

THE WILD CASCADES



HELLO, AGAIN!

Most of you, of course, have come to expect The Wild Cascades to be late -- even this late -- but to those of you who began to worry whether N3C had fallen apart or perhaps misplaced your address, let me apologize for any tensions added to your already intolerable burden (as whose isn't).

If you want a one-word explanation of why we're so late, try SUMMERTIME - when the living is easy up there in the high country, and even down in the dank valleys and overmature forests. Your Wild Cascades editors are having a struggle focusing on wilderness preservation after so many months immersed in wilderness enjoyment. Especially we have a problem resisting the impulse to haul up lowland stakes and return to One Waterfall Camp, in the cirque at the head of Pumice Creek, on the northwest slopes of Glacier Peak. We spent a superb week there in the center of the North Cascades National Park, with our tarp pitched on a patch of heather - and our dinglestick rigged on a patio of ice-polished rock between snowfields above, cliffs below, and one waterfall alongside. The weather was mostly fog and drizzle and threatening cirrus, with only one day of blue sky and sunshine. All in all, it was a place and a time theoretically suitable only for sturdy pioneers and mountaineers. Somehow, though, your staggering editors managed to get there and live there for a week, accompanied by daughters aged 11, 10, and 5, using no machinery or animals, and hauling no rifles, pistols, cannons, or dynamite for defense against cougar, bear, deer, marmots, chipmunks and trail signs. On the one day that was sufficiently warm we had ice cream for dessert, manufactured by a new and improved process requiring nothing but a snowfield, a little salt, a small sheet of plastic, and a box of pudding mix. (Recipe sent on request.)

Actually, the summer lassitude of your editors is only one reason we're so late. The other reason is the summer-and-autumn energy of your President and his staff, who have been so busy doing things that they haven't had time to put down on paper reports on what they're doing.

Much has happened, and is happening, and much more is about to happen, and in future issues we'll bring you up to date. The North Cascades Study Team will soon deliver its report, and somewhat after that a bill will be introduced into Congress for the creation of a North Cascades National Park. These events, among others, will make 1965 a very big year.

Meanwhile, 1964 is also a big year, in that the Wilderness Bill is at long last the law of the realm. In following pages you will find an analysis of the Wilderness Bill and what it means to the North Cascades, and also the Forest Service timetable for reclassification of existing protected areas.

--And 1964 is also a big year because of the publication of The North Cascades, and the fact that thousands of Americans are now at least peripherally aware that these mountains exist. In following pages you will find book reviews and editorials occasioned by the book.

--And 1964 is also a big year because of KING-TV of Seattle telecasting a prime time major documentary about the North Cascades, Wind in the Wilderness -- a review of which appears in following pages.

In conclusion, let me apologize for any inconvenience caused you by our belated publication of this issue -- and let me hope that some summer soon you are fortunate enough to spend a week at One Waterfall Camp.

Harvey Manning

CRITICAL DECISIONS BEING MADE BY NORTH CASCADES STUDY TEAM

Now well into their second year of work, the North Cascades Study Team is pressing toward the completion of its assignment. The target date for the submission of its report is still January 1965.

The most critical meeting to date was held on September 2, 3, and 4 (1964) in Washington, D. C. During that three day session, basic decisions on recommendations were before the five-man panel. Earlier meetings on July 30-31 and June 11 set the stage for this pivotal meeting. At those meetings, there was reportedly a consensus that the Alpine Lakes Limited Area should be made a Wilderness Area.

However, at the latest report the crucial sub-study report on economics and social policy considerations was still not complete. This report is being prepared under the direction of Dr. Owen Stratton of Wellesley College, who has been on temporary leave of absence this past summer. This report is to provide criteria for evaluating the competing resources inventoried in the six sub-study reports released in April. However, at the June 11 meeting Interior Department economists are reported to have presented some preliminary evaluations.

Apparently, little further field study was done in connection with the study this past summer. Only some evaluations by engineers of routes for possible future scenic display roads were done this summer. Neither of the two members of the full study team who were not able to go on the field tours in the summer of 1963 were available again this summer, it is reported. Dr. Edward Crafts, the chairman, was convalescing from an illness and Dr. Stratton was abroad on studies.

It is estimated that the team will hold at least two more meetings this fall to complete its work.

J. Michael McCloskey

N3C Bookshop

The North Cascades. Photos by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. Published by The Mountaineers, Seattle, April 1964. Price, \$10.

As a leader in North Cascades conservation affairs recently declared, "Maybe we can't out-spend our opponents, but we can out-publish them!"

N3C Bookshop
Route 3, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington

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

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____.

(Name) _____

(Address) _____

Wind In Wilderness Is An Epic Color Feature

Seattle Televiews:

King Films Forestry Feature

By W. F. Jahn
TV-Radio Editor

THE CURRENT controversy over the fate of the National Forest lands of the North Cascades of Washington State will be aired in an hour-long color-cast, "Wind In the Wilderness," a KING News special feature, at 7:30 p.m. Monday on Channel 5.

Color film of the spectacularly scenic area in the Glacier Peak-Lake Chelan area from Stevens Pass to Ross Lake, was gathered by a KING-TV documentary team. The photographers, traveled by helicopter, airplane, jeep and automobile, over a month's period to obtain needed footage.

THE ISSUE is whether high-timbered valleys in a 50-by-60-mile strip of the area should continue to be used both as a playground and as a workshop open to logging, or whether it should be reserved now only for recreation and scenic enjoyment as a National Park or National Recreation Area.

LAST YEAR the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture in an unprecedented move, created a special North Cascades Study Team to consider the problem. A feature of "Wind in the Wilderness" will be special appearances by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall and Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman.

They will comment on the work of the study team. The group is scheduled to make its critical recommendations by the end of the year.

Bob Schulman of the KING News Special Features Department supervised writing of the production. Ralph Umbarger filmed the peaks,

high meadows and virgin-timber stands in the Stehekin Valley and along the North Cascades Crest near the Cascade and Whitechuck Rivers.

PATRICK Goldsworthy, Chairman of the North Cascades Conservation Council and spokesman for conservationist groups, tells of irreplaceable scenic and recreational values that have already been lost in the area proposed as a National Park.

Special films in roaded, logged and mined areas illustrate the contentions of Goldsworthy. Other sequences show the contention of the U.S. Forest Service that newly-refined "multiple-use" policies are giving sufficient protection while allowing maximum use. District Ranger Cal Dunnell of Marblemount is spokesman for the Forest Service.

SCENES AT a forest campground maintained by a lumber company in the White River area, and a look at sustained-yield logging practices are presented with the forest industry's point of view. Jay Gruenfeld, a wilderness recreationist presents this outlook.

Others presented include Tom Wimmer, past president of the Washington Sports Council; Mike McCloskey, Eugene, Oregon, conservation representative for the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; Washington State Game Director

John Biggs and Ray and Curt Courtney of Stehekin, Washington, brothers who are at variance over solutions to the scenic-preservation battle.

SUPERINTENDENT John Rutter of Mt. Rainier National Park tells the difference between a National Park and a National Forest. Special animation by KING-TV Art Director Bob Laing graphically illuminates various elements of the controversy.

Ted Bryant narrated the program. Bill Hall was the director.

REVIEWED at a special showing at the KING-TV studios recently, "Wind in the Wilderness" proved a highly interesting and beautifully photographed production.

All sides of the controversy seemed to be adequately reported and the documentary should do much to develop an intelligent public opinion on the issue.

THE DECISION to film "Wind in the Wilderness" in color was a natural and wise move. Viewers with color receivers will find the color films double the natural scenic beauty of the area.

We will be surprised if it doesn't lure even more local residents into the outdoors in the future.

WWW A CROWN STATIONS PRODUCTION

"WIND IN THE WILDERNESS"

(The Fate Of The Scenic North Cascades)

NATIONAL FOREST OR NATIONAL PARK



An hour-long exploration of the future of the Pacific Northwest's most beautiful country. Will it be staked out as a National Park reserved only for scenery and limited recreation? Or will it remain as National Forest open to full-scale recreation and planned logging, mining, grazing and commercial facilities? The issue is now on for that a special government study team is to report to the White House by year's end. Witness graphic

and color presentations by a National Park spokesman... a U.S. Forest Ranger... conservationists... spokesman for the timber industry... and, by special arrangement, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and Interior. Scripted by Bob Schulman and color filmed by Ralph Umbarger, this is a documentary on nature-lover, sportsman or outdoor-minded citizen can afford to miss.

7:30-8:30 Monday, September 28

IN COLOR



Presented as a community service by

PUGET POWER

Wind in the Wilderness

--A 60-minute color documentary, latest in the series of KING News Special Features, premiered on KING-TV in Seattle.

Reviewed by I. B.

On Monday, September 28, in the prime-time hour between 7:30 and 8:30 p. m. , the North Cascades received their first full-scale examination by a major news medium.

As a consequence, some loggers are mad, the State Game Department is furious -- and many thousands of Washington citizens are newly aware of the beauty of the North Cascades, and of the controversy over the future of the area.

This reviewer wonders why the loggers and State Game Department are so upset. Their attitudes were fully presented by their own spokesmen. Indeed, from our partisan viewpoint, they had altogether too much opportunity to promulgate their favorite myths and distortions. One can only conclude that these exploiters and bureaucrats are angry because KING-TV was objective. As we conservationists have maintained all along, the greatest fear of our opponents is that the citizenry might learn the truth.

The KING approach was thorough, in the tradition of all their News Special Features - which have won many awards in the past, and invariably exemplify the very best in responsible journalism. The documentary team spent a month traveling the North Cascades by helicopter, airplane, jeep, automobile, and foot and interviewing spokesmen for all interests. Additional months were obviously devoted to research before ever the cameras were sent into the field.

A sequence that stands out in my memory is the appearance of John Biggs, Director of the Washington State Game Department, followed by John Rutter, Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park. Mr. Biggs repeated his familiar untruth that a new national park in the North Cascades would virtually wipe out deer hunting (ignoring his department's own statistics, which show that of the 86,400 deer killed in Washington in 1962, only 800 came from the proposed park). He also, possibly by a slip of the tongue, asserted that fishing would be forbidden in the park. However, Mr. Rutter, in the course of explaining national park philosophy, then described the fishing - and fish-stocking - in Rainier National Park.

For the most part, individual spokesmen were visually framed by the sort of scenery they favor. Thus, Jay Gruenfeld, forester for the Weyerhaeuser Company, spoke against a background of logs in a millpond, and logging trucks churning up dust along a mountain road. He advocates the removal of valley forests because "they block the way of those hikers who wish to visit the alpine scenery." Cal Dunnell, District Ranger at Marblemount, stood in a logged-over portion of the Whitechuck Valley as he extolled the beauty of second-growth timber, and told how much he had enjoyed a recent hike to Glacier Peak, which would have required two extra days had not the logging road been extended so far up the valley. (Imagine the horrors of spending two entire days hiking through a virgin forest!)

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and J. Michael McCloskey, Northwest Conservation Representative, spoke against backgrounds of the virgin forests Mr. Gruenfeld finds so oppressive.

Among other speakers were Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, both of whom took a stance above the immediate battle. Ray and Curt Courtney of Stehekin, with differing views concerning the future of the Cascades, appeared all too briefly -- we would have enjoyed a full-scale debate between the two brothers.

In summarizing the presentations, this reviewer was predictably pleased by the Goldsworthy and McCloskey statements, and also by that of Mr. Rutter. I believe an objective viewer (as I cannot be) would be particularly impressed by the way all three men spoke quietly and directly to the issues, without spurious appeals to emotion. Since I am your notorious "Irate Bird-watcher", less careful than impassioned, I sympathized with Mr. Biggs, who is obviously a man with a Belief; guessing again at the reactions of an objective viewer, I think his carelessness of the truth harmed his cause. Mr. Dunnell did his customarily competent and conscientious job of expressing Forest Service attitudes. To again guess at the reactions of an objective viewer, I think his exposition of Forest Service "multiple use", as contrasted to Mr. Rutter's exposition of national park philosophy, and the Goldsworthy-McCloskey explanations of why the national park philosophy is more suitable for the area in controversy than "multiple use" put the issue clearly and squarely on the line.

And so, what did the objective viewer gain from Wind in the Wilderness? For one thing, he learned something of the beauty of the North Cascades, as photographed by Ralph Umbarger. For another, he learned that there is a problem, as ably delineated by Bob Schulman and his production team. He learned many central facts of the situation, and heard many conflicting opinions on what should be done. Most important -- and this is the hallmark of KING-TV News Special Features -- he learned that a decision must be made, by him, in the near future.

Therefore, Wind in the Wilderness is a major event in the history of the North Cascades. The most we conservationists have ever asked from the news media is to inform the people about the facts, and to stress the necessity of a decision. KING-TV has destroyed the conspiracy of silence and corrected many of the publicized misstatements of fact.

Wind in the Wilderness will probably be retecast on KING-TV in the near future, and also will be shown soon in Spokane and Portland. In case we don't have time to forewarn you, watch your local television listings,



Republican Platform on Conservation

"We Republicans shall insist that the Federal Government have effective but limited powers, that it be frugal and efficient, and that it fully meet its Constitutional responsibilities to all the American people. For instance, we pledge:

--full cooperation of all governmental levels and private enterprise in advancing the balanced use of the nation's natural resources to provide for man's multiple needs;

--continuing review of public land laws and policies to assure maximum opportunity for all beneficial uses of the public lands, including the development of mineral resources;

--comprehensive water-resource planning and development, including projects for our growing cities, expanded research in desalinization of water, and continued support of multi-purpose reclamation projects;

--support of sustained yield management of our forests and expanded research for control of forest insects, disease, and forest fires;

--protection of traditional domestic fishing grounds and other actions, including tax incentives, to encourage modernization of fishing vessels, and improve processing and marketing practices;

--continued tax support to encourage exploration and development of domestic sources of minerals and metals, with reasonable depletion allowances;

"In furtherance of our faith in the individual, we also pledge the maximum restraint of Federal intrusions into matters more productively left to the individual. For instance, we pledge:

--stabilization of present oil programs, private development of atomic power, increased coal research and expansion of coal exports;"

--to establish realistic priorities for the concentration of Federal spending in the most productive and creative areas, such as education, job training, vocational rehabilitation, educational research, oceanography, and the wise development and use of natural resources in the water as well as on land, while resisting Democratic efforts to spend wastefully and indiscriminately...."

Democratic Platform on Conservation

"America's bountiful supply of natural resources has been one of the major factors in achieving our position of world leadership, in developing the greatest industrial machine in the world's history, and in providing a richer and more complete life for every American. But these resources are not inexhaustible. With our vastly expanding population--an estimated 325 million people by the end of the century--there is an ever-increasing responsibility to use and conserve our resources wisely and prudently if we are to fulfill our obligation to the trust we hold for future generations. Building on the unsurpassed conservation record of the past four years, we shall:

--continue the quickened pace of comprehensive development of river basins in every section of the country, employing multi-purpose projects, such as flood control, irrigation and reclamation, power generation, navigation, municipal water supply, fish and wildlife enhancement and recreation, where appropriate to realize the fullest possible benefits;

--provide the people of this nation a balanced outdoor recreation program to add to their health and well-being, including the addition or improved management of national parks, forests, lakeshores, seashores and recreation areas;

--preserve for us and our posterity, through the means provided by the wilderness bill of 1964, millions of acres of primitive and wilderness areas, including countless beautiful lakes and streams;

--increase our stock of wildlife and fish;

--continue and strengthen the dynamic program inaugurated to assure fair treatment for American fishermen and the preservation of fishing rights;

--continue to support balanced land and forest development through intensive forest management on a multiple-use and sustained-yield basis, reforestation of burned lands, providing public access roads, range improvement, watershed management, concern for small business operations and recreational uses;

--unlock the resources of the sea through a strong oceanography program;

--continue the attack we have launched on the polluted air that envelopes our cities and on eliminating the pollution of our rivers and streams;

--intensify our efforts to solve the critical water problems of many sections of this country by desalinization;

--sustain and promote strong, vigorous domestic minerals, metals, petroleum and fuels industries;

--continue to promote the development of new and improved methods of generating electric power, such as the recent important gains in the field of atomic energy and the Passamaquoddy tidal power;

--preserve the TVA which has played such an instrumental role in the revitalization of the area it serves and which has been the inspiration for regional development programs throughout the world."

President Offers Conservation Plan for 'Great Society'

By LYLE BURT

President Johnson today proposed a five-point conservation program to meet the challenges of a growing population, the "triumph of technology" and urbanization.

"We must not only protect from destruction but restore what has been destroyed—not only develop old resources but create new ones — not only save the countryside but salvage the cities," the President said.

His views were included in a statement expanding his position on conservation and power first outlined in his "Great Society" speech delivered in Michigan last May.

A White House aide described the statement as "rounding out some details" of that speech.

THE STATEMENT was the basis of a talk delivered by Mr. Johnson in Portland this morning at a breakfast of the Northwest Public Power Association and a private-power group.

Of his program, the President said:

"It is not just the classic

conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation.

"Its concern is not with nature alone but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of his spirit."

"Above all, we must maintain the chance for contact with beauty. When that chance dies, a light dies in all of us."

The five points:

1. "We will seek to guarantee our children a place to walk and play and commune with nature. We will move vigorously under our recent laws to acquire and develop new areas for recreation — em-

phasizing areas of concentrated population.

2. "We must control the waste products of technology. The air we breathe, the water we drink, our soil and our wild-life are being blighted by the chemicals and the inevitable waste products of modern life. I intend to work with local government and industry to develop a national policy for control and disposal of technological and industrial waste.

3. We must increase mastery over our environment through the marvels of new technology. This means rapidly increasing emphasis on comprehensive river-basin development. It means drawing fresh water from the oceans. It means learning to understand the weather and become,

its master. It means the use in every field of the newest knowledge to meet the oldest needs.

4. "We must prevent urbanization and growth from ravishing the land.

5. "We must conduct conservation on a global scale."

The statement concluded: "I deeply believe in economy and prudence in government.

"We must be mindful of the financial debt we leave to our children. But I do not want to leave them the tragic and irretrievable debt of a devastated land and dwindling resources."

WILDERNESS CARDS - Glacier Peak from Image Lake . . . Johannesburg Mt. from Cascade Pass . . . Mt. Challenger from Tapto Lake . . . and 14 more jumbo, giant, and regular glossy, colored postcard scenes from the Cascades. Send \$1.25, for a set of 17, to North Cascades Conservation Council, c/o Mrs. Anne Mack, 4800 N. E. 70th St., Seattle, Washington 98115.

WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHEKIN - Believe it or not, there are still people who haven't seen this film about the beauties of the North Cascades. And now we can offer you the opportunity to show one of our brand new copies - before it is torn and spliced. Any audience will do - it appeals to all ages, sexes and nationalities, and, incidentally, is one of the best ways to let people know that this area exists and that there should be a national park to make sure that it still exists in beauty a generation from now. To schedule this 30-minute, colored, sound film - write to Mrs. Margaret Tjaden, 8248 16th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wn. 98115.

WILDERNESS ACT

The six areas in Washington which are or will be affected by the new Wilderness Act are:

Glacier Peak Wilderness Area

(458,505 acres) now included.

Goat Rocks Wild Area

(82,680 acres) now included.

Mount Adams Wild Area

(24,411 acres) now included.

North Cascade Primitive Area

(801,000 acres) probably will be added within the next ten years as a proposed Wilderness Area, after hearings have been held on the proposals by the Forest Service, conservationists (893,000 acres) and others.

Olympic National Park

(896,599 acres)

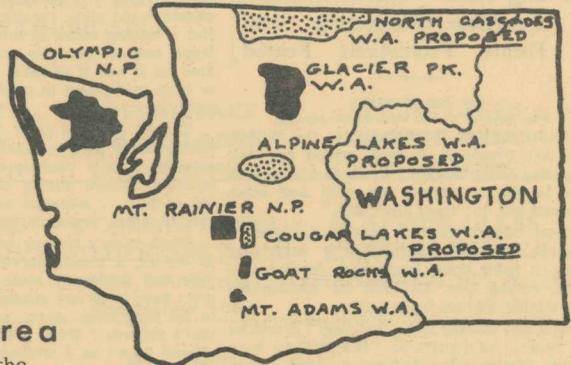
700,000 - 800,000 acres (80-90%) will be added within the next ten years.

Mount Rainier National Park

(351,782 acres) probably 190,000-200,000 acres (80-90%) will be added within the next ten years.

Alpine Lakes and Cougar Lakes Wilderness Areas

may be added if conservationists' proposals (334,000 and 125,000 acres respectively) for these two areas being studied by the Forest Service, are accepted.



Wenatchee Daily World, June 19, 1964

Alpine Lakes Decision Delayed

A decision on making the Alpine Lakes Study Area into a Wilderness Area has been postponed until 1969, a forest official said today.

It was originally hoped the decision would come in 1965, according to Don Garvik, staff assistant with the Wenatchee National Forest. But hearings on other areas in forests in Washington and Oregon have delayed progress.

The study area was set aside by the regional forester for future study to determine if it should be a wilderness area or come under multiple-use management. Recreation, grazing and motor bikes are allowed in this study area, but no roads or logging are permitted. If it was made a wilderness area these restrictions would be made permanent.

The proposed area would include about 275,000 acres on both sides of the Cascade crest between Snoqualmie and Stevens passes. The area would also cover the Wenatchee Moun-

tains to Ingalls Peak, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek drainage, the drainage of upper Icicle Creek, and the Chiwaukum Mountains north of Icicle Creek.

A land classification study was conducted in the area last year by foresters from the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie national forests. This covered the types of timber and soils, ore resources, wildlife and recreation use, and the potential use of the area as a managed forest or as a wilderness. The report was sent to the regional forester this spring.

The hearings five years from now will be the basis for a decision on the size and the classification of the area. After the hearings the regional forester will send his recommendation to the chief of the forest service.

The chief forester will also hold hearings to get other than regional opinions. The chief will then make a recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture, who usually approves the recommendation.

Wall Street Journal,

September 4

Wilderness Law Could Start Old-Fashioned Scramble for Land

Mining-Claims Deadline Might Stimulate Prospecting; Real Estate Promotions Feared

By JOE WESTERN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Paradoxically, the Wilderness Act President Johnson signed into law yesterday could touch off an old-fashioned land rush to see if there's any gold and other minerals left in "them thar hills."

Even though the new law is designed to preserve the nation's remaining wilderness areas, it holds these lands open for some 20 years, ending Dec. 31, 1983, for staking out new mining claims.

"It's like waving a big red flag," grumbles one Federal administrator. "It's as if we were saying, 'Better come and get it, boys, before the gates are closed.'"

The new law doesn't make it easier to stake out claims, but some officials think the setting of a deadline is sure to stimulate prospecting in the American wilds. They also fear real estate promotions involving the sale of mining claims may mushroom and create wilderness land hunger where little existed previously. And they worry that the law's language leaves it unclear as to whether mining operations on claims can continue, begin or be resumed after the deadline.

Nine Million Acres

While other Federal officials pooch-pooch these fears, an unpublished memo to Federal higherups from the Agriculture Department's Forest Service warns: "It is doubtful that the rate of claim locations will remain static . . . Limitations on future mining activity may cause immediate increases in prospecting and in the number of claims located." The 9.1 million acres initially designated by the new law as wilderness fall within the 186-million-acre forest empire owned by the Forest Service.

The Johnson Administration supported the Wilderness Act even though many policymakers privately objected to the length of the grace period. They worked for passage because they feared Congress wouldn't go along with closing the areas any sooner. Wilderness preservation advocates had battled fruitfully for more restrictive legislation since the mid-1950s.

That prospectors have been digging away in the wilderness areas for years is well known. But whether the pace of staking claims has accelerated since it became clear the bill would become law can't be detected without expensive surveys. This is because, by law, mining claims are filed in county courthouses, rather than with any Federal agency.

The last survey, in July of last year, showed that 4,800 mining claims covering around 100,000 acres of wilderness existed and that claims were being filed at the leisurely rate of about 15 a month. Outright ownership, or patents, had been awarded on an additional 142 claims covering 6,804 wilderness acres.

Looking for Loopholes

It's true that the remoteness and ruggedness of the wilderness areas and the red tape involved in claiming land under terms of Federal and state mining laws tend to damp down any wholesale exploitation. But these obstacles are not insurmountable. In fact, Forest Service officials fret that some people already may be trying to circumvent some of them. They cite as an example a recent national newspaper advertisement offering 10-acre mining claims for sale in central Idaho.

While it's perfectly legal to buy and sell mining claims, the ad played down the land's mining value and instead strongly implied the claims would make excellent vacation retreats. But a mining claim is immune to legal challenge only if valuable minerals are discovered on it and if at least \$100 worth of labor or cash investment in mining the ore is made annually.

The ad reads in part: "Enjoy hunting and fishing in the pure mountain air of Idaho's last frontier; this is your opportunity to find relaxation. 10-acre mining claims, \$2,000 to \$5,000 each . . . minerals are gold, silver, zircon, titanium, monazite, garnet, etc. . . ."

While there's nothing wrong nor fraudulent in the ad, a Forest Service official explains: "We feel somebody could get the idea they don't have to do any mining on a mining claim to be safe from claim jumpers. Of course, that's not true." While it turned out the claims offered aren't in a wilderness area, they are nearby and are inside a Federal national forest.

Whether this foreshadows an avalanche of real estate promotions involving wilderness mining claims remains to be seen. Detection will be difficult because the untouched regions included by the new law are scattered in 86 areas in 14 states and range from 5,400 acres to nearly 900,000 acres. Largest wilderness acreages are in California, Montana and Wyoming.

Moreover, the Government's surveillance at least in theory encompasses an additional 32.5 million acres which the Wilderness Act orders the Agriculture and Interior secretaries to study over the next 10 years for possible inclusion, if Congress approves, in the new wilderness system. These include 5.5 million acres of national forests, 5 million acres of Federal wildlife ranges and refuges and 22 million acres of national parks and monuments.

The new law does provide one new deterrent to would-be mining claimants. This is aimed at both preserving the wilderness and at discouraging claimants from seeking titles, or patents, to wilderness mining claims. The provision reserves for the U.S. "title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof" once a patent is issued on any new wilderness mining claim. This means the patent owner can't use the land surface for such purposes as farming or lumbering. Federal officials suspect many mining claims are filed primarily for the valuable timber stands on them. The U.S. already controls surface rights on patented mining claims.

Actually, both the newly designated wilderness areas and the contemplated additions have been preserved for many years by administrative fiat pretty much as the new legislation specifies. Prohibited by both old regulations and the new law are commercial enterprises of any type, road building, use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, landing of aircraft, any form of mechanical transport and construction of any buildings. Exceptions can be made in emergencies, for Government administrative purposes and on valid mining claims.

But the act does deprive the executive branch of most of its decades-old power to decide which Federal lands shall be sealed off in wilderness "outdoor museums" and which should be opened for development. And because extra spending to set up a new agency to manage the new wilderness system is forbidden, all wilderness areas will remain in the custody of the Agriculture and Interior Departments.

Nevertheless, the law actually permits a wide range of activities in the wilderness. It permanently reserves the lands for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use. Livestock grazing and use of motorboats and aircraft where already established may continue indefinitely. So may prospecting, exploring and drilling to gather information about mineral resources. And, at any time, the President can authorize prospecting for water resources and the building of reservoirs, power projects, transmission lines and other facilities deemed in the public interest.

Mr. Johnson yesterday also signed a bill authorizing \$145 million annually for acquisition and development of new Federal-state outdoor recreation areas, mainly in the populous East where potential sites are rapidly being urbanized.



FOREST SERVICE TIMETABLE

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE WILD AND WILDERNESS AREA RECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE FOR WASHINGTON

AREA	NORTH CASCADE PRIMITIVE AREA (801,000 acres)	COUGAR LAKE LIMITED AREA (90,000 acres)	ALPINE LAKES LIMITED AREA (256,000 acres)
CONSERVATIONISTS' PROPOSAL SUBMITTED	a NORTH CASCADES WILDERNESS AREA (893,000 acres) November 1960	a COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS AREA (125,000 acres) November 1962	an ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA (278,000-334,000 acres) December 1963
FOREST REPORT SUBMITTED	March 1961	May 1963	April 1964
REGION SIX REPORT SUBMITTED	February 1962	April 1964	April 1965
EXPECTED PUBLIC NOTICE	March 1965	March 1967	March 1969
CURRENT STATUS	Delayed pending pas- sage of Wilderness Bill and completion of North Cascades Study Team report. Multiple use <u>logging started in pro- posed area.</u>	Delayed to permit USFS reclassifica- tion in Oregon (4 areas) as well as in Washington (3 areas). Multiple use <u>logging</u> <u>planned for 1/2 of</u> <u>proposal.</u> Logging moratorium needed here.	Delayed to permit USFS reclassifications in Ore- gon as well as Washing- ton. Multiple use <u>logging</u> <u>planned and already in</u> <u>progress within proposal.</u> Logging moratorium needed here.

THE WILDERNESS ACT



Public Law 88-577
88th Congress, S. 4
September 3, 1964

An Act

To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Wilderness Act.

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Wilderness Act".

WILDERNESS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas", and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

78 STAT. 890.

78 STAT. 891.

DEFINITION OF WILDERNESS

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which

- (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
- (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
- (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and
- (4) may also contain ecological, geo-

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logical, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—EXTENT OF SYSTEM

SEC. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness", "wild", or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

Classification,

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

Congressional approval.

78 STAT. 891.
78 STAT. 892.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act. Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of such increase in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such area as may be necessary, but not to exceed seven thousand acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area,

Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

(c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

Report to President.

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

Congressional approval.

(d)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness—

Suitability.

(A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land;

Publication in Federal Register.

(B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: *Provided*, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies;

Hearings.

Publication in Federal Register.

78 STAT. 892.

78 STAT. 893.

(C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by no later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

(e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recom-

Proposed modification.

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mendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 4. (a) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thyse-Blatnik Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and the Humphrey-Thyse-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

16 USC 475.
16 USC 528-531.

16 USC 577-577b.

16 USC 577c-577h.
16 USC 577d-1,
577g-1, 577h.

39 Stat. 535.
16 USC 1 et seq.

41 Stat. 1063.
49 Stat. 838.

78 STAT. 893.
78 STAT. 894.

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SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness areas"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the

Mineral leases,
claims, etc.

78 STAT. 894.

78 STAT. 895.

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provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Water resources.

(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purpose of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

78 STAT. 895.

78 STAT. 896.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or

Transfers, restriction.

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78 STAT. 896.

causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

Acquisition.

GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Sec. 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system, including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent information, together with any recommendations they may care to make.

Approved September 3, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1538 accompanying H. R. 9070 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1829 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 109 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 109 (1963): Apr. 4, 8, considered in Senate.

Apr. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964): July 28, considered in House.

July 30, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 9070.

Aug. 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

What They're Saying About the North Cascades

The Book and the Park

The North Cascades, a book published in May of this year by The Mountaineers, has already been purchased by thousands of people throughout the country. Perhaps even more significantly, literally hundreds of thousands of people in many parts of the nation have heard about the North Cascades, and our proposal for a new national park, through reviews and editorials occasioned by the book.

In following pages we reprint those articles that we have so far been able to gather; doubtless there are others that have not yet come to our attention. In addition to those reprinted, the following newspapers have used photos from the book, or given it short listing: Bellingham, Washington Herald, May 22; Burien, Washington Highline Times, May 6; San Rafael, California, Independent Journal, May 16; Science News Letter, May 30.

Note: If you have seen other reviews or mentions, please send them along so that we may share them with the entire membership of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

American Forests, June

--by Monroe Bush

Baltimore, Maryland Sun, May 28

THE NORTH CASCADES.
Photographs by Tom Miller.
Text by Harvey Manning. The
Mountaineers. Distributed by the
Sierra Club. \$10.

THIS is another of those big picture books such as we have come to expect from the Sierra Club, which is its distributor, although it is put out by The Mountaineers, another Pacific Coast outdoor organization. The photographs are superb. They show a mountain region — the North Cascades of Washington State — which has fittingly been called the American Alps. It is a region of snow-covered peaks and glacier-filled valleys, of rich forests and high mountain meadows, of blue sky and even bluer lakes — in short, a region such as national parks or, at the very least, national monuments are made of.

Indeed the main purpose of the book is to argue that this strikingly beautiful mountain area should be made into a national park. And a quite persuasive argument is presented. The long, narrow Lake Chelan would provide ready access by boat; a North Cascades Parkway is proposed and so are several major

access centers, including some at high altitude. If it were in Switzerland, the scenic and recreational values, rather than the logging and mining values, of the area would be recognized without question. As Switzerland knows, and as we are finding out, these values can be very great indeed — even if measured solely with the economic yardstick.

Harvey Manning makes one serious mistake in his text, however. Several intemperate remarks concerning water resource development (a subject about which he seems to know little), do the cause of conservation no good.

Apart from this, Mr. Manning makes a good case for a North Cascades National Park, although the book really belongs to Tom Miller. Again — his photographs are superb. JOHN T. STARR.

The North Cascades, text by Harvey Manning, photographed by Tom Miller. Published by The Mountaineers, P. O. Box 122, Seattle, Washington, 1964. 95 pp., illustrated. \$10.00.

The crisply clear, other-worldly glacier country of the North Cascades, northeast of Seattle, is persuasively memorialized in this earnest, chatty text, and by disconcertingly uneven photographs. The plea is basically, and in my private judgment properly, for national monument or, better, national park status for this wildly rugged, snow and ice-topped land.

As a foothill-oriented mountain-climber, frustrated by middle-age, I pore over books of this kind in search of a vicarious substitute for that experience at the scaled peak's summit which only the very lucky few can ever know. This volume is neither the best nor the most commanding, but it is workmanlike and satisfactory. It reflects sufficient rare romance of this high country to make converts to the cause out of most readers. It reminded me once more that if I'm ever invited to address a class of high school boys, my counsel will be simply that the strongest and bravest among them—that is, the true poets—give themselves to mountain climbing while there is time, while they are young.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

Why Not North Cascade National Park Here?

A Larger View

By Kimmis Hendrick

SEATTLE
 If "the North Cascades, a mountain area totally unlike any other in the entire United States, remain to this day undiscovered by the people of America," it is not because of Americans like Harvey Manning, Tom Miller, Dee Molenaar, and Chester Powell. They speak for the Northwest's Mountaineers. So do its 5,000 or so other members, each according to his opportunity.

Mr. Powell, a past Mountaineers' president, showed me the North Cascades from the balcony of a friend's home here. We were high above Lake Washington. We had been drinking in the view, to the southeast, of Mt. Rainier floating in the sky. Mr. Powell had me look northeastward at the distant mountain silhouette tracing the horizon. Then he put a new book, "The North Cascades," in my hands.

Magnificently illustrated with photographs by Mr. Miller, with a Manning text and Molenaar maps, it brought the North Cascades up close. I could see it was propaganda — superb propaganda, using the word in its most constructive sense. I could see its argument, based on Mr. Manning's words quoted above, that the people of the United States should have, and soon, a North Cascades National Park. Why not?

It takes many a pro and con and finally action by the Congress, as Mr. Manning points out, to convert public lands into a national park. It takes weighing the concerns of timbermen and cattlemen, for instance, against the "multiple use" position of the Forest Service, say, and the importance of preserving large natural areas of exceptional beauty for use by the general public. It also takes, as Mr. Manning says of the North Cascades, right timing — for if the opportunity to decide slips past and the land is exploited regardless of its grandeur, a choice for the public cannot be made.

So it pleases Mr. Manning and his associates — they are youngish men, who discovered the skills and rewards of mountaineering after World War II — that the President of the United States has taken steps. He has directed the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to make a joint study, now begun, of the magnificent North Cascades region. This could, hopes Mr. Manning, "influence future decisions on use of Northwest public lands."

Great controversy was needed in this

spectacular part of the nation to get Olympic National Park established. Earnest proponents of the view that such an area should yield quick profits for private exploitation used every possible argument to block it. But by 1962, Mr. Manning points out in the text of the mountaineers' new book, 2,000,000 people had visited the park. This meant tourism was put on the State of Washington's economic map. A park in the North Cascades, declare the conservationists, will further enhance the economy. Even more, it will add space and beauty to people's lives, the dimension of recreation that becomes more vital as population explodes.

This Californian, visiting the Pacific Northwest, finds himself thinking that the whole vast region, cities and coastline and mountain forests together, looks like a national park. Its rivers and lakes give it an appearance of abundance almost unbelievable to a desert dweller. The view of Lake Washington from this Seattle balcony constitutes in itself an incomparable urban spectacle, and there lie the North Cascades beyond. But Mr. Manning warns that complacency is deceptive: "What the boot and ice ax cannot do in a century, the bulldozer and chainsaw can do in an hour."

Conservationists are special people. I find myself, I must confess, better at balcony sitting than at mountain climbing; with Mr. Powell showing me Mr. Miller's superb pictures, I am happy in the same way I am happy in the Uffizi sitting before that stupendous composition in light and shade that is Leonardo's "Adoration of the Magi." But Mr. Manning tells about his youngest daughter, aged four, walking into camp on her own feet, carrying her own pack the whole way, learning that Park Creek Pass means mountain magnificence on the heroic scale.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has just cited the policy set forth for the National Park Service in 1918 — "The national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations. . . . The national interest must dictate all decisions. . . ." Mr. Powell said he took 165 people into the North Cascades in a three-week summer period, and they were people just like me. But I gathered, from the invitation he offered me, that he thought they were all better for it, and so would others be by the hundreds of thousands. Conservationists always leave me looking for a larger view.

Christian Science Monitor,

August 12

also reprinted in
 Bremerton, Washington Sun,
 August 15

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

New Orleans, Louisiana Times-Picayune, May 31

Our Heritage

THE NORTH CASCADES. By Harvey Manning. Sierra Club. \$10.

This is an ardent plea to establish a North Cascades National Park in central-northern Washington state. The area involved is already under control of the United States Forest Service. The avowed purpose of those who favor establishing the park is "to save this national heritage in an unspoiled condition."

Whatever the reader may think of the arguments advanced here, he will be thrilled by "the spectacular scenery in some 68 photographs of 'the American Alps' by Tom Miller. Many of the snow-capped peaks and glaciers seem rugged and perhaps too challenging for all except the more venturesome tourists."

—G. E. S.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, May 16

THE NORTH CASCADES by Tom Miller and Harvey Manning. The Mountaineers, \$10. Distributed by The Sierra Club.

In publishing this attractive and inspiring book The Mountaineers hope to bring a unique mountain region to the attention of the people "while there is still time to save this national heritage in an unspoiled condition." The group established in 1906 and now numbering over 5,000 is convinced that few can look upon "the American Alps" without wishing to see the area preserved in a natural condition. Whether or not its publication succeeds, the book is a powerful argument.

"IF ALL the existing exploitation plans announced . . . by public agencies and private concerns are allowed to take place, the North Cascades will lose, in the next decade, the qualities that are now absolutely unique in the United States," argues Harvey Manning in *The North Cascades*, a handsomely-published photographic case-brief. (The Mountaineers, Seattle, \$10).

The book is distributed by the Sierra Club and is in the slick format with which this conservation organization has pleaded many of its cases in the West. Here the mountain photography of Tom Miller and special wilderness maps by Dee Molenaar are used in support of legislation to establish a North Cascades Wilderness Area in Washington state north of Stevens Pass.

Olympia, Washington Olympian, May 31

White Propaganda

An eloquent plea for preservation of the "American Alps" is contained in *The North Cascades*, published by The Mountaineers, a club dedicated to the exploration, study and enjoyment of the natural beauty of the Northwest.

The outsize book, distributed by the Sierra Club, another conservation group, contains 68 large photographs by Tom Miller of different peaks, glaciers and forests of these magnificent mountains.

The text, which is as blunt a denunciation of those who would ruin our wilderness beauty as any outdoorsman could ask, is by Harvey Manning. Accompanying each chapter, which covers a different geographic area, is a map by Olympia's Dee Molenaar.

The book is frankly a propaganda effort to help stem the tide of greed that threatens to bring all the ills of short-sighted "progress" to this area. Like all "white" propaganda, it relies for its strongest impact on the truth.

Manning offers convincing arguments why this beautiful wilderness area should not be sacrificed to a one-time exploitation by a tiny minority.

The author, who has been climbing and hiking throughout the Cascades since 1947, offers personal accounts of newly-seen vistas with tales of some of the early lovers of the area.

The Mountaineers, organized in Seattle in 1906, has recently chartered a branch in Olympia. Members here can take pride in helping to offer this summary of one of our most breathtaking mountain areas to the American people.

— Mike Layton

Portland, Oregon Oregonian, June 21

Moses Lake, Washington Columbia Basin Herald,
September 9

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT

• Editorial Comment

THE NORTH CASCADES --

North Cascades Come to Life In Three Books

THE BOOK AND THE PARK

THREE BOOKS about the high country of the North Cascades of Washington state have been published recently. They are "Adventure in the Northwest" by Edson Dow; "Lakes of Washington, Volume II," by Ernie Wolcott, and "The North Cascades," by Tom Miller.

The third book about the mountains is a piece of frank propaganda . . . but no less striking because of it.

"The North Cascades" is published by The Mountaineers of Seattle as a part of the campaign to have the North Cascades designated a national park. But the arty pictures by Tom Miller, printed on slick paper in full Sierra Club tradition (it's a \$10 book) lose none of their magnificence because of it.

The three books together have added much to the printed knowledge of adventure, technical data, and great beauty of the region.

Pasco, Washington Tri-City Herald, May 26

(This editorial reprinted in Wenatchee,

Washington World, May 29)

North Cascades Park

A plausible case could be made for the argument that a Northern Cascades Park is not needed now were it not for the almost-certain likelihood that it's now—or never.

The mountains are eternal, of course, but their forests are not. Nor are their meadows of wildflowers and the other natural accoutrements that combine with the jags and valleys to make a visit to this alpine wonderland an unforgettable experience.

The loggers already are encroaching on this place of breathtaking beauty. They need only a few more years to despoil it.

Thousands of Pacific Northwest residents have visited the Northern Cascades but only recently is the area becoming known nationally. A book, "The North Cascades," published this month by the Seattle Mountaineers, will do much to spread the fame of this "remarkable natural wonder," as the National Park Service report calls it.

Actually, however, the Northern Cascades are their own best press-agent. Anyone who visits them cannot help but be impressed by their grandeur, their heart-stopping beauty.

One such visitor describes them almost ecstatically as "an ocean of mountains, a giant chop of combs and crests transmuted into stone. . . (and) glaciers, more of them than in all the rest of coterminus United States put together, form this ocean's foam."

The Park Service report says

"there is nothing quite like these mountains in the United States, even in Alaska, for a northerly environment gives its peaks a more stark and elemental cast and setting. . ."

Much of the area proposed for a park has no commercial value. It is, mostly ice and rock, piled too steeply for any use but looking. The crags, ridges and canyons have been thoroughly combed by prospectors for nearly 100 years so it's extremely doubtful the mountains conceal mineral deposits worth mining.

Some valuable timber grows on the west side of the proposed park but the stands are scattered, and small.

Almost all the best hunting areas, the U.S. Forest Service and Washington Department of Game found, are outside the proposed park.

The economic benefits of a park would far exceed the losses. The studies just released estimate if the park is established now, by 1980 the number of tourists who visit the area would double, adding \$50-million to the state's income from tourism, 3,000 new jobs and \$2-million in taxes.

The net benefits to the state, it is estimated, would be six new dollars and seven new jobs for every one lost.

Which makes the park a rare bargain, if we but have the wit to recognize it, and act before it's too late.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

Moses Lake, Washington Columbia Basin Herald,

June 12

The Northern Cascades: A Plethora of Glaciers

Park lands, especially those suited to be great and spacious national parks, are, like precious stones, located where you find them. They cannot be wished into existence where you would like to have them.

Nature, it seems, has wished a wonderful concentration of natural park lands into existence in the Pacific Northwest, particularly in Washington State. Some of these lands are, as yet, little known.

The Mountaineers of Seattle in a new book, "The North Cascades," tell of one of the least known of these natural park lands: the 80 miles of the American Cascade range just below the Canadian border. In superb full-page black-and-white photographs by Tom Miller, the grandeur of this little-known American alpland is documented: a land of sharply chiseled, sheer peaks, nearly 100 square miles of glaciers, and the deep forests nourished by up to 200 inches of annual rainfall.

This area is now being proposed as a North Cascades National Park. A federal task force is studying it, and surely there is no doubt about its qualifications to be one of our finest parks.

A 1937 FEDERAL study found that "the area is unquestionably of national park caliber" and suggested that a large park in the North Cascades could "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wild-life values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

But there are those who do not believe in putting park land to its highest use. There are those who covet the timber which covers 10 per cent of the area. Miners have yet to find minerals to sustain a significant commercial operation there but are unwilling to leave the landscape alone. Power companies eye future possibilities of small headwater hydroelectric developments.

Once again the national interest must assert itself over these short-sighted demands for local exploitation.

Unfortunately, the federal agency which currently administers the area is ill equipped to resist local pressures. The land is under the U.S. Forest Service. Its laws and traditions place it in subservience to local commercial interests.

IT HAS REFUSED to curtail logging in the narrow valleys which are the gateways to the high mountains of the North Cascades. Large clear-cut areas continue to pock-mark the valleys.

Once again, as in the case of Olympic National Park, which was created out of national forests in Washington state in the 1930's, the answer appears to be to place the area in the hands of an agency able to protect park lands, the National Park Service. However, even while the area's park potential is now being studied, the Secretary of Agriculture has refused to direct the Forest Service to halt destructive logging even temporarily in the area proposed for park status.

"The North Cascades" is an important reminder to the American people of what they have to protect in this far corner of America and what they may soon lose if their voice is not forcefully heard.

The Cascade Range merges on the south into the Sierra Nevada Range of California and on the north into the Coast Range of British Columbia. It changes gradually in character from south to north with no abrupt transitions, but with a steady progression toward the climax at the northern terminus of the range.

THIS NORTHERNMOST 80 miles, the Cascade climax, has two volcanoes, Glacier Peak and Mount Baker, but these are merely added attractions in an area that would be, even without them, the most unusual mountain area in the United States.

The glaciers are still at work: to date, 519 have been identified, covering 97.1 square miles—approximately triple the amount of glacier area in all the rest of the United States excluding Alaska.

Why was a national park not established in the early 20th century when the park concept stirred the idealism of the entire nation? And why not in the 1930s during the second great surge of preservation? Well, the time has come.

The danger to the North Cascades is now acute, and it has become so during this present period.

the third great surge of preservationism in Northwest America.

The Mountaineers warn that society does not spontaneously do anything to defend the good, the true, the beautiful. While the natural beauty of the national parks was being defended by the Park Service, the national forests, administered by the Forest Service, were becoming a battleground in which virtually all the cards lay in the hands of the exploiters.

Man, of course, is the animal the land must be preserved from, but so negative a position leads one to favor the eradication of mankind from the earth by the swiftest possible means.

It is better to think of man as the leader among the animals and plants that the land must be preserved for—but here is where the very hard choices begin, because there are many men, with many opinions on what constitutes the best way to preserve and use the earth.

IF THERE IS any subject on which the Forest Service and conservationists have disagreed most sharply, it is in the proposal made by the North Cascades Conservation Council, supported by The Mountaineers and many other clubs, for a new national park in the North Cascades.

Most citizens wonder why the Forest Service, an agency of the federal government representing all 180,000,000 Americans, should resist a transfer of jurisdiction over these public lands to another agency of the federal government, the Park Service, which represents the same and identical 180,000,000 Americans.

The Congress of the United States can establish a national park in the North Cascades—whether from national forest lands, as they now are, or from a national monument, should the President so designate the lands involved. Apparently, both the President and the Congress are, in 1964, waiting to hear what the people think.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

(Newspaper name and location unknown - June 3)

North Cascades book

By RALPH F. KREISER

Another of the splendid mountain photography books which the Sierra Club has been sponsoring has appeared. It is indeed a worthy member of the excellent series presenting in earlier examples the work of Ansel Adams, Cedric Wright, Eliot Porter, Phillip Hyde and others.

"The North Cascades" deals with a little-known but exceptionally endowed mountain area in the Pacific Northwest, a stretch of the American Cascade range just below the Canadian borders. For years, comparatively few people knew of the land's extraordinary beauty and early a few writers dealt with it. Now it is being proposed as a new national park and we hope the movement succeeds.

Tom Miller, a mountain climber of remarkable photographic skill, has presented in "The North Cascades," some of the finest mountain photography to be published anywhere, and those who have some acquaintance with cameras will be interested to learn that although his pictures have excellent quality, they were made with a small folding camera not generally regarded as the instrument for this sort of work.

Mr. Miller, however, proves again that it is the picture and not the equipment that should take top consideration in any sort of photography; he has probed the fullest potentiality of both his subject and his equipment in producing such excellent work.

The text, well done, is by Harvey Manning, an experienced mountaineer and author of mountain climbing instruction books, and the maps are by Dee Molenaar, who has covered the area extensively and expertly. The book is sponsored by The Mountaineers, a group dedicated to the preservation of this region of the Pacific Northwest known as "The American Alos."

Once again, also, we are confronted with the problem of saving the lands which are the subject of great photographs. This fine land is being coveted by the timber cutters, although less than 10 per cent of the area has any trees worth logging and the process of getting them

would tragically deface the landscape. Although no substantial mineral deposits are known there, miners are loath to allow the place to remain unscarred.

Power companies have been eyeing covetously the potential hydroelectric sites there, although technical men admit that the future will bring less hydroelectric generation than ever; the exploitation of beauty for power seems to be just as strong an instinct as in earlier years.

The Forest Service, under whose jurisdiction lie the North Cascades, has been unable to fend off the pressures, and there should be a successful movement to put the area under the National Park Service, which is better equipped to deal with this problem. Perhaps this fine volume, "The North Cascades," published by the Sierra Club, will be able to encourage this.

Summit Magazine, June

The North Cascades. Photographs by Tom Miller. Text by Harvey Manning. Maps and sketches by Dee Molenaar. The Mountaineers, Seattle. 1964. 95 pp. 67 black and white photographs, 2 sketches, 10 maps (camera angles for the photographs are shown on orienting maps for each chapter), 10 x 12 inches. \$10.

Review by J. Michael McCloskey

This is The Mountaineers' second book and their first album book. With it, they join the Sierra Club in publishing leadership, as well as mountaineering leadership. For books such as this are rare and seem to emanate mainly from the imagination of these two groups.

But it was first the imagination of nature which made this book possible. For nature endowed this giant block of mountains, next to the Canadian border, with a grandeur and also a savagery which is found only in the world's finest mountain climaxes. Such a climax is normally not imagined to lie within the contiguous United States. But it does.

Indeed, a recent National Park Service study of the area concluded that "the wild mountain beauty of America culminates in the North Cascades." Belied by seemingly moderate altitudes, it said "there is nothing quite like these mountains in the United States, even Alaska, for a northerly environment gives its peaks a more stark and elemental cast and setting. The Cascades are different from the hulking Rockies, the dazzling, sun-drenched Sierra Nevada. They are more precipitous than the Olympics. Perhaps the east face of the Tetons most resemble them in form, but are one line of waves as compared with the Cascadian ocean." Tom Miller's photographs corroborate these imposing claims, and superbly.

However, Miller does not attempt to document the entire range but merely to provide a generous sampling. It is probably because the book is so unassuming in its objective that it is so successful in fulfilling its modest purpose. A fuller documentation would surfeit the reader and frustrate the climber with too many unfulfillable ambitions.

But it is really the melding of Tom Miller's photographs with Harvey Manning's text that makes the book forceful. For Manning fills in where Miller leaves off. As his photographs were taken according to the regimen of climbing parties, Miller tends to portray austere and frozen scenes detached from the world of man. Manning's documentary adds a complementary warmth of human involvement but also a warning about what some men are doing to this country. He cites evidence of the encircling noose of logging shows in the valley corridors and mining exploration by helicopters on the high ridges. The clean world of snow and forest which Miller shows will not survive too much longer unless this area is better protected.

The Mountaineers have concluded that this area can only survive if it is made a national park where commercial exploitation is barred. Many other mountaineering organizations agree. With federal studies of the proposal for a park now underway, much more will probably be said about this matter in the near future. This book makes clear how much is at stake.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

High Parks

The North Cascades, photos by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning, 95 pages, \$10, published by the Mountaineers of Seattle.

This is a study in pictures of the 80 miles of the Cascades just south of the Canadian border. It is also a plea, in photos and words, for preservation of this "most unusual mountain area in the United States."

The area is now being proposed as a North Cascades National Park. A 1937 federal report suggested that a large park here could "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wild life value, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

This may be somewhat over-enthusiastic. The high plateau of geysers, hot springs, mountains, valleys, lakes and streams that is Yellowstone park would be hard to "outrank."

Portland, Oregon Reporter, May 16

But it is certainly difficult to understand why a national park hasn't been established in the north Cascades, which has two volcanoes, more than 500 active glaciers and so many mountains that few could hope to climb them all.

"Man, of course, is the animal the land must be preserved from," the book makes clear, "but so negative a position leads one to favor the eradication of mankind from the earth."

The hard choices begin when the many opinions of many men are heard on what constitutes the best way to preserve the earth.

Tom Miller's photographs, all black-and-white, show the grandeur and beauty of the peaks and glaciers. This is a book to dream over.

—Eugene Briggs

Des Moines, Washington Park Tribune, May 13

Book Advocates N. Cascade Nat'l Park

Establishment of a new "North Cascades National Park" in the northernmost 80 miles of the Cascade range is advocated in a new book, "The North Cascades" produced by the Mountaineers of Seattle.

The book contains full-page black and white photographs by Tom Miller showing the grandeur of this little-known American alpiand which contains nearly 100 square miles of glaciers, deep forests nourished by up to 200 inches of rainfall annually, and sharply chiseled sheer peaks.

A federal task force is studying the proposal to incorporate the area, now included in national forest lands, into a national park system. A 1937 federal study found that "the area is unquestionably one of national park caliber" and suggested that a large park in the North Cascades could "outrank in its scenic, recreational and wildlife values, any existing park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

The group is seeking to place the area in the park system to prevent logging, mining, agricultural and power interests from using and destroying the natural resources, as they may if it remains national forest land.

The following is an excerpt from the text:

"The Cascade Range merges on the south into the Sierra Nevada Range of California and on the north into the Coast Range of British Columbia. It changes gradually in character from south to north with no abrupt transitions, but a steady progression toward the climax at the northern terminus of the range.

"This northernmost 80 miles, this Cascade climax, has two volcanoes, Glacier Peak and Mount Baker, but these are merely added attractions in an area that would be, even without them, the most unusual mountain area in the United States. The glaciers are still at work: to date, 519 have been identified, covering 97.1 square

miles — approximately triple the amount of glacier area in all the rest of the United States excluding Alaska.

"Why was not a national park established in the early

20th Century when the park concept stirred the idealism of the entire nation? And why not in the 1930s during the second great surge of preservation? Well, the time has come. The danger to the North Cascades is now acute, and it has become so during this present period, the third great surge of preservationism in Northwest America.

"My new Mountaineer friends warned that society does not spontaneously do anything to defend the good, the true, the beautiful. While the natural beauty of the national parks was being defended by the Park Service, the national forests, administered by the Forest Service were becoming a battleground in which virtually all the cards lay in the hands of the exploiters . . .

"If there is any subject on which the Forest Service and conservationists have disagreed most sharply, it is in the proposal made by the North Cascades Conservation Council, supported by The Mountaineers and many other clubs, for

a new national park in the North Cascades. Most citizens wonder why the Forest Service, an agency of the federal government representing all 180,000,000 Americans, should resist a transfer of jurisdiction over these public lands to another agency of the federal government, the Park Service, which represents the same and identical 180,000,000 Americans.

"The Congress of the United States can establish a national park in the North Cascades—whether from national forest lands, as they are now, or from a national monument, should the President so designate the lands involved. Apparently, both the President and the Congress are waiting to hear what the people think."

New Books By **MURRAY MORGAN**

Seattle Argus, October 2

THE NORTH CASCADES by Harvey Manning. Photos by Tom Miller. *The Mountaineers*. \$10.

What is probably the loveliest and most expensive campaign tract ever printed has just been published by *The Mountaineers*. It is a large format picture book called **THE CASCADES**, with text by Harvey Manning and photos by Tom Miller. Its mission is to mobilize opinion on behalf of



MURRAY MORGAN

the proposed North Cascades National Park.

The photos of the little known, fantastically broken mountains north of *Snoqualmie* and west of *Chelan* bear out the claim in the text that this area is unique in *North*

America, Alpine in texture if not in climate, gorgeously glaciated with three times as much area under living ice as there is in all the rest of the United States outside of Alaska.

The photos are divided into seven chapters or sections—*The Northern Pickets, the Nooksack Cirque, Park Creek Pass, Cascade Pass, Kool-Aid Lake, Dome Peak Area* and the *Bonanza - Entiat Area*. Each section is a challenge to the chair-bound to rise and climb. The various sections are introduced with a page each of mildly-informative text, much of it couched in veritable Mountaineer-ese, an example of which follows:

"We had scarcely set up our tarps in the tall green grass (at Many Waterfalls Camp, near the head of the North Fork of Bridge Creek) when there began 14 straight hours of bright lights and loud sound and tarp-stretching gales and tarp-crushing deluges of rain and hail. Our friends in the town of Stehekin worried about us that night, inasmuch as this storm was judged by an old settler as "the worst since 1912." We worried about us, too, that night.

"What with the lightning bolts, the winds, the cloud-bursts, the rock avalanches, and torrents of water, mud and boulders that demolished a large portion of the surrounding meadows, I might be inclined to rank that infernal and interminable night at Many Waterfalls Camp as one of my most heroic mountain experiences—merely because I got through it without screaming out loud—were it not for the fact that our youngest daughter, barely four years old, walked to camp on her own feet, carrying a pack the entire way, and slept all through the several bright-loud hours when her nine-year-old and ten-year-old sisters were predicting sudden death for the whole family, and we parents were unable to give a confident denial. Therefore, suffice to say that this is ground country, in some respects too violent for adults, but under the worst of conditions perfectly suitable for children."

The introductory material is less coy, and includes a powerfully-stated argument for the preservation of the North Cascades in a national park and adjoining national mountain recreation area. Manning warns of the danger of desecration of the wilderness by corporation miners who prospect with helicopter, bulldozer and high explosive; by dam-builders who the author feels want to build "virtually any place a dam might be useful, profitable, or interesting," and especially by loggers—gypo or corporation—whom he accuses of considering "every marketable tree left standing a crime against free enterprise."

Although Manning says flatly that, "*The present activities and future plans of the United States Forest Service leave small room for optimism about the years to come,*" he quickly adds that no conservationist "views the United States Forest Service as anything other than a group of dedicated public servants doing their honest best to serve all the people while caught in a titanic tug of war between the exploiters and the preservers."

That brings him to the core of his argument:

"Unfortunately," he says, "the people of the Forest Service located in the Northwest can do no more than carry out policy handed down from above. Where is this policy made? Unfortunately for the natural beauty of the Northwest, it is made by an agency of the Department of Agriculture headquartered in Washington, D.C.—an agency that tends to view trees as a larger cousin of wheat, and forests as nothing more than a complex sort of farmland. There are vast expanses of the United States, even in the Northwest, where "tree farming" is a viable concept. The tragedy is that there are portions of the national forests, particularly in the Northwest, and most especially in the North Cascades, where trees grow in surroundings quite unlike the rolling hills and plains of other areas. A policy dictated in Washington, D.C. for the entire nation may work out marvellously

well in the Alabama hills and even in Puget Sound foothills but become a parody in the North Cascades.

"We conservationists," says Manning, "want a strong forest industry in the Northwest. A strong forest industry must have access to the trees in the national forests—to most of them, but not all. In fact," he says tellingly, "a forest industry based on harvesting of marginal forests located on steep, remote, alpine, thin-soiled mountain slopes of the North Cascades is not a strong industry but a sick one. A single harvest from a steep, high slope occupies a few loggers of the present generation—but if another forest will not grow there for a century, and if the logging destroys a scenic resource during that century, is that good economics? Is that "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run?"

Manning's solution is for a creation of a North Cascades National Park and a companion *Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area* out of lands already owned by the federal government.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING
ABOUT THE
NORTH CASCADES

-- THE BOOK
AND THE PARK

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

Northwest Conifer, May

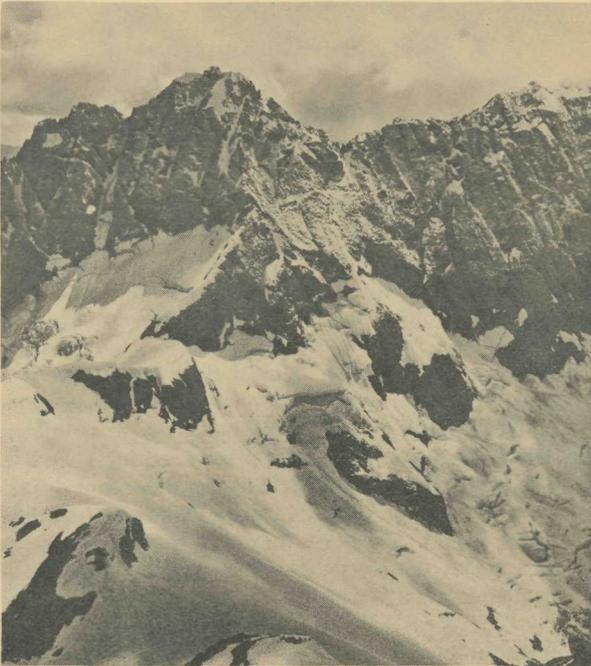
(Reviewed by John D. Lindstrom)

At the recent Wilderness Conference on Northwest Wilderness The North Cascades of Washington came out of Winter hibernation and into Spring prominence. Polly Dyer, General Chairman of the excellent and timely conference, came to Portland bearing some fresh new blossoms, copies of the book, The North Cascades, published by The Mountaineers of Seattle. As with the recent Sierra Club books, quality was of prime importance; this book of photographs by Tom Miller and text by Harvey Manning is another masterpiece in graphic arts. Honestly reflecting Nature, the book's format is simple, neat and forthright. The photographs have rich tonal ranges, running from deep, thick-ink blacks to dazzle whites. As one reads the book it is almost as if he is peering down at original photographic prints. Besides technical quality, the book has content. It is appropriate that a club by the name, Mountaineers, backed the project, for it is clear that the authors are mountaineers, and that the book is an intimate "back-nook" look at the North Cascades. The Spring brothers' book, High Worlds of the Mountain Climber, published some five years ago, gave a hint to the really fantastic scenery lurking up the seething rivers of northwest Washington; The North Cascades is a literal bombardment, like the incessant crackling of the ice off the sheer sides of Mt. Johannesburg, of alpine wilderness photos. More than one person, groping for supernatural superlatives, has sought words to match the experience of seeing the North Cascades, to somehow get across that the North Cascades are the ultimate in mountain country in the 48 states. This book of photos does very well.

Essentially the book is an exploration of the jumbled world of "rock and ice" (in fact it is reminiscent of the book by Andre Roch, On Rock and Ice) above the lush, wet emerald belt of the North Cascades. It isn't a guide, but almost could be. No doubt climbers possessing copies are already picking out routes on the remote faces and ridges of Mr. Miller's photographs. The authors have included a very handy and original device; accompanying each batch of photographs is a little sketch map showing exactly where each photograph was taken and which way the camera was aimed. This confirms that the authors are climbers--such determination for precise, almost quantitative orientation. For those who merely want to be inspired by the grandeur of the North Cascades, the book lends itself to casual perusal; for those who anticipate a foray of their own into any one chunk of the region (it would take the lifetime of Fred Beckey to see it all, or a permanent grant from somebody) the knowledgeable, accurate text by Mr. Manning, and the photographs will supply vivid impressions of just where to go and what to expect. The coverage isn't exhaustive; as the photographer remarked in his notes, "... a better impression of the character of the North Cascades could be conveyed if attention were concentrated on limited areas, showing a few of the peaks from several sides as well as some of the small-scale features." This was a wise decision. The seven specific areas covered are covered well. One is tempted to make comparisons with some of the great mountain country of the world, country which is really perhaps lesser to the North Cascades because it is partially despoiled. For instance, the photograph of the north exposure of the Southern Pickets--was it taken in Washington? or has the photographer slipped off to Chamonix, France and come back with a photo of the renowned Aiguilles? It is Washington, and what's more delightful--beneath those crags is not a tourist carnival, but rather pure Nature. The photograph on page 79 of the north face of Spire Point--surely Mr. Miller must be an alias for Mr. C.D. Milner, British photographer of the Alps, and Spire Point a satellite of the Grepon. But, no, the view is in Washington. Looking at page 56, one wonders, "How far is the Hornli Hut?" Again, it's not the Matterhorn, but instead the north face of Forbidden Peak, in Washington, and more solid too.

Throughout the book one has this feeling of seeing something a little grander and wilder than one thought existed in the U.S.A. It is this very uniqueness and rarity that makes preservation of the North Cascades imperative; the book ought to convince any doubter.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK



Kansas City, Kansas Times, May 23
(photo caption)

This is Cloudcap in the North Cascades, perhaps the most rugged wilderness area remaining in the United States south of Alaska. The picture is one of 68 photographs by Tom Miller from this region, in Washington state just south of the Canadian border, published in "The North Cascades" by Harvey Manning (96 pages, 10 by 12 inches; The Mountaineers, Seattle; \$10). The book, distributed by the Sierra club, tells of glacier expeditions and mountain climbing, and makes a good case for preservation of the area as wilderness.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Argus-Leader, May 24

THE NORTH CASCADES,
text by Harvey Manning, photos by Tom Miller, Sierra Club, 95 pages, \$10

This book, filled with beautiful photographs of the rugged, magnificent and still wild North Cascade mountain range in northern Washington state, has been published to alert Americans to an ever-growing peril: the loss of wilderness areas to exploiters. The book succeeds; no one who reads it can afterward condone the range's possible desecration by bulldozer and chain saw.

The American Alps

THE NORTH CASCADES: By Harvey Manning. Illustrated by Tom Miller. Maps by Dee Molenaar. 95 pp. The Mountaineers, Seattle, Washington. \$10.

THE STUDY (above) of a climber resting from a perilous ascent and pensively surveying the glories of nature is one of Tom Miller's breathtaking photographs for "The North Cascades," a book which alone is enough to show why these mountains have been described as the American Alps.

The North Cascades of the Pacific Northwest form a range unlike any other in the entire country and have the potential of becoming America's greatest national park. Though they belong to no one, except "the

180,000,000 Americans in all the 50 states — and to their children and grandchildren in perpetuity," says the author, timber and mining interests ("both giant corporations and little gypos, who consider every marketable tree left standing a crime against free enterprise") are constant in their work of despoilment.

Since the future of the North Cascades will be decided during this and the years immediately following, Manning concludes: "That decision will be influenced by you, the readers of this book, to the extent that you tell your Congressmen and Senators, and your President, what future you personally desire for the North Cascades." J.D.

Louisville, Kentucky Courier Journal,

May 24

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

The Rangefinder, August**BOOKS TO KNOW**

By Virginia McIntire

THE NORTH CASCADES—Text by Harvey Manning and Photographs by Tom Miller. Published by The Mountaineers, Seattle, Wash. 1964, \$10.

This 96-page volume of black-and-white photographs covers the mountain region of the Pacific Northwest, often described as "The American Alps". There is an interesting and descriptive text, an informal discussion of those who made the many climbs over the eight-year period of mapping and photographing the beauty and bluster, the serenity and snow caps in their varying moods.

In publishing this book, the Mountaineers, an organization dedicated to the conservation of our mountain areas, hopes to convince enough people that such efforts would be most worthy and to halt the "nibbling away at" the grandeur of these rugged Cascades and perhaps create a national park, which would be for all Americans to enjoy without the destructive forces of bulldozers and chain saw.

An excellent book to enjoy, and incidentally get the message, on any warm summer's day. Also, I found that I had developed a desire to go mountain climbing and experience first hand the sunsets, the beginning of an icy stream, and just plain rock climbing. Exhilarating and awesome, even in two dimensions.

London, England

Book Exchange, August

THE NORTH CASCADES. Photographs by Tom Miller; Text by Harvey Manning; Maps and Sketches by Dee Molenaar. (The Mountaineers, P.O. Box 122, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. Distributed by the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California, U.S.A. 12 by 10 ins. 96 pp. Cl. Illus'd d.w. \$10.00.) This is an album of very fine photographs of the mountain region of the Pacific Northwest of the United States, with descriptive text and locational maps. It contains 68 photographs and 10 maps. Each of the seven chapters is concerned with a specific region; and commences with Mr. Manning's descriptive essay on the area. The photographs depict beautiful scenes of the mountains, glaciers, and forests of these "American Alps", showing in all its splendor this great national heritage of the American people in its present unspoiled condition.

Seattle Times, June 7

The North Cascades

WHILE THE Sierra Club of California has taken up the banner of saving scenic wildernesses before they are destroyed by chain saws, The Mountaineers of Seattle decided to follow similar tactics and sponsored a book, "**The North Cascades.**"

It is a worthy parallel of the handsome volumes put out by the California club. It contains 68 full - page photographs by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning and maps by Dee Molenaar. Manning edited a previous book for the club on "**Mountaineering.**"

Conservationists, he says, now have a firm proposal for a North Cascades National Park and a companion Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area. They would like to see these lands transferred from the National Forest Service to the National Parks administration. Foresters have opposed reclassification of the land and exploiters have nibbled at it.

"The damage done in the past decade is shocking to those of us who have watched it happening," Manning writes. He believes that with one more similar decade the unusual qualities of the North Cascades would be lost.

"THE NORTH CASCADES." Photographs by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning. The Mountaineers. \$10.

St. Louis, Missouri Post Dispatch, July 26

THE NORTH CASCADES, photographs by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning (The Mountaineers, 95 pgs., \$10, distributed by Sierra Club). The mountain region of the Pacific Northwest is the subject of this treatment. It is part of a campaign to take this land of breath-taking scenery out of the hands of the Forest Service and turn it over to the Park Service, with hope of having it made into a national park. The publishers say that "timber and mining interests are constantly at work, and the pace of their efforts increases"—as opposed to those who would have the area saved in an unspoiled condition. The pictures alone make a good case, especially so because photography was a secondary purpose of the trips on which they were made; some were made when the light was not right, but mountain grandeur still comes through.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

Everett, Washington Herald, May 28

New Book Urges Nat. Park

A pictorially persuasive argument for preservation of the North Cascades as a National Park has been prepared by Seattle Mountaineers Harvey Manning, Tom Miller and Dee Molenaar.

A book, containing some of the more recent and dramatic photographs taken of the mountain area which stretches northward from Snohomish County to the Canadian border, is now on sale in local book stores.

Author Manning says that "the damage done in the past decade is shocking."

"What the boot and ice ax cannot do in a century, the bulldozer and chainsaw can do in an hour," Manning writes. "We watched one valley after another go into cutting circles; and then, after reaching high meadows, found no safety there either, watching helicopters go back and forth, carrying corporation miners to their core-drilling sites."

Maps, photographs and hiking accounts contained in the new book, called "The North Cascades," will set to itching the feet of all mountain climbers and outdoorsmen who read the book. The North Cascades, according to the writer, are unlike any other mountains in the nation.

Saying that the North Cascades belong not to Washingtonians alone but to all 180,000,000 Americans, Manning urges that they be set aside "for future generations of Americans to discover."

"The future of the North Cascades will be decided during this year and those immediately following. That decision will not be made in the State of Washington, but in Washington, D.C., by the Congress and the President of the United States."

Conservationists represented by the book's authors have proposed creation of a National Park in the North Cascades and a companion Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area.

This would involve transfer of jurisdiction over the area from the U.S. Forest Service to the Park Service. The conservationists, in the park proposal, urge that the area be preserved for "its scenic, scientific, spiritual and recreational values as a museum of primitive America, undisturbed by any human activities incompatible with the past and present conditions of the land."

Major access centers, however, are suggested by the conservationists and construction of a new highway crossing the North Cascades is urged.

The companion proposal—for a national recreation area in the eastern Chelan region—would mean an end to logging, grazing, mining and other commercial ventures there as in the proposed national park area. However, hunting would be permitted in the national recreation area.

Proponents of the North Cascades National Park plan will be at odds in the months ahead with supporters of multiple-use plans to allow some commercial activities. The final decision, important to the nation, is particularly important to residents of this state.

This new book graphically tells one side of that argument.

—B.L.

Walla Walla, Washington Union Bulletin,

May 17

● Book Review

"The North Cascades" with text by Harvey Manning, photographs by Tom Miller, maps by Dee Molenaar. Published by The Mountaineers. Price, \$10.

Prime purpose of the nearly 60-year-old organization known as The Mountaineers, other than to explore and study the forests of the Northwest, is to preserve through encouragement of protective legislation the natural beauty of Northwest America.

Opinion is sharply divided on the proposal of the North Cascade Conservation Council, supported by The Mountaineers and many other clubs, for a new national park in the North Cascades. The United States Congress can establish a national park—whether from national forest lands, as they are now, or from a national monument, should the President so designate the lands involved, according to the author. Apparently, he indicates, both the President and the Congress, are waiting to hear what the people think.

Not even all Washingtonians are aware of what constitutes the North Cascades. To quote the author: "The Cascade Range merges on the south into the Sierra Nevada Range of California and on the north into the Coast Range of British Columbia. It changes gradually in character from south to north with no abrupt transitions but with a steady progression toward the climax at the northern terminus of the range. This northernmost 80 miles, this Cascade climax, has two volcanoes, Glacier Peak and Mount Baker,

but these are merely added attractions in an area that would be, even without them, the most unusual mountain area in the United States. The glaciers are still at work: to date, 519 have been identified, covering 97.1 square miles—approximately triple the amount of glacier area in all the rest of the United States excluding Alaska."

The current volume is replete with magnificent photographs. The format, too, is conducive to their most effective display. Technically and artistically, the book leaves little to be desired and notwithstanding the message of conservation and appreciation which the author attempts to get across to the reader—and does—it should prove a visual delight to any fortunate individual into whose hands it comes.

The maps will be of particular aid to those who are hazy on Washington state geography—and that includes occasional Washingtonians.

As Author Manning writes: "The portions of the North Cascades shown in this book are public lands. They are not owned by the citizens of foothill communities, and they are not owned by mining and logging interests; they are not even owned, except in proper share, by the citizens of the State of Washington. The North Cascades belong to all the 180,000,000 Americans in all the 50 states—and to their children and grandchildren in perpetuity." (Iris Myers)

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES -- THE BOOK AND THE PARK

Denver, Colorado Post, May 24

"THE NORTH CASCADES," with a minimum of words and a maximum of eye-arresting photographs, presents the case for the establishment of a new national park in an area of the state of Washington which is not widely known but is still largely unspoiled.

The area has two volcanoes, 519 identified glaciers and some of the most spectacular peaks in North America. Presently, the north Cascades are included in the national forests and, therefore, are administered on a multiple-use basis which permits timbering and mining.

The Mountaineers, publisher of this volume, is the leading outdoors organization of the Pacific Northwest and works in close cooperation with the Sierra Club of California.

—LEVERETT CHAPIN

Sacramento, California Bee, July 5

Sierra Club Joins In Fight For American Alps

THE NORTH CASCADES, photographs by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning; Sierra Club, \$10.

The Sierra Club has joined a fight to save for the general public for now and evermore one of the last unspoiled high mountain areas in the United States. This is the north Cascades, in Washington state, described as The American Alps.

Tom Miller, who has been climbing and hiking throughout the Cascade range since 1947, assembled some of his more spectacular pictures of

the high country for this book published by The Mountaineers an organization interested in saving the scenic resources of the Pacific Northwest.

Harvey Manning has edited a textbook of mountain climbing techniques and written a number of articles on climbing in the Cascades.

The North Cascades area is proposed as a national park and a federal study is being made. The book is being published in the hope of helping get congress convinced a park should be established. Timber and mining interests are moving higher and higher into the reaches of the Cascade country. But, according to the Sierra Club, "few can look upon these mountains and glaciers and forests — or photographs of them — without wishing to see the area preserved in a natural condition."

The book is a 96 page, 10 by 12 inch publication, containing 68 photographs and 10 maps.—Robert J. Markson.

Seattle Rainier District Times, May 21

A beautifully illustrated book, THE NORTH CASCADES, was sent to us a couple of weeks ago by The Mountaineers.

The purpose of this gift is to influence us to influence others to influence their Congressmen to preserve the North Cascades as a wilderness area, not to be damaged and desecrated "in the name of payrolls and profit and progress."

We are in favor of payrolls and profit and progress, too. —But having hiked and ridden horseback over a part of this same country ourselves, viewing its beauties, its ruggedness and its grandeur, we can thoroughly agree with Harvey Manning that Congress and the President of the United States should vote to preserve this treasure for our children, grandchildren and for generations to come.

North Cascades Conservation Council

FOUNDED 1957

PRESIDENT:

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

EDITORS: The Wild Cascades

Harvey and Betty Manning
Route 3, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington - 98027

Published bi-monthly, subscription price \$2 year.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

Miss Helen Waterman, Membership Chairman
North Cascades Conservation Council
1811 Queen Anne Ave. North, Apt. 201
Seattle, Washington - 98109

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