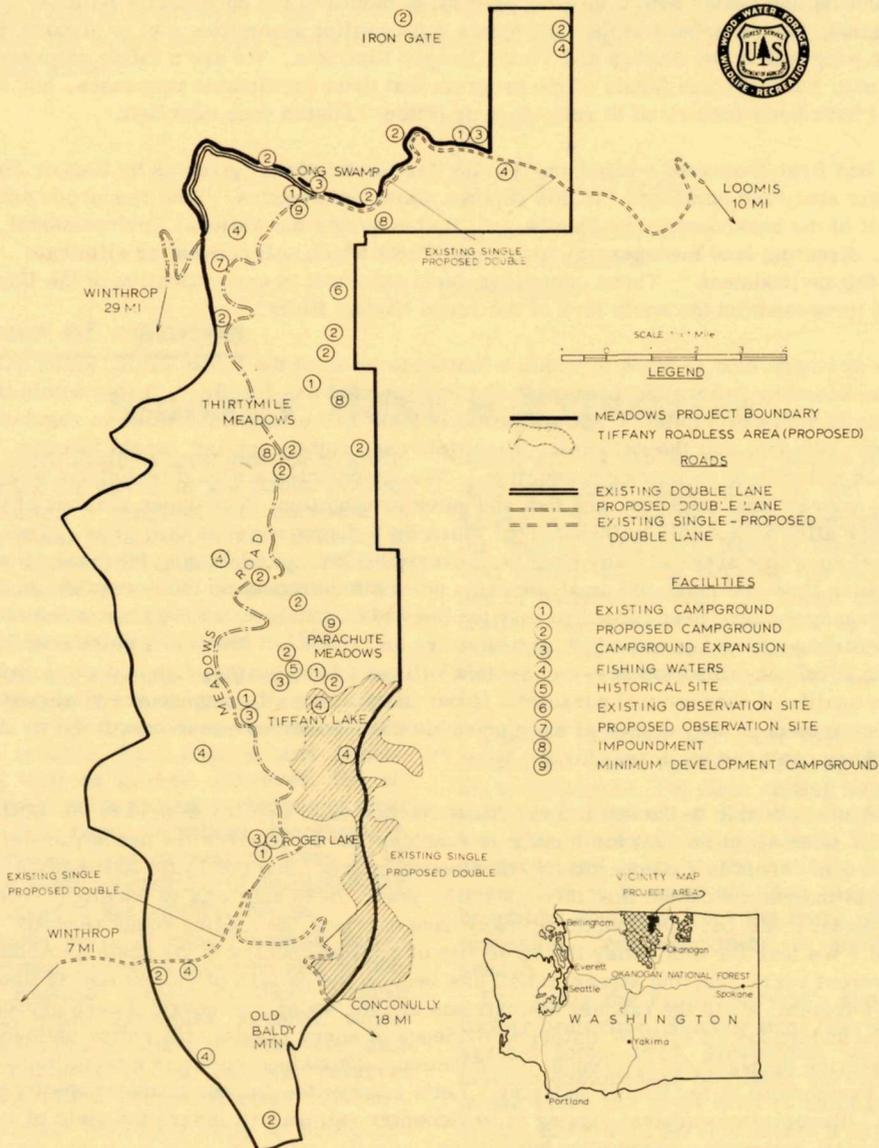
The impact of the development of the Meadows Project on Okanogan County has been described as "tremendous" by forest service officials.

The project will open up an additional 74,314 acres of national forest land to logging. In 1968 a survey showed that

32,804 of those acres contain over 172 million board feet of merchantable timber.

Foresters estimate that each 17,500 acres of timber thinned on the project under intensive management practices will generate an immediate increase of one million board feet per year in allowable cut.

The Conconully Ranger District will have to hire five additional staff members because of the project. Road contracts, thinning contracts, work on the recreational sites and logging will also mean a substantial increase in local employment.



Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
THE CASCADIANS
Star Route
Naches, Washington 98937

Mr. Don Campbell, Supervisor
Snoqualmie National Forest
1601 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Campbell,

Following the recent public meeting held by members of the Snoqualmie National Forest staff in Yakima, nine members of the Canadian's conservation committee met to discuss the timber sale program on the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts. We are a fairly calm and rational group, but there are facets of the program that drew predictable responses, and these responses I have been authorized to relay to your office. Fasten your seat belt.

We had first discussed a paper on "Public Use Restrictions" given us by Ranger Jim Dolan for our study and comment. In this paper a statement appears: "The resources and environment of the backcountry are fragile. . ." It also quotes the National Environmental Policy Act, directing land managers to "promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment." These quotations seem pertinent to our evaluation of the Upper Valley sale (proposed) on the south fork of the Little Naches River.

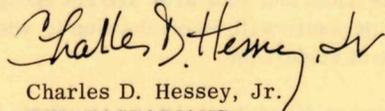
The proposed sale reaches to within a half-mile or so of the Crest Trail, which qualifies it as backcountry "where the resources and environment are fragile." It lies within the summit zone of heavy precipitation and its forest is therefore of immense value in regulating stream flow. (We feel that the principle of multiple use, rightly applied, would forever deny all such watersheds to lumber production.) The upper valleys should be left for water production, recreational pursuits, and fish and game propagation. The upper reaches of the south fork are alive with small cutthroat trout which drift downstream as they grow. Too many natural spawning areas already have been overrun. Roads and logging increase siltation of the spawning beds and make the small streams needed for production too accessible to mass fishing. Already we have been forced to rely too heavily on hatchery trout as more and more of our seed streams have been ravaged by bulldozers and roaded. There is a more sensible way to manage backcountry forests -- a way that will save land, water, fish and game, and enhance the quality of recreational pursuits. In our headwater valleys these are vital goals, and in ignoring them in the interest of wood products the Forest Service indicts itself by the old saw: "They can't see the forest for the trees."

What is applicable to the south fork, Little Naches sale, applies in part to the Little Rattlesnake. Here again the lust for lumber is reaching too far towards the headwaters of a mountain stream. This is a comparatively dry mountain area, and the Little Rattlesnake works hard to maintain a decent flow throughout the year. Here also was an excellent seed-bed for cutthroat trout; but it is doubtful if many have survived the logging roads recently constructed. We fear for this valley the same fate of similar country to the south -- Ahtanum Creek. Overcut years ago, the stream runoff has been in the pattern of violent spring floods and summer trickle, while the ranches downstream cry for water. Because of such proposed timber sales undertaken in spite of historical evidence of sorry results, the entire philosophy of Forest Service management is brought into question. "Sustained yield" is a term implying its role as handmaiden to the timber industry. Let's remove the lumber connotations from that slogan. Reservations against logging in backcountry valleys will insure the yield of many more vital values than can timber harvesting.

We considered one of the alarming sidelights of the proposed program to be the 90-plus miles of logging road to add to the thousands of miles already looped across our land. We pictured in our minds a 90-mile gash fifty feet wide henceforth dedicated to not growing trees. How many million board feet will be lost by this withdrawal? How much raw soil opened to erosion? Right-of-way timber usually ranks with the best in any sale because of the kind of terrain the locating engineer is looking for. The proliferation of logging roads has already reduced the size of growing sites by a staggering amount, and since the Forest Service is conducting experiments in better logging methods (which in itself acknowledges that present ways are not good enough) it seems to us that a postponement of much of this road construction would be desirable until the results of experiments are known -- or better yet, until experiments have developed a superior method.

On April 7, 1971, H. R. 7383 was introduced in Congress. If it becomes law, the Forest Service will have time to take a deep breath and do some re-evaluating, and this pell-mell drive for the last tree in the remotest valley might be side-tracked. We would be encouraged with faith restored if the Forest Service were to acknowledge, independent of this legislation, the unique and vital values of the upper valleys of the Cascade Range and "let well enough alone."

Sincerely,



Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
THE CASCADIANS
Conservation

Mirror of opinion

Smokey Bear a hypocrite

The United States Forest Service is guilty of shocking disregard for the public interest and violating a congressional mandate, in the way it has permitted private industry to rape the national forests. Hearings recently in Washington revealed progressive abandonment of the multiple use-sustained yield principle enacted by Congress in 1960.

The 1960 act requires replacement of harvested timber by new growth, and equal attention to all forest uses—watershed protection, wildlife, fish, grazing and recreation, as well as timber. However, the so-called forest management technique of clear cutting has been permitted increasingly. This involves clear harvest of trees of all ages and kinds, regardless of marketability, in vast areas of the national forests.

The nude scars of once beautiful Bitterroot National Forest in Montana and Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia stand as prime examples. Erosion, watershed degradation, silted streams and dangerous depletion of soil nutrient reserves inevitably follow continued clear cutting.

The Forest Service admits to being five million acres behind in reforesting logged

lands, and 13 million acres behind in thinning and other improvements. Yet it has agreed with a startling recommendation of the Public Land Law Review Commission that timber harvest become the dominant use of national forests. The Nixon administration has already capitulated to timber interests and announced plans to increase timber harvest on public lands 60 percent by 1978.

Lumber interests say clear cutting is essential for some species, such as Douglas fir, to propagate. Yet clear cutting has devastated vast areas of Eastern hardwoods, too. The lumber industry defends its plans as necessary to meet the nation's housing goals. Yet it is apparent that these firms benefit handsomely from the more efficient, profitable, "cut everything in sight" approach.

For years the Forest Service's symbol of timber protection, Smokey Bear, has warned against forest fires. Meanwhile, increased private exploitation has been permitted to wreak much the same kind of damage. Sad to say, the Forest Service makes a hypocrite out of Smokey Bear.—**Milwaukee Journal**

CANADIANS THREATEN CHILLIWACK WILDERNESS

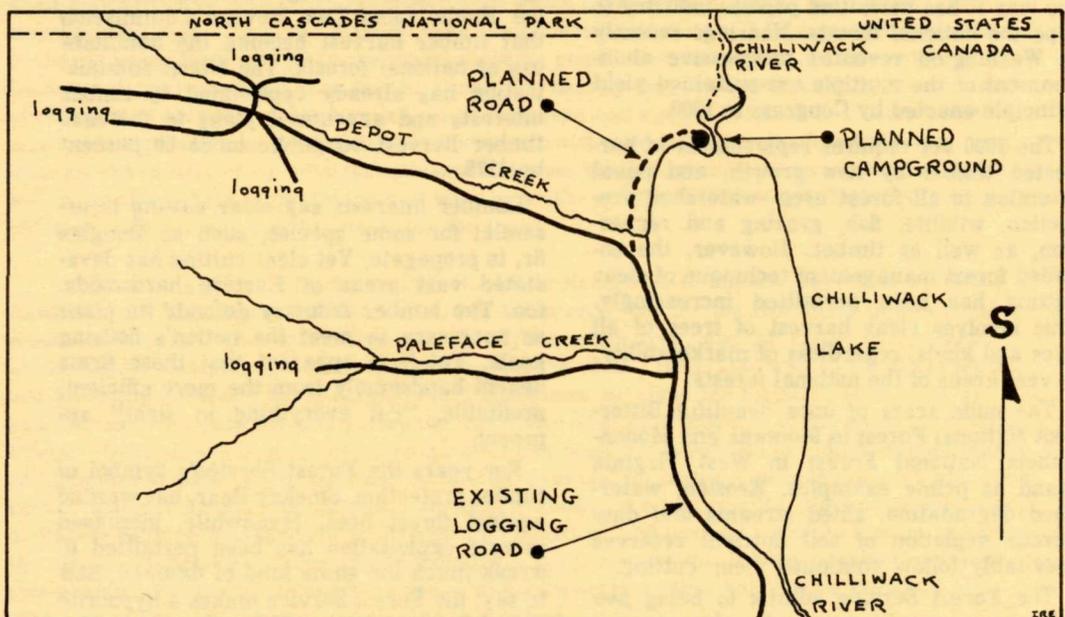
Within the North Cascades National Park the Chilliwack River flows northward for ten miles from Hannegan Pass to the Canadian border. It then flows for another mile and a quarter, in Canada, before emptying into the southern end of Chilliwack Lake. This entire valley is now a U. S. - Canadian wilderness and the portion within the North Cascades National Park will remain so. The southern portion of Chilliwack Lake is also a wilderness but one that is threatened by the planned extension of a logging road along the eastern shore of the lake and construction of a road-end campground at the south end of the lake.

The loggers ruined Depot Creek Valley in the summer of 1969 and 1970 and likely will clearcut the summer of 1971 all the way to the U. S. border and northern edge of the North Cascades National Park. Paleface Creek, also badly logged, is apparently designated for complete devastation by chainsaw.

The road along the east shore of Chilliwack Lake to Paleface and Depot Creeks is strictly a logging road. Its width and standards are not enough to support mass tourism. However, because it is there, pressure will likely develop to widen it. It is a scar that makes most of the lake lose its sense of wilderness.

The route for an extension of this road from Depot Creek to the Chilliwack River (Dolly Varden Creek) has been staked out. This extension would leave an even worse road scar, resulting from blasting the steep rock terrain. It may be possible to halt this new road construction which probably will start as soon as the snows melt in 1971. The lake does not need this road to the south end. It's a fine lake for boats which should be encouraged instead of cars.

A large campground and road end parking area is planned for the southern end of the lake at the mouth of the Chilliwack Valley. This will obviously ruin the wilderness setting here as well as the lovely sandy beach and estuary similar to streams coming into the ocean from the Olympics.



The road and parking lots are being planned by the Canadian Federal Department of National Defense, Canadian Army Engineers and Camp Chilliwack as an employment project for university-age men who were experiencing great difficulty in securing gainful employment. The Canadian Forest Service on whose lands this construction will take place is concerned about this extended public access.

Road access to the south end of Chilliwack Lake will result in the pressures of overuse, likely to ruin the primeval forest of the lower Chilliwack and to cause serious human erosion of the National Park wilderness of the upper Chilliwack. The Canadian Chilliwack contains an "Olympic" rain forest, rare in the Cascades. The U. S. Chilliwack is one of the remotest wilderness valleys in the North Cascades National Park. If the Canadian plans are completed this will become one of the most accessible valleys, doomed to eventual overuse.

The entire Chilliwack Valley and Chilliwack Lake, northward to Depot Creek, should be retained as an "international wilderness preserve"; this "preserve" to be a common unit of the North Cascades National Park and eventual neighboring Salish Canadian National Park across the border. International cooperative agency planning (nonexistent at present) must be instituted immediately to solve such problems that transcend the artificial international border.

-PDG

Forest supervisor to retire in April

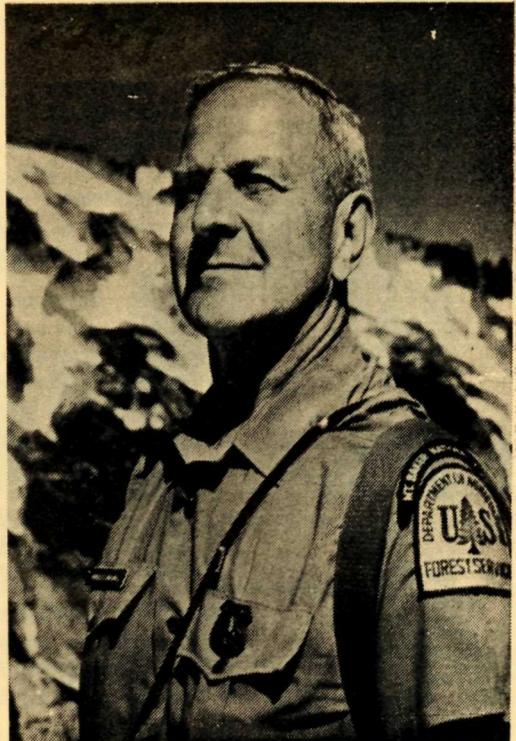
Harold C. (Chris) Chriswell, supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest since 1957, will retire April 9.

Before being promoted to supervisor, he served five years on the Mt. Hood National Forest, Portland, and was district ranger on the Umatilla, Olympic, Gifford Pinchot and Rogue River National Forests prior to that.

A longtime outdoorsman, Chriswell is intimately acquainted with the rugged North Cascades of Washington. In a recent special assignment he served as the Forest Service representative in a joint study with the National Park Service to develop management plans for the North Cascades National Park complex and adjacent lands of the Mt. Baker, Wenatchee, and Okanogan National Forests.

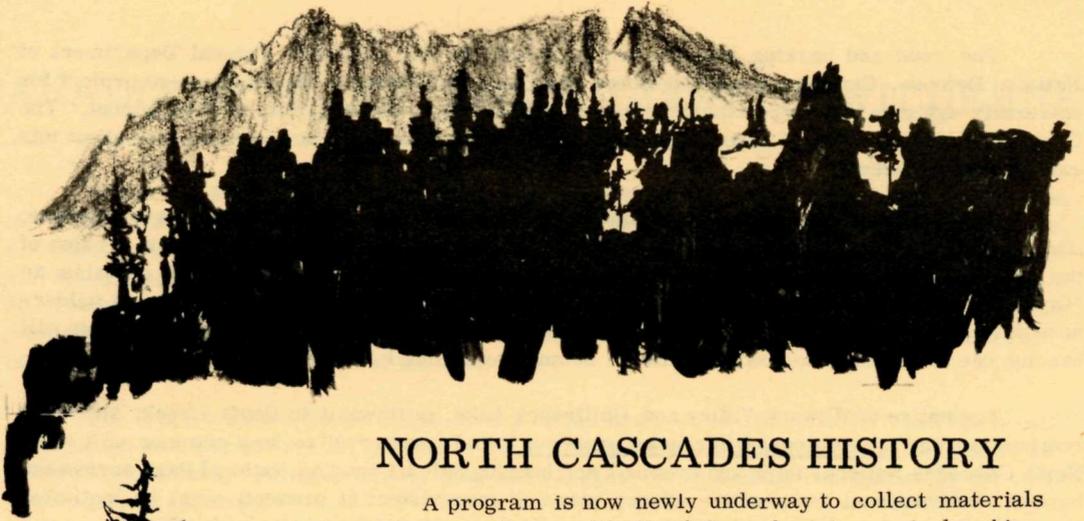
A graduate of the University of Washington, he has served on National Forests in Washington and Oregon since 1935, when he received his initial appointment on the Malheur National Forest, John Day, Oregon.

His successor has not yet been chosen. Regional Forester Charles A. Connaughton, U.S. Forest Service, said.



HAROLD C. CHRISWELL

Shown with outdoors he loves



NORTH CASCADES HISTORY

A program is now newly underway to collect materials relating to the history of the North Cascades into a central archive. An ad hoc Committee on North Cascades History has been formed, with representatives of The Mountaineers, North Cascades Conservation Council, North Cascades National Park, The Mountaineers Foundation, and the University of Washington Library.

The participation of individuals in the project, through supplying information, is invited and requested.

The first effort of the Committee will be the preparation of a bibliography of materials on the North Cascades, whether books, magazine or newspaper articles, manuscripts, diaries, photo collections, or whatever, with descriptions of the materials and where they are located -- in libraries, museums, private collections, or wherever. As time goes on, original materials or copies will be gathered into a central archive to be located in the University of Washington Library.

However, the matter of most pressing urgency is the gathering of oral history from old-timers of the area -- whether settlers, local residents, Forest Service employees, or hikers, climbers, etc. Trained interviewers will be sent with tape recorders to talk to such people and thus preserve the wealth of information about early days which now is in danger of being lost.

If you know of people who should be interviewed, please join in the project by informing the Committee of their names, place of residence, and address if available.

Similarly, if you know of collections of photographs and manuscript materials in private hands which should be more readily accessible to researchers, and which may also be in danger of being lost or scattered, please let the committee know this also.

Send information on people who should be interviewed, or source of materials, to:

Richard C. Berner
University of Washington Library
Seattle, Washington 98105

Or, alternatively, to:
Harvey Manning
Route 4, Box 6652
Issaquah, Wash. 98027



Denny Creek injunction to Court of Appeals

The Irving Clark, Jr. law firm announced plans this week to take the injunction on the Denny Creek portion of the I-90 corridor to the District Court of Appeals. An injunction to stop work on the project was denied last week by District Court Judge William T. Beeks.

The suit was filed by Richard J. Brooks, Patrick A. Goldsworthy, the North Cascades Conservation Council, The Alpine Lakes Association and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs against the Washington State Highway Department and the U.S. Department of Transportation. They contended the departments had violated the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and failed to comply with Section 18 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968.

They also contended construction of the proposed west bound I-90 lanes will interfere with the enjoyment of the Denny Creek Campground.

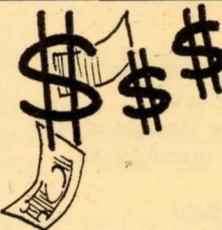
The case parallels the recent injunction brought to court by a North Bend citizens group charging the departments with irrevokable environmental damage in the North Bend area.

In ruling against an injunction to stop present work on the Denny Creek corridor the court held that the questioned section of the NEPA "shall not be given retrospective effect."

Issaquah Valley Shopper
April 21, 1971



NEEDED - \$55,000



- A. \$50,000 to argue before the Federal Power Commission that Seattle City Light should not raise ROSS DAM.
- B. \$3,000 for the lawsuit to prevent I-90 from being constructed through DENNY CR. - FRANKLIN FALLS area.
- C. \$2,000 for the lawsuit to stop LA BOHN GAP mining access trail in proposed ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS.

Please help with these legal expenses. Make contributions (show A, B, C, or no choice) with check to NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL (non tax-deductible) or to NORTH CASCADES FOUNDATION (tax-deductibility pending).

Natal grass

PAPER TOWERS

Tall over the city stand the pulp-mill
Stacks, and the wind-drilled smoke, fanned
Leeward, pennants over land

Ash-gray in the dull of morning. The lines
Of spiny hills ravel, shorn
Of the great-trunked trees. The torn

Slash burned, fir, hemlock, cedar logs, piled high,
Are trucked by diesel to cogged
Wheels, belts, saws, vats. The air, fogged

With lowland mist, radiates pollution.
In volumes, in rolls, in crates,
Men haul raw paper through gates

Of factories, to be bound into books:
Glued in their silence are sound,
Sun, rain, winter, in round

Many-ringed years. In essence, the clear eye,
The ear, the tongue, our most tense
Achings of need, of prized sense

Are contained; our small caesars illumine
Us with fumes that strain the air
Between us and the stars.

-- Ruth Edwins



Spiked pappusgrass



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS

White on the granite loom
The wide net is woven,
Rosettes of virgin bloom
From spring skeins roven.

Full on the peaks' aprons
Pile spindles of snow.
Threads drop, as though spun
By a great-fingered Clotho

In a vast Grecian cave,
Ancestral, over stone,
The falling fashions lace
Purity in foam.

The creek treble-stitches
In intricate crochets,
Measured on the straight of cliff
Throughout our turning days.

A ceremony of light
Spins colors in the mist,
Joined in our seeing eyes,
As though rain were blessed.

-- Ruth Edwins

PREPARE FOR SUMMER HIKING BY STOCKING UP AT THE

N3C BOOKSHOP

(NOTE: N3C members deduct 10% from all list prices shown below)

NEW*****

101 Hikes in the North Cascades

Coverage is from Stevens Pass to Canada, from Mt. Baker to the Okanogan -- and in addition to the 101 hikes described in detail, an appendix briefly notes an almost equal number of walks. For each hike there is a photo by Bob and Ira Spring and a map by Helen Sherman and text by Ira Spring and Harvey Manning. 250 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$4.95. (This book, originally scheduled for last fall, had fantastically bad luck at the printer, but is now ready.)

NEW*****

102 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, South Cascades, and Olympics

Same format as above, by the same team. Covers the proposed Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area, the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area, Mt. Adams, St. Helens, and the Goat Rocks, and the Olympics from ocean surf to glaciers. An appendix notes another hundred or so walks. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$4.95.

50 Hikes in Mt. Rainier National Park

Same format as above, and the same team except the maps are by Marge Mueller. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$3.95.

Footloose Around Puget Sound: 100 Walks on Beaches, Lowlands, and Foothills

Also in the "Hikes Series," describing places to walk on summer evenings and winter Sundays, from city parks to Puget Sound beaches to foothills of the Cascades and Olympics. Text by Janice Krenmayr, maps by Helen Sherman, photos by Bob and Ira Spring. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$4.95.

Trips and Trails, 1: Family Camps, Short Hikes, and View Roads in the North Cascades and Olympics

Trips and Trails, 2: Ditto in the South Cascades and Mt. Rainier

Both volumes are in the "Hikes Series." Each has more than a hundred photos by Bob and Ira Spring, a hundred maps by Marge Mueller, and text by E. M. Sterling describing logging road and other viewpoints, hikes up to several miles in length, and places to car-camp and things to do. Especially valuable for people new to the area, and for people who want to walk but can't walk far -- such as little kids. The Mountaineers, 1967 and 1968. Each volume, \$4.95.

Routes and Rocks, Hikers' Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan

By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor of the U.S. Geological Survey. Trails and off-trail high routes in the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles, copies of which, with special overprints, are in a back-cover pocket. A classic among guidebooks. 100 line drawings, 9 photos. 240 pages, hardbound. The Mountaineers, 1965. \$5.00.

Hikers' Map to the North Cascades: Routes and Rocks in the Mt. Challenger Quadrangle

By Crowder and Tabor. Covers the Picket Range, Custer Ridge, and adjoining country. Trails and off-trail high routes are discussed in text, shown on specially-overprinted Challenger Quad. 48 pages, paper cover. 5 photos, 12 drawings. The Mountaineers, 1968. \$2.95.



Wildflowers of Mount Rainier and the Cascades

More than 100 of the most common flowers, more than 100 COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS by Bob and Ira Spring, with lively layman-aimed descriptions by Mary Fries of the characteristics and habitats of the portrayed flowers and their relatives. The perfect tool for getting started in the flower-identification business. 205 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1970. \$7.95. (Also available in reference-style, gift-type hard cover for \$11.95.)

Challenge of the North Cascades

A climbing autobiography from 1939 to 1969 by Fred Beckey, one of the greatest climbers ever developed in North America and an outstanding pioneer of the North Cascades. Exciting reading, pervaded by a sense of history -- the author looks backward frequently to the days of the fur-traders, miners, and other explorers. 300 pages, 49 photos, 15 maps, hardbound. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$7.95.

NEW*****

The Challenge of Mount Rainier

A long-awaited volume by Dee Molenaar, the acknowledged "chief historian" of climbing on The Mountain. Stories of the early explorations, narratives of famous first ascents, detailed descriptions of every route ever climbed, character sketches of the climbers, descriptions of geology and climate, tales of notable tragedies, and much more. Lavishly illustrated with aerial photos showing the routes, historic photos of the olden days, and countless magnificent drawings by the author, who as geologist, ranger, guide, artist, historian, and climber knows The Mountain as no one else does. A big book, a thick book, a rich book -- indispensable for any traveler or admirer of Rainier. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$14.95.

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland

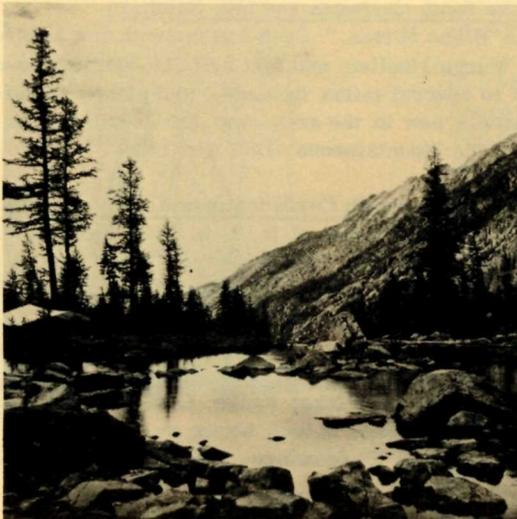
Paperback version of the out-of-print Exhibit Format. Ballantine-Sierra, 1969. \$3.95.

The North Cascades National Park

109 photos in black and white, 15 in color, by Bob and Ira Spring. Stories by Harvey Manning of hikes and climbs by him and his family and friends. 145 pages, 10 by 12 inches. Superior, 1969. \$17.50.

The North Cascades

The first big book ever published on the area, with 68 classic photos by Tom Miller displayed on 10- by 12-inch pages. The publisher has only a few copies left; soon will be a collectors' item. The Mountaineers, 1964. \$12.50.



Hilgard Basin
Photo by Harvey Manning

N3C BOOK ORDER FORM

NOTE: MEMBERS DEDUCT 10% FROM LISTED PRICES)

N3C BOOKSHOP
Route 4, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

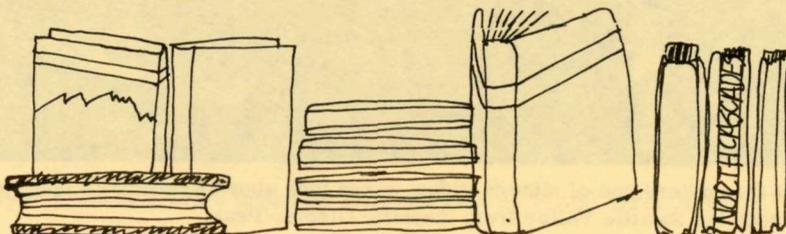
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The Seattle Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1971

The Times' opinion and comment:

End the Glacier Peak threat

DESECRATION of the North Cascades Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by a huge open-pit copper mine would be a sacrifice comparable to placing a billboard atop Mount Rainier. Digging of such a pit should be forestalled.

Yet, the Kennecott Copper Corporation, one of the world's largest mining concerns, continues to hold the legal right to dig such a hole under the shadow of Glacier Peak. The pit would despoil a view and area more spectacular than Mount Rainier.

THE fact that Kennecott has been able to retain such a hold over 350 acres in the heart of the wilderness area is a monument to the power that mining interests hold in Congress.

Mining was given special privilege under the Wilderness Act of 1964. The act prohibits almost every other incursion of

civilization, including logging, into areas designated by Congress as wilderness. The intent was to set forests, lakes and streams aside for people and posterity, undisturbed and unpolluted.

However, because of mining-industry pressure, the Wilderness Act was drawn to allow mining claims to be filed in wilderness areas until 1984 and to be mined indefinitely.

PUBLIC pressure from conservation groups and a depressed copper market have thus far kept Kennecott from gouging the earth for copper.

But the threat of open-pit mining is still alive and will grow as copper becomes more scarce and expensive.

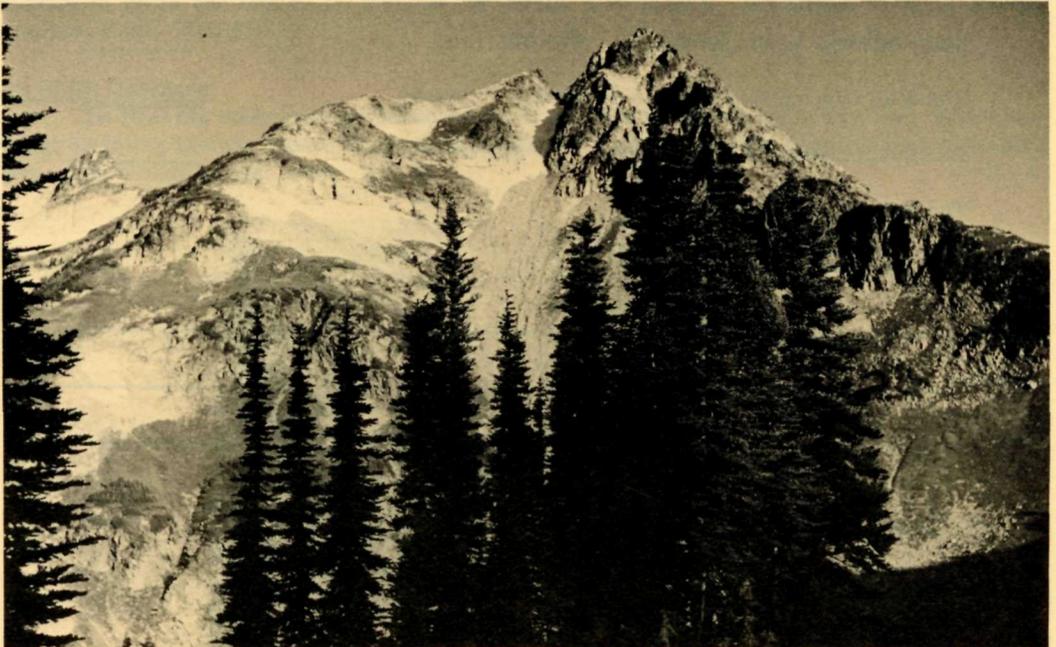
Although copper is vital to American industry, a critical

situation does not exist and there is no reasonable need to mine the low-grade ore reserve at Glacier Peak. There probably will not be a need for it for some time to come.

That is all the more reason that the Kennecott threat to the Glacier Peak area should be dealt with now, while calm reasoning can prevail.

CONGRESS should begin exploring the possibility of buying out Kennecott's claim and removing the threat. For its part, Kennecott should recognize its broader obligation to mankind and consider giving up its claim in return for just compensation.

Copper is becoming scarce, but areas like the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area are becoming even more scarce, and even more precious.



Plummer Mountain, at the eastern end of Miners Ridge, rises high above Kennecott's open-pit mine site, directly across the Suiattle Valley from majestic Glacier Peak.

-National Park Service Photo

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

At the April 17, 1971 meeting, the Board of Directors elected
the following officers for 1971-1972:

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

The 27 Board Members are:*

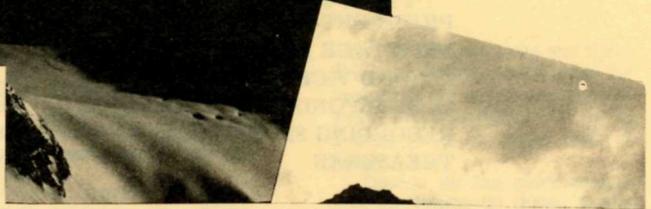
1972	William Asplund	Route 2, Ohme Garden Rd.	Wenatchee, Wash.	98801
1972	Richard J. Brooks	1729 NE 56th Street	Seattle, Wash.	98105
1972	David R. Brower	40 Stevenson Avenue	Berkeley, Calif.	94708
1974	Thomas H. S. Brucker	9111 SE 44th Street	Mercer Island, Wash.	98040
1973	Irving Clark, Jr.	505 Madison Avenue	Seattle, Wash.	98104
1972	Mrs. John A. (Polly) Dyer	13245 - 40th Avenue NE	Seattle, Wash.	98125
1972	M. Brock Evans	4534 1/2 University Way NE	Seattle, Wash.	98105
1973	Kenneth G. Farquharson	814 - 20th Street	West Vancouver B. C., Canada	
1973	Frank Fickeisen	5436 - 153rd SE	Bellevue, Wash.	98007
1973	David Fluharty	16723 - 74th NE	Bothell, Wash.	98011
1974	Hal Foss	604 West Hayes	Tumwater, Wash.	98501
1974	Patrick D. Goldsworthy	3215 NE 103rd Street	Seattle, Wash.	98125
1972	Mrs. Neil (Emily) Haig	2216 Federal Avenue East	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1973	James F. Henriot	302 North Stadium Way	Tacoma, Wash.	98403
1974	Charles D. Hessey, Jr.	Star Route	Naches, Wash.	98937
1972	Dale R. Jones	1624 East McGraw	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1974	Harvey H. Manning	Route 4, Box 6652	Issaquah, Wash.	98027
1972	J. Michael McCloskey	1050 Mills Tower	San Francisco, Calif.	94104
1974	Grant McConnell	4825 Bonny Doon Road	Santa Cruz, Calif.	95060
1974	Joseph W. Miller	15405 SE 9th Street	Bellevue, Wash.	98007
1973	Mrs. Margaret Miller	15405 SE 9th Street	Bellevue, Wash.	98007
1973	William A. Nordstrom	2775 SW Sherwood Drive	Portland, Ore.	97201
1972	Miss Eileen Ryan	308 East Republican, #908	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1973	Benjamin A. Shaine	Environmental Studies Center University of California	Santa Cruz, Calif.	95060
1974	R. Duke Watson	1642 Federal Avenue East	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1973	Lawrence F. William	1465 - 27th Street #206	Milwaukie, Ore.	97222
1974	Philip H. Zalesky	2433 Del Campo Drive	Everett, Wash.	98201

* Year preceding name indicates terminal year of 3-year term of office.

NORTH CASCADES WILDERNESS POSTCARDS

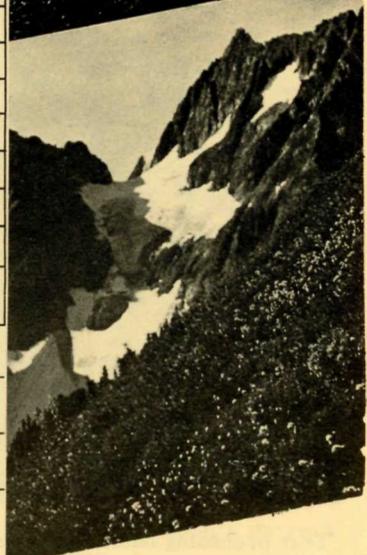
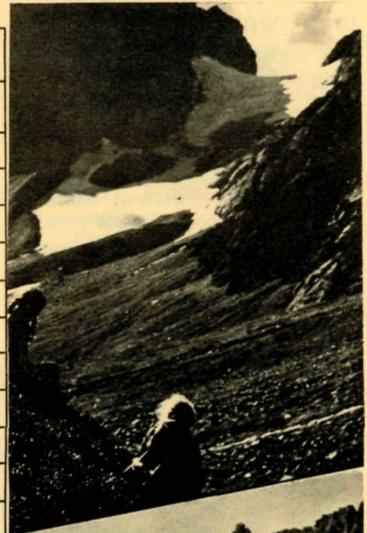


North Cascades Conservation Council
 P. O. Box 156
 University Station
 Seattle, Washington 98105



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

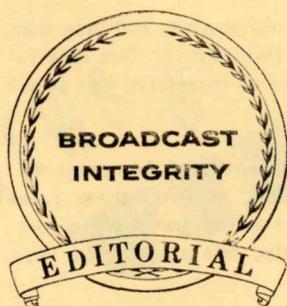
No.	Scene	Size	
1	Trapper Lake near Cascade Pass	J - 10¢	
2	Johannesburg ^{out of stock} Cascade Pass	R -	
3	Magic Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
4	Cascade flower garden and stream	R - 5¢	
5	Bonanza Peak above Lake Chelan	R - 5¢	
6	Glacier Peak through Cloudy Pass	R - 5¢	
7	Autumn color ^{out of stock} Stehekin River	R -	
8	Autumn color ^{out of stock} Stehekin road	R -	
9	Magic Mt., flowers at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
10	Stehekin road and mountain glaciers	J - 10¢	
15	Glacier Peak ^{out of stock} Lake	G -	
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 13 cards (1 of each)	\$1.00	
Check, payable to North Cascades Conservation Council, enclosed for:		\$	



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KIRO RADIO TELEVISION

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

AIRD: Week of May 11, 1970

In a recent editorial, we supported Seattle City Light's plan to raise the height of Ross Dam. We pointed out that this would be the least objectionable way to provide additional low-cost electric power to this region.

To present another viewpoint on this subject, here is Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy, President of the North Cascades Conservation Council and a member of the medical faculty at the University of Washington. Here is Dr. Goldsworthy:

* * * * *

Our prime objection to Seattle City Light's plan for raising Ross Dam is twofold. We are deeply shocked over the irreparable scenic damage that would occur. We are also shocked over the disastrous effect that would result when unique ecological associations of plants and animals are flooded out.

This project would leave a permanent scar in our nation's newest and most magnificent North Cascades Park Complex. It also would flood the heart out of Canada's proposed companion park across the border. Our good neighbors in British Columbia, who are justifiably incensed over our plans to flood their lands, have presented many thousands of signatures to Seattle's Mayor, protesting the raising of Ross Dam.

World renowned forest ecologists have stated to the Seattle City Council that a major valley to be flooded, The Big Beaver, is the only one remaining in this country, adequate for conducting certain types of scientific forest research.

We recognize that City Light and other utilities will require additional sources of power in the coming years. To meet these requirements, a regional hydro-thermal program has been set into motion, with both the Bonneville Power Administration and some 106 utilities participating.

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NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- Please send me more information about your organization.
- Please send me a list of ways I can volunteer to help.
- I have informed myself of the purposes of your organization (back of this form) and wish to support them by applying for the following membership (check for indicated amt. enclosed)*:
- REGULAR \$2/year CONTRIBUTING \$5/year PATRON \$10/yr.
- FAMILY (spouse or other dependent) \$1/year LIFE \$50

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* Mail to: P. O. Box 156, University Station, Seattle, Washington 98105.

Under this plan, High Ross Dam will produce less than 1% of the peak capacity and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the energy that will be developed over the next 20 years in this region. Not only is this an insignificant amount of power, but the cost of developing it is so expensive that it will be cheaper to obtain it from other sources.

Under close examination by expert economists, the saving in cost to Seattle of this project has shrunk to barely a third of the originally claimed financial benefits, and even these remaining benefits are admitted by City Light to be based only on estimates and an incomplete cost analysis. From the standpoint of wisely employing City Light's funds, this project is a very poor proposition for its customers.

In no way can it be considered a bargain or even good common sense for these unique and indescribable wilderness, scenic, and recreational assets to be exchanged for a tiny amount of unnecessarily costly power and two more stump-filled, silt-choked valleys.

Here we have an opportunity to show that man really can afford to live with what little undisturbed environment he has left, instead of once again taking the bulldozer approach. He can choose less damaging alternatives for his power and leave this nation's Big Beaver and Canada's Skagit Valleys for all future generations to enjoy undisturbed.

* * * * *

Thank you, Dr. Goldsworthy. We appreciate your presenting another viewpoint on this important issue.

KIRO, INC. BROADCAST HOUSE, THIRD & BROAD, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98121

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THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

is a nonprofit, civic, conservation corporation, formed for the PURPOSES of securing the protection and preservation of SCENIC, SCIENTIFIC, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, WILDLIFE and WILDERNESS VALUES of the NORTH CASCADES.

The Council is working to have established an: ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS
COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS

to stop: HIGH ROSS DAM in North Cascades National Park Complex
KENNECOTT COPPER MINE in Glacier Peak Wilderness
COUGAR DEVELOPMENT MINE in proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness

to save: DENNY CREEK - FRANKLIN FALLS FROM I-90

NEWS & VIEWS

of the north cascades

From Our Correspondents at the Front

On April 9 Harold C. Chriswell, Supervisor of Mt. Baker National Forest since 1957 (the same year the N3C was founded), and a Forest Service employee since 1935, retired. He'll be missed. Though his 14-year tenure as supervisor was far from quiet, what with many and many a conflict between conservationists and the Forest Service, not even the most irate of bird-watchers ever has had anything but the greatest personal respect and liking for Chris. His friends in the N3C and other conservation organizations wish him well in future enterprises -- including roaming the trails of the North Cascades.

The March 20, March 27, and April 3 issues of The New Yorker carried a three-part profile of Dave Brower, the "archdruid" as he's called in one of the pieces. In each segment Dave was paired with an antagonist while jointly traveling, and discussing, lands in dispute: a land developer, on an island off the Atlantic coast; the former chief of the Bureau of Reclamation, on a river run through the Grand Canyon; and a mining geologist, on Miners Ridge. The articles, by John McPhee, will be published in book form next winter.

Beginning this summer, Wilderness Permits will be required in all 21 of California's Forest Service-administered Wilderness and Primitive Areas. The permit has three purposes: (1) to educate travelers in proper behavior; (2) to gather data on visitor use; and (3) to prepare the public for more stringent regulations to be required in future.

In such popular areas as the Desolation Wilderness, only a several-hour drive from San Francisco, and with 100,000 visitor-days recorded in 1970, regulations may come in 2-4 years, perhaps including a limit on the number of persons permitted to enter or camp at any one place at a given time, a limit on party size and length of stay, and eventually, advance reservations for specific dates.

Other measures being studied by the Forest Service are discontinuing or reducing trail maintenance, removing trail signs, prohibiting the burning of natural fuels, closing some areas to travel, and banning camping within 100 feet of lakes and streams.

Conservationists have suggested that for the Desolation Wilderness the time has come to bar such heavy-impact users as horsemen and hunters.

The kind of regulations soon to be necessary for the small and easily accessible and overcrowded Desolation Wilderness are obviously some years away in most Wilderness Areas of the Northwest. However, already wood fires and stock have been banned from the Enchantment Lakes, horses are somewhat limited in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and other restrictions are being introduced. Wilderness Permits surely are on the horizon.

One moral of the story is, of course, that Congress should get busy and establish more Wilderness Areas.

Monte Cristo is being eyed for development -- recreation homes and so on. The threat may be small, considering the difficulties and expense of -- for example -- installing a sewage system that will pass muster with government agencies. However, the threat will always be there until the old mining townsite is purchased for the public. The same applies to Trinity on the Chiwawa River, Goldmeyer Hot Springs on the Middle Fork Snoqualmie, to cite only a couple other places that come quickly to mind.

Friends of the Earth has scheduled two 12-day tours of Ross Lake and vicinity this summer, the intent being to provide a comprehensive introduction to the area and the controversy and send the participants back to their homes around the nation thoroughly prepared to provide leadership halting the High Ross project. For details of itinerary and arrangements, contact Dale Jones, Northwest Coordinator, 1624 East McGraw, Seattle, Washington 98102.

A recent Associated Press release:

"A Senate Interior subcommittee was directed by its chairman Thursday to investigate what he called 'a motorized invasion of the nation's countryside by snowmobiles.'

"Senator Alan Bible (Dem., Nev.) told the parks and recreation subcommittee to look into the impact of snowmobiles on federal land and wildlife resources. About 1.5 million snowmobiles 'are enabling man to ride roughshod over plant and animal life,' Bible said.

"Included in the study, Bible said, will be the impact of trailbikes, motorcycles, dune buggies, and machines that travel on both land and water."

This summer the Forest Service is beginning a study in Washington and Oregon of ways to use "prescription fires" as a forest-management tool. An official of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, which has been experimenting with such burning for 5 years, says "We may have overdone it with Keep Washington Green and Smokey the Bear."

Just as in the North Cascades National Park, fire has now been accepted as "natural" in the Pasayten Wilderness Area, administered by Okanogan National Forest, and small, remote, lightning-caused blazes are being left to burn out by themselves -- which is mostly what has been happening for years anyway.

All officials agree the major problem may be with the public, which after a half-century of being taught to hate fire and admire the agencies which fight it, now must be re-educated to the fact that maybe Nature knew all along what it was doing.



From the November 5, 1970 Concrete Herald:

"Equipment has been moved in just below the North Fork (Cascade River) bridge across the roadway from Mineral Park Campground. A road is being built up to the mine holdings where, we have been informed, talc is to be mined."

Paul Brooks, author of Roadless Area has just published a new book, The Pursuit of Wilderness (Houghton Mifflin, \$6.95), subtitled "In this Second American Revolution, we are fighting for the rights of the land itself." Two chapters are of particular interest to N3C members: "The Fight for America's Alps," and "Kennecott Copper and Glacier Peak." Other chapters range from Alaska to Tanzania. The book is illustrated with some 50 photos.



Meadows of Chopaka Mountain, at the east edge of the North Cascades. (Photo by Bob and Ira Spring)

Nixon asks Cascades Park wilderness

President Nixon asked Congress today to approve creation of 14 wilderness areas in nine states, including more than half a million acres inside the North Cascades National Park in Washington.

The proposal called for 515,880 acres to be set aside as wilderness within the existing North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas.

THE PRESIDENT did not propose any new wilderness areas for Washington. How-

ever, he resubmitted a proposal that failed in the past Congress to add 13 additional wilderness areas in 21 states.

That proposal would establish the Washington Islands Wilderness, involving 247 acres on 40 islands and several hundred rocks, reefs and spires in Puget Sound and off the Washington coast.

If Congress approves the President's request for the North Cascades National Park, the 515,880 acres could be entered only on foot or horseback. Mechanized

transportation would be prohibited and nothing could be built or removed.

In a letter to Congress, Mr. Nixon said "time is not on our side" in attempting "to safeguard as much of primitive America as we can," the Associated Press reported from Washington.

"The protection of wilderness is unusual among public projects in that it costs the taxpayer practically nothing," the President said. "No government purchase of lands is involved, only additional discipline in the use of land already owned."

THE PRESIDENT called for establishment of three wilderness areas in Alaska.

They are:

Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge, 25,140 acres on Simeonof Island.

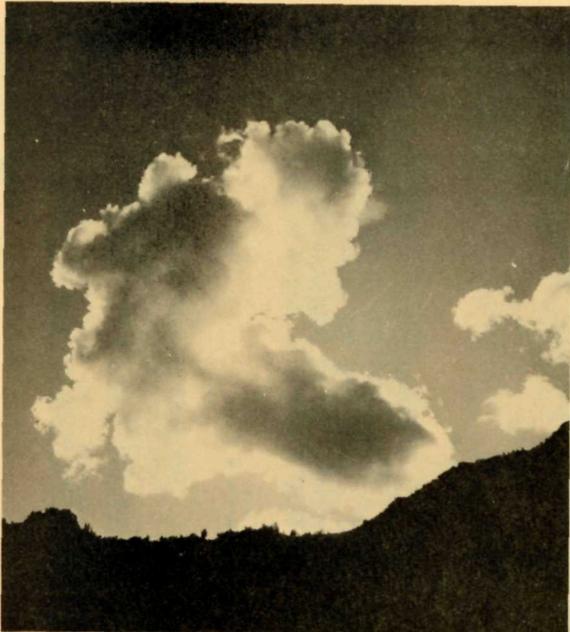
Shamisso National Wildlife Refuge, 455 acres on islands on Kotzebue Sound.

Izembek National Wildlife Range and Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Range, 301,451 acres.

Other wilderness areas were proposed in Michigan, Virginia, Louisiana, California, Florida, Utah, and Ohio.

Seattle Times: April 4, 1971

The next issue of THE WILD CASCADES will describe the National Park Service's proposal which was presented to Congress by the President.



THE WILD CASCADES

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