

# THE WILD CASCADES

August - September 1968



## N3C PRESIDENT AT SIGNING CEREMONY

by  
Patrick D. Goldsworthy

History was in the making and I was both honored and thrilled to be there as the President of the North Cascades Conservation Council. There was a hush in the large room as the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, took pen in hand and signed the North Cascades National Park bill. Also silently watching as this and three other conservation bills became law were equally concerned citizens, Senators, Congressmen, agency officials and staff members. Many of us had responded to the telegram:

THE WHITEHOUSE WASHINGTON DC

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE SIGNING OF BILLS S. 119-NATIONAL WILD RIVERS SYSTEM, S. 827- NATIONAL SYSTEMS OF TRAILS, S. 1321- NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, AND S. 2515- REDWOODS NATIONAL PARK. THE SIGNING WILL BE HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2 AT 1:00 PM. IN THE EAST ROOM. PLEZ CONFIRM YOUR ATTENDANCE BY RETURN WIRE AND PRESENT THIS WIRE TO THE NW GATE FOR ADMITTANCE.

JAMES R JONES SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Having confirmed our identities to the satisfaction of the guard at the gate, five of the North Cascades Conservation Council directors, Mike McCloskey, Grant McConnell, Dave Brower, Brock Evans, and I strolled up the sweeping driveway to the steps of the White House. A band was playing as we entered and were escorted to our seats in the East Room. It was a spacious and palatial room filled with an air of excitement and anticipation. Looking around, I saw many familiar faces among the several hundred who were present; those with whom we had been working patiently for over a decade in preparation for this very day.

Suddenly the band struck up a march and everyone stood up as President and Mrs. Johnson walked rapidly to the front of the room. The President stood before us remarking briefly on the significance of what he was about to sign into law. He then was seated at the table where the four bills were laid out before him, along with an ample supply of pens to accomplish the task. With four strokes of four pens, four milestones of conservation were quickly passed. With one of these signatures a decade of effort to preserve a portion of the North Cascades was finally rewarded.

Following the signing, Secretary of The Interior Stewart Udall escorted President and Mrs. Johnson to a large map of the United States which showed our nation's system of National Parks and Monuments. Mr. Johnson was impressed by this system, to which he had just added two more park units and which he expanded to include the new systems of national trails and rivers. He expressed concern, however, that those responsible for appropriations must remain aware of the necessity for adequately financing this system so as to preserve its outstanding quality.

The ceremony concluded as President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson shook hands with each of us. It was here that the photograph appearing on the cover of this issue of The Wild Cascades was taken. As we walked out of the White House, congratulations were exchanged with other conservationists who had come from around the country. Finally a brisk walk down the driveway and we were once more on the sidewalk looking back at the White House through the fence.

Now we could breathe a sigh of relief. The North Cascades Bill had at last been signed, though at the very last moment. We were pleased that this historic step had been taken and now we would return home to start planning how and when to take the next steps necessary to carry on the task of protecting the scenic quality of the North Cascades of Washington.

# President Signs Cascade Park Bill

Bellingham Herald October 2, 1968

By JERRY MOSKAL  
Herald Washington Bureau

**WASHINGTON** — Sweep of the pen of President Johnson today placed northern Washington's 1.2-million-acre North Cascades Park, recreation and wilderness areas into the nation's law book.

"We are preserving for the people one of the most beautiful areas on God's earth," Johnson said at a White House ceremony, attended by his wife and a host of dignitaries.

At the same time, Johnson signed three other conservation bills into law, creating a wild rivers system, two national trails and 58,000-acre Redwoods National Park in California.

#### SKAGIT IN BILL

Included among the 27 rivers placed in the study category, of the wild rivers law is the Skagit.

This will afford 10-year pro-

tection to the Skagit from exploitation by man while a study is conducted to determine if it should become a permanent part of the wild rivers system.

Since 1961, Johnson noted that 2.4 million acres have been added to the nation's national park system, bringing the total to 24 million acres.

In the previous decade, he said only 30,000 acres were added.

Hailing the new North Cascades Park were Sen. Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson and Rep. Lloyd Meeds, who spearheaded congressional forces leading to its creation. All are Washington Democrats.

#### RED LETTER DAY

"This is a red letter day for our state and nation," Senator Jackson said.

He was singled out for praise by President Johnson at the White House ceremony.

"It will be the nation's showcase of natural beauty," Jackson said. "The growth and prosperity will be greatly affected as they will play host to millions of visitors who will come to see."

Meeds noted that the first congressional bill to create the park was introduced in 1916 by former Rep. Lin Hadley, R-Bellingham. The idea was first conceived in 1906.

#### BENEFITS EXPECTED

"When the park and recreation areas are opened and developed," he said, "visitors will spend more than \$20 million a year, more than 101,100 permanent jobs will be created because of the park."

The law provides for the 505,000-acre North Cascades National Park; a 107,000-acre Ross Lake National Recreation area; a 62,000-acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area;

a 520,000-acre Pasayten Wilderness Area; and adds 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

#### GLACIER-FILLED

The alpine area contains more than 150 active glaciers, hundreds of jagged peaks and mountain lakes. As early as 1937, a National Park Service study team concluded that a Cascade park would outrank any other National Park in scenic, recreational and wildlife values.

Land in the park-recreation area complex already is more than 99 per cent federally owned. The bill fixes a \$3.5 million acquisition cost limitation for the estimated 4,000 acres of private land.

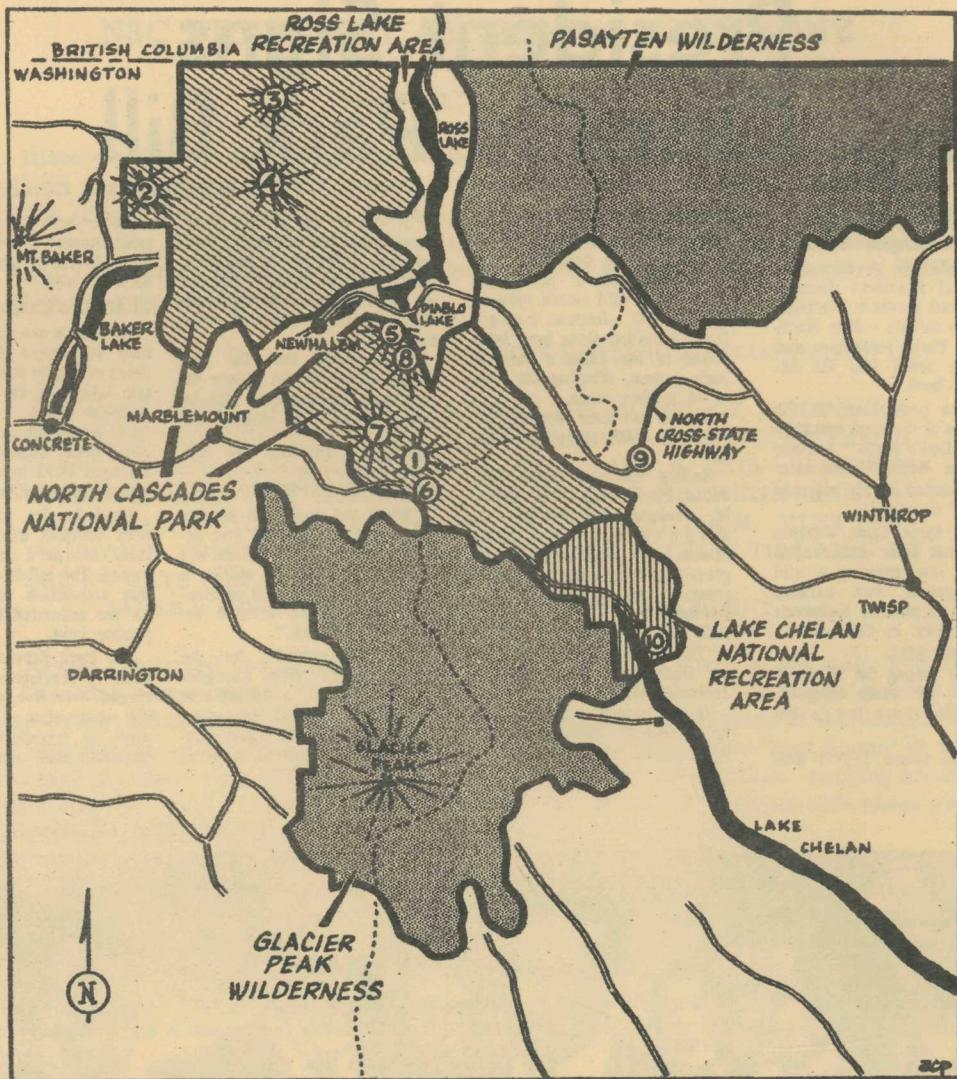
The Park Service plans a \$29 million development program spread over five years, including construction of aerial tramways to transport visitors to mountain peak observatories.

Columbia Basin Herald October 3, 1968



**MORE CONSERVATION FOR FAR WEST** — President Johnson hands a pen used in signing four conservation bills yesterday in the White House to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. Others from left are: Mrs. Johnson, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall and Chief Justice Earl Warren. The multiple signing established Redwood National Park in California, North Cascades National Park in Washington, a National Trails System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.—AP photo

**COVER:** President L. B. Johnson greets President P. D. Goldsworth



The new North Cascades National Park is bisected by the Ross Lake Recreation Area through part of which will run the North Cross-State Highway. Contiguous to the Ross Lake area is the Pasayten Wilderness area, with the Chelan National Recreation area abutting the southern sector of the national park. Numbers indicate the points shown in the accompanying photographs. 1—Forbidden Peak. 2—Mount Shuksan. 3—Mount Redoubt. 4—Mount Challenger. 5—Diablo Lake 6—Cascade Pass. 7—Eldorado Peak 8—Colonial Peak. 9—Washington Pass. 10—Lake Chelan.

OKd BY 90th CONGRESS

# North Cascades Park Among Many Projects

Wenatchee Daily World

October 28, 1968

By JOHN KÄMPF

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Congress has passed and President Johnson has signed legislation authorizing multimillion-dollar spending to provide sylvan retreats for city dwellers.

The 90th Congress in two years passed many bills aimed at giving urban residents places to get away from it all.

One major bill increases the authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund from the present \$100 million annually to \$200 million for five years. This is for federal recreation land acquisition and state development of outdoor recreation facilities.

Creation of new national parks comprising more than 1.5 million acres was authorized. Also approved was the addition

of 800,000 acres to the nation's 9.2-million acre wilderness preservation system.

Other new laws will establish a national wild and scenic rivers system and a national scenic trails system.

Largest of the new parks will be North Cascades in Washington state, comprising 505,000 acres of land most of which is in federal ownership.

The North Cascades bill also authorizes the creation of Ross Lake National Recreation Area (107,090 acres), Lake Chelan National Recreation area (62,000 acres) and the Pasayten Wilderness Area (520,000 acres). Land acquisition under the North Cascades bill is limited to \$3.5 million.

The Redwood National Park in California, comprising up to 58,000 acres, will cost an estimated \$92 million. The total

acreage includes three state parks and timbered private lands.

A third unit of the national park system, Biscayne National Monument, will include 6,300 acres of water, land and mangrove swamps in the Biscayne Bay, Fla., area, and 92,400 acres of water on the bay side and Atlantic Ocean side of the Biscayne keys.

The law authorizes \$24,575,000 for Biscayne land acquisition and \$2,900,000 for developments.

The wilderness system additions, besides Pasayten, are San

Rafael, 143,000 acres, and San Gabriel, 36,000, both in California; Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey, 3,700 acres, and Mount Jefferson, Oregon, 100,000 acres.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for creation of a

system to preserve for scenic enjoyment and recreation portions of eight rivers. Twenty-seven other rivers will be studied for possible inclusion by Congress later.

The eight rivers in the initial system are the Clearwater Middle Fork and Salmon Middle Fork, both in Idaho, the Eleven Point in Missouri, the Feather Middle Fork in California, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the Rogue in Oregon, the St. Croix in Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Wolf in Wisconsin.

Land acquisition costs for the eight-river system are estimated at \$17 million.

The Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails will be the first units in the new system of trails to be developed for hiking, horseback riding, cycling and other recreation. Other trails may be brought into the system later.

## Conservation and Recreation Area Bills

### *The President's Remarks Upon Signing Four Bills Into Law. October 2, 1968*

*Mr. Chief Justice, Secretary Udall, Senator Mansfield, Senator Kuchel, Senator Anderson, Congressman Saylor, distinguished Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

This is the fourth time this week that we have met here in the White House to further the cause of conservation.

I believe that all of us who have served in the Government, and particularly in the Congress, during this decade of the sixties will always be proud of this great treasure that together we have conserved.

There are now 24 million acres in our National Park System. Out of that 24 million acres, 2,400,000 acres—or at least 10 percent of the total acreage that the Nation has—has been put into that park system since 1961. That compares with fewer than 30,000 acres that were acquired in the entire previous decade.

The 1960's, therefore, have been truly an era of conservation in this country. But no achievement of these past 8 years can surpass what we are about to achieve this afternoon. I speak of saving the great redwoods of California.

Half a century ago, a great conservationist said, "The forests of America, however slighted by man, must have been a great delight to God, for they were the best that He ever planted."

In the past 50 years, we have learned—all too slowly, I think—to prize and to protect God's precious gifts. Because we have, our own children and grandchildren will come to know and come to love the great forests and wild rivers that we have protected and left to them.

I believe this act establishing the Redwood National Park in California will stand for all time as a monument to the wisdom of our generation. It will surely be remembered, I think, as one of the great conservation achievements of the 90th Congress.

It is a great victory for every American in every State, because we have rescued a magnificent and a meaningful treasure from the chain saw. For once we have spared what is enduring and enabling from the hungry and hasty and selfish act of destruction.

The redwoods will stand because the men and women of vision and courage made their stand—refusing to suffer any further exploitation of our national wealth, any greater damage to our environment, or any larger debasement of that quality and beauty without which life itself is quite barren.

Yes, the redwoods will stand. So long as they do, they will give delight. They will give instruction, of God's work as well as nature's miracles. They will declare for all to hear, when other great conservation battles are being fought: We stand because a nation found its greatest profit in preserving for its heritage its greatest resource—and that is the beauty and the splendor of its land.

The Redwood National Park will contain some 58,000 acres. Its boundaries will surround three State parks. With the approval of the California State Legislature, these may some day become part of this great National Park System.

So today we are also approving an act of Congress that sets aside another 1,200,000 acres for parks and recreation in the State of Washington. The North Cascades National Park and its adjoining acres in what have been called the "American Alps" is next door to the Pacific Northwest's most populous communities.

We are preserving for the pleasure of these people one of the most beautiful regions on God's earth. I also have before me the first Federal legislation providing a national system of both urban and rural trails.

The simplest pleasures and healthful exercise of walking in an outdoor setting have been almost impossible for the millions of Americans who live in the cities. And where natural areas exist within the cities, they are usually not connected by walkways. In many cities, there are simply just no footpaths that lead out of the city into the countryside.

Our history of wise management of America's national forests has assisted us in designating the initial elements of the National Trails System. Two National Scenic Trails, one in the East and one in the West, are being set aside as the first components of the Trails System: the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail.

The legislation also calls for study of 14 additional routes for possible inclusion in the Trails System.

A few summers ago, after Secretary Udall took his lovely family on a float trip of high adventure down the turbulent Colorado River, he returned to Washington and said that every individual and every family should get to know at least one river.

Today we are initiating a new national policy which will enable more Americans to get to know more rivers. I have been informed as recently as this morning that I am going to have the rather novel experience of getting to know the Pedernales a good deal after January. I

played on it as a child. I roamed it as a college student and I visited it frequently as President. But my wife has some more specific plans for me to go back and walk it with her—both sides, I think.

I am signing an act today which preserves sections of selected rivers that possess outstanding conservation values.

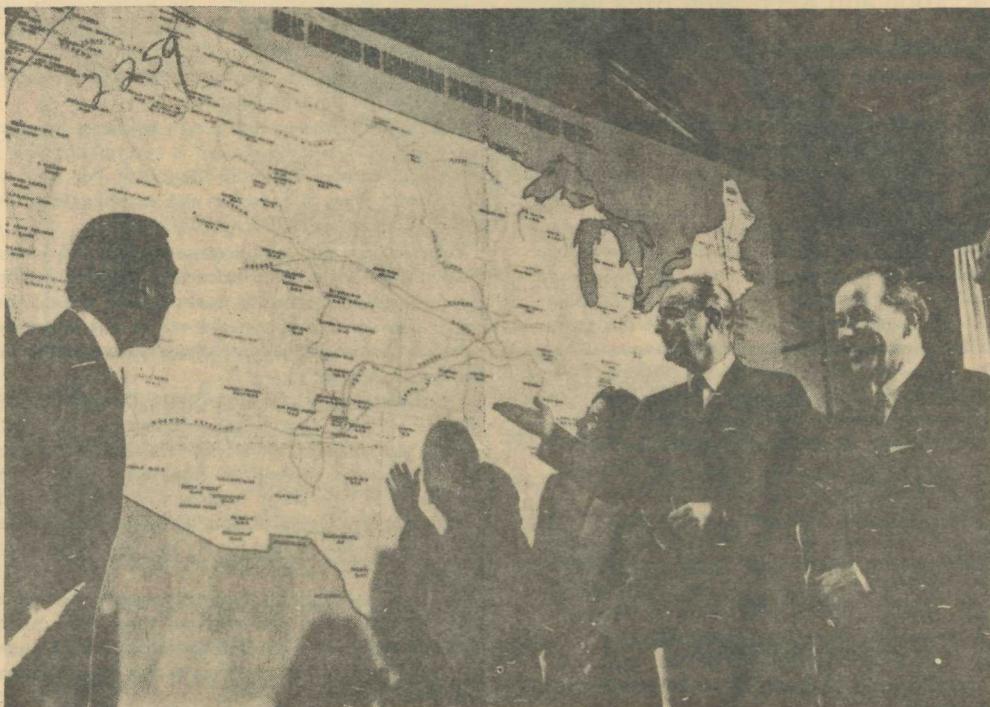
An unspoiled river is a very rare thing in this Nation today. Their flow and vitality have been harnessed by dams and too often they have been turned into open sewers by communities and by industries. It makes us all very fearful that all rivers will go this way unless somebody acts now to try to balance our river development.

So we are establishing a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System which will complement our river development with a policy to preserve sections of selected rivers in their free-flowing conditions and protect water quality and other conservation values.

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act will give immediate protection to portions of eight rivers and a ribbon of land along each river bank.

Five of the eight wild and scenic rivers are located in the National Forest System. Our opportunity to designate these scenic streams depends in large measure on the bold efforts of Secretary Freeman and his Forest Service in preserving their very special qualities.

The act further names 27 rivers as potential additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System sometime in the future.



## FOUR CONSERVATION BILLS SIGNED

President Johnson signed four conservation bills—Redwood National Forest, North Cascades National Parks, National Trail System and Wild Scenic Rivers System—during a White House ceremony Wednesday. Here

looking over a map of the country spotting the various areas are Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, Mrs. Johnson, President Johnson, and Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.). (UPI Telephoto)

Vancouver Columbian October 3, 1968

I wish we could find the time—or, if we need to—the courage, to tell our American people more about some of these things than what they are having to listen to.

So, today I want to pay a very special tribute to the leaders in Congress who have made some of these things possible—these men who were all fearless and who were skilled and forceful and whose vitality has given us these magnificent options for conservation. I want to thank Congressman Aspinall, Congressman Saylor, Congressman Taylor, Senator Jackson, Senator Anderson. This must be a proud day for our beloved friend Senator Kuchel and Senator Bible, who is not with us.

Above all, I want to pay my very special thanks to our beloved Chief Justice who stands for all that is good in this country, and to Mr. Grosvenor of the National Geographic, who has given me inspiration when I needed it most and has given me courage when I thought I needed some more.

Finally, to Mrs. Johnson, who has been an ardent, enthusiastic, pernicious, tenacious advocate—long before she ever dreamed that she would be in this house, but every minute that she has been in it—for the complete cause of conservation.

I hope that I may be able to visit some of the locations that you have helped us to preserve for the American people.

To the business people, to the labor people, to all of you, we say thank you. We are very grateful. The American people should say to you, "Well done." This is really a monument to you, Secretary Udall. Our children will remember your great adventures and pioneering.



## Biscayne National Monument

### *The President's Remarks Upon Signing Bill To Establish the National Monument. October 18, 1968*

*Congressman Fascell, Mr. Mayor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

If I had announced that the Government was going to steal some land this afternoon from the American people, I imagine it would have stirred some attention and captured some headlines.

But with the bill that we are signing today, recently passed by the Congress, we are going to do just the reverse—we are giving some land back to the people. And that ought to make a headline. We are continuing the work that we began so proudly 5 years ago. During these 5 years, we have been setting aside the beauty of America—more than 15 million acres of it, doing it in every part of the United States. We have preserved that splendor for the enjoyment of all of our citizens, and of all the generations that are yet to come.

Nothing that has been accomplished in all of these 5 years gives me or Mrs. Johnson a greater sense of reward than this work. We met with Secretary Udall last night for a long time and members of my staff heard him review his 5 years' stewardship in this administration. He re-

Now it gives me great pleasure to approve these bills which I think will add still more to the scenic wealth of our country which I think is going to mean so much to my little grandson and all the others like him who will live in a beautiful America during their lives.

Thank you.

[At this point, Secretary Udall spoke on Federal conservation and recreation programs using a map of the United States showing lands acquired by the Government during the period 1961-68. The President then resumed speaking.]

I just have one thought: You know sometimes we hear "Is there a doctor in the house?" in connection with a crisis. I am just wondering if there is a member of the Appropriations Committee in the house. I can see that we have the vision and Senator Jackson and Members of the House, Congressman Saylor and Congressman Taylor and Congressman Aspinall and others, are authorizing legislation—now it is going to take some help from the Appropriations Committee.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

As enacted, the bills signed by the President are as follows:

S. 119, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act—Public Law 90-542.

S. 827, National Trail System Act—Public Law 90-543.

S. 1321, To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington—Public Law 90-544.

S. 2515, To establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California—Public Law 90-545.

counted that there had been sent to the White House for the President's signature more than 300 measures. And that would have staggered the imagination of conservationists, even like Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, a generation ago.

You don't see all of these things in your television or your daily activities report. You rarely read about them. They are quiet and they are unspectacular developments. But some of you people who have done so much for conservation who have come here from Florida and other places today, I think will be interested in them. I visited part of this area a few years ago as a Member of the Senate.

I enjoyed its beauty and its serenity, and it is a great delight to me. But it was a private area—the property of a few men. Now it is going to belong to everybody.

I want to give you a few other examples of what has happened and what can happen. In 1964, the year after I came into office, we had 176 national park areas in our inventory. We had spent 188 years collecting these 176 parks—not quite one a year. Some Presidents didn't add any. In the last 5 years alone, we have added 44 to those 176—45 today when we sign this one. That is a 20 percent increase. There are now 120 splendid stretches of America, all across this country, where the birds and the beasts of the continent can live as they did before man set his eyes upon them. And of those 120 wildlife refuges, 39 of them have been born since 1964—39 of 120, 45 of 176.

We have this year earmarked \$1 billion over the next 5 years to continue the momentum of the past 5, and to put aside land for the people's enjoyment.

That is contrasted, Secretary Udall told us last night, to that some \$10 million or \$12 million that might be spent to acquire land. As a matter of fact, we had a policy of not acquiring any land for a long period in our history.

Now, of this \$1 billion that we are setting aside in this 5 years, to acquire new areas to go into the public domain—for the first time we are putting more land back in the public domain than we have been taking out of it—half of these revenues for recreation will come from the proceeds of the oil derricks out on the Continental Shelf.

I am pleased to say that is a resource that belongs to all the people. We passed through the Congress, while they were fighting over some little beautification bill on a highway that Mrs. Johnson was interested in, a \$1 billion bill that earmarks this for a 5-year period—\$200 million a year that can be used to acquire areas for all the people.

All this month, the great work of the New Conservation has been moving along. In the past few days, I have signed, here at the White House, in the presence of very interested citizens, a measure providing for a Redwood National Park in California. Most of you will remember that bill is about like the tax bill. Everybody predicted its defeat in this Congress that they all said was going to be so unproductive.

But we have signed the redwood bill and it is behind us. We have signed an entire Cascades National Park bill and the money is in to start it. I am going to sign that bill in the next day or two.

We have passed a system of wild and scenic rivers bill and a nationwide system of trails where people can refresh themselves and walk and live with nature.

Today, with great pride, we come here to add an area that is every bit as important as these others—the Biscayne National Monument. I think this is a unique treasure. I am going back to see it. I can't wait until I do. It will give our people almost 200,000 acres of islands and their adjoining bay and ocean waters, and they are all brimming with tropical plant and animal life.

On these islands grow trees that were unknown anywhere else—and Presidents ahead of me used to go there for their retreat. I have seen their pictures in the club rooms of the old days.

These are the last remnants of a vast forest which once covered much of Florida.

In these waters are rare tropical animals which now will be assured a haven from destruction.

This is no chain of deserted islands far from civilization. The Biscayne National Monument—as you may have observed from the newspapers of late—lies immediately south of the city of Miami, and it is within easy reach of millions of the families who live and visit in that area of the world.

As our population expands and as our urban areas grow, it is not easy to preserve these untouched areas or to bring them into the public domain—such as the islands in Biscayne Bay. First of all, it takes great courage. It takes great vision and it takes great effort and it takes a lot of toughness and a great deal of ability and a knowledge of the public interest and a dedication to it.

One man who possesses these qualities can take much of the credit for this treasure. His name is Congressman Dante Fascell of Florida. And he is with us this afternoon.

Also, Senator Holland, Senator Smathers, and many others in the Congress, who permitted and helped this come to pass.

We recognized the importance of Biscayne Bay, not only to the people of Miami—who are good people—but to the people of America who are entitled to enjoy these treasures.

So today, we are setting it aside—setting it aside, along with the redwoods and the Cascades of the Pacific, setting it aside with Assateague which we have here on the Atlantic, with Fire Island near New York, with the Flaming Gorge and the Delaware Water Gap. These are important. You know in our early days when Theodore Roosevelt and some of our other Presidents were so conservation minded and they were trying to have playgrounds and national parks for our country, they were located in the West. The Grand Canyon and Yellowstone—if you could afford a round-trip ticket or if you had a month to go by jalopy out there with your family, why you could get to see some of the glories of nature.

But the redwoods and Assateague and Fire Island and Biscayne are all going to be in short distances from population centers, where you can take Molly and the babies on Sunday afternoon and get back to nature. They are not off in far off remote locations.

So, what we do today is very important work for us, so important for our children, and even more important for theirs, and I think that all of you, particularly Congressman Fascell, will long remember and be proud of the fact that you had some little part in making this come to pass.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:54 p.m. in the Fish Room at the White House. As enacted, the bill (H.R. 551) is Public Law 90-606.



The Final Box Score

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION  
on  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
90TH CONGRESS

Compiled by National Wildlife Federation  
October 15, 1968

	DATE INTRODUCED	HOUSE			SENATE			PUBLIC LAW			
		HEARING	SUBCOMMITTEE	COMMITTEE REPORT	PASSED	DATE INTRODUCED	HEARING	SUBCOMMITTEE	COMMITTEE REPORT	PASSED	SIGNED
Apostle Island, S.778, H.R.13124	9/26/67	X				1/31/67	X	X	X		
Effect of Pesticides on Wildlife (H.R.15979)	3/14/68	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		90-394
Biscayne N.M., H.R.551	1/11/67	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Buffalo River, S.704, H.R.7020	3/9/67					1/30/67					
C & C Canal, H.R.851	1/12/67										
Florissant Fossil, H.R.5605, S.3524	2/16/67	X	X	X	X	5/21/68					
National Water Comm. S.20		X	X	X	X	1/15/67	X	X	X		90-515
Glen Canyon NRA, S.27						1/11/67					
Grand Canyon NP, S.1243, H.R.1305	1/12/67					3/9/67					
Great Salt Lake, S.25							1/11/67	X	X	X	
North Cascades NP, S.1321,	4/20/67	X	X	X	X	3/20/67	X	X	X		90-544
Redwood NP, S.2513	1/12/67	X	X	X	X	1/18/67	X	X	X		90-545
Trail System, S.827,	1/12/67	X	X	X	X	2/3/67	X	X	X		90-543
Scenic Rivers, S.119,	3/14/67	X	X	X	X	1/11/67	X	X	X		90-542
Estuarine Areas, S.695, H.R.25	1/11/67	X	X	X	X	1/26/67	X	X	X		90-454
Land and Water, S.1401, H.R.8578	4/13/67	X	X	X	X	4/3/67	X	X	X		90-401
Endangered Wildlife, S.2984, H.R.11618	7/20/67	X	X	X	X	2/16/68	X				
State Authority Wildlife, S.2951, H.R.14849	2/16/68					2/8/68					
Flaming Gorge, S.444, H.R.15245	2/8/68	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
<b>Colorado River Basin Project Act</b>	1/23/67	X	X	X	X	2/16/67	X	X	X		90-531
Water Pollution, S.2760 Combined with S.3206						12/11/67	X	X	X		
\$5 Duck Stamp, H.R.482	1/10/67	X	X	X	X		X				
Sawtooth NRA, S.1267						3/14/67	X	X	X		
Gun Control Act of 1968, H.R.17735		X	X	X	X	1/11/67	X	X	X		
Firearms, Tydings, S.3634						6/12/68	X				
Omnibus Rivers & Harbors, S.3710		X	X	X	X	6/28/68	X	X	X		90-483
San Rafael Wilderness, S.889,	2/8/67	X	X	X	X	2/8/67	X	X	X		90-271
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, S.2751,	10/16/67	X	X	X	X	12/7/67	X	X	X		90-548
San Gabriel Wilderness, S.2531,	10/16/67	X	X	X	X	10/12/67	X	X	X		90-318
Washakie Wilderness, S.2630, H.R.13560	10/18/67					11/7/67	X				
"Surface Mining Reclamation Act", S.3132, H.R.15923	3/13/68					3/11/68	X				
<b>Great Swamp Refuge Wilderness S.3379</b>		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		90-532
"Electric Power Reliability Act", S.2889, H.R.14971	1/30/68					1/30/68					
"Alaska Native Claims Act," S.2906, H.R.15049	2/1/68					2/1/68					
"Water Quality Improvement Act", S.3206,	3/12/68	X	X	X	X	3/21/68	X	X	X		
"Oil & Hazardous Substance Pollution Act", H.R.15906	3/12/68	X									
Firearms, "Safe Streets Act", H.R. 5037		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		90-350
<u>APPROPRIATIONS BISCAL 1969 (Beginning 7/1/68)</u>											
AGRICULTURE		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
INTERIOR		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		90-425
PUBLIC WORKS		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		90-479

PASSED IN 90TH CONGRESS

- S.2447, Adding Secretary of Transp. to Migratory Bird Commission (P.L.90-261)
- S.780, "Air Quality Act of 1967" (P.L.90-148)
- H.R.480, Extension of Wetlands Acquisition Program (P.L.90-205)
- H.R.845, Nebraska Mid-State Division (P.L.90-136)
- S.1111, San Felipe Division, California (P.L.90-72)
- S.814, Establishing National Park Foundation (P.L.90-209)
- H.R.12121, Extension of Public Land Law Review Commission (P.L.90-213)
- S.3418, "Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968" (P.L.90-495)
- H.R.13781, Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act Extension (P.L.90-477)
- H.R.11026, Conservation Programs on Defense Installations (P.L.90-465)



UNITED STATES SENATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY M. JACKSON

October 14, 1968

Dear Pat:

You worked long and hard to make the North Cascades National Park a reality, and without your efforts success might never have been achieved.

The President was very thoughtful in giving me several of the pens from the ceremony on October 2, 1968, at which he signed the North Cascades legislation as well as the bills establishing the Redwood National Park, the Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System. I thought you should have one as a memento of the occasion.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that appears to read "Hoog".  
Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy  
President  
North Cascades Conservation Council  
3215 Northeast 103rd  
Seattle, Washington



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LLOYD MEEDS  
SECOND DISTRICT  
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1968

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

Dear Pat:

I want to thank you and all of the members of the North Cascades Conservation Council who helped so much on my campaign. The letters that you sent, the wonderful dinner last Saturday night, the doorbelling work of many of your members and the generous financial support were all important and very deeply appreciated.

I supported the North Cascades National Park because I thought it was right and because I believe that we must preserve and perpetuate areas such as this that provide wide-ranging recreational opportunity. I was pleased to work with you and the North Cascades Conservation Council to that end.

Again, my thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Lloyd Meeds".

Lloyd Meeds  
Member of Congress

LM:mhs

Postage Paid



## GREEN RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

12401 S.E. 320th ST. AUBURN, WASHINGTON 98002

October 24, 1968

Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy  
President, North Cascades Conservation Council  
3215 N. E. 103  
Seattle, Washington

Dear Dr. Goldsworthy:

We were pleased to hear that you would appear in person to receive our conservation award for 1968. The award is in the form of a plaque which we hope to present to one person and one organization each year for unusual accomplishment in preserving the quality of the environment of the Pacific Northwest. We believe that the unique nature of our own effort in constructing a community college so that it will harmonize with its environment make it appropriate for us to do so.

This year we have designated Senator Henry M. Jackson as the person and the North Cascades Conservation Council as the organization which should be recognized for their long and devoted efforts which resulted in the establishment of the North Cascades National Park and the recreation and wilderness areas adjacent.

The award ceremony will be held on our campus at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 24, 1968, in our Performing Arts Auditorium. We will be holding our open house on the campus on that day and expect several thousand visitors during the course of the afternoon.

We are planning a brief television tour of our campus just before the ceremony and would like to have you accompany us on that if it is possible for you to do so.

May I take this opportunity to thank the North Cascades Conservation Council for the very fine presentations made by Mr. Brock Evans at our dedication observance in 1961 and would like to extend an invitation to him to be present on November 24 also.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Melvin Lindblom".

Melvin Lindblom  
President

GREEN RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
Auburn, Washington

## CONSERVATION AWARD CEREMONY



Green River Community College, itself, an example of an institution in harmony with its environment and dedicated to the best development of the human resources of the region, will present annually an award recognizing significant achievement in the conservation of natural resources of the Pacific Northwest by an individual and by an organization.

This year's awards will be presented to:

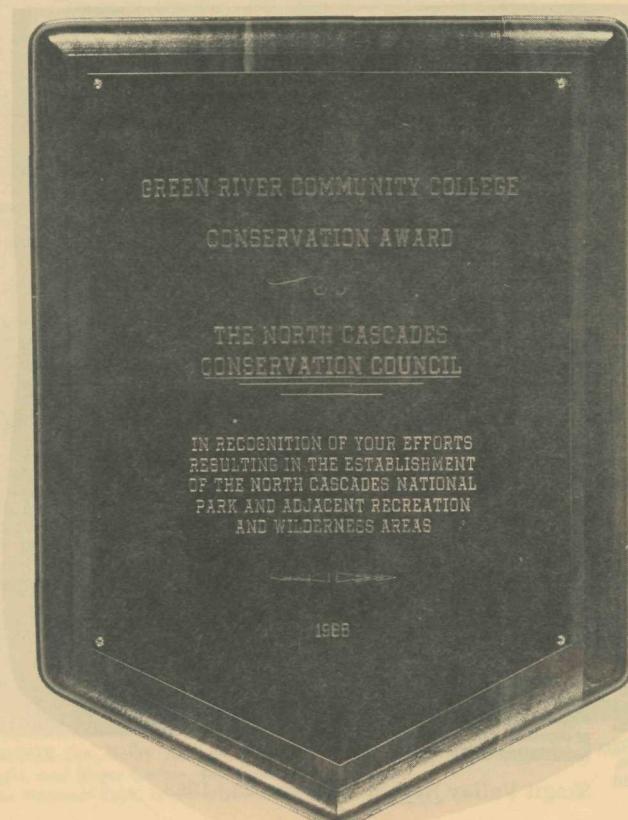
SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

and the

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

3:00 P. M.  
Sunday, November 24, 1968  
Auditorium - Performing Arts Building

for their devoted and skillful efforts resulting in the establishment of the North Cascades National Park and the adjacent National Recreation and Wilderness Areas.



## New Park Transfer Begins

Representatives of the National Forest Service and National Park Service yesterday began preliminary discussions on transfer of the new North Cascades Park area to the park service.

The park was created recently by Congress from land administered previously by the Forest Service. The discussions yesterday centered on delineating the areas to be transferred and a timetable for the transfers.

Those meeting included Phillip Heaton, recreation head of the Forest Service Regional office in Portland; H. C. Christwell, supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest which until now has administered the area; Roger Contour, superintendent of the new park; Ben Gale, superintendent of the Olympic National Park; and Neil Butterfield, regional park planner.

Everett Herald November 1, 1968

## Park Hunting Is Unchanged

OLYMPIA (AP)—Hunting seasons will continue as scheduled this year within the area recently designated as the North Cascades National Park, State Game Director John A. Biggs announced.

Biggs said George Hartzog, national parks director, had officially advised him that no prohibition against hunting would be established until after the Washington season.

Most affected by creation of the park will be high mountain hunting, including the early duck season south of Ross Lake, and regular season deer hunting north of the Skagit River in western Whatcom County.

Spokane Chronicle October 2, 1968

## \$300,000 okayed for North Cascades Park

WASHINGTON (AP) — A \$300,000 appropriation for planning work on the North Cascade National Park was approved by the Senate Thursday. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said

the money, to be used between now and July 1, 1969, is earmarked for management and protection, maintenance and rehabilitation only.

Skagit Valley Herald October 12, 1968

## Former Clean-Up Man To Head National Park

A 38-year-old man who started with the National Park Service doing odd jobs such as working as clean-up man in a museum, today was named to head North Cascades National Park.

The park was created this week with the signing of a bill by President Johnson.

Responsible for initial planning and development of the 505,000-acre-park in the North Cascades west of Okanogan County will be Roger J. Contor.

His office will be in Mount Vernon.

Contor will come to the park from Seattle, where he has been park planner in the Seattle Field office of the National Park Service since 1963. He came there through a circuitous route, involving many transfers and promotions.

Contor joined the National Park Service as an employee in 1949 at Yellowstone National Park. He handled a variety of jobs, from museum clean-up man to seasonal ranger. He also worked there in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

From March, 1953, through December, 1954, Contor was a private in the Army Counter-Intelligence Corps.

He began full-time employment with the Department of the Interior's park agency in March, 1955, as a trail maintenance man at Yellowstone. He became a ranger there in May of that year.

In October, 1956, he moved to Rocky Mountain National Park.



ROGER J. CONTOR

as a supervisory park ranger, in April, 1960, to Bryce Canyon National Park as a supervisory ranger, in July 1960, to Oregon Caves National Monument as a management assistant, and in Feb., 1962, to Rocky Mountain National Park as a management assistant.

In October, 1964, Contor was promoted to the job of superintendent of Craters of the Moon National Monument, and in Sept. 1966, to assistant superintendent at Canyon Lands National Parks.

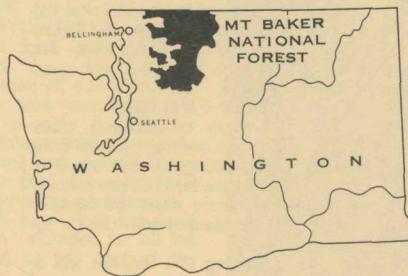
From February to August in 1968 he was in Australia, on a training exchange, observing national park methods in that country.

Contor is a graduate of Idaho Falls, Idaho, High School. Before going to college he worked or a summer as a truck driver, a lawyer and rough carpenter in Fairbanks, Alaska. He received a bachelor of science in zoology from the University of Idaho in 1953. He is married and has three children.

Wenatchee Daily World October 3, 1968

# 'New Management' Signs Are Likely In Forest District

Seattle Times October 3, 1968



Mount Baker National Forest's Skagit District probably will be combined with another district after Forest Service lands are transferred to the new North Cascades National Park.

So said Harold Chriswell, supervisor of Mount Baker National Forest, after President Johnson yesterday signed the bill creating the park.

"About 90 per cent of the Forest Service area going into the park already is being managed as wilderness," Chriswell said. "The transfer in jurisdiction will not mean much of a change."

The Skagit District will lose 301,000 acres to the park and 107,000 acres to a national recreation area set up under the North Cascades Bill. The National Park Service administers both.

The Baker River District

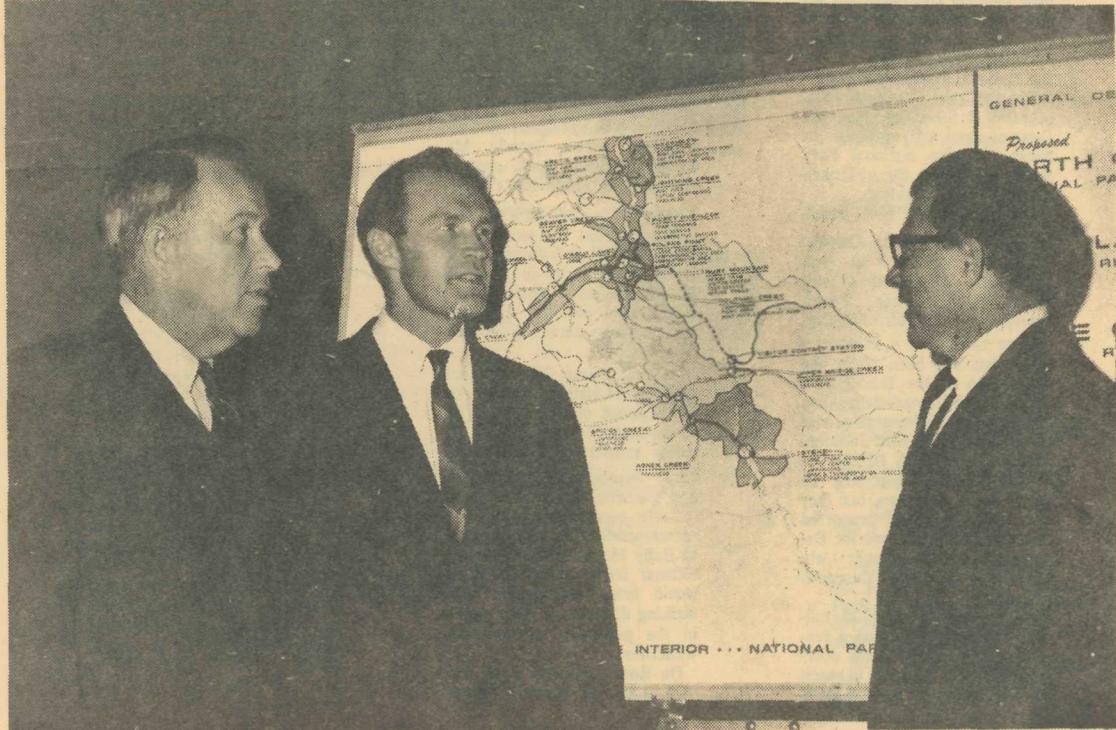
of the national forest will transfer 62,000 acres to the park and the Glacier District will transfer 69,000 acres.

The Chelan District of Wenatchee National Forest will transfer 62,000 acres to the Lake Chelan Recreation Area and 73,000 acres to the park.

Chriswell said that Colonial Creek Campground, on Thunder Arm of Diablo Lake, will be the only large developed campground affected by the transfer in Mount Baker National Forest.

Chriswell said he has not been notified when the transfer would be effective. He said the timing probably would be worked out in discussions between the Department of Agriculture, which administers the Forest Service, and the Department of Interior, parent body of the Park service.

Skagit Valley Herald October 19, 1968



**WITH MAP IN BACKGROUND** Sen. Henry Jackson, left, Congressman Lloyd Meeds, right, and Roger Connor, superintendent of the new North Cascades National Park, confer after meeting

with interested area citizens at Mount Vernon and Sedro-Woolley Friday.

# Five Years Seen to Develop New Park in North Cascades

Bellingham Herald October 17, 1968

By JERRY MOSKAL

Herald Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Jagged, snow capped glacial peaks of the North Cascades glisten in pristine beauty over a rugged land blossoming into the public domain.

Often inaccessible in the past, aerial trams planned for the new national park will bring them within reach of the Pacific Northwest's populace in the future.

Full development of the 1.2-million-acre park, and national recreation and wilderness area is expected within five years.

#### PLANNING BEGUN

The U.S. Interior Department's National Park Service has already thrown into motion plans to bring the new grounds into outdoor public use.

"It is an untouched land of silent glaciers, in unique geologic exhibits and important ecologic communities, all of which must be preserved," said Director George B. Hartzog Jr. of the National Park Service.

The day after President Johnson Oct. 2 inked into law the Congressional bill creating the North Cascades National Park Rober J. Contor, 38, was named park superintendent.

Contor, who had been assistant superintendent at Canyonlands National Park in Utah since 1966, has set up a temporary North Cascades Park headquarters at Sedro Woolley.

Some roads and a number of trails that had been under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service were immediately taken over by the park service with the action of President Johnson.

#### SOME FACILITIES OPEN

"The facilities that are already there are open, but they are rather limited," reported Courtland Reid, an Interior Department park planner who worked on the North Cascades project.

The park will have 33 full-time employees and 22 on a seasonal basis. The annual operation budget is expected to reach \$560,000 when the park is com-

pleted in about five years.

"Our plan is to develop most of these facilities within five years," Reid said. "Of course, that will depend on congressional appropriations."

Included are the 505,000-acre park; 107,000-acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area; 62,000-acre Lake Chelan National Recreational Area; 520,000-acre Psayten Wilderness; and 10,000 more acres for the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Ninety-nine per cent of the land is already federally owned. Congress authorized a \$3.4 million expenditure to buy 1,880 acres now privately owned.

However, Reid said that probably most of this land would remain in private hands as long as the present usage is continued.

"Some of the people want to sell out and they will be bought out," he added. "Private owners who continue the present use will be allowed to retain ownership."

The Cascades Range stretches northward from Washington's border with Oregon to the boundary with Canada. Mt. Rainier National Park, east of Olympia, is within the range.

#### PRESERVE AND OPEN

Hartzog said the park would be managed and developed in such a manner as to preserve the scenic and scientific values of the area while at the same time opening them up to concentrated use.

"Aerial trams are proposed to transport visitors within walking distance of ridge points offering superb views of the Cascades' most magnificent mountains, forested valleys, cirques and glaciers," he added.

Early construction has been recommended for such a tram at Ruby Mountain with two additional trams proposed. They would bring visitors to easy walking distance of ridge points in the perimeter of the park wilderness.

On Ross Lake, the Park Service plans to provide special

boat service to bring visitors to areas not accessible by road, while improvements are planned in boat service on Lake Chelan.

Bus or similar transportation is planned for the Stehekin Valley to take visitors along existing narrow roads from boat docks to trailheads and campgrounds.

#### OTHER FACILITIES

Besides campgrounds, marinas and overnight lodges along with visitor information and interpretive facilities are planned and nature walks are included in the planned activities for the park.

Hartzog said facilities will be designed to minimize unnecessary visitor concentrations near important natural features of the North Cascades, now one of 35 national parks in existence.

Helping provide access to the North Cascades region will be the North Cross-State Highway which is scheduled for completion in about five years.

It and seven spur roads will cover 36 miles.

"However," Hartzog noted, "the rugged mountain ranges, avalanche hazards and fjord-like lakeshores require specialized transportation facilities in certain areas."

#### STUDIES NEEDED

Because of the complexity of the North Cascades area, he said resource studies will be necessary to assure proper management.

A car ferry to connect Hozomeen and Roland Point will be provided when the need develops, Hartzog added.

Trail access points will be provided for pack trips into the National Park wilderness areas and the Forest Service wilderness area east of Ross Lake.

Unique for the North Cascades will be the development of ski areas, the first within the national park system.

Contained within the North Cascades are more than 150 active glaciers, plus mountain lakes and hundreds of jagged peaks.

# 'Look But Don't Touch' Is Cascade Park Policy

BY LARRY McCARTEN

Those who view Washington's new North Cascades National Park area "immediately fall in love with its beauty," the park's superintendent observed yesterday.

Supt. Roger J. Contor added:

"We'll have to prevent them from loving it to death."

Contor, at a news conference here yesterday, said this means tactfully restraining tourists from overrunning and despoiling the 90 per cent of the park to be preserved as a wilderness.

It'll be a "look but don't touch" situation for all but about 10 per cent of the park.

Contor commented:

"There's one good thing about people—they can only walk so far."

The park's three planned tramways will carry people to magnificent viewpoints and short hiking areas but the wild heartland of the North Cascades will remain unviolated by tourists.

The park, approved by Congress and President Johnson last month, comprises 504,500 acres. Adjoining it will be the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas.

The three tracts total 674,000 acres, with Contor in charge of the entire area.

The first tramway will be built on the north side of Ruby Mountain, which is at the south end of Ross Lake. Contor said "our experience with it will decide whether the other two will be erected."

The second and third tramways are planned for the Arctic Creek area, in the Pickett Range vicinity, and in the general area of Mt. Baker.

The tramways were chosen over roads to avoid permanent scarring of the park terrain and because they are cheaper.

The Cascades park should generate much more pe-



-P-I Photo.

FIRST PARK SUPT. ROGER J. CONTOR

"They can only walk so far"

ripheral economy than does Mt. Rainier National Park, because the latter is principally a day park, requiring only a "tank of gas and a bag of sandwiches to visit."

The new park is more isolated and more services will be needed, Contor predicted.

With Contor at the news conference was Jerry Hammond, new chief ranger at

the park who arrived at the park headquarters in Sedro Woolley a week ago. He previously was at Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area in Wyoming and Montana.

Contor yesterday discussed the park development at a seminar at the University of Washington, sponsored by the College of Forest Resources.

Seattle Post Intelligencer November 19, 1968

## Chief Ranger Named at New Cascades Park

Jerry W. Hammond, 37, Hardin, Mont., has been appointed chief ranger of the new North Cascades National Park, Roger Contor, superintendent of the park, said today.

Hammond formerly was chief ranger of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, a post he held for three years.

Hammond already has established his new home in Sedro Woolley. He and his wife, Connie have three daughters, Sharon, 12; Cathy, 10 and Charlene, 8.

Hammond previously served in Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks.

Hammond also will oversee rangers in the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan Recreation Areas.

Contor said temporary park headquarters in the Federal Office Building here will move to Sedro Woolley within a few days.

**Seattle Times**  
November 11, 1968

## Park opens temporary offices

Temporary headquarters for the North Cascades National Park has opened in the Chamber of Commerce building, 714 Metcalf, Sedro-Woolley.

Mrs. Shirley Alger, secretary, will be on hand to answer questions, and Roger Contor, park superintendent, will be in and out.

The office will be open from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Skagit Valley Herald  
October 31, 1968

# A Battle Looms: Skiers vs. Conservationists



A SPECIAL  
FEATURE

By WALT  
WOODWARD

A major battle looms on how much mass penetration there will be of the wilderness set aside in the new North Cascades National Park.

Oddly enough, the confrontation will come between conservationists and skiers, both outdoor enthusiasts, over the site and number of aerial tramways and permanent ski lifts.

**THIS BECAME** clear last week when The Times received replies from questionnaires sent to 26 key persons involved in the controversial park and recreation complex which was established when President Johnson signed Public Law 90-544 October 2.

The sharply contrasting views were ably stated by William F. Lenihan, Seattle attorney and president-elect of the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructors' Association, and Brock Evans, Seattle attorney and Northwest conservation representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

Lenihan wrote:

"If the North Cascades are to be the American Alps, then they must be used and enjoyed by many people."

"**THE PARK** and recreation areas should be made accessible and developed for the masses as well as for the more rugged outdoorsmen. Trams, narrow-gauge railroads, access through tunnels rather than surface roads, resort complexes catering to the year-round uses should be the norm and not the exception."

Evans wrote:

"A great many people in our organizations are ardent skiers, but we do not feel that a national park is a proper place for it, particularly when we have already identified at least 15 other sites in the North Cascades area which ... could be developed for skiing."

"Remaining to be decided also will be the ultimate question of the establishment and location of tramways within the park and recreation areas. We do feel that there should be a tramway somewhere, perhaps two of them, to permit people to see some of the outstanding scenery in the area without having to do any physical work."

"However, we think it is possible to locate these tramways on the fringes of the area, and would object to the placement of any of them deep within its heart — a move which would only destroy the wilderness, without offering anything any better by way of scenic attractions."

**WHAT THEY** are about to battle over is one sentence in P. L. 90-544 which says that the Park Service and the Forest Service, both of which have lands to administer in the vast complex, within two years shall agree on a plan for construction of public-use facilities including "ski lifts." It is not just an obscure sentence. Of it, Senator Henry M. Jackson, author of the legislation, said: "This is the first park legislation in history to specifically authorize permanent ski lifts within the park."

Jackson also wrote The Times:

"The North Cascades, sometimes called the American

Alps and known now but to the hardiest of mountaineers and wilderness hikers, will become readily available for the viewing of the average visitor. At the same time, the superb wilderness of the North Cascades will be preserved in perpetuity."

**THOSE ARE** hopeful words by a powerful political figure, but now subordinate federal officials are about to come to grips with the nitty-gritty of how to carry out that congressional mandate. Roger J. Contor, the park's first superintendent, has only been on the job four weeks. He limited himself to a general comment. He wrote:

"At the periphery of the park will be road and tramway access — hopefully with associated skiing opportunities — bringing all types of visitors to the threshold of the wilderness. The core of the two park units will remain in a wilderness state. It is not likely that we can do anything in the way of man-made developments which could 'improve' the character of that great wilderness."

Congress was shown Park Service development plans calling for three aerial tramways. They are:

1. Ruby Mountain at the southern end of Ross Lake, totally within the Ross Lake Recreation Area and close to the North Cross-State Highway, main access route to the complex. A Park Service artist's conception depicts this tramway on Page 1 of today's Times.

2. Arctic Creek about midway on the western side of Ross Lake Access would be provided by boat only. The tramways half in the park and half in the recreation area, would provide an overview of the jagged Picket Range.

3. Price Lake, on the edge of the park in the Mount Baker Recreation Area, would provide an elevated view of the north side of Mount Shuksan in the park.

Lenihan, who asked to be additionally identified as an "avid conservationist," is scornful of all three tramways as far as skiing is concerned. Ruby Mountain, he wrote, has "no residual winter-use potential;" Arctic Creek is "not suitable for ski use in the winter;" and the Price Lake tram "appears to have no value other than transporting summer-time sightseers to a viewpoint."

James W. Whittaker, nationally known mountain climber and chairman of the State Parks and Recreation Commission, did not agree with Lenihan on at least one of the tramways. The Ruby Mountain tram, he wrote, can be used "in the winter for skiers."

Evans, favoring the Ruby Mountain tramway, wrote that the Arctic Creek tramway "penetrates far too close into the interior of the wilderness, and we would oppose it." But Whittaker wrote of the Arctic Creek tram that it will provide "a fantastic view of the glaciers and spires of the Pickets."

So the die is cast. The battle begins on what kind of a park there is to be in the North Cascades.

LEHINAH said "it is incumbent on skiers and outdoor users who prefer some developed facilities rather than the more traditional camping grounds to bring their influence to bear on the representatives of the Park and Forest Services."

But Evans wrote that the recreation area at Ross Lake is the place for "intense development" because "it is the same kind of scenery as in the park, and location of mass-use facilities here (in the recreation area) will protect the park itself and yet give visitors the experience they desire."

## Who Gets Credit?

# Many Helped Obtain Park

Who gets the credit for preserving the "American Alps" in the North Cascades National Park and two contiguous wilderness areas, and for opening the region to public enjoyment in two recreation areas?

Few dissenting voices will be heard if Henry M. Jackson, Washington's senator and chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, is placed at the head of the list.

If the establishment of the park by the 90th Congress comes as a surprise to those who expected a longer legislative battle, that surprise is eloquent testimony to the skill with which Jackson, a Democrat, maneuvered the park-complex bill through not only the Senate but also the House, where multiple-use advocates had a strong voice.

**BOTH FRIENDS** and foes of the legislation call it the "Jackson compromise."

Bolstering Jackson's hand was the state's official position as expressed by a Republican, Gov. Dan Evans. Faced by disputants within state government, Evans insisted upon—and finally got—a compromise position which made Jackson's task easier.

In the House, a Republican, Representative Thomas M. Pelly of Seattle, and a Democrat, Representative Lloyd Meeds of Everett, were outstanding park advocates.

But these are latter-day heroes. Half a century ago, the Mountaineers, now an organization of 5,700 members still dedicated to preserving the Northwest's natural beauty, went on record urging a national park in the North Cascades.

In those early days, key leaders in the Mountaineers

were Edmond S. Meany, former University of Washington history professor who was the organization's first president, and two former Seattle attorneys, Robert B. Walkinshaw, and Irving M. Clark, father of the present-day Seattle attorney and broadcast personality.

Mary Roberts Rinehart, a novelist in the early decades of this century, confidently predicted a park in the North Cascades after a visit to the region in 1917. But although many park bills were filed in Congress, nothing came of them.

This state's first national park, at Mount Rainier, had been created in 1899, but it was not until the establishment of the Olympic National Park in 1939 that conservationists could turn their full attention to the North Cascades.

In 1957, the citizen organization which was to spearhead the successful drive for the park — the North Cascades Conservation Council — was formed. Phil Zalesky, a history teacher at an Everett high school and now president of Olympic Park Associates, was the first council president.

SINCE 1958, the council president has been Patrick D. Goldsworthy, a biochemist at the University of Washington. He is universally accepted by conservationists as "Mr. North Cascades." A tireless and dedicated man with an unshaken conviction that park status was required, Goldsworthy built the council into a hard-

hitting, practical-minded organization.

Under Goldsworthy, the council pulled out all the emotional stops to win public support. But it also had the good sense to recognize "the other side." Thus, its spokesmen had specific arguments to make at public hearings. And, when practical compromise was indicated, it was willing to make accommodations to secure the major goal.

Goldsworthy, of course, had help. Any honor roll of North Cascade preservation advocates would have to include these persons:

Harvey Manning of Issaquah, an editor with the University of Washington office of university relations, editor of the council's quarterly publication, *The Wild Cascades*, and author of many Mountaineer and Sierra Club publications on the area,

Brock Evans, only paid staff employee as Northwest conservation representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and his two immediate predecessors, Mike McCloskey, now Sierra Club conservation director, and Rodger W. Pedgues, now legislative assistant with the Park Service.

Polly (Mrs. John A.) Dyer, Seattle, past president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and a council board member.

Dr. Grant McConnell, property owner in the Stehekin Valley and a University of Chicago political-science professor who early saw the practical steps necessary to achieve legislation.

Mrs. Abigail Avery, another Stehekin property owner and resident of a Boston suburb who financed the Sierra Club's sound-color motion picture, "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin."

Charles Hessey, a Naches, Yakima County, free-lance photographer who trekked through the area to take and donate much motion-picture footage for publicity.

David R. Brower, Sierra Club executive director who brought the full force of the nation's largest conservation club to the effort.

Richard J. Brooks, president of Seattle's Chemithon Corp., active in the Mountaineers and a pioneer in declaring that park status was needed.

The late David Simons, an Oregon college student whose hikes resulted in identification of scenic zones needing protection.

The late Howard Zahniser of Virginia who, as executive director of the Wilderness Society, enrolled that national group in the fight.

The late Una Davies of Lake Oswego, Oregon's representative on the council's board.

**GOLDSWORTHY**, asked to amplify this list, replied:

"Robert Schulman, former Seattle television director for the KING documentary, 'Wind in the Wilderness'; editorialists in *The New York Times*, and Ross Cunningham, editorial director of *The Seattle Times*, for consistent reporting and editorial support in *The Seattle Times*."

## Backers Hail N. Cascades Park Legislation

"Nowhere else on the face of this earth will greater recreational opportunity in an unmatched setting be available."

In those words, Senator Henry J. Jackson last week summed up for The Times what was accomplished earlier his month when Congress approved and President Johnson signed into law legislation providing a permanent mix of park, wilderness, and recreation protection to an area of the North Cascade Mountains.

**DESPITE** the critical statements of frustrated opponents and dissatisfied proponents, (see Page 91 for details), it is difficult to deny Jackson's sweeping claim for the legislation.

The geographical sweep of Public Law 90-544 runs south as far as 70 miles from the Canadian border and about 75 miles eastward along the border from Mount Shuksan in Whatcom County. It includes an area which officially is described in a Senate report as "the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scen-

ery in the 48 contiguous states."

The 1,656,000 acres of the complex includes a two-section North Cascades National Park, two mass-recreation areas and two huge permanently-set-aside wilderness areas where only mining may cause manmade developments.

**THE REGION** includes more than 150 active glaciers, hundreds of jagged peaks and is dotted by a multitude of mirror-like lakes.

Representative Lloyd Meeds of Everett, describing the legislation as "a very conscious effort to recognize the validity" of both those who would "use" the area and those who would "preserve" it, said:

"We shall endow ourselves not with a 'do not touch' museum, but rather with a living theater in which all of us can take part."

Representative Thomas M. Pelly of Seattle, pointing out that the region is close to the Seattle metropolitan area, called the park-recreation complex "a sound concept."

Senator Warren G. Magnuson said the legislation gives "our nation one of its best views of unspoiled beauty and grandeur."

Magnuson had bowed to Jackson's leadership in the congressional consideration of the legislation, but Magnuson said last week that he thought he could contribute his "greatest service" as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee when funds are sought to develop the complex.

**JACKSON**, calling the legislation a "landmark" because of its unprecedented directive calling for Park Service and Forest Service joint planning, said the act "reasonably resolves the conflicts between different kinds of uses."

Other comments:

James W. Whittaker, mountaineer and chairman of the State Parks and Recreation Commission: "It . . . truly does prevent any spoiling of these American Alps."

Jessee Epstein, president of the Mountaineers: "We consider the legislation a great victory against wha-

seemed, as recently as five years ago, almost overwhelming odds."

Gov. Dan Evans: "All in all I think it represents a good compromise of many interests."

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council: "One of this country's very finest national-park-caliber areas is at last given the status it has always deserved."

And The New York Times, in an editorial, said:

"In conserving a great portion of this superb wilderness unspoiled forever, the 90th Congress has performed a major service for this nation and its posterity."

## From the Opposition, Varied Reactions to Defeat

Defeated in their long opposition to the new North Cascades National Park, spokesmen for organized sportsmen, timbermen and miners vary in their reaction from reluctant acceptance to bitter condemnation.

John L. Neff, Spokane attorney and spokesman for the Northwest Mining Association, bluntly told The Times that the legislation, barring mineral exploration in both the park and its two recreation areas, "simply hastens the day" when the nation will face a critical mineral shortage.

Adah Werkema, Vancouver, chairman of the North Cascades committee of the State Sportsmen's Council, Inc., opposed the park because it bans hunting and

because of her contention that it was designed for limited public use. She wrote:

"We, as a council, fought to keep the North Cascades from park status . . . We see no reason to support it now that it has become a reality.

**"THE AREA** belonged to all of the people and was meant for their use, not the use of a few. We feel our fears are well-founded and time will prove we are right.

But the damage has been done, and the die has been cast, and we are all forced to live with it."

And W. D. Hagenstein, Portland, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association, said that reserving so much land from forestry "can only re-

sult in less opportunities for recreation, jobs, taxes and essential commodities for future Washington citizens."

John A. Biggs, veteran director of the State Department of Game, agreed with Mrs. Werkema in his contention that the no-hunting ban in the park is "outmoded, unnecessary and completely inconsistent with modern concepts of wildlife management and the retention of natural environment."

Establishment of a third national park in this state, Biggs wrote, is "a denial of a common right of usage which should be inherent in all elements of the public who are common owners of the public land."

**BUT BIGGS** said the park is "not excessively large"

and the legislation, which creates two recreation areas where hunting and fishing will be permitted under management of his department, is a "reasonable compromise."

Biggs saw no difficulty in working with the Park Service "in carrying out planned and well-managed wildlife programs" in the areas.

Neff, conceding that the North Cascades is past history as far as the mining industry is concerned, said his association felt "we must warn the public against the head-in-sand attitude which resulted in this type of legislation."

He said he hoped this type of "short-sighted" legislation would not be repeated.

## Conservationists Not Satisfied

Are conservationists satisfied with the vast park, recreational and wilderness complex which has been ordained by the federal government for 1,656,000 acres in the North Cascade Mountains?

No.

In separate statements to The Times last week, Patrick D. Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and Brock Evans, Northwest conservation representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, listed these unsatisfactory results of the legislation:

1. The threat of an open-pit copper mine near Glacier Peak remains.

2. Seattle City Light could flood the wilderness valley of Thunder Creek with the backwaters of a dam it now is free to build because the valley was omitted from the North Cascade National Park.

3. The Mount Baker region was omitted from the park.

4. Giant old-growth timber is not protected from logging in such park-entrance valleys as the Cascade, Suiattle, White Chuck, North Fork Sauk, Boulder River, Chiawawa, Entiat and Granite.

5. The fate of the Alpine Lakes region, between Snoqualmie and Stevens Passes and Seattle's closest "wilderness," is both uncertain and clouded by a mining firm's access application.

6. Congress, by removing the Stehekin Valley from the park and placing it in a recreation area, made many private inholdings there subject to possible subdivision development. Conservationists plan to ask Chelan County officials to give the area zoning protection.

But of all the issues which the new legislation failed to resolve, the announced threat by the Kennecott Copper Corp. to develop an open-pit mine near Image Lake, one of the most scenic spots in the state, remains the biggest worry of the conservationists.

**EVANS**, recognizing that the company has a valid right to develop its patented claim and that the Wilderness Act requires the Forest

Service to provide access in wilderness areas otherwise barred to man made developments, turned to the 1969 Legislature for assistance.

"I hope that the state Legislature next session will take strong measures to enact a tough mining law, restricting the abuses which can be made by mining operations on the land," Evans wrote.

"If the Kennecott mine ever comes to pass — and we will fight it in every place and every court in the land — then at least there should be strong laws regulating how much damage they can do."

But there may be hope from another direction. Jesse Epstein, president of the Mountaineers, told The Times:

The Mountaineers are now joining forces with certain enlightened groups within the mining industry to study possible revisions (of the law) to prevent the kind of abuse Kennecott is proposing while at the same time making all reasonable provision for exploitation of mineral resources in the public lands."

**EPSTEIN** said that the Mountaineers join the N. O. C. C. in the hope that the Glacier Peak Wilderness someday can be added to the national park.

Finally, the man most responsible for the park-complex legislation, Senator Henry M. Jackson, recognizes that permissive mining in an officially declared wilderness area is an unresolved problem. He wrote The Times:

"Mining presents a different problem (from timber harvesting). While the lands are public, mining operations are carried out under property rights which are not subject to the same control as timber harvesting. The problem is nation-wide and will have to be resolved — perhaps through the work of the Public Land Law Review Commission."

## Cross-State Highway Is Key to Park Use

Dates given by public officials very between 1972 and 1975, or later, for completion of the North Cross-State Highway, the key factor in determining when the automobile-oriented public can begin to use the newly created North Cascades National Park and recreational complex.

Gov. Dan Evans has said that if he is re-elected, he will strive for completion as early as 1972.

Charles G. Prahl, state highways director, told The Times last week the date might be 1975 "if future funding permits its completion by that time."

THE EAST-WEST highway, a joint project of the State Highway Department and the federal Bureau of Public Roads, will provide the major public access to the complex.

It is this completed highway over which the public will enter the Ross Lake Recreation Area, buffer zone between the two sections of the park. Congress approved the park legislation with the understanding that one or more aerial tramways in the narrow recreation corridor would give the motoring public high-elevation views of the peaks and glaciers of the park.

A spur from the highway would enable boat-trailer owners to launch their craft in Ross Lake at Roland Point.

Russell Van Rooy, executive vice president of the Automobile Club of Washington, last week saw the actual completion date as hinging upon how fast Congress appropriates money for development of public-use facilities in the park, especially in the Ross Lake Recreation Area.

**VAN ROOY**, using 1973 as his understanding of the highway completion, said the "magnitude" of the state's projected economic benefits from the park may make it necessary for state officials "to re-examine the priority given the highway if park-area development proceeds ahead of the schedule presently projected."

Congress has given federal officials two years to agree on a development plan for the complex.

Prahl told The Times that his department, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service have had a joint committee planning trailheads, active recreation areas, campgrounds and viewpoints including "vista clearing to provide views of distant mountains from the automobile."

Now that the Park Service has been designated by Congress as the park and recreation-areas manager, Prahl said he did not foresee any "major changes in basic philosophies" on these plans.

Prahl estimated that by the highway's possible completion in 1975, about 1,600 vehicles would use the throughfare daily. By 1985, he estimated, the daily use will be 2,500 vehicles.

This, however, depends upon the federal government's rate of park development, he added.

**MEANWHILE**, EVANS said he is "greatly concerned" with providing suitable terminals at the ends of the North Cross-State Highway to greet "millions of visitors" before they enter the federal complex.

The governor said he planned to convene a meeting "as soon as possible" of the Bureau of Public Roads, Forest Service, Park Service, officials of Skagit and Okanogan Counties, the State Planning and Community Affairs Agency, and state game, parks and highway officials "to concern ourselves with the planning of park and recreation activities, scenic and recreational highways and rest areas."

## Prosaic Law Set Up Park

Section-by-section, Public Law 90-544 mostly is a prosaic establishment of the two-portion North Cascades National Park, its two recreation areas and its enlarged pair of wilderness areas.

But P. L. 90-544, approved by the 90th Congress and signed into law October 2 by President Johnson, has its poetic moment. In its first paragraph, Section 101, there is this language:

"In order to preserve for the benefit, use and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established . . ."

AT THIS POINT, the verbiage settles down to a mundane recital of how these things shall be accomplished. Here is a layman's condensation of the act:

By reference to an official map, Section 101 sets out the 505,000-acre park. The northern portion, including the jagged Picket Range, is bounded by the Canadian border on the west by mountains dominated by 9,137-foot Mount Shuksan, on the south by the North Cross-State Highway recreation-area corridor from Newhalem to

Ross Lake, and on the east by the northern extension of that recreation area along Ross Lake to the Canadian border.

The southern section of the park, including the spectacular scenery of the Eldorado Peaks, is bounded on the north by that same Ross Lake Recreation Area, on the west by high country east of the Cascade River, on the south by a ridge south of Bridge Creek and north of Lake Chelan, and on the east by an elevated region paralleling the Cross-State Highway route along Granite creek.

Section 201, "in order to provide for the public outdoor-recreation use and enjoyment," sets aside the shaped 107,000-acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the 62,000-acre Lake Chelan Recreation Area.

Sections 301-303 spell out how the secretary of the interior may acquire the relatively few acres of privately owned land within the park and recreation-area boundaries.

He may purchase or exchange for other federal lands or may permit private owners to retain their land if it is being used for a "compatible" purpose.

Section 401 and 402 give the Park Service control over the park and the two

recreation areas and include important provisions relative to timber-cutting, mining, hunting and fishing.

The secretary of the interior may permit timber-cutting in recreation areas if it does not "significantly impair public recreation and conservation . . . of values contributing to public enjoyment." Exploration for establishment of mining claims is barred, but the secretary may permit extraction of minerals on existing claims if it does not have "significant adverse effects" on recreation areas.

THE SECRETARY is instructed to permit hunting and fishing in the recreation areas but, "except in emergencies," he must make no regulations without first consulting the State Department of Game.

Finally, there is a flat-out prohibition against the secretary permitting a road to link the North Cross-State Highway with a road which already runs northwesterly from Stehekin, at the northern end of Lake Chelan, toward Boston Peak. He also is forbidden to build a "permanent" road on the east side of Ross Lake.

Sections 501-506 are special provisions which protect the pro-rata shares which various counties are receiving

in timber funds from Forest Service land which will form the park; guarantee the rights of the State Highway Department to build and maintain the Cross-State Highway; require the Interior and Agriculture Department secretaries to agree, within two years, on a coordinated master plan for public-use facilities such as lodges, campsites and ski lifts; protect the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over dams and transmission lines in the recreation area, and authorize the appropriation of \$3.5 million for purchase of privately held lands.

Sections 601-604 establish the 520,000-acre Pasayten Wilderness running east from Ross Lake along the Canadian border to the Chequack River in Okanogan County, and add 10,000 acres at the headwaters of Suiattle Creek and White Chuck Creek to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness south of the park, with both areas to be managed by the secretary of agriculture through the Forest Service.

These final sections of the act also instruct the secretary of the interior to specify, within two years, those areas in the park which he thinks should be given wilderness status by Congress.

## Chief's Goal: 'One of World's Great Parks'

and Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas.

IN AN unprecedented move, Congress literally directed the sometimes-competing services to get together and develop a harmonious scheme of public-use facilities.

Contor, as the new park and recreation-areas superintendent, must win the cooperation of Forest Service supervisors in the Mount Baker, Snoqualmie, Wenatchee and Okanogan National Forests, all of which contribute land areas to the newly created complex.

But Contor, who has served with the Park Service in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Utah, smiled at his heavy responsibility last week and said:

"I have always had fine

relations with the Forest Service in the areas where I have worked. I have tremendous respect for its forest management."

Of his planning chores, Contor said:

"These plans will be aired and coordinated with as many private and public organizations as possible. We may not do a perfect job of planning the developments, but we are certainly going to try."

When Contor moves his desk next month from an office in Seattle's Federal Office Building to a temporary park headquarters at Sedro Woolley, he will be closer to his principal Forest Service counterpart, Harold Christell, supervisor of Mount Baker National Forest at Bellingham. The Mount Baker Forest will contribute more acreage to the new complex than any of the three other national forests.

Contor obviously understands the importance of congressional appropriations in setting the pace for park-complex development. He said:

"If the national economy permits, we hope to pursue an aggressive development program in the next five years."

CONTOR'S vision of the new park is simple, but eloquent:

"The scenery is simply so outstanding it cannot possibly avoid international fame. The park will certainly become not just one of America's great parks, but one of the world's great parks."

A former counterintelligence private with the Army in the Korean conflict, Contor is a graduate of the University of Idaho and is married. He and his wife, Julie, have three sons, Bryce, 11; Patrick, 10, and

The man bearing the brunt of an unusual congressional directive in planning the new North Cascades National Park and recreational complex is a 13-year veteran of the National Park Service, Roger J. Contor, 38.

Written into Public Law 90-544 is an order for the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture to agree, within two years, on a master plan for construction of "interpretive centers, visitor-contact stations, lodges, campsites and ski lifts" in North Cascade domains managed by the two federal departments.

Interior's Park Service was given control not only of the park but of two recreation areas at Ross Lake and Lake Chelan. Agriculture's Forest Service retained jurisdiction over the Pasayten

## BEAT THE DRUMS FOR N3C A VICTORY BANQUET

The North Cascades Conservation Council's VICTORY BANQUET was a jubilant and successful celebration. Centerpiece replicas of drums with the words "Beat the Drums for N3C" symbolized the occasion at each of the tables. The tempo was a lively one as our dynamic and entertaining Director Irving Clark figuratively beat these drums in his performance as Master of Ceremonies.

The richly paneled banquet hall of the University Towers was filled with a capacity number of 250 people. The Council was honored to have as its guests Superintendent and Mrs. Roger J. Contor of the new North Cascades National Park, Superintendent and Mrs. Ben Gale of Olympic National Park, Superintendent and Mrs. John Townsley of Mt. Rainier National Park, as well as Congressman and Mrs. Lloyd Meeds, National Park Service planner Neal Butterfield and his wife, and the Executive Director of the Sierra Club, David R. Brower and his wife.

Mr. Brower went back in time and told how the vision of a North Cascades National Park had originated, about those who had had this vision and how the latest effort to bring this about had started almost a decade ago. The Northwest Conservation Representative, Brock Evans, then completed the story and made predictions as to what the future might hold in store for Washington's North Cascades.

Superintendent Contor described how he intends to administer the North Cascades National Park, with which he had just been entrusted. It was a general philosophical discussion because details have not yet been worked out. Mr. Butterfield who, as a member of the North Cascades Study Team, had visited all corners of the Park and Recreation Areas, showed slides that told their own story of a region of scenic grandeur.

Finally, questions were answered by a panel consisting of Philip Zalesky, Brock Evans, Polly Dyer, David Brower, Patrick Goldsworthy, and Roger Contor. There were many questions from those present, showing concern for the protection of the new park's scenic qualities and awareness of the problems that are likely to confront its administrators in preserving these values.

Thanks to all those who helped with arrangements for the banquet and to the spirit and enthusiasm of our N3C members, the evening was truly an occasion for celebration of past victories and an inspiration for future efforts to retain and enhance what we have won.

## A SENATOR ALSO BEATS THE DRUMS

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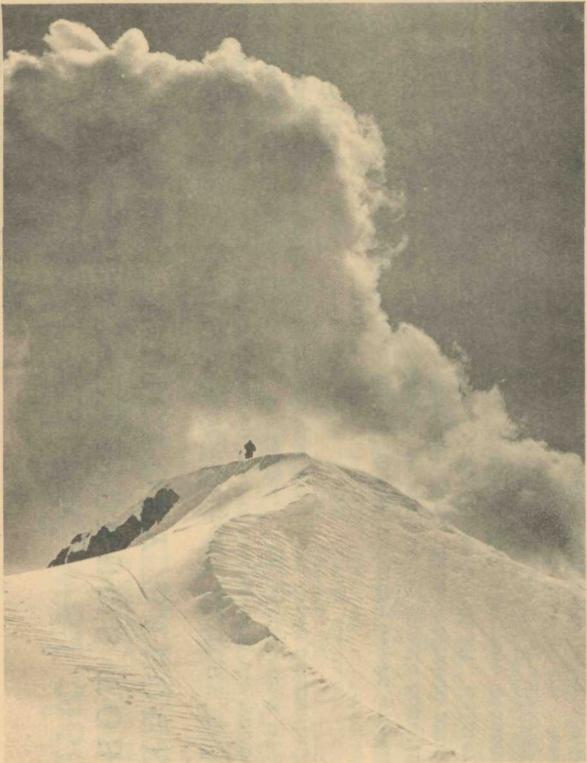
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PATRICK GOLDSWORTHY PRESIDENT NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

3215 NORTHEAST 103 SEATTLE WASH

I AM SORRY THAT ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR  
ME TO BE WITH YOU AT YOUR BANQUET TONIGHT I WOULD VERY MUCH  
LIKE TO BE THERE TO HELP YOU CELEBRATE THE VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION  
OF THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK.  
PLEASE CONVEY MY GREETINGS AND MY APPRECIATION FOR ALL THE  
HELP AND SUPPORT YOUR GROUP HAS GIVEN IN THIS LONG FIGHT TO  
PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE NORTH CASCADESWM

WARREN G MAGNUSON USS



## THE WILD CASCADES

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