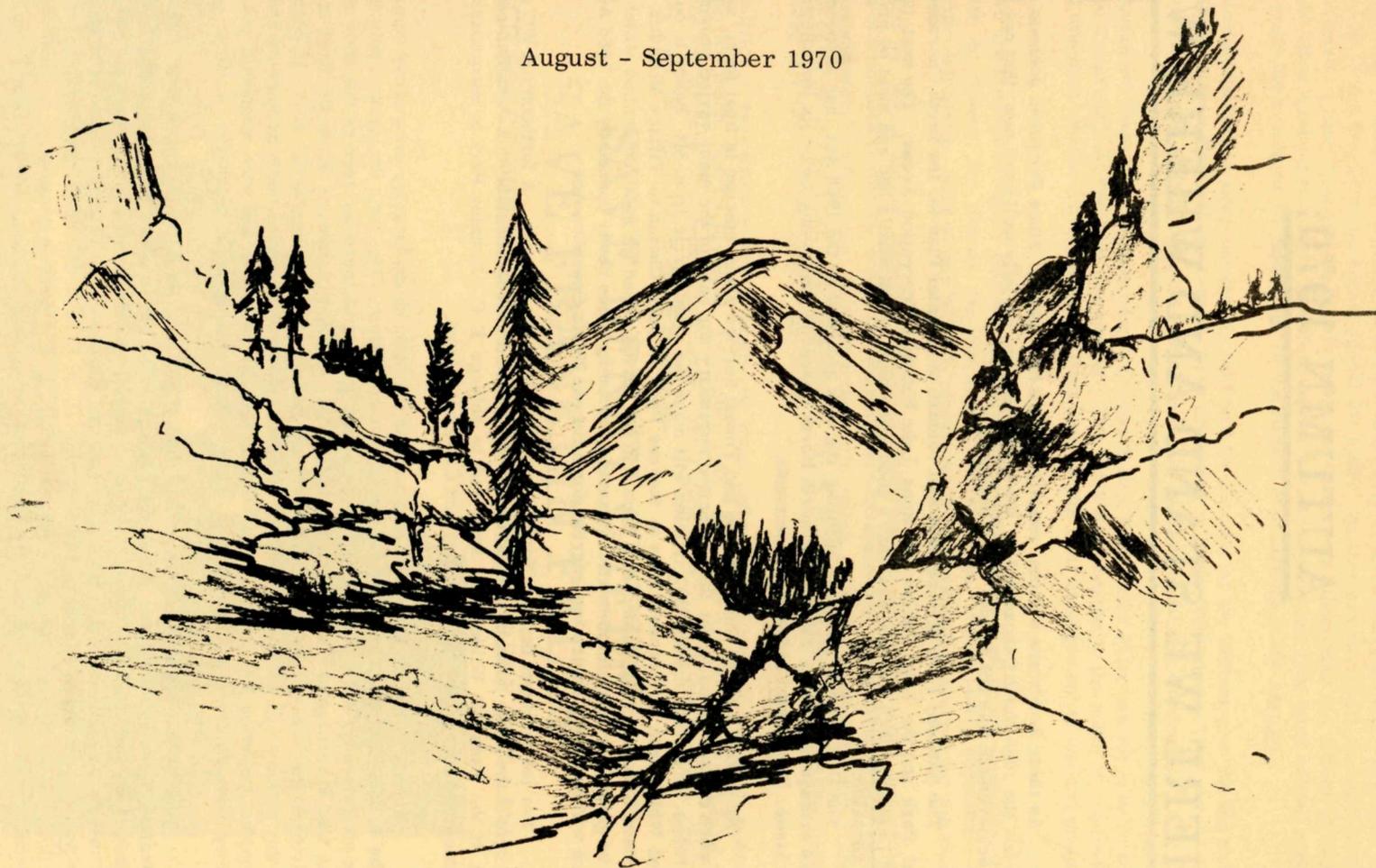


THE WILD CASCADES

August - September 1970



AUTUMN 1970:

WHERE WE STAND AND WHERE WE GO

As these words are written, exactly 2 years have passed since President Johnson signed into law the 1968 North Cascades Act. We knew then, and we jolly well know now, that our splendid achievement was not an end, but a beginning.

The National Park Service soon will release the Master Plan for the North Cascades National Park and the Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas. The next issue of Wild Cascades (WC) will discuss what's good in the plan -- and what's bad and must be protested and appealed.

The U. S. Forest Service, fulfilling the task assigned by the 1968 Act, has proposed tentative management plans for the far-north North Cascades remaining under its jurisdiction. In this issue, President Goldsworthy comments.

No matter how the Park Service and Forest Service plans emerge in final form, we have our work cut out for us to get the protection necessary for each of the many varied provinces of the range. In coming months WC articles will make the great circle from Mt. Baker to our proposed Whitehorse Wilderness Area to Stevens Pass to Lake Chelan to Tiffany Mountain to our proposed Chopaka State Wilderness Area. In the period ahead we must determine which goals can be gained through administrative channels, including those newly opened by the 1968 Act, and which will require a return to Congress for a Second North Cascades Act.

Nor let us forget that the North Cascades extend into Canada. A forthcoming WC article will report the plans being developed by our northern comrades to establish a Canadian counterpart of the Pasayten Wilderness Area and to enlarge E.C. Manning Park to encompass such endangered lands as the Skagit Valley and Chilliwack Lake.

On Miners Ridge, Kennecott continues to maintain an exploratory crew every summer to do the assessment work required on the unpatented claims. The firm declares it will dig that open pit someday, but no longer is talking about "getting in there as soon as the snow melts," as it was several years ago. We dare not relax. The day Kennecott takes the first step, by applying to the Forest Service for a special-use permit, the war begins for real. It could happen this month -- or not for 5 years, or 10 years. Meanwhile, since the helicoptering and all is a constant pollution, we must ponder ways to take the offensive and push Kennecott out of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area for good, rather than standing on the defensive, waiting.

The current hot spot, of course, is Ross High Dam. In following pages T. R. Beck demonstrates the economic absurdity of the project. The major offensive of the moment is being conducted by our allies in Canada, as can be seen from the newspaper clippings reproduced in this issue. The infamous (in City Light company) Kerosene Kid is preparing an article for the next WC that describes events of summer and fall in British Columbia and Ottawa and Seattle. If City Light proceeds on the announced schedule, it will have submitted an application to the Federal Power Commission before the present issue is published. If City Light persists, we must be prepared to raise enormous (for us) sums of money to carry our protests before the FPC and after that, the courts. We must be prepared -- again -- to make history.

COVER: In the North Cascades by Paul Brooks

Speaking of litigation, the N3C presently is a party to three court actions. One involves Interstate 90 -- see the following urgent appeal for funds. Another has to do with the land-filling in Lake Chelan, a case in which the courts ruled the filling was illegal and the fillers of Lake Chelan and other Washington waters therefore banded together to appeal. The third action, seeking to prevent the mining at La Bohn Gap, is the subject of an article in the next WC.

Moving southward along the range, 1971 will be the year of the beginning of the big push for an Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area (including a large Wilderness Area core). An early issue of WC will present the plan, which soon will be introduced into Congress.

Southward more, our proposal for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area has yet to be introduced into Congress, but the time is ripening. The Fifes Peak region to the north is receiving deserved attention. Mount Rainier National Park also awaits final enlargement to full and proper size.

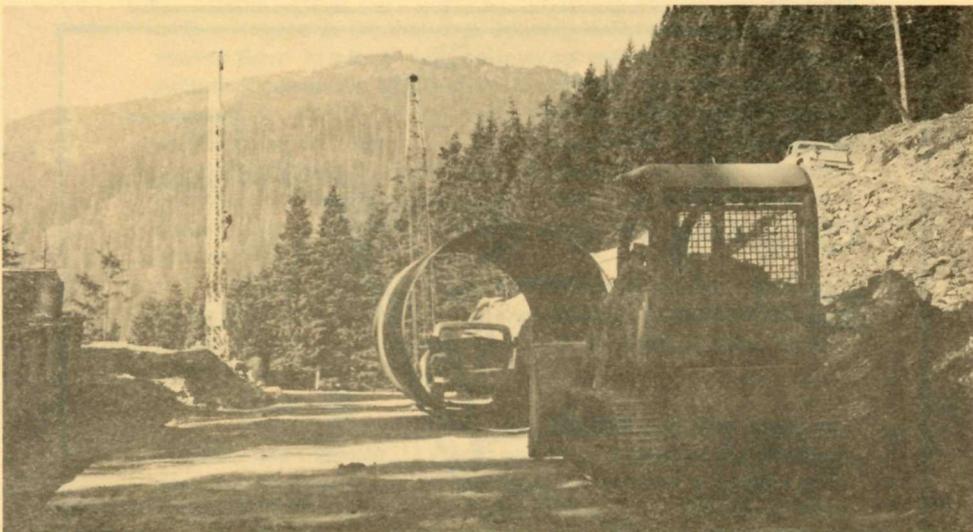
We are pleased to report that the southernmost portion of the Washington Cascades, including Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams, the Goat Rocks, and environs, at long last is beginning to find specific defenders. This winter WC will report on the proposals being evolved for the area.

And we have a host of problems related to trailbikes and snowmobiles and mechanized invasions of wildlands generally, and to the definition of trail standards, the building of new trails, and the management of recreation. And the miners are active. And the National Timber Supply Act is not dead, but in effect has been legislated by fiat by President Nixon. And the Army Corps of Engineers is a most lively corpse. And so on.

In brief -- very brief -- this is where we stand and where we must go. If it all sounds like simply too much, just too hopeless, remember 1968. No longer are we merely testifying in lost causes for the sake of personal conscience, like a gang of early Christian martyrs. We're still losing a lot, but more and more we're winning.

SAVE DENNY CREEK SAVE FRANKLIN FALLS

HELP FORCE THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT TO OBEY THE LAW



HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION NEAR FRANKLIN FALLS

This summer the State Highway Department began preparing to construct an addition to Interstate 90 across the South Fork Snoqualmie River from the present highway. The three new westbound lanes would cross the base of Denny Mountain, pass within 300 feet of Franklin Falls, go right by Denny Creek Campground and convert it, and Asahel Curtis Recreation Area and Memorial Grove as well, into a virtual highway median strip, eliminate the lower portion of several popular trails, and effectively ruin the remaining natural integrity of the valley as far down as Granite Mountain.

The Highway Department clearly has violated provisions of the federal Highways Act of 1968 which require that the Secretary of Transportation shall not approve any freeway through a park, recreation area, wildlife refuge, etc. deemed significant, and of other new federal policies designed to protect the environment.

There are alternatives to the plan, such as double-decking the existing roadway and thus leaving one side of the valley intact. But the State Highway Department brushed aside the alternatives contemptuously and is proceeding with tree-cutting and construction.

IN A LAST-DITCH EFFORT TO PROTECT THE VALLEY, TO HALT THESE ILL-CONSIDERED PLANS, WE HAVE GONE TO COURT.

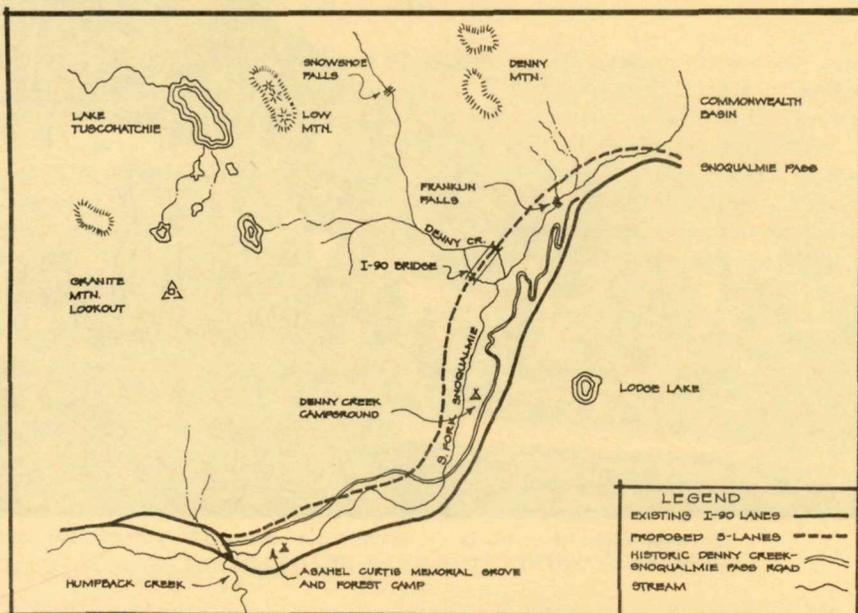
The judge denied the temporary injunction requested by Richard J. Brooks, acting in all our behalfs. But the fight will go on via appeals to other courts -- IF ENOUGH OF US CARE.

TO DEFRAY EXPENSES ALREADY INCURRED, AND TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT, MONEY IS URGENTLY NEEDED -- PERHAPS SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS OR MORE, DEPENDING ON HOW LONG IT TAKES TO GAIN JUSTICE UNDER THE LAWS.

We want to win this one, but regardless of the outcome, the battle is worth fighting if only to put the Highway Department on notice that it can't go around recklessly fouling up the landscape. More than the Snoqualmie is involved here.

PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS, IN ANY AMOUNT TO:

Save Denny Creek-Franklin Falls Fund
c/o North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 Northeast 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington 98125



THE INCREDIBLE ROSS DAM STORY

by
T. R. Beck

Editor's Foreword:

The author of this article was one of a party of four which included Pat Goldsworthy and Dick Brooks and your editor, who in August 1968 exited from a week in the Northern Pickets by hiking down the Big Beaver valley in a rapture, and upon reaching Ross Lake were rudely awakened from the vision of huge cedars and quiet marshes by discovering that Seattle City Light was preparing to proceed immediately with old plans (which conservationists had thought were indefinitely tabled if not yet abandoned) to raise Ross Dam and thus flood the Big Beaver. A vow was taken, while riding the City Light tug down Diablo Lake, to prevent this further obscenity on Skagit magnificence. --The rest is becoming history.

Since that beginning, Dr. Beck has devoted much time to analyzing City Light data and reviewing the relevant literatures, bring to the task skills developed through gaining a Ph.D. in chemical engineering and years of subsequent research activity. Working with Dick and Pat and others, he has been an indispensable core member of the anti-High Ross team.

City Light (which has evidenced a lamentable tendency to mount personal attacks on its opponents) doubtless will tut-tut at Dr. Beck as a chemical engineer, so what does he know about dams? The sorry fact is, that because of interlocking relationships in the "electrical cartel" and the promises and threats of future good or evil to personal careers, it so far has been impossible to find any "electrical expert" with enough nerve to contradict City Light in public.

But no matter. If City Light is technically competent, its figures should be subject to comprehension by any person with a degree in engineering. Indeed, it should be possible to reduce them to a level of simplicity accessible even to laymen, such as those on the Seattle City Council. --And they could be, very easily, if City Light really wanted anyone to understand what's going on. But that is specifically what City Light does not want. It has devoted massive amounts of staff time and considerable public funds to confusing and bamboozling the Seattle City Council, the Mayor, the Seattle Times, and the citizenry at large.

To do what City Light should have done, Dr. Beck has prepared the following analysis of the High Ross Dam project in an attempt to inform the Seattle City Council what its esteemed utility is up to.

Reading this analysis, which shows how City Light repeatedly has changed its story, one is reminded of the attorney who during intense cross-examination catches a hostile witness in a contradiction and demands to know, "Were you lying then, or are you lying now?" One hates to think of City Light

as telling a deliberate mistruth. One prefers to think these devoted public servants simply were trudging methodically along in the tradition-hallowed bureaucratic rut and when jabbed in the gluteus maximus floundered crazily away into the wildwoods like a gang of startled oxen. The proper question is, "Were you incompetent in June 1969, or were you incompetent in June 1970?"

City Light seems to have embarked on this project with only one really firm (and politically attractive) figure in mind --that High Ross would "save a million dollars a year." When it has been challenged on certain claimed benefits and forced to withdraw them, abruptly it has found other benefits (previously unclaimed) that maintained the magical million-dollar figure.

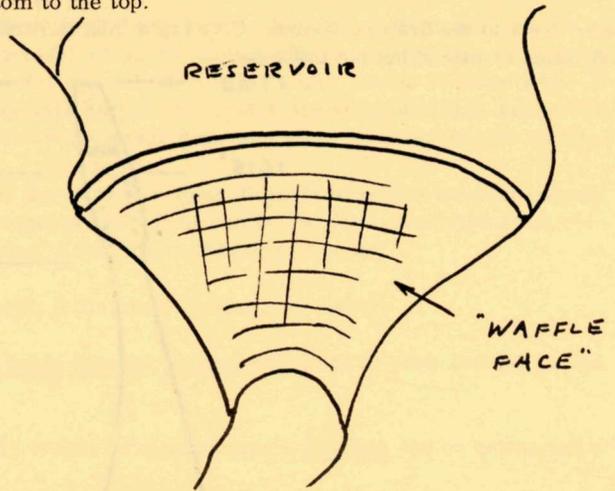
Note from the article that City Light still claims around \$3,000,000 a year in gross benefits from High Ross, but that using City Light's own data Dr. Beck finds only \$1,615,000 in gross benefits a year, as balanced against minimum costs for financing charges alone (ignoring, as City Light has done, some \$200,000 annually in added operating costs) of \$2,950,000 a year, for a net annual loss of at least a million dollars and probably more.

And so, completely ignoring environmental considerations, the building of High Ross Dam would lose (not save) Seattle in excess of \$1,000,000 a year.

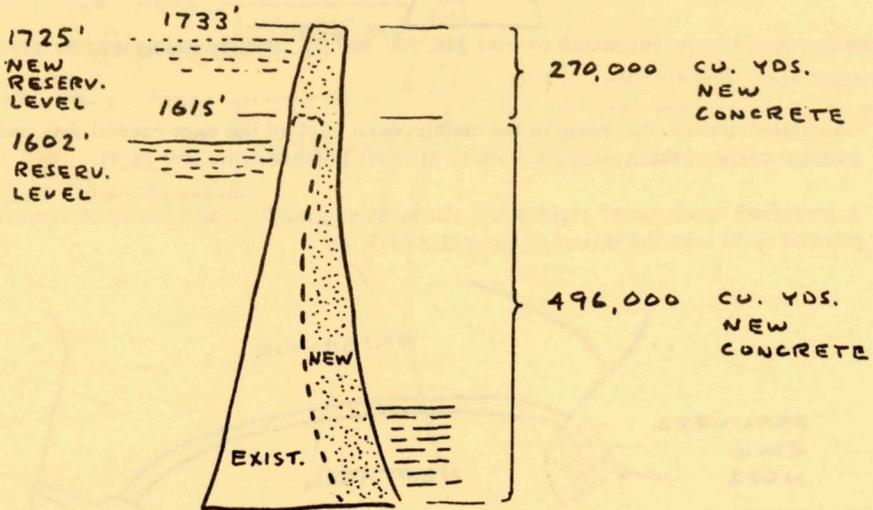
As a personal concluding comment, on that August 1968 afternoon at Ross Dam, we all four felt City Light was an admirable institution run by men of good will who would welcome our comments and give them honest consideration. We never imagined, then, that our questions would be taken by these public servants as an attack on their integrity, and that as a consequence of covering-up tactics we ultimately would begin to suspect their integrity. Concerned as we were then with protection of a unique ecosystem, we never dreamed we would find High Ross Dam was an economic absurdity.

Some 40 years ago Seattle City Light laid plans for Ross Dam as part of the Skagit power complex. Although some now question whether the sacrifice of the beautiful upper Skagit valley to the gods of power was worth the price, the initial deed has been done and the project has provided Seattle with very cheap power. In fact, the power cost from the existing development has been so low that it allowed City Light the luxury of relatively inefficient operation in terms of employees per kilowatt and other pertinent economic yardsticks. (1).

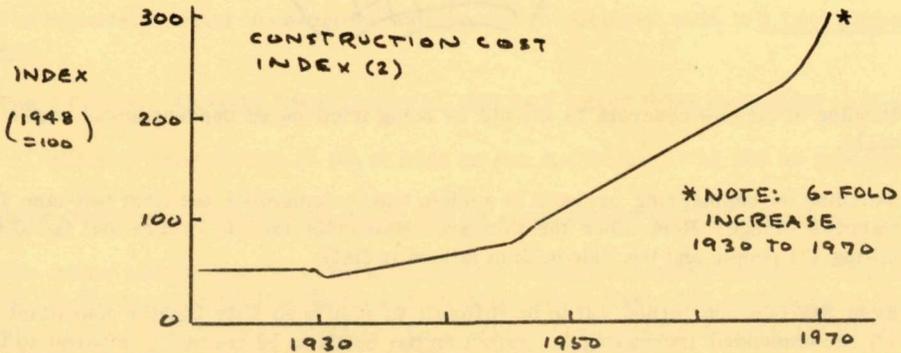
City Light plans called for ultimately raising the height of Ross Dam from 1615 to 1733 feet elevation. The dam was built with a "waffle face" so that new concrete could be keyed to the old to thicken the structure from the bottom to the top.



The profile of the thickened dam would have looked something like this:

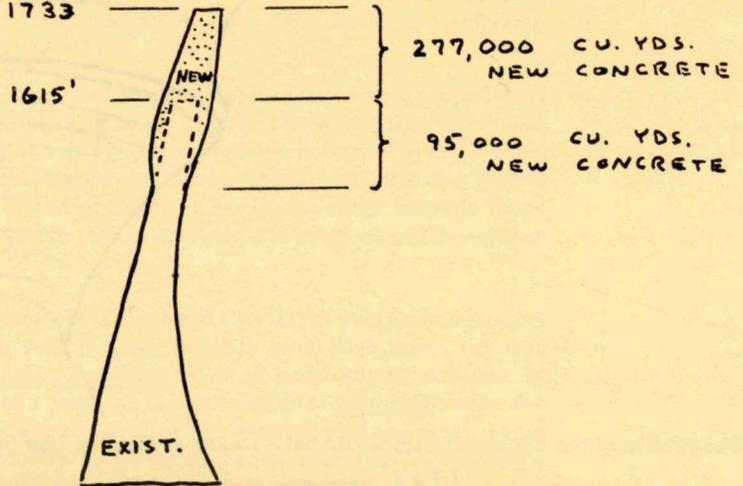


But City Light evidently did not reckon with soaring construction costs in the intervening 40-year period.



Raising the dam would now cost \$65,000,000 (3, 4). By no stretch of the imagination could such a costly project be justified.

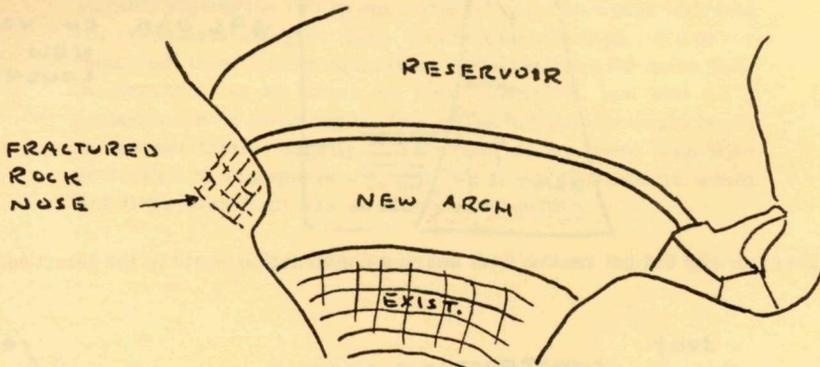
So---back to the drawing boards. City Light then miraculously came up with the "economy" dam (3) which is raised but not thickened.



The economy dam is now estimated to cost \$46,500,000 (5). But the safety can be questioned because:

Calculated tensile stresses in the unthickened part of the dam exceed maximum recommended value of the American Society of Civil Engineers by 50% (6, 7);

A fractured "rock nose" right (west) abutment originally scheduled to be removed is to be patched up to take the thrust of the added arch (3);



Bonding of the new concrete to the old is being tried on an unprecedented experimental scale;

Skimping on engineering projects is seldom wise--remember the first two-lane Tacoma Narrows Bridge! Remember the thin-arch Malpasset Dam in France that failed in 1959 killing 421 people and the Vaione Dam failure in Italy.

Even \$46,500,000 turned out to be difficult to justify so City Light's consultant Smith-Barney (4) recommended increasing the payout on the bonds to 50 years. Compared to the 25-

year payout on earlier bonds for the Skagit complex a 50-year payout can be shown to reduce the annual cost by about 18 percent (at 6% interest on bonds).

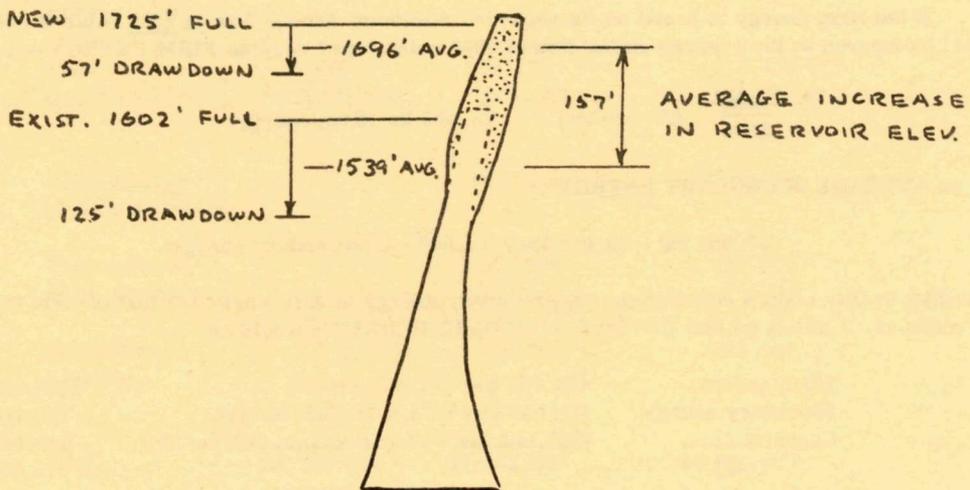
In spite of these manipulations Ross High Dam was no longer an attractive source of additional power. But City Light, having decided 40 years ago to build Ross High Dam, appeared unable to change its bureaucratic ways. No one outside of City Light seems to know why. If City Light had not been challenged it would have buried the costs of the expensive high dam in the existing low-cost Skagit complex. But the incremental high dam must stand on its own merits.

Let us examine the economics of the economy Ross High Dam with a 50-year payout. First, how much additional power can it generate? This can be readily calculated from elementary physics, knowing the average annual flow and the increase in height.

$$\text{Power} = (\text{flow}) (\text{height}) (\text{efficiency}) (\text{conversion factor})$$

The average annual flow is 3300 cubic feet per second based on 50-year records at the Ross Dam site.

The average increase in reservoir height of approximately 157 feet can be estimated in the diagram:



City Light claims an overall efficiency for the Ross power plant turbines and generators of 88%.

The conversion factor to change the water power to electrical units is 0.0845 kilowatt per ft x ft³/sec.

The AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREMENTAL ENERGY FROM ROSS HIGH DAM is therefore:

$$(3300 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}) (157 \text{ ft}) (0.88) (0.0845 \text{ kw per ft x ft}^3/\text{sec}) = 38,000 \text{ kw (energy)}$$

This number checks quite closely with the 37,000 kw given earlier by City Light (4, 8).

The major benefit from Ross High Dam is the additional peaking capacity. This may be calculated readily knowing the load factors of the Ross power plant. The load factor is the ratio of average to peak power and according to City Light has been about 27%. The INCREMENTAL PEAK POWER CAPACITY OF ROSS HIGH DAM would therefore be

$$\frac{37,000 \text{ kw}}{0.27} = 140,000 \text{ kw (peak capacity)}$$

which checks with the value found in the Smith-Barney Report (4).

Of course, if the penstocks, turbines, and generators would handle the load, water could be let through the dam at a faster rate and a higher peak capacity could be generated at a smaller load factor. But if an "apples to apples" comparison is to be made to the existing dam it should be made at the same load factor. Modification of the turbines in the existing dam for higher flow to generate high peak power indeed appears to offer an attractive alternative to Ross High Dam.

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF ROSS HIGH DAM can now be readily calculated based on Bonneville Power Administration rates of \$18.60/kw-year for energy and \$9.60/kw-year for net capacity (140,000 kw - 37,000 kw):

Energy (37,000 kw) (18.60\$/kw-yr)	=	\$688,000
Capacity (140,000 kw - 37,000 kw) (9.60\$/kw-yr)	=	990,000
Total	=	\$1,678,000 per year

There are, of course, no secondary benefits because the calculation is based on average annual flow.

If the firm energy is based on the recorded minimum annual flow of 2036 cubic ft per sec in 1941 (compared to the average annual flow of 3300 cubic ft per sec) the FIRM ENERGY would be

$$\frac{2036}{3300} (37,000 \text{ kw}) = 23,000 \text{ kw (firm energy)}$$

with an AVERAGE SECONDARY ENERGY of

$$37,000 \text{ kw} - 23,000 \text{ kw} = 14,000 \text{ kw (secondary energy)}$$

According to City Light's calculations (5) secondary energy is only worth 3/4 that of firm energy (1.5 mills vs. 2 mills) so that REVISED ECONOMIC BENEFITS would be

Firm energy	(23,000 kw) (18.60\$/kw-yr)	=	\$430,000
Secondary energy	(14,000 kw) (3/4 x 18.60\$/kw-yr)	=	195,000
Capacity	(140,000 kw - 37,000 kw) (9.60\$/kw-yr)	=	990,000
Total		=	\$1,615,000 per year

The annual fixed cost by the sinking-fund method for a period of 50 years is

$$6.34\% \text{ for } 6\% \text{ interest}$$

$$7.25\% \text{ for } 7\% \text{ interest}$$

Ignoring other added operating costs, as City Light has done, such as for maintenance, payment to Canadians, additional reservoir cleaning costs, operation of fish hatcheries, increased transmission costs, etc., the minimum annual cost would be:

$$\$46,500,000 \times 0.0634 = \$2,950,000 \text{ per year}$$

and

$$\$46,500,000 \times 0.0725 = \$3,380,000 \text{ per year}$$

(Added operating costs have been estimated to be at least \$175,000 to \$200,000 per year (9)).

Thus it can readily be seen that Ross High Dam is a loser in that the benefits calculated here are only \$1,615,000 per year.

The cost per kilowatt hour of energy for debt payment is:

$$\frac{(3,380,000\$/\text{yr}) (1000 \text{ mills}/\$)}{(37,000 \text{ kw}) (8800 \text{ hrs}/\text{yr})} = \underline{10.4 \text{ mills}/\text{kwh}}$$

Yet City Light sells power to residential customers at 8.6 mills/kwh (10) while most of a utility's cost is in distribution and overhead.

The shifting economic picture of Ross High Dam as portrayed by City Light is shown in Table I.

TABLE I. ROSS HIGH DAM BENEFITS ACCORDING TO CITY LIGHT
(note the constantly shifting scene but approximately same dollar total)

Date	June (4) <u>1969</u>	October (8) <u>1969</u>	June (5) <u>1970</u>
Firm Energy - kw	37,000	37,000	38,000 **
Peak Capacity - kw	140,000 (103,000 net)	241,000 *** (204,000 net)	271,000 *** (233,000 net)
Firm Energy at \$18.60/kw-yr	-	\$688,200	\$706,000
Peak capacity at \$9.60/kw-yr	-	1,836,000	2,240,000
Secondary benefits	-	658,000	124,000
Total	<u>\$3,200,000 *</u> (approx)	<u>\$3,182,200</u>	<u>\$3,070,000</u>

References

1. Jack B. Robertson, Statement to Seattle City Council, 25 May 1970.
2. Engineering News Record, Construction Cost Index.
3. "Final Report on Stress and Stability Studies, Phase I Investigations," International Engineering Company, November, 1968 - \$45,000,000 for dam and appurtenant facilities.
4. Smith-Barney Report 1969 - \$20,000,000 for turbine modifications, reservoir clearing etc.
5. City Light Design Calculations, "Ross High Dam -- Cost Comparison for Alternate Peaking Sources," dated 4/20/70, revised 7/31/70.
6. "Status Report No. 2, Ross High Dam, Phase II Investigations," International Engineering Company, December, 1969.
7. "Design Criteria for Large Dams," The American Society of Civil Engineers and the United States Committee on Large Dams, 1967.
8. Letter, John M. Nelson, City Light, to Councilman Tim Hill, October 20, 1969.
9. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, Statement to Seattle City Council, 25 May 1970.
10. Seattle Times, March 1, 1970.

A 16 The Seattle Times Sunday, October 11, 1970

Ross Dam fight

U.S. conservationists join with Canadians

By BOB LANE

The last part of J. D. Ross' great ambition for a Skagit River hydroelectric system is in trouble.

Ross, who was superintendent of the city's electrical utility from 1910 to 1939, was no stranger to disagreement and trouble; he conceived the idea of the Skagit project, fought for it and began building it in an atmosphere of conflict and dispute.

But it was a different kind of conflict in those days. Ross had to contend with the public versus private power interests and the accompanying and often fiery political repercussions of the controversy.

John M. Nelson, the fourth man to head City Light in its 60-year history, lives with a different problem in his efforts to complete Ross' Skagit complex by raising the height of Ross Dam 122½ feet:

He has been abused, confronted, confounded and surrounded by both Americans and Canadians who reject the project because of the harm they believe it will cause the environment along Ross Lake and in the upper Skagit Valley.

THE AMERICANS had their opportunity to complain about City Light and its projects in a series of City Council-sponsored public meetings last spring. And they did, delivering a promise to go to court to stop High Ross if necessary.

Canadians now are punching at Nelson, City Light and the city.

Opponents of High Ross in British Columbia have a common argument: They don't want Ross Lake flooding the Skagit Valley within the province. They say it would destroy a delightful recreation area, a productive fishing stream, a pleasant valley, tall trees and an abundance of wildlife.

The Canadian campaign has brought sportsmen and conservationists into an alliance with the British Columbia Liberal Party. Their combined strength apparently is forcing the Canadian federal government to re-examine the Skagit project and the laws and treaties under which it has developed.

The Liberals are a minor force in British Columbia politics and some observers think their opposition to High Ross has evolved as part of a campaign to embarrass the ruling Social Credit Party and not so much out of concern for the fish or trees in the Skagit Valley.

Liberals, however, are the party in power on a national level in Canada.

A deputy in the office of the Department of Mines, Energy and Resources in Ottawa, the national capital, told The Times recently he is "exploring positions for the government to take."

The policy position will be determined by the executive level of the Canadian government. "We have in mind taking a position quite

soon," the deputy said.

That position will be influenced by the fact that the Skagit project was developed in accord with Canadian and provincial requirements and international treaty.

SEATTLE FIRST made application to flood the Skagit in 1926 although Ross first described the three-dam project in 1917. (The first two dams did not push the lake into Canada.)

In 1941 the city's request formally was presented to the International Joint Commission under provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The commission issued its approval in 1942.

In 1947 the Legislative Assembly of the province passed its Skagit Valley Lands Act, authorizing an agreement with the city for the flooding of the valley.

An agreement on payment for flooding was ready for approval with the former Liberal government in 1952. The Social Credit Party took office, however, and threw out the deal. A new agreement was approved in 1967 under which Seattle will pay British Columbia \$24,566 a year—or will deliver electricity of equal value to the province.

SOME Canadians believe the 1955 International Rivers Improvement Act of Canada would apply to the Skagit and would require City Light to seek a Canadian license for the project. The utility's legal advisers, both Canadian and American, have said the law does not apply.

Kenneth Farquharson, a member of a group called Run Out the Skagit Spoilers (ROSS), questions the validity of the 1942 I. J. C. decision because it occurred while Canada was at war. Hearings were held only in Seattle, although procedures required meetings in both nations.

Had Canada not been at war, Farquharson said, some opposition to the flooding of the valley probably would have been expressed.

David Brousson, a Liberal member of the B. C. Legislative Assembly, has asked the federal government to request the International Joint Commission to reopen the Skagit proceedings.

Farquharson said there is "complete and widespread dismay" over the project in the province. He said all of B. C.'s 18 members of the federal Parliament have expressed opposition to flooding of an additional 6,000 acres in the valley.

Two of the M. P.s are members of the federal cabinet, Farquharson added. "This gives us a very good voice in the cabinet."

John Massey, chairman of the ROSS committee, has written Mayor Wes Uhlman that "the present actions of Seattle City Light are causing a rising tide of bitterness among Canadians.

"Your utility's refusal to acknowledge the necessity for Canadian federal government approval before proceeding with the flooding is seen as nothing less than high-handed Yankee arrogance and an affront to Canadian sovereignty."

THE LIBERALS and conservationists in the province have won a powerful friend: The Vancouver Sun. In many articles and in editorials the newspaper has spoken against the City Light project.

Seattle still has one major step to take before it has the right to build High Ross: It

must seek the approval of the Federal Power Commission.

The application to the F. P. C. will be ready for submission by the end of the month, Nelson said.

The commission's hearing and review process could take six months to a year. Detailed engineering work would be required following federal approval, meaning construction would start — if there were no other successful delaying efforts by opponents — in a major way in 1973.

Raising the level of the dam and lake another 122½ feet will enable Skagit generators to provide 38,000 kilowatts of energy continually, in addition to turning out 234,000 kilowatts of power during peak consumption periods.

Approximately a year ago the Council authorized City Light to proceed with High Ross studies and to apply to the F. P. C. for permission to build.

Nelson seems to have won the support of a majority of the Council on the Ross issue. At least that's the opinion of George Cooley, chairman of the Council Utilities Committee.

Cooley said he believes the next Council action on High Ross will be to approve the sale of revenue bonds required to finance the \$45 million project.

The councilman said he has been asked by The Vancouver Sun, and by others, what he is going to do to stop City Light. He said his answer has been: "Nothing."

The alternative to High Ross — a steam plant burning pollution-causing fossil fuel — leaves little choice, Cooley said.

In addition, the Bonneville Power Administration does not have sufficient energy to meet Seattle's needs and if the federal agency should later have power to spare it probably will cost more than

energy generated by High Ross, Cooley said.

Skagit won't be flooded, says Canadian official

The Canadian federal fisheries minister, Jack Davis, said last night that the Skagit Valley, about 90 miles east of Vancouver, will not be flooded, the Associated Press reported from Vancouver, B. C.

The minister did not elaborate, however, on what action he plans to take to prevent Seattle City Light from proceeding with plans to raise Ross Dam in Washington State by 122½ feet and thus back up water across the border and into British Columbia.

The Sun

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1970

Time to scream—and act

The federal government may not owe British Columbia the astronomical tax rebates that Premier W. A. C. Bennett says it does but it most certainly owes the people of B.C. all the protection it can give under national or international authority against natural resources sell-outs by their own provincial government.

Ottawa has saved British Columbia from itself before, as when it passed the International Rivers Improvement Act to prevent Mr. Bennett from striking a sweetheart hydro power deal with the American Kaiser interests.

It failed miserably when its representatives on the International Joint Commission permitted the provincial government to cede flooding rights in the Skagit Valley to the Seattle City Light Company for cash returns which were pitifully inadequate then and obscene now.

That was worse than giving the camel access to the tent; as events are demonstrating, it meant giving the sheik the idea that he could sell the tent, the oasis, and the desert around.

As almost everyone knows by now, the power-hungry Seattle Light people intend to raise their dam south of Bellingham to generate more electricity, an exercise which would flood 6,300 acres of the Skagit Valley, south of Manning Park. Can they get away with it? They can if the provincial government is the only line of defence.

Perhaps because it can't risk admitting to having made a wretched deal in the first place, perhaps because it really believes a few thousand dollars is realistic compensation for the loss of a unique wilderness of great cedars and fishing waters and game, perhaps because its own Hydro—like misery—wishes company in its role of enemy of the people, the B.C. government maintains that it is powerless to intervene.

Oh, it will be tough as all get-out, the government growls ferociously, in ensuring that the rape of the Skagit Valley is neat and tidy, and to show that its heart is in the right place it even will turn the floodlands into a provincial park. Total  wish, of course. Our government's

own standard of hydro dam flooding, with its legacy of drowned timber, tells us unmistakably what to expect of the flooded Skagit. Another paper park? — penurious management is running into the ground those which already exist.

Clearly, alternative ways of lighting the lamps of Seattle will not be dictated by a government which shrugs off protest—from members of all parties in the legislature and in Parliament, from the widest range of responsible citizens' groups, from every individual with a stitch of ecological awareness—as instigated by American conservationist busy-bodies.

So once again, it must fall upon Ottawa to keep us from mutilating ourselves.

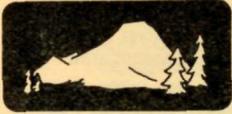
And the question now is not so much whether the federal government can redress old wrongs—probably it cannot—but whether it can forestall them being compounded.

There is some encouragement from Energy and Resources Minister Joe Greene. Lawyers in his department, he says, are examining whether there is some way of cracking open the whole ball of wax. This is heartening but, coming from a minister who has achieved a certain notoriety in his bluntness in demarking Canadian sovereignty to our U.S. cousins, not heartening enough.

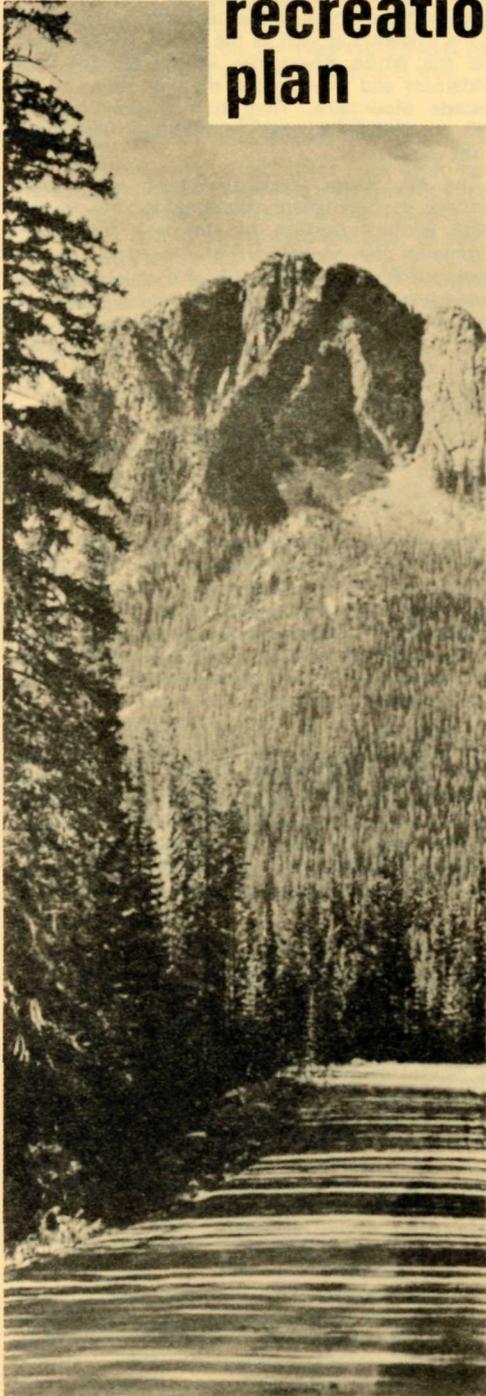
Certainly the apparent intention of Seattle Light to proceed without obtaining further Canadian or IJC approval must be put to the sternest legal test. But restraining action beyond this is urgently needed and this, because of the international ramifications, means more than a little bit of gutsy statesmanship. A steal of this magnitude is unlikely to be prevented by lawyers' quibbling. And, as has been made clear by North Vancouver-Capilano MLA Dave Brousson, the Liberal member who has done most of all in rousing Ottawa to the giveaway by the Bennett government, time is short.

"Construction could start next March," warns Mr. Brousson, adding that Seattle Light seems quite prepared to "let the Canadian government scream later."

The time for it to scream is now.



north cascades recreation plan



In Wenatchee on July 15, 1970 and in Mount Vernon on July 18 we attended the U. S. Forest Service's Public Meetings on their Plan for the region surrounding the North Cascades National Park and Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness. We told the Forest Service that basically they had developed a fairly good Plan, as far as it went. It was a minimal Plan and our testimony (see following pages) was aimed at advising the Forest Service to strengthen the protective features of the Plan.

Our traditional opponents in the Cascades, the loggers, alleged to the Forest Service that this Plan would plunge the timber industry into an economic disaster. This vocal lobby, following the blast it leveled at the Forest Service Plan this summer, has been working intensively to convince all levels of the Forest Service Administration, Congressmen and even the Administration of their dire predictions.

Thus the Forest Service once again finds itself in its traditional middle of the road position. Will it listen to the public or yield to the demands of industry? If the Forest Service chooses to follow the latter route (and we hear rumors that it might) and thus weaken what is already a minimal protective Plan we shall have only one course left open to us. We shall have to take the offensive of seeking to have the North Cascades National Park enlarged to include Mt. Baker and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area region which was originally proposed for a National Park in 1963. We were, and still are, willing to give the Forest Service a chance to prove that it can devise a "good" plan for the North Cascades and make it work. However if the Forest Service can't withstand the pressures of the timber industry it will have lost its "chance" and we shall have no alternative but to find an agency that can!

P. D. G.

north cascades

mt. baker national forest
okanogan national forest
wenatchee national forest
washington

purpose of the plan

On October 2, 1968 Congress passed the North Cascades National Park Act. It states, in part, "... the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes ... Such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries." (P.L. 90-544)

"... it is essential that the forest lands lying outside the areas to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for administration continue to be administered in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. That is not to say, however, that their outdoor recreation potentials should be ignored. On the contrary, one of the most persuasive arguments on behalf of this vast recreation complex is that it affords two of the principal Federal agencies with recreation responsibilities with an opportunity to develop a meaningful and coordinated outdoor recreation plan." (House Report 1870)

description

The North Cascades Recreation Plan considers management on 2,547,300 acres within the planning area of the Mt. Baker, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests and borders the North Cascades National Park and the two National Recreation Areas. Together the entire area (National Forest and National Park) carries out the intent of Congress, "... proposes the establishment of a vast, contiguous recreation complex in the State of Washington." (House Report 1870)

Elevations vary from 600 feet in the western approach valleys to the outstanding high peaks of North Gardner (8974 feet), Bonanza Peak (9511 feet), both east of the Cascade Divide; and the magnificent volcanoes of Glacier Peak (10,541 feet) and Mt. Baker (10,778 feet), highest mountains of the North Cascades and both west of the Cascade Crest.

The low valleys are scenic thresholds to the wild mountain interior country. These mountain chains dominate the landscape with summits of rock, snow, and ice. Below is a zone of alpine vegetation which is a delicately balanced ecosystem particularly subject to damage and resultant soil loss when abused by people. The valley slopes and bottoms are generally forested. Rivers radiate outward from the area, many whitened or muddied from glacial action.

The Okanogan National Forest, with headquarters in Okanogan, Washington, forms the northeastern and eastern part of the planning area and contains the high mountains of the Cascade Divide and those along the International Boundary in the Pasayten Wilderness. The major river system centers in the Methow Valley through which the North Cross-State Highway (State Route 20) trav-

els. This route continues west over Rainy Pass at the Cascade Summit and down Granite Creek, a tributary of the Skagit River. Harts Pass with its connecting road is also an important scenic area.

The Wenatchee National Forest, with headquarters in Wenatchee, Washington, embraces Lake Chelan, deep in its ribbon gorge between Sawtooth Ridge and the Chelan Mountains. Some tributaries of the Stehekin as well as the Entiat, the Chiwawa and the White Rivers rise in the Glacier Peak Wilderness and flow among the high peaks of the Cascade Mountains. They tumble along rapidly with occasional still pools that reflect the beauty of the mountains.

The Mt. Baker National Forest, with headquarters in Bellingham, Washington, lies in the moist western portion of the area. Mt. Baker dominates the country to the north, with the Nooksack River and Baker River forming drainage systems which radiate down from ice fields and glaciers. The major corridors and wilderness approach routes of the Cascade River, the Suiattle River, the White Chuck and North Fork Sauk Rivers all lead to the spectacular mountains of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Two outstanding Wildernesses in the North Cascades complex, the Pasayten and the Glacier Peak, comprise over 970,000 acres of wild and primitive land.

The Pasayten Wilderness covers more than 505,000 acres of the Okanogan and Mt. Baker National Forests. It is bordered on the west by the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. From here it extends 53 miles along the Canadian-United States Boundary, across the Cascade Divide, to the Toats Coulee country. It is one of the great hunting areas of the State of Washington.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness is named for Glacier Peak which dominates this wilderness of ice-hung, jagged peaks, and deeply incised gorges. It lies astride the Cascade Summit within the Mt. Baker and Wenatchee National Forests. Comprising about 465,000 acres, it is rich in high lakes and alpine scenery and offers many opportunities for hiking, riding, climbing, photography, hunting and fishing.

planning objectives

The guiding philosophy expressed in this plan is the preservation of outstanding scenic resources; the careful management for natural beauty of the corridors and approach routes to the scenic core of the North Cascades; and the recreational development of the area, using creativity and imagination, to provide a maximum of diversified recreational opportunities for the people of the State of Washington and the nation.

Within this philosophy the broad objectives for the planning area are:

1. To manage National Forest landscape and associated resources along approach routes to the scenic core of the North Cascades to complement portal needs of the National Park, National Recreation Areas, and the three National Forests.

2. To provide a broad spectrum of high quality National Forest recreation uses appropriate to and consistent with the capabilities of available resources to balance and complement recreation opportunities provided in the Park units.
3. To facilitate management and use of the scenic core area by providing camping and other services on the National Forests for visitors to this vast North Cascades area.

management alternatives

Five management alternatives have been considered for each of 12 proposed management units. Certain restrictions are listed for the five alternatives, but it should be kept in mind that all other uses normally carried on in the National Forest are permitted such as hunting, fishing, rock hounding and the myriad other recreational pursuits. Grazing of livestock is permitted in forage areas and prospecting for minerals on lands not otherwise withdrawn.

1. *Wilderness* (Classified by Act of Congress)

Wilderness is managed under a National policy to preserve its natural condition and wilderness characteristics. It is a unique resource that provides a primitive-type recreation experience. It also has many scenic, ecological, geological and historical values. It is the special domain of the visiting individual who enters the area as well as those who sense the importance of Wilderness as an ecological benchmark. Roads and timber harvesting are not permitted. Hunting and fishing can be enjoyed, and wildlife is managed under State law. Only trails and improvements necessary to protect the wilderness resource and public safety are allowed. Use of motorized equipment, including airplane and helicopter landings and drops, is prohibited.

Prospecting for minerals is permitted by the Wilderness Act through the year 1983.

2. *Scenic Area*

These areas are designated under Regulation U-3 of the Secretary of Agriculture (CFR 251.22). They are areas of outstanding or matchless beauty which require special management to preserve this quality. Recreation developments such as campgrounds and resorts may be allowed provided they and approach roads do not disturb the scenic features or the environment.

No tree removal would be permitted except that necessary for recreation-associated values such as construction and maintenance of roads, trails and campgrounds, or other recreation and administrative facilities.

3. *Management Unit* (Scenic)

This is a unit in the multiple use plan where special management direction protects particular scenic attractiveness. The



U. S. F. S.

MT. BAKER

primary objective is to maintain a natural-appearing forest environment. Logging, using partial-cut methods, may be permitted. There will be no timber harvest by clearcut methods.

4. *Management Unit* (Roadless)

This is an area presently without roads where special management is prescribed under the multiple use plan to preserve the roadless environment for public enjoyment. It is an area of "back country" which often will accommodate greater use and more people than Wilderness since its management is less restrictive. Motorized equipment may be allowed but will be closely regulated. Unlike Wilderness, facilities such as fire rings, toilets and tables may be built for the convenience of users.

Much of this unit is located in the "High Mountain" area because of the favorable alpine environment. Although commercial timber may be found on 10 or 20 percent of the area, no harvest requiring roads is contemplated. The timber volume in the area is not included in the timber management planning base.

5. *Other Land Management*

This includes lands where Wilderness or recreation are not necessarily considered the dominant use. It also includes Landscape Management Zones where management practices are designed to protect scenic values adjacent to roads, streams, lakes or trails. The background areas of these zones provide for small, carefully shaped clearcutting and normal production of timber is possible.

MT. BAKER AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation

#1a, 1b: SCENIC U-3

177,840 acres

We commend the Forest Service for recognizing that this superlative area merits a Scenic Area (U-3) designation and recommend that this unit of the U. S. F. S. proposal be adopted with the following recommendations: (1) Expand this unit westward so as to include portions of Thompson Creek; the Middle and South Forks of the Nooksack River and tributaries, as well as most of the Twin Sister Mountain Range; (2) The entire drainages (1a) of Silesia (including Middle and West Forks), Winchester, and Tomyhoi Creeks, as well as Mt. Baker proper, should be designated for wilderness management within the Scenic Area (U-3) management plan; (3) The human impact damage at Heather Meadows must be stopped and the U. S. F. S. encouraged to vigorously continue its plans to restore the natural appearance of the region and eliminate the cause of the damage. This should include cessation of adding more parking areas and institution of a shuttle bus from a lower elevation parking lot; (4) The clear-cut logging patches in the Nooksack valley must be cleaned up and reforested; (5) The road to the fragile alpine Austin Pass should be removed, as recommended by the U. S. F. S. , and replaced by a foot trail; (6) U. S. F. S. plans to construct a loop-road, connecting the Nooksack and Baker Rivers, should be opposed because of the damage to the outstanding de facto wilderness of Swift Creek; (7) U. S. F. S. plans to construct an around-the-mountain trail should be supported; (8) U. S. F. S. plans to construct a tramway to the top of Table Mountain should be opposed. Improvement of the existing short trail to the summit is recommended instead; (9) A study should be made to determine the feasibility of locating any additional ski facilities, within the Mt. Baker region, in Glacier Basin as well as the possibility of ultimately moving the Heather Meadow ski facilities into Glacier Basin.

U. S. F. S. Proposal

#1: SCENIC U-3

145,200 acres

1. Mt. Baker

Mt. Baker, named by Captain Vancouver in 1792, forms a most important part of the scenic climax of the North Cascades. The 10,778-foot snow- and ice-covered mountain is visible from many places throughout Puget Sound and from most high points and mountain tops throughout the North Cascades. The area around the base of the mountain is heavily forested and rainfall is over 100 inches. Heather Meadows on the north slope, site of the Mt. Baker Ski Area, is accessible by the Mt. Baker Highway, State Route 542. The south side is reached by the road to Baker Lake. There are extensive recreational developments along both routes.

In 1926, Secretary Jardine established a Mt. Baker Recreation Area of some 75,000 acres under Forest Service administration. It included the high country of Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan. The creation of the North Cascades National Park placed Mt. Shuksan within the Park. National Forest management was retained at Mt. Baker, in the Upper Nooksack Valley and at Heather Meadows. In recognition of this history and background, all other alternatives are waived and enlargement of Mt. Baker Recreation Area to 145,200 acres is proposed with classification as the Mt. Baker Scenic Area under Regulation U-3.

NOOKSACK AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation

#2a: SCENIC U-3

19,520 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal. This unit (2a) should be incorporated within the Mt. Baker Scenic Area (U-3) as part of the scenic foreground for the magnificence of Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan. More of the approach corridor to Mt. Baker should be protected by expanding this unit westward to include Church Mt. and more of the Nooksack Valley. Logging should be terminated within this unit and an intensive program of forest restoration should be pursued instead.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #2: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 11,840 acres

2. Baker Lake-Nooksack

This 53,600-acre area lies in two parts. One portion is on the North Fork of the Nooksack River Valley; the second, and largest part, is on the southeast slopes of Mt. Baker. The two portions contain extensive road systems and have been important timber producing areas. They form the scenic foreground for Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan. They contain Baker Lake and are bounded by both the proposed Mt. Baker Scenic Area and the North Cascades Na-

tional Park. Hunting and fishing are good. The gentle topography of Baker Lake basin provides the best potential for large campground development in the entire North Cascades. A wide spectrum of recreation is offered and the basin forms an important public use area at lower elevations next to the National Park and the proposed Mt. Baker Scenic Area.

It is recommended that the Management Unit (Scenic) be selected.

BAKER LAKE AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #2b: SCENIC U-3 58,080 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal. This unit (2b) should be incorporated within the Mt. Baker Scenic Area (U-3) and expanded southwestward to include Dock Butte. Here is one of the largest relatively flat basins in the Cascades, suitable for a number of major campgrounds, boat camps, organization and resort sites, trails, boat launching, swimming, beaches, etc. The manner in which the full majesty of Mt. Baker dominates the entire basin makes this scenic foreground an integral part of the Mt. Baker Scenic Area. The extensive and devastating logging program of the past should be permanently and completely excluded and a major program of scenic restoration should be initiated.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #2: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 41,760 acres

CASCADE RIVER AREA

N. C. C. C Recommendation #3a: SCENIC U-3 then WILDERNESS 23,000 acres
#3b: SCENIC U-3 permanent 14,100 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal. This unit (3a, 3b) should be designated as a Scenic Area (U-3) and divided into two management areas. The de facto-wilderness (3a) of the Middle and South Forks of the Cascade River plus Sonny Boy, Kindy, and Found Creeks should be managed as wilderness, pending the addition of these valleys to the adjoining Glacier Peak Wilderness. The remainder (3b) of the unit should be managed in the closest possible harmony with the adjoining Park. This is the only approach corridor leading directly into the west side of the North Cascades National Park and as such should give park visitors a park-like experience, including overnight camping. The Cascade River should be managed so as to permit its inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.



HIKERS ON MINERS RIDGE IN GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS. PLUMMER MOUNTAIN ON RIGHT AND SITTING BULL MOUNTAIN ON LEFT.

U. S. F. S.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #3: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 37,100 acres

Cascade River
3. Comprising 37,100 acres, the Cascade River Area is bordered on the north by the National Park. It includes the entire Cascade River corridor. The Cascade River Valley is one of the key approaches to the heart of the North Cascades recreation complex. Along with the Mt. Baker Highway, it is one of the roads leading to high mountain views of the roughest and most scenic part of the Cascade Mountains — the

Cascade Pass area of the National Park. It forms an important scenic threshold for wilderness trail travel.

The river and its immediate environs are being studied under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and will be protected during the period it is being considered.

The Cascade River Area is recommended as a Management Unit (Scenic).

ILLABOT AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #3c: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 21,700 acres

Clear-cut logging will continue under the U. S. F. S. plan to leave this region under multiple-use management. Upper Jordan, Illabot, and Arrow Creeks, Illabot Peaks, and Suiattle Mt. (3c) should be designated as Management Unit-Scenic with the provision that no further logging sales be made within two miles of the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary.

U. S. F. S. Proposal OTHER- Multiple-use

SUIATTLE RIVER AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #4aW: SCENIC U-3 then
WILDERNESS 11,520 acres
#4aU: SCENIC U-3 permanent 9,600 acres
#4b: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 9,280 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that the (4aU, 4aW) portion of this unit east of Huckleberry Mt. and Circle Creek be designated Scenic Area (U-3) and that the entire drainages of Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creeks, included therein (4aW), should be managed as wilderness pending their addition to the adjoining Glacier Peak Wilderness, which should have been done when this Wilderness was created in 1960. The balance (4b) of this unit should be designated Management Unit-Scenic as proposed by the U. S. F. S. The Suiattle River should be managed so as to permit its inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #4: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 30,400 acres

Suiattle River
4. The Suiattle River corridor is 30,400 acres in size. It is a beautiful forest corridor leading to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. No logging is proposed in the Buck Creek and Downey Creek valleys. The area is an important scenic threshold for the Wilderness visitor. Camping and picnicking are

important uses of this valley.

This river is also being studied under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Suiattle River Area is recommended as a Management Unit (Scenic).

WHITECHUCK-SAUK AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #5aW: SCENIC U-3 then
WILDERNESS 17,920 acres
#5aU: SCENIC U-3 permanent 6,620 acres
#5b: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 8,960 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted in this unit under the U. S. F. S. proposal. The area (5aW, 5aU) east of Crystal Creek and Pugh Mt. should be designated Scenic Area (U-3) with Pugh, Lost, Camp and Fern Creeks being managed as wilderness pending addition to the adjoining Glacier Peak Wilderness. The western portion (5b) of the unit should be designated Management Unit-Scenic as proposed by U. S. F. S. The Whitechuck and Sauk Rivers should be managed so as to permit their inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

White Chuck-Sauk	U. S. F. S. Proposal This area of 33,500 acres includes two of the approach valleys to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. No timber harvesting is proposed in the Lost Creek valley. The North Fork Sauk River is also	#5:	MANAGEMENT-SCENIC included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers study. It is recommended that this area be a Management Unit (Scenic) to protect the forest corridor.	33, 500 acres
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5.

SUIATTLE-WHITECHUCK AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation	#45a:	SCENIC U-3 then WILDERNESS	6, 400 acres
	#45b:	MANAGEMENT-SCENIC	11, 520 acres

Clear-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal to apply multiple-use management to this area between the Suiattle and Whitechuck Rivers. The eastern portion (45a) of this area, including Upper Crystal and Meadow Creeks and Circle Peak, should be designated as a Scenic Area (U-3) and managed as wilderness pending addition to the adjoining Glacier Peak Wilderness. The appropriate watersheds should be added to our recommended adjoining Suiattle Scenic Area (4a) and Whitechuck-Sauk Scenic Area (5a). The western portion (45b), including Whitechuck Mt. , should be designated Management Unit-Scenic and appropriate watersheds added to our recommended adjoining Suiattle Management Unit-Scenic (4b) and Whitechuck-Sauk Management Unit-Scenic (4b) and Whitechuck-Sauk Management Unit-Scenic (5b).

U. S. F. S. Proposal

OTHER - Multiple-use

WHITEHORSE-SLOAN PEAK AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation	#50a:	SCENIC U-3	4, 800 acres
	#50b:	SCENIC U-3	81, 320 acres
	#50c:	SCENIC U-3 then WILDERNESS	39, 360 acres

This is a region (50a, b, c) that the Forest Service interprets as being outside Congress's intent to have studied as part of a comprehensive plan for the North Cascades from the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior. We interpret this mandate differently and are of the opinion that the recreation highway which follows the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish River and the Sauk River connects this region visually and recreationally with our recommendation for the adjoining Whitechuck-Sauk Scenic Area (5a). The Monte Cristo section (50a) is a valley of superlative mountain scenery which was excluded from our 1963 North Cascades National Park proposal because it was a private mining claim being operated as a resort. The imminent threat of real estate development here must be met by the government immediately purchasing this valley and giving it the Scenic Area (U-3) classification which it merits. The Mt. Dickerman-Sloan Peak section (50b), which is traversed by the Mountain Loop Highway, should be designated Scenic Area (U-3) with no more logging sales permitted and natural reforestation allowed to proceed. The scenic devastation such as has occurred on Elliot Creek is absolutely incompatible with the high scenic and recreational quality of this region. The Whitehorse-Three Fingers Mountain Section (50c) including the de facto wilderness of Boulder Creek should be designated Scenic Area (U-3) pending its designation as a separate Wilderness Area under the Wilderness Act.

U. S. F. S. Proposal

NONE

SIWASH AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation	#6a:	SCENIC U-3	51, 320 acres
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Partial-cut logging is permitted in this unit under U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that this unit (6a), with its White River and Chiwawa River approaches to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, be given the highest possible scenic protection by being designated a Scenic Area (U-3). In addition the unit should be expanded southward to include Dirtyface Mt. and Wenatchee Ridge.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #6: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 43,000 acres

6. *Sivash*

This area covers 43,000 acres of rugged, scenic mountain country dissected by two major drainages — the White River and the Chiwawa River. It is bounded by the Glacier Peak Wilderness along its northern borders. It forms an important scenic threshold to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and contains two approaches for wilderness

travelers.

The area is well roaded and has heavy recreation travel. It provides opportunities for a variety of recreation uses such as camping, picnicking, hiking and scenic enjoyment. For these reasons, a Management Unit (Scenic) is recommended.

BOREALIS AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #7a: SCENIC U-3 then
WILDERNESS 25,920 acres
#7b: MANAGEMENT-ROADLESS 40,620 acres
#7c: MANAGEMENT-ROADLESS 20,160 acres

Logging without roads and motorized trail vehicles may be permitted in this unit as proposed by the U. S. F. S. We recommend that the region (7a) lying generally between the Glacier Peak Wilderness and a line between Pyramid and Old Gib Mountains be designated Scenic Area (U-3) and managed as wilderness pending addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The balance (7b, 7c) of the unit should be designated Management Unit Roadless with severe restrictions on the use of motorized vehicles. The de facto wilderness character of this section should not be destroyed by the shattering racket and damaging tracks of the motor scooter.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #7: MANAGEMENT-ROADLESS 86,700 acres

7. *Boreal*

The Borealis area is an extremely irregular-shaped area of 86,700 acres lying adjacent to and southeast of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. It extends southeasterly along the high and deeply-glaciated Chelan and Entiat Mountain Ranges. The Mad Lakes portion, in the southern extension, ties in with the larger part of the area.

The area forms key scenic wilderness thresholds. The use patterns evolving and fragile nature of the alpine vegetation

indicate the need for special management.

Although these lands contain some wilderness characteristics, they form an important roadless area needed for back-country recreation use. It is adjacent to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and can be managed to handle more users without the restrictions required under the Wilderness Act.

It is recommended that a Management Unit (Roadless) be selected.

LAKE CHELAN AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #8a: SCENIC U-3 permanent 73,340 acres
#8b: SCENIC U-3 then
WILDERNESS 8,960 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that this unit (8a, 8b) be designated a Scenic Area (U-3), as long as it remains under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The section (8b) north of the Railroad Creek road and west from the shore of Lake Chelan be managed as wilderness pending its addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Fjord-like Lake Chelan provides an impressive and unique major water gateway to the North Cascades National Park. This will be the only approach corridor to the Park's major visitor accommodation and as such the scenic vista from Lake Chelan must be given the maximum protection we have recommended. No additional roads should be built within the unit and all trails should be closed to motorized vehicles. We support the Forest Service plan to purchase Moore, Meadow Creek, and other private property along the east shore, north of Safety Harbor Creek.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #8: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 82,300 acres

Lake Chelan
8.

Beautiful Lake Chelan has long been a major scenic attraction and a recreational playground in the State of Washington. The area has 82,300 acres of mountain land surrounding 16,450 acres of water surface. Resembling a fjord, the lake averages two miles in width and has a depth of over 1,500 feet. Surrounding peaks tower as high as 7,000 feet' above its fifty-mile length.

Twentyfive Mile Creek and to the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area at Stehekin. Most of the area is roadless, but the existing primitive roads are an important part of the recreation resource. The long mining history and the campgrounds, trailheads, and resort developments along the waterway are recreation attractions.

Lake Chelan is one of the great scenic wonders of the State of Washington. It is recommended as a Management Unit (Scenic).

Lake Chelan is a waterway approach to the Wenatchee National Forest above

SAWTOOTH AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #9a: MANAGEMENT-ROADLESS 137,800 acres
#9b: MANAGMENT-SCENIC 17,920 acres

Logging without roads and motorized trail vehicles would be permitted in this unit under the U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that the Unit (9a) be designated Management Unit-Roadless, as long as it remains under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, with a special order from the Secretary of Agriculture that it be kept free of both sheep and motorized trail vehicles. An adjoining Management Unit-Scenic (9b) should be designated for the North Fork of the Twisp River.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #9: MANAGEMENT-ROADLESS 137,800 acres

Sawtooth
9.

This 137,800-acre area, 30 by 10 miles in size, straddles Sawtooth Ridge and covers the high country at the head of the Twisp River and north to Gardner Mountain and Silver Star Mountain in the Methow Valley. It forms an important back-country use area of beautiful alpine scenery with trail approaches to the Lake

Chelan National Recreation Area on the west, to the Lake Chelan Area on the south, and to the Liberty Bell Area on the north. The roadless character of this area is in harmony with these adjacent areas.

As a back-country area with no existing roads, it is recommended as a Management Unit (Roadless).

LIBERTY BELL AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #10a: SCENIC U-3 94,400 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted in this area under the U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that this unit (10a) through which the North Cross State "Parkway" threads its way, be designated Scenic Area (U-3). This is consistent with the policy of the North Cascades Conservation Council that the entire route of this only trans-park road be managed consistent with the highest national park standards. The wild nature of the valley must be retained with no additional roads being built. The scenic climax of the "Parkway" at Washington Pass must receive the greatest care of which management is capable. We commend the Forest Service for proposing that no timber be cut in Granite Creek valley and hope that this can be made a permanent guarantee.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #10: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 94,400 acres

Liberty Bell
10.

This area includes the country along both sides of the North Cross-State Highway, State Route 20. Consisting of 94,400 acres, it provides scenic views for travelers on Highway 20 from Early Winters over Washington and Rainy Passes to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. It is bordered by the Sawtooth Area and the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area on the south, the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area on the west, the Pasayten Wilderness on the north, and Golden Horn and Harts Pass Areas on the east.

The area is a superb example of Cascade scenery through which the new trans-mountain highway is being constructed. This highway will carry travelers through the heart of the wild land that is the core of the North Cascades.

It requires special management and a Management Unit (Scenic) would adequately protect the qualities so important to maintain along the highway access route in the North Cascades. Under this designation no timber would be cut in the Granite Creek valley.

GOLDEN HORN AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #11a: SCENIC U-3 24,900 acres

Logging without roads and motorized trail vehicles would be permitted in this unit (11a) under U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that the unit be designated as Scenic Area (U-3) to be managed entirely as wilderness. The Methow River trail leads to the Pacific Crest Trail (part of the National Scenic Trails System) which traverses the unit. The Pacific Crest Trail is closed to trail vehicles, as all its immediate feeder trails, including the Methow River trail, should be. The high scenic quality of this de facto wilderness merits this degree of protection.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #11: MANAGEMENT-ROADLESS 24,900 acres

11. Golden Horn

This is an area of 24,900 roadless acres — remote, extremely rugged, with little trail access. It is almost entirely enclosed by the Liberty Bell Area to the south and the Harts Pass Area to the north.

It is a relatively small parcel of land with spectacular scenery which would be drastically changed if a road were built in

it. The North Cross-State Highway would be complemented by a nearby area which is accessible to foot, pack animal or motorized trail travel. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail which traverses the area will be managed for horse and foot travel only.

The Golden Horn Area is recommended as a Management Unit (Roadless).

HARTS PASS AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #12a: SCENIC U-3 46,500 acres

Partial-cut logging would be permitted under the U. S. F. S. proposal. We recommend that the unit (12) be designated Scenic Area (U-3) with the de facto wilderness continuous with our recommended Golden Horn Scenic Area (11) be managed as wilderness. The Harts Pass road should not be connected to the North Cross State Highway via Canyon Creek.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #12: MANAGEMENT-SCENIC 46,500 acres

12. Harts Pass

Harts Pass, accessible by road, is an historic mining area. Lying among high alpine ridges, it affords one of the finest panoramic views of the North Cascades. There is considerable opportunity for de-

veloped recreation facilities and interpretive services. It is 46,500 acres in size.

The alternative recommended is Management Unit (Scenic).

LONG SWAMP-HELLS HOLE AREA

N. C. C. C. Recommendation #14a: SCENIC U-3 then WILDERNESS 6,320 acres
 #14b: SCENIC U-3 then WILDERNESS 3,520 acres

Logging would be permitted in this area (14a, 14b) under the U. S. F. S. proposal for multiple-use management of this area. We recommend that these areas be designated as Scenic Area (U-3) pending their logical addition to the adjoining Pasayten Wilderness.

U. S. F. S. Proposal #13: OTHER - Multiple-use

Summary of Proposals

	<u>Acres</u>
Wilderness	970,000
Scenic Area (U-3)	145,200
Management Unit (Scenic)	420,800
Management Unit (Roadless)	249,400
Other National Forest Areas	761,900
Total	<u>2,547,300</u>

**pacific crest
national scenic trail**

This trail was designated as a National Scenic Trail by Congress in 1968 under P.L. 90-543. It traverses the North Cascade Crest from the International Boundary at Canada through the Pasayten Wilderness, crossing the Harts Pass Road in the Harts Pass Area. Continuing south through the Golden Horn Area, it crosses Highway 20 in Rainy

Pass in the Liberty Bell Area, passes through the south unit of the North Cascades National Park, and leaves the planning area after crossing the full length of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. As directed by Congress, the trail will be managed as a continuous primitive travel route for foot and horse travelers.

winter sports study

Over the years, a great interest has been shown in the winter sports potential of the North Cascades. Because of this, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior were directed by Congress to include in their coordinated plan a study of sites suitable for development as ski areas.

Thirteen sites were identified on National Forest lands and studied by the Forest Service. They were:

Map No.	Site
1	Glacier Basin
2	Schriebers Meadow
3	Cutthroat Pass
4	Sandy Butte
5	Tiffany Mountain
6	Twin Sisters
7	Marten Lake Basin
8	Gabrielhorn
9	Liberty Bell
10	Stormy Mountain
11	Dock Butte Basin
12	Snowking-Found Creek
13	Harts Pass

Three were rated "good," seven "marginal," and three "unacceptable." None were rated "excellent." Of the three "good" sites, only Sandy Butte was considered to have the necessary physical features for a site of major importance. Glacier Basin and Tiffany Mountain were considered locally important. Two areas, Schriebers Meadow and Cutthroat Pass were recommended for "alpine tour sites."

Five sites — Stormy Mountain, Twin Sisters, Marten Lake Basin, Gabrielhorn, and Liberty Bell — are considered marginal. Three sites — Dock Butte Basin, Snowking-Found Creek, and Harts Pass are unsuitable for development.

The recommendations of the winter sports study are:

1. Fully develop existing sites such as Mt. Baker, Stevens Pass, Mission Ridge, Snoqualmie Pass sites, Crystal Mountain, and White Pass.
2. Study and designate Schriebers Meadow and Cutthroat Pass areas for alpine touring.
3. Depending upon demand, need, and the discovery of better potential, commence a systematic study of Glacier Basin, Sandy Butte, and Tiffany Mountain.

development priorities

Visitor use of the National Forest area encompasses camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, skiing, riding, hiking, mountain climbing, swimming, photographing, rock hounding, motor scootering and many other activities.

Three major use areas have the highest priority for early development to accommodate the large numbers of people that will soon be traveling from all over the United States and other countries to enjoy the North Cascades.

1. Early Winters

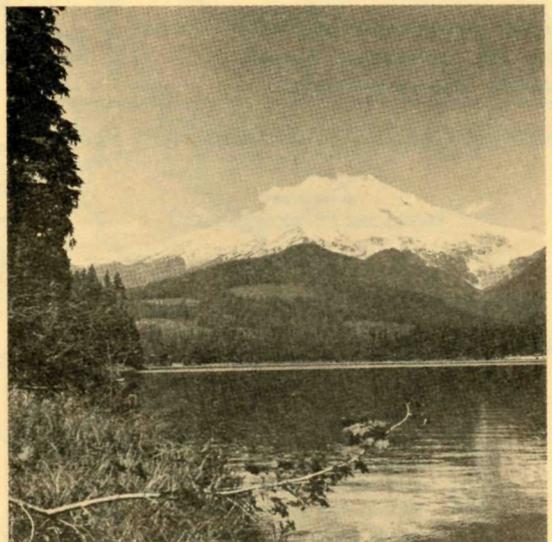
Develop a visitor information station on lower Early Winters Creek as the eastern portal on Highway 20. This is for visitor orientation, reception and local interpretation. This will complement the facility to be developed near Marblemount by the Park Service. Both facilities will be planned cooperatively with the State Highway Department and will be manned jointly by the Forest Service and Park Service personnel.

2. Lake Chelan

Acquire Fields Point and develop a Lake Chelan portal for visitor orientation and information, for commercial boat docking, and public boat launching. This will complement the facilities to be developed at Lucerne by the Forest Service and at Stehekin by the Park Service. Both the portal and Stehekin development will be jointly manned by the Forest Service and the Park Service.

3. Heather Meadows

The Mt. Baker Recreation Company, with four chair lifts and a new day lodge, is planning with the Forest Service to upgrade and complete development of the Mt. Baker Ski Area.



BAKER LAKE — NOOKSACK AREA

U. S. F. S.



In the past, the unsurfaced highway extension from Austin Pass Picnic Area to Kulshan Ridge has been opened each year at considerable expense by the State Highway Department, usually after August 1, or sometimes not at all because of late snow. It is a scar on the alpine landscape. This section of road should be abandoned and converted to a trail.

To satisfy the need for the summer traveler to see the grand panorama of Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan and to provide the ultimate development for the skiing public, a tramway is proposed from Heather Meadows to the top of Table Mountain. The Forest Service needs to develop necessary base facilities for interpretation and other visitor information. The interpretation will need to be coordinated with the National Park Service facility at Price Lake and East Nooksack Cirque.

Scattered throughout the area is a great array of developments that must keep pace with the needs of all visitors to the North Cascades. A brief summary of these developments follows:

1. Campgrounds

These are to be developed on every access road. All are planned in the lower forested valleys. Sites are available to provide thousands of camping units and related facilities.

Greatest need is to be ready to meet the demands of travelers on Highway 20 when it is opened in 1973. Baker Lake and Chewack Valley are the areas with the best potential for large campground development.

2. Roads

The roads now in place all need careful scenic betterment and blacktopping to reduce dust. The Park Service will develop roads on the Upper Nooksack and Ruth Creek. They will also develop a trailhead for the Bridge Creek Trail and a Ranger Station in the vicinity of Rainy Pass.

3. Trails

Many miles of trails are in need of betterment, but studies are needed of ultimate needs for the area and a review of standards. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail needs completion. The planning is being done jointly with the Park Service. Two trails of interest being planned are an Around-the-Mountain Mt. Baker Trail and a Lake Chelan Trail from Twentyfive Mile Creek to Lucerne.

4. Trailheads

Many trailheads are needed. Some of these will be developed cooperatively with the Park Service.

5. Acquisition

Acquisition of some private land within the National Forests is necessary to prevent non-conforming uses, or to acquire recreation sites for development. Included are sites at Baker Lake, Cascade River Valley, Trinity on the Chiwawa River, Moore and Fields Point on Lake Chelan, and mining claims in the Harts Pass area.

6. Land Zoning

Cooperation with the counties in land zoning is necessary on many of the approaches, especially along Highway 20.

7. Miscellaneous

In addition to campgrounds in the Baker Lake area there are organization sites and a resort to be planned. Additional visitor information facilities will be developed on the Baker Lake Highway, at Dillard Point Lookout, on Railroad Creek and Lucerne, and at Harts Pass. Parking areas are planned in the Cascade River Valley to facilitate use of Park areas at Cascade Pass. Parking is planned at Heather Meadows (below the meadows) and at Harts Pass. Major overlooks are planned at Washington Pass, Slate Peak, and Dillard Point.



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101 Hikes in the North Cascades

Newest volume in the "Hikes Series." Coverage is from Stevens Pass to Canada, from Mt. Baker to the Okanogan -- and in addition to the 101 hikes described in detail, there is an appendix briefly listing an almost equal number of walks. For each hike there is a photo by Bob and Ira Spring and a map by Helen Sherman and text by Ira Spring and Harvey Manning. About 250 pages, soft cover, The Mountaineers, 1970. \$4.95

THE BIG PICTURE

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland

The Exhibit Format is out of print, but the scaled-down paperback version is going strong. Same old text by Harvey Manning and lines from Theodore Roethke. In addition, dozens of new color photos by many photographers and a new fighting foreword by Pat Goldsworthy. At this low low price, buy dozens. Ballantine - Sierra, 1969. \$3.95

The North Cascades National Park

109 photos in black and white, 15 in color, by Bob and Ira Spring. Text by Harvey Manning tells stories of climbs and hikes he and his family and friends have made in the area. Foreword by Pat Goldsworthy calls for a New Campaign to save the endangered valleys and peaks omitted from protection by the 1968 North Cascades Act. 145 pages, 10 by 12 inches. Superior Publishing Company, Seattle, 1969. \$17.50

The North Cascades

68 classic photos by Tom Miller displayed on 10-by-12 inch pages. Cold ice and stark cliffs and warm meadows from Dome Peak to the Pickets to Shuksan. Peak-top panoramas and basecamp scenes. Text by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. The Mountaineers, 1964. \$12.50

GUIDEBOOKS100 Hikes in Western Washington

For each of the 100 hikes there is a page of text telling where to walk and camp and look, a sketch map by Marge Mueller, and on the facing page a photo by Bob and Ira Spring. The trips extend from ocean beaches to valley forests to high meadows to easy summit rocks, from Mt. Adams to the Canadian border, the Olympics to the Methow. 200 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1966. \$4.95

50 Hikes in Mount Rainier National Park

In the famous "Hikes Series" of The Mountaineers. The 71 photos by Bob and Ira Spring, the 51 maps by Marge Mueller, the hike descriptions by Ira Spring and Harvey Manning cover every trail in Rainier Park and much off-trail rambling. 125 pages, soft cover. The Mount Rainier Natural History Association and The Mountaineers, 1969. \$3.95

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

In the "Hikes Series". For each trip there is text by Janice Krenmayr, a map by Helen Sherman, and one or more photos by Bob and Ira Spring. Describes places to walk on summer evenings and winter Sundays -- or any other time. Footpaths in city parks of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, and Anacortes, beaches of Puget Sound open to public access, and trails through forests and along rivers and lakes in foothills of the Cascades and Olympics. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$4.95

Pocket Guide to the North Cascades National Park and Associated Recreation Complex

A handy pocket guide to 100 trail hikes. By Fred T. Darvill, Jr., M.D. Published by the author, 1970. \$1.50

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

In the "Hikes Series", with text by E. M. Sterling, 106 maps by Marge Mueller, and 128 photos by Bob and Ira Spring. Covers logging road and other viewpoints, hikes up to several miles in length, and places to camp and things to do. Especially valuable for people new to the area and seeking a comprehensive notion of how to explore, and for people who can't walk very far -- such as 2-year-old children (and their parents). 240 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1967. \$4.95

Trips and Trails, 2: Family Camps, Short Hikes, and View Roads in the South Cascades and Mt. Rainier

Companion to the above volume, same format, by the same people. Extends through the Cascades from the Snoqualmie Pass vicinity to the Columbia River. The Mountaineers, 1968. \$4.95

Routes and Rocks: Hiker's Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan

By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor of the U. S. Geological Survey. A classic appreciation of the high country, one of the most thoroughly useful and charming guides ever written to any mountains anywhere. Full descriptions of all the trails and off-trail high routes good for hiking in the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles, with information on places to camp, viewpoints, and things to see. Frequent notes explaining the geologic story spread before your eyes as you walk. Some 100 line drawings, 9 photos. A back-cover pocket holds the three quadrangle maps, which have special overprints. 240 pages, hardbound. The Mountaineers, 1965. \$5.00

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

By Rowland Tabor and Dwight Crowder. Covers the heart of the north section of the new North Cascades National Park. The same approach as the above, but in shorthand form. The first hiker's guide to the Picket Range, Custer Ridge, and adjoining country. In a back-cover pocket is a U. S. G. S. Challenger Quad printed on an over-size sheet with planimetric maps on borders covering the approaches. Special overprint shows trails and off-trail routes, camps. The text describes the routes, points of geologic interest. 48 pages, paper cover. 5 photos, 12 drawings. The Mountaineers, 1968. \$2.95

WINTER GUIDEBOOKSNorthwest Ski Trails

Public ski areas (more than 20) and choice ski tours (more than 41 basics, with infinite variations) from Garibaldi Provincial Park in British Columbia, through the Cascades and Olympics of Washington, to Mt. Bachelor in Oregon. How to enjoy the white wilds on the boards. 117 photos by Bob and Ira Spring, 83 maps and drawings by Marge Mueller, and text (including a section on touring equipment and technique) by Ted Mueller. 225 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$4.95

Snowshoe Hikes in the Cascades and Olympics

So you don't like boards but do like the high winter? Try webs. 81 prime hikes, from the Canadian border to the Columbia River, from easy beginners' walks along flat roads to mountaineering trips on high volcanoes. A full exposition of all needed equipment and technique. 15 photos, 75 maps. By Gene Prater, the universally acknowledged expert on Cascades webbing. (His wife Yvonne was editor of this magazine in the olden days). 100 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$3.50

MAPSMount Rainier National Park

A pictorial map by Dee Molenaar. A 24-by-24-inch four-color Essential for any person visiting The Mountain or thinking about it. Published by the author, 1965. \$1.95

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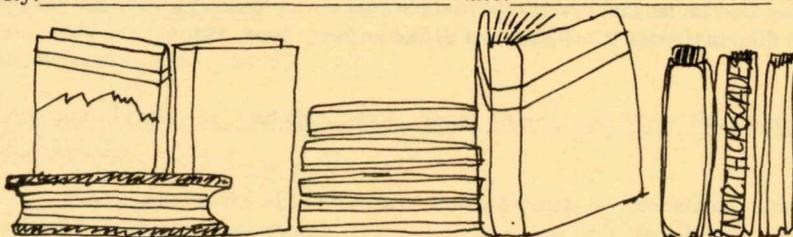
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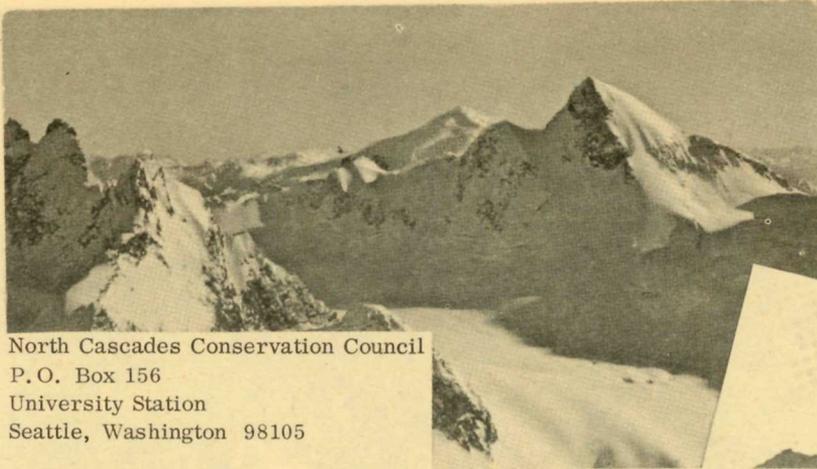
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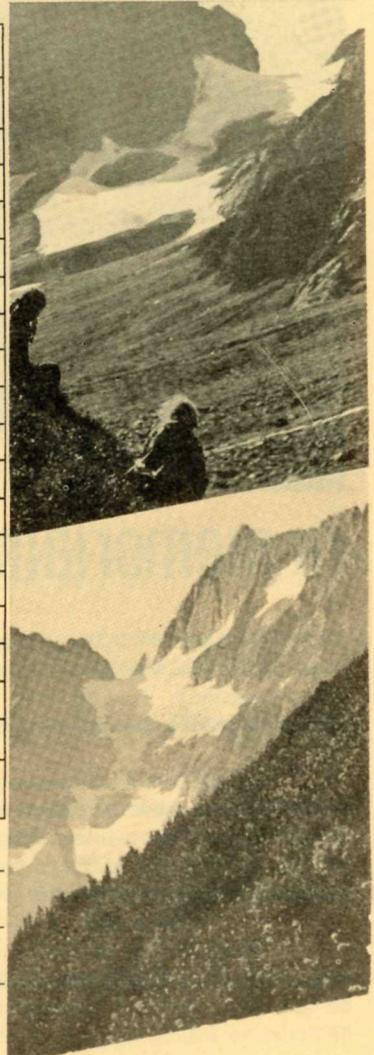




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in memoriam: Dwight Crowder

On April 8, 1970, geologist Dwight R. Crowder was killed in a highway accident near his home in Portola Valley, California. Dwight is known to many as an author of guidebooks to the North Cascades. Had he lived, there would undoubtedly have been more guides and other publications to enrich the experience of the mountain traveler.

Dwight was a true mountain man. He was seven and a half feet tall, and when he set out on a geologic traverse there were few who could keep up with him. In camp he was a quiet, thoughtful, and ever-interesting companion. If you sat with him on a mountainside looking at the ranges, or in a city looking at a map, you sensed his devotion to the wilderness, his love of the quiet, out-of-the-way places.

Dwight's love of mountains took him to many remote areas to study geology: the Fairweather Ranges in Alaska, arctic Norway, Victoria Land, Antarctica. At the time of his death, he had just completed mapping a rugged area of the White Mountains in California-Nevada, and he hoped to return to his first love, the North Cascades.

Dwight was constantly thinking about conservation issues. During the hearings on the North Cascades National Park, he went door to door persuading his California neighbors to write letters. Whenever he noticed a threat to the environment, he dispatched a letter or memo to appropriate officials.

His conviction that wilderness values can and must be preserved near urban areas as well as in the distant mountains led him to become actively involved in local conservation. As chairman of Portola Valley's Conservation Committee, he directed the study and planning that resulted in a comprehensive trail plan and trail construction standards for the town. Through his efforts, more residents became aware of the need for preservation of open space. Dwight also promoted the use of geology in planning and he persuaded town officials to establish a Geologic Hazards Committee and retain a Town Geologist.

Dwight had also embarked on an official project to catalogue unique scientific and scenic resources in the San Francisco Bay Area as part of a Geological Survey urban geology program. He would have found ways to draw the attention of officials, planners, developers, and the public to these areas.

The following partial list of Dwight's published work gives an indication of his wide-ranging interests and contributions:

- Crowder, D. F. , 1959, Granitization, migmatization, and fusion in the northern Entiat Mountains, Washington: *Geol. Soc. America Bull.* , v.70, no.7, p. 827-878.
- _____, 1959, The Precambrian schists and gneisses of Lakesly Valley, northern Norway: *Norges Geologiske Undersokelse, Arbok* 1958, p. 17-40.
- _____, 1963, Geology of the Parrot quadrangle, Kentucky: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad Map GQ-236, 1:24,000.
- _____, 1964, Geologic map of the southwest quarter of the White Mountain Peak quadrangle, Mono Country, California: U. S. Geol. Survey open-file map, 1:24,000.
- Crowder, D. F. , and Tabor, R. W. , 1965, Routes and rocks: Hiker's guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan: *The Mountaineers*, Seattle, 235 p.
- Crowder, D. F. , 1966, Mineral resources of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, Los Angeles County, California: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1230, 53 p.
- Crowder, D. F. , 1966, The geological landscape, *in* Stedman, K. , ed. , *Skyline landscape: a look at environmental quality*: Council for Foothill Planning and Research, 36 p.
- Cater, F. W. , and Crowder, D. F. , 1967, Geology of the Holden quadrangle, Washington: U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad. Map GQ-646, 1:62,500.
- Tabor, R. W. , and Crowder, D. F. , 1968, Hiker's map of the Cascades: Routes and rocks in the Mt. Challenger quadrangle: *The Mountaineers*, Seattle, 46 p.
- Crowder, D. F. , 1968, Geology of a part of North Victoria Land, Antarctica, *in* Geological Survey research 1968, U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 600-D, p. D95-D107.
- _____, 1968, Portola Valley responds to its geological hazards: *Loma Prieta*, v. XIX, no. 2, p. 5.

Tabor, R. W. , and Crowder, D. F. , 1969, On batholiths and volcanoes: The late Cenozoic igneous history of the Glacier Peak area, North Cascades, Washington: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 604.

Mader, G. G. , and Crowder, D. F. , An experiment in using geology for city planning; the experience of the small community of Portola Valley: Dept. Housing and Urban Development, Proc. vol. Assoc. of Engineering Geologists, Annual Mtg. , San Francisco, Oct. 1970, 20 p. , 9 illus.

Following Dwight's death, a memorial fund was established in care of The Mountaineers Foundation: North Cascades National Park Land Acquisition Fund, P. O. Box 122, Seattle, Washington 98111.

R. T.

We had plans for last summer, Dwight and I. We'd had plans other summers for a seminar and family gathering on Cougar Mountain, or in the North Cascades, but because of our various travels had missed connections. This summer was going to be for sure, no mistake. And then Rowland called from California.

So in all those years only once did I meet Dwight face to face. In a house it was, inappropriately. He wasn't built for a roof and walls. He was too tall for any ceiling except the sky, the only room large enough for his long legs was a mountain range, and he needed a whole meadow or glacier for proper elbow room.

Despite our meeting only once, I was privileged to know Dwight well. There were letters -- including notes scrawled in haste alerting me (and thus the N3C) to some threat to the North Cascades. And long-distance phone conversations by the dozens.

Especially, and marking the beginning of our friendship, there was Routes and Rocks: It was one of the first books I had a hand in publishing, and thus holds a special place in my memories. I've carried my copy (and before publication, manuscript pages and galley proof) hundreds of miles, and spent many hours studying bits and pieces by campfires. This is more than a guidebook, this is alpine literature, a classic. Last summer, high on the side of Glacier Peak, I spent much of a foggy afternoon reading the book again, and thus in a way wandering the highlands with Dwight.

Others have similarly wandered with Dwight. On Fire Mountain, on the Chelan Lakeshore Trail, up Milk Creek, I've met fellow-travelers of the wildlands and in conversation found they shared my affection for Routes and Rocks. And thus Dwight.

The N3C and allied groups have joined in a petition to the Board of Geographic Names to designate a certain peak in the vicinity of the Northern Pickets as Mt. Dwight Crowder. The map will be better and richer with his name on it.

Those N3C members who cherish Routes and Rocks may express their feeling by sending contributions in his name to The Mountaineers Foundation. So some part of the North Cascades National Park will become forever Dwight.

H. M.

NEWS & VIEWS

of the north cascades

by
Our Correspondents at the Front

Editor's Foreword: All summer long our desk has been piling up with communications from our intelligence agents in the hills, reporting on matters large and small. To clear the desk of the summer's accumulation, as well as leftovers from last spring, following is a grab bag of spot news, comments, rumors, and miscellany.

The views expressed here are those of the agents, and are not necessarily official N3C policy.

Congressman Lloyd Meeds recently sent out a questionnaire to his constituents. The response to certain questions, as reported in his newsletter of May, 1970, is illuminating. Asked how the North Cascades National Park should be administered, 70% of the men responding and 72% of the women checked "Protecting natural conditions," with the small minority preferring, instead, "Furnishing more recreation areas."

Asked whether the government should spend more money and tighten regulation of private industry to protect and improve the environment, 89% of the men and 88% of the women said yes.

Asked whether the federal government should spend more funds to promote family planning and birth control, 70% of the men and 65% of the women said yes.

More in sadness than in anger, we note that this summer the Park Service rebuilt the bridge over Bridge Creek in order to allow automobile travel once more to extend all the way up the Stehekin River to Cottonwood Camp. What saddens us is that even as we were testifying at the hearing on the Master Plan for the North Cascades National Park, and recommending that the road be permanently ended at Bridge Creek in order to enlarge the domain of wilderness, and to reduce the pressure on poor, over-trampled Cascade Pass, the Park Service already had let a contract for rebuilding the bridge. We quite understand the pressures that were exerted on the Park Service by the local promoters in Manson, Chelan, and Wenatchee, and we quite understand the Service's desire to "make friends and influence people." But for Golly's sake, those local promoters are precisely the guys that fought tooth and nail to avoid a Park. One would think that we "outlanders" from Seattle and San Francisco and Boston who fought for the Park might have at least had the courtesy of a notice. As it was, we first learned about the bridge reconstruction from our spies in the field. Damn bad show!

The Park Service also apparently built the bridge partly with local big trees -- for the sake of a natural-looking bridge. But when pressed on the point, the Service denied this, and said the new stumps observed in Bridge Creek Campground were from "high danger trees" removed to save us all from being crushed to death in our sleep. We are confused.

The service says a new bridge was necessary "for the safe crossing of Bridge Creek, whether or not it is later decided to restrict vehicle access north of the bridge." Pardon us, but that dangerous old bridge successfully has withstood the annual winter load of tons upon tons of snow. Are we to believe that it might suddenly fall down under the weight of hikers?

We appreciate the Service's concern for "the non-hiker and the elderly, "but we feel the Service has an over-riding responsibility to preserve the natural scene, which can be done better with a road-ending at Bridge Creek than at Cottonwood Camp.

In Summer 1970, and also for at least next summer, an experimental shuttle-bus service has been provided on the Stehekin road, with two regular daily runs reaching Cottonwood at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. The shuttle-bus idea is superb, and in fact was proposed by us.

We note with pleasure the Service's comment that the rebuilding of the Bridge Creek bridge does not mean the road cannot be closed to vehicles at this point in the future. This closure we intend to seek.

The Park Service is undertaking a massive reclamation project at Cascade Pass to repair the damage of past years. Camping is banned, most side-trails around the pass are closed off, replanting is underway, and a ranger is stationed at the pass in heavy-use periods. However, over N3C objections, the Park Service has re-opened the trail to horses, which has been barred by the Forest Service. The use is limited: "A few people wanting to come out over Cascade Pass after having taken horses through the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area may be given permission for a quick through-trip in early morning hours on weekdays, provided that they clean up the horse manure behind them, do not stop, do not tie up, and do not leave the main trail." To which we say, "Horse feathers!" No such use was felt necessary by the Forest Service. What has been changed by creation of a National Park, which presumably should offer a higher, not a lower degree of protection?

For the immediate future we seem to be stuck with that crummy parking lot that intrudes so violently into the headwaters of the North Fork Cascade River. Too bad the Forest Service didn't have the guts to close the miserable mine-to-market road, and felt compelled to extend it. Too bad the Park Service isn't planning to remove this ugly scar from a scenic masterpiece.

The N3C has urgently requested that the road be shrunk back about 1/2 mile to the Valumine switchback junction, that the hideous parking lot be returned to as natural a condition as possible, and that shuttle-bus service similar to that on the Stehekin road, with accompanying closure to private automobiles, not be postponed. In answer, the Park Service hopes to "screen the parking lot so it won't be so intrusive."

The Park Service apparently intends to make heavy use of helicopters. For example, to improve its radio net it is employing a chopper to put a relay tower on the ridge of McGregor Mt. Also, it may use the beast to take signs into the back country. Though one cannot object to every use of the helicopter (which has less impact than a pack train) there certainly must be limits. Otherwise, administrators could find endless reasons for joy-riding around -- and the hell with that. For example, a group of spies was way north on Sourdough Ridge this summer, having earned their Southern Picket lonesomeness the hard way by hauling packs up from the valley. A chopper flew over, dropped off a hiker, who walked southward the whole ridge (for what reason is not known) and reduced the wilderness experience markedly. Take it easy, Park Service.

While up on Goode Ridge this August, a spy saw an airplane take off from Trapper Lake. Supposedly the Park has put a stop to this nonsense. But there is talk of having Chelan Airways, which for years carried fishermen and garbage into Trapper Lake, go in to take the garbage out. Well, couldn't the junk be removed some other way -- such as, on backs? The Park Service should realize there are lots of young kids around who would love to spend a summer backpacking garbage out of the mountains and would do it for peanuts and get a kick out of it. You can hire a lot of idealistic environmentalists for the price of a flight by float plane -- or helicopter.

Apparently the Park Service is allowing certain "conservation groups" to build trails in various areas, such as up Grizzly Creek toward Silent Lakes.

The postmaster's wife at Stehekin is installing two huge prefabricated houses (brought up Lake Chelan with a tractor-trailer on the weekly barge) at a point some 4 miles up the Stehekin River road. Are county zoning laws going to continue to permit these ticky-tacky structures to invade the Stehekin valley?

Camped overnight in Company Creek Campground, beside the Stehekin River, a group of our correspondents found they could scarcely hear automobiles on the road just across the river. However, they found they could hear motorbikes coming for half-a-mile, and going for half-a-mile. Also, the bikers often came into the campground and razzed around. Does the Park Service countenance noise for the sake of noise? For now, apparently, yes.

During the massive outbreak of forest fires touched off by the July and August "dry lightning" storms, the Park Service seems to have adopted the practice of letting most fires above about 4500 feet to burn themselves out. If this actually is a matter of policy, the Service is to be complimented. Lightning-started fire is natural, and nature is what a National Park is all about. Unfortunately, Smokey Bearism still forces the Service to "fight" a lot of fires which ought to be allowed to play their role in the natural scene.

We hiked up the Goodell Creek road in May. Seeing the enormous stumps, we realized what a tragedy it was that the Forest Service, in the name of national defense, allowed logging here, within the North Cascades Primitive Area, during World War II. If the forest were still intact it would be one of the most famous parts of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, lying right beside the main visitor access, the North Cross State Highway. What's lost is lost, and let's look to what's left. The second-growth forest is coming on strong and a few big old trees that were too hard to get at remain and the creek banks are superb for picnicking and so are the glimpses of the Southern Pickets and the view across the Skagit valley. Therefore, we urge the Park Service to ban gravel-mining in lower Goodell Creek, shut down the stinky open garbage dump serving the City Light town of Newhalem, and close the narrow, rough Goodell Creek road to motorized travel, which, with the motorcycles banned, quickly would revert to a splendid, easy trail suitable for little kids and old folks, and open to snow-free travel early in the spring -- a beautiful time of year for the hike, incidentally, when snow lies deep on surrounding peaks, waterfalls are frothing down the ice-covered cliffs, and the valley flowers are blooming.

If you belong to the Stehekin "Establishment," you can do just about anything you want. So it seems. But if you're from outside, or from inside and have fought the Establishment, tough luck, apparently. We note with interest that a certain "outside" employee at the Landing was informed by the new concessionaire not to expect a job next summer. No reason was given. But it later came out from another source that a certain old timer who has "owned" the Valley for decades put pressure on the concessionaire to get rid of the employee, who happened to be related to a notorious trouble-maker -- a person who, in fact, is identified with the movement toward creation of a National Park. Down at the county seat, they look to the old-timer to run the Stehekin show. Mess with him and you get big trouble. --At least so they say. Certainly the Park Service has given him everything he's asked for.

Roger Contor, Superintendent of North Cascades National Park, says no grizzly sightings were reported this year. However, by a delayed report, in 1969 five grizzlies were positively identified, and one more probably, in the area near Hozomeen.

We see from the papers that on October 9 the Burlington and Sedro Woolley Chambers of Commerce held a joint meeting, addressed by Senator Jackson and Congressman Meeds, chaired by Superintendent Contor. You'll never guess what it was all about. To celebrate the second birthday of the North Cascades National Park! Next, we suppose, the Darrington folks will be dancing in the street to make the tenth anniversary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

The latest word we have on the North Cross State Highway is that it remains closed between Thunder Arm of Diablo Lake and Early Winters Creek. A 9.4-mile section from Lone Fir Campground to the Early Winter Guard Station was graded, surfaced, and paved last summer. By fall of 1971 another 11 miles between Rainy Pass and Washington Pass are expected to be paved. Much work remains to be done between Rainy Pass and Thunder Arm. Opening of the highway is scheduled for 1973, but may be advanced to 1972.

The Forest Service recently has published a great big elaborate map of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. In many colors -- green, orange, pink, blue, black, grey, and white. With contours yet. And mileage logs of major trails. And a dozen photos. A beautiful package, and free on request from any Forest Service office. Sounds swell, right? And it is, really. However, the sheet was not done to National Map Accuracy Standards. This may seem picky-picky -- until you try to use the map for back-country travel, and want to know, for example, how many times a certain trail fords a raging river, and you look at the map and find the trail is shown proceeding directly along the stream bed. Specialists will find numerous similar faults of bad register and the like, point is, so will any hiker. Don't trust this colorful new map when the going is critical -- it will lead you into trouble. Bless the Forest Service for thinking of us, but why wasn't the U. S. Geological Survey asked to do the job? The Survey, after all, is the official federal map-making agency for maps of this sort. We hate to look a gift horse in the mouth, but the Survey adheres to National Map Accuracy Standards.



This spring we visited the Baker "Lake" area, and the less said the better about the wasteland where once was a small, natural lake and a deep, shadowed forest. What we hadn't realized is how Puget Power (apparently) has mauled the Baker River as well. In the process of mining the valley for gravel, a wide and long strip of old alluvial terraces, and the trees that covered them, have been hauled away. For a mile or so the river runs through a broad desert. To be sure, a great flood ultimately will smooth out the pits and ridges left by excavation, but not for centuries will this stretch of river be the delight it once was.

We drove high on a logging road along the flanks of Shuksan -- and were frightened to see how close we were to Austin Pass, and were shocked by the profusion of clearcuts on the slopes of Mount Baker -- especially remembering how it was in 1948, when we climbed to the summit via Boulder Ridge, starting from the river bottom in virgin forest and gaining on foot nearly 10,000 feet in the weekend.

Then we hiked the Baker River trail, entering the National Park with a feeling of joy and peace. Yet at Sulphide Creek a dirty miner is mucking around in the hillside, hauling garbage to his claim, or blackmail device, or whatever it is.

Is it our imagination, or is Glacier Peak smack in the middle of the cross-continent jet path? Or are we always there during Air Force exercises? Anyway, the jet age surely has down-graded the wilderness in the past decade. Some nights we've been jarred from our sleep repeatedly, and scrambled to tighten the tarp rig in expectation of a thunderstorm. But no, simply another in the endless string of thunderbirds blasting over us, carrying traveling salesmen to their sales conferences and cocktail smashes in Manhattan, or government officials back to Washington, D. C. to attend discussions on environmental quality. The next time you travel, ask yourself -- is there a ship, train, bus, or wagon train that will get you there? Also, do you really need to go? Ultimately this unrestricted freedom of the skies is going to have to come to a screaming halt. Before we all wake up in the mountain night, amid the heather, screaming.

Numbers of visitors to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area have reached proportions in certain areas that endanger the ecosystem. For example, in 1969, 2000 people signed the register at Kennedy Hot Springs, compared to 1200 in 1968. As a consequence, the Forest Service has begun to impose restrictions. Recreation groups without special permits are now limited to 10 head of stock. Trails are closed to horses before July 15 and some trails have been closed entirely. Camping at Kennedy Hot Springs has been limited; camping has been prohibited within 100 feet of Image Lake. The Service asked groups to limit their size to 15 persons or less.

It's only been a couple-three summers since the new, 10 percent grade, super-tread Cascade Crest Trail was relocated around the northwest side of Glacier Peak through the headwaters of East Fork Milk Creek, formerly an untrailed wilderness looked down into by climbers on the Milk Creek Ridge route up Glacier but seldom visited. This past August we stayed several days in the delightful headwater basin. We found that enormous horse parties have camped atop a flat buttress just below the trail, and in these few summers virtually completed the conversion from heather to bare dirt over several hundred square feet. Also, horses have been staked out on the basin floor, despite an almost total absence of feed, and have begun to turn it into a barnyard.

We feel that horse camping should be banned from the East Fork Milk Creek -- it's just not a suitable spot for heavy horse use. The same, of course, applies to many other delicate meadows. Mt. Baker National Forest Supervisor H.C. Chriswell reports that the matter of eliminating horses here, as at Image Lake, is being considered.

Another brutality in the basin: within a few days after our visit, a prominent clump of alpine trees on a knoll just above the trail was "torched off" by some camper who built his fire in the trees. Robert E. Taylor, Darrington District Ranger, is conducting an investigation, and would welcome information from travelers through the area in late August who might have clues to the identity of the culprits.

Helicopters continue to fly almost daily in summer, sometimes twice daily, to Miners Ridge, supplying the Kennecott people who are doing the work required to keep the claims on non-patented land from lapsing. Several tents. Stakes with metal tags driven in the ground along the trail and out in the boondocks. This activity will continue every summer until either Kennecott is driven out, or voluntarily leaves, or starts mining an open pit copper mine.

The Forest Service newly has constructed log tables at Lyman Lake. Are tables really needed in a Wilderness Area? Of course not. On the other hand, the old toilets have been burned down and replaced by the Wallowa type, much more suitable for a Wilderness Area. (And we agree that heavy-use areas need toilets.

Seattle City Light is devoting much time and energy attempting to split up the environmental opposition to High Ross Dam. The West Seattle Sportsmen's Club submitted a resolution backing the dam at the September annual meeting of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council -- withdrew the resolution when it became apparent a vote would result in a resounding defeat that would give City Light a very bloody nose. Similarly, City Light agents within The Mountaineers have been doing their best to either quiet Mountaineer objection to the dam, or failing that, to destroy the organization by assorted sabotage tactics. Also, City Light is paying for public relation counsel in British Columbia to try to bamboozle the Canadians.

And how about that enormous newspaper ad run by Electric League of the Pacific Northwest? A mountain climber is shown en rappel. He wears a hard hat clearly labeled with the insignia of the Mountain Rescue Council. This heroic figure announces, "I'm a Professor of Biology. I am concerned about the environment. I converted my home to Electric heat."

*I'M A
PROFESSOR
OF
BIOLOGY.*



*I am concerned
about the
environment.
I converted
my home to
electric heat.*

The fact that it contributes nothing whatever to air pollution is a recognized value of electric heating. Comfort, economy and cleanliness may be better reasons for converting your home to electric heat. But, then, maybe not.

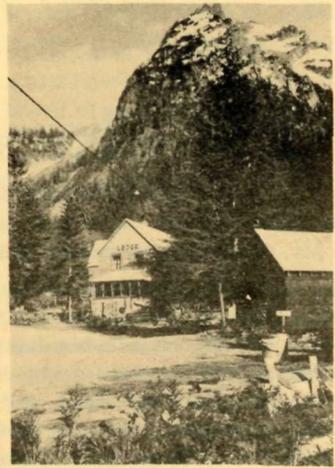
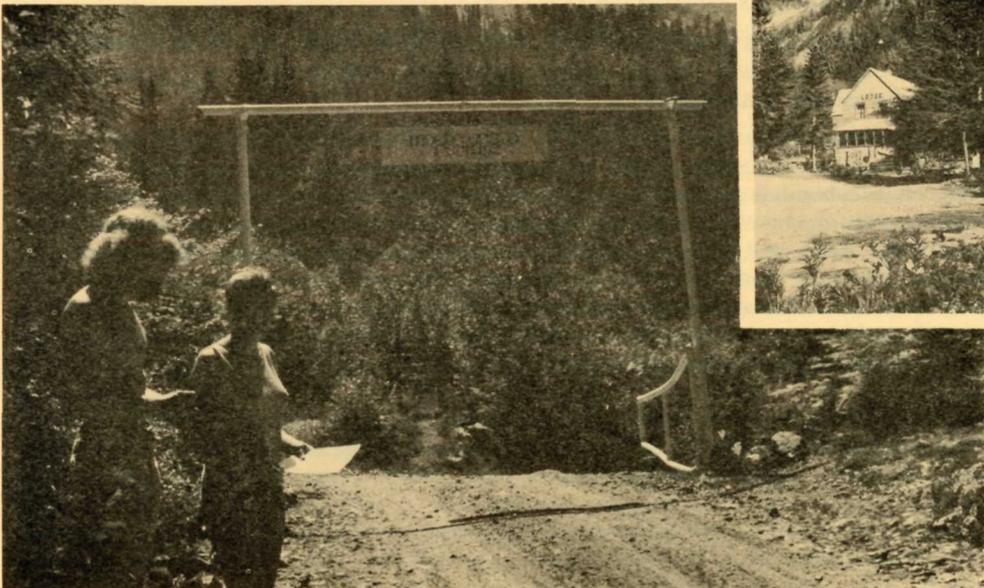
ELECTRIC LEAGUE
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At Image Lake the Wilderness Guard's tent now overlooks the lake, making possible somewhat better policing of the basin. The impact on the fragile terrain is increasingly terrific. But presumably horses will now be kept out of the water. Don't put all the blame on the horses. The time has come to ban wood fires at the lake and require the use of backpacker-type stoves. Is it any longer appropriate for the Forest Service to maintain the shelter on the shore of Image Lake?

Supervisor Chriswell reports that in the near future the Suiattle River road-end, in the Mt. Baker National Forest, will be moved back a mile to a new parking area and trailhead near Sulphur Creek. Excellent! The final narrow mile of road has serious traffic problems on crowded weekends and it would be unthinkable to blast out a roadway wide enough to be safe. Also, all the Suiattle country will become 1 mile wider.

From a newspaper story about a missing workman walking out of the wilderness, we learn that "electronic equipment" is being installed at an elevation of 5800 feet on Whitehorse Mountain. For what?

We don't know how it came out, but this past summer saw an interesting experiment at the old mining town of Monte Cristo. The land-owner, seeking to find some way to make a go of the place, without subdividing, somehow got together with a group of young environmentalists to form the Monte Cristo Institute, dedicated "to preserve and protect the natural environment; study, teach, and live the ecology of the area, provide outdoor recreation, historical illustration and preservation; and stimulate political action in environmental fields." Early in the summer we heard ecological seminars and study groups were planned. Anyone know what happened?



Monte Cristo Institute -- Jeff Borneman

The Wenatchee National Forest is currently engaged in leading the rape of the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness and National Recreation Area, cooperating closely with the heirs of the nefarious Northern Pacific Land Grant. Details will be given in a forthcoming issue of The Wild Cascades, but for now we wish to turn the spotlight on the fearless, free-swinging tactics of the Supervisor of this Forest.

Last spring Brock Evans, Northwest Conservation Representative, wrote to Supervisor Andrew Wright objecting to certain features of the Wenatchee National Forest Five-Year Action Plan. Rather than answering this communication by personal letter, Mr. Wright photocopied Mr. Evan's letter, and together with his mineographed point-by-point reply, sent it to everyone who had attended the public hearing on the Action Plan -- and apparently also to everyone on the timber sale notice mailing list of Wenatchee Forest. The language of Mr. Wright's response was considered inflammatory, even personally insulting, by Mr. Evans -- surprising for a public official, especially one located in Region Six of the U. S. Forest Service, which is notorious within the Service for being the hottest spot in the nation.

In objecting to Mr. Wright's tactics, and in asking for "equal time" before the same audience Wright reaches with public funds, Mr. Evans said, "There is no reason our relationships with you as Supervisor of Wenatchee National Forest cannot be as open and cordial as they are with the Supervisors of the Snoqualmie, Mount Baker, and Okanogan National Forests. They should be this way, and this is what we want. . ."

Mr. Charles F. Banko, Leavenworth District Ranger, appears to display the same lack of diplomacy as his boss, Supervisor Wright. In concluding a July letter to Brock Evans in which he evidenced an incredibly open hostility, Mr. Banko said, "Considering your close proximity to the University, I thought I would share a bit of philosophy with you. I am enclosing an article from one of the local papers. I found it extremely interesting."

The article in question was a copy of the so-called "Dusseldorf Rules on Revolution," a notorious fabrication which is passed around in fright-wig right-revolutionary groups as the for-real guiding plan being followed by that monstrous conspiracy which includes every American who can't go all the way with the John Birch Society.

Is this letter intended to infer that (1) the University is un-American; (2) Brock Evans has an office near the University, and thus has been contaminated; and (3) that's why Evans objects to Mr. Banko's tree-cutting philosophy?

While in Horseshoe Basin (Pasayten Wilderness) this summer we learned that the grazing permit has been given up by Emmet Smith, long-time "owner" of this glorious portion of the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and that use of the lovely flat meadow in the basin floor as an airstrip has ceased. However, we think it most unfortunate that when the long-time holder of the permit relinquished it the Forest Service did not take the opportunity to cancel the permit. After all, Smith may be said to have had squatter's rights, but the same is not true of Greenacres Inc. of Seattle, the new company which has taken over the allotment.

Though cattle have been run in the basin only since 1967 (after decades of sheep) the new kind of damage is already evident. We had to spend an hour clearing cow flop out of Sunny Camp before it was a fit place to spread a sleeping bag.

On a happier note, the Forest Service by now probably has carried out its plan to clean up the acres of garbage-heaped slum created by Smith in his tenure. Also, the Iron Gate road has been moved back to the edge of the Wilderness Area, making Horseshoe Basin about a mile longer hike and that much wilder.

Wenatchee National Forest, recognizing back-country pollution and vegetation damage, has closed the Snow Lakes and Stuart Lake trails to motorized and horse travel, has banned the burning of native wood in the Enchantment Lakes basin, and has closed the Taneum-Manatash and a strip of the Swauk Pass Highway between the Forest boundary and Ingalls Creek Lodge to cross-country travel by motor vehicles.

According to a letter of June 29, Senator Henry Jackson's staff is studying the Northern Pacific Land Grant, especially as it affects the Alpine Lakes country, to see if reconsideration of the land grant might come within the scope of his bill S. 3354, the National Land Use Policy Act of 1970. Just because this scandalous theft of the public lands occurred a century ago is no reason to take it lying down. A Congressional committee of the 1920s called it the most flagrant single land grab in the history of the nation. As recently as 1940 the matter reached the Supreme Court, where a 4-4 tie prevented action.

Strange notions of what constitutes "scenery" can be found over in Wright-land. A July 16, 1970 news release of Wenatchee National Forest says, "Visitors to the Lake Wenatchee district have a chance of seeing the moving of one of the three remaining sheep bands in the area. The Roberts band of 1020 sheep which is now in Beaver Creek will pass by the Ranger Station July 17th or 18th on their way up the Little Wenatchee River, then to the White-Indian allotment near White Pass."

In an editorial for the September 24, 1970 issue, the Wenatchee Daily World has asked, "Should the Wenatchee Always be a Wild River?" The writer points out that the river, as is, runs high in flood, low in drought, unlike a "smoothed out" managed river. Also, if Lake Wenatchee were enlarged from 7 miles in length to 14, a huge amount of lakeside real estate, worth \$100 a front foot and up, would be created. Though the Washington State Sportmen's Council (and North Cascades Conservation Council) have sought to have the Wenatchee designated as a wild river, the Chelan County Public Utility District obviously is not about to abandon its plan to foul up Tumwater Canyon, Lake Wenatchee, and the Chiwawa River.

Last month Interior Secretary Hickel and Secretary of Agriculture Hardin designated four rivers in Washington State as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Included were all or portions of the Wenatchee, Middle Snake, Columbia, and Grand Ronde.

The Forest Service has definite plans to extend the road up the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River to a point just beyond the logged-off patented mining claims at and around Hardscrabble Creek. The "justification" is that a better parking area is needed for the trailhead, and some conservationists have bought this poop-a-doodle, without pointing out to the Forest Service that a road-head can be moved down the valley as well as up. Indeed, it was only 8 or so years ago that this editor was pleased to hear from the personal lips of now-retired Larry Barrett, Supervisor of Snoqualmie National Forest, that his plan was to put the upper road to bed as soon as the private landowners were through logging and install a road-head and parking lot at Goldmeyer Hot Springs, where a major campground would be developed once the private land at the springs was acquired.

This cruel finger of road jutting up from Goldmeyer into the Alpine Lakes Wilderness should not be accepted or approved by us, but only temporarily suffered. --We recall when hikers hoisted packs at the Taylor river -- and that was only 20 years ago. Until very recent years Goldmeyer itself was deep in the wilderness.

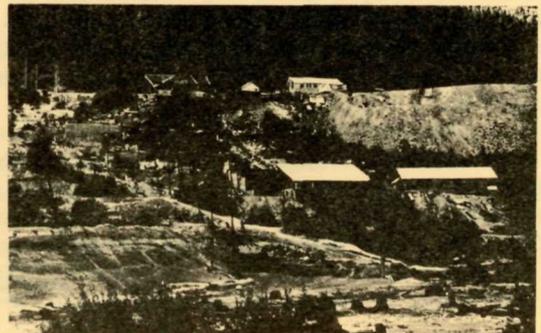
Don Campbell, formerly Supervisor of Okanogan National Forest, has replaced the retiring Larry Barrett as Supervisor of Snoqualmie National Forest. While at Okanogan Mr. Campbell gained the admiration and liking of an unusually wide spectrum of Forest users, including conservationists, who found him a fair man and a square-shooter. He's on a hotter spot at Snoqualmie, right smack in the middle of the La Bohn Gap mining scandal and the building battle for the Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area (with Wilderness Area core). Anyway, we welcome him to Snoqualmie, even though we'll miss him at Okanogan. We certainly will not always agree with him, but based on past performance expect to enjoy a cordial relationship based on mutual respect.

You think Snoqualmie Pass has hit rock bottom, don't you? Nobody could figure out how to foul it up worse than it is? Well, that's what we thought 10 years ago, when -- by comparison with the present -- it was virtually primeval. Anyway, we hear that the telephone company, based on estimates of future development, plans to add 4000-5000 new phones at the pass in the near future, and currently is preparing supporting facilities for the expansion. The rumor is that the Forest Service is trying to bail out entirely. After all, what business does it have in the middle of a city?

According to the 10 July 1970 issue of Western Mining News, BrenMac Mines, Ltd. is carrying out extensive drilling and lateral development in the Sultan Basin and expects to prove a reserve of at least 35,000,000 tons of copper-molybdenum ore.

In May of this year a party of our agents sought to climb Vesper Peak from Sultan Basin, intending to follow the Vesper Creek trail. They found the road had been extended over the creek and the bridge posted with a large KEEP OUT sign. Across the bridge (they did not keep out) was a large clearing full of cars, dump trucks, road graders, bulldozers, and a mobile-home construction camp. (Later, from above, they noted the road continues up Sultan Basin to an end somewhere near Sheep Gap Mountain.) Our "trespassers" followed the old Vesper Creek trail for 1/4 mile, to where it was obliterated by debris from another new road following the west side of the creek and also marked KEEP OUT. The stubborn and indignant N3C party did no such thing, but continued up some 2 miles of pioneer-type road to a mine operating 24 hours a day -- large air compressors, diesel generator, fuel tank, construction house, and electric-powered mine railway. The climbers found the trail above where it has been wiped out by the road and mine and continued on a pleasant ascent to the top of Vesper -- but even on the summit, could hear the machinery. The outfit is identified as Canadian Mining Specialities.

Aside from general environmental objections (and wondering how the City of Everett likes all this junking and digging in its water supply), our agents wonder how access to a route used for many generations, lying on Forest Service land, can be blocked by these Johnny-come-latelies. From Canada. We suggest that Snoqualmie National Forest look into the situation.



In all the many times we climbed Mount Si by the old trail, we never saw a tree worth hauling to the mill. --Or so we thought. Private land-owners have pushed a road high on the mountain and hacked away at the scrubby timber, obliterating the trail. In order to maintain the popular hike, the State Department of Natural Resources is relocating the trail on an entirely new route on the east slopes. A new parking area at the base will be provided and some primitive campsites near the summit, at Haystack Basin. Halfway up, at a spring, a campsite will be developed later.



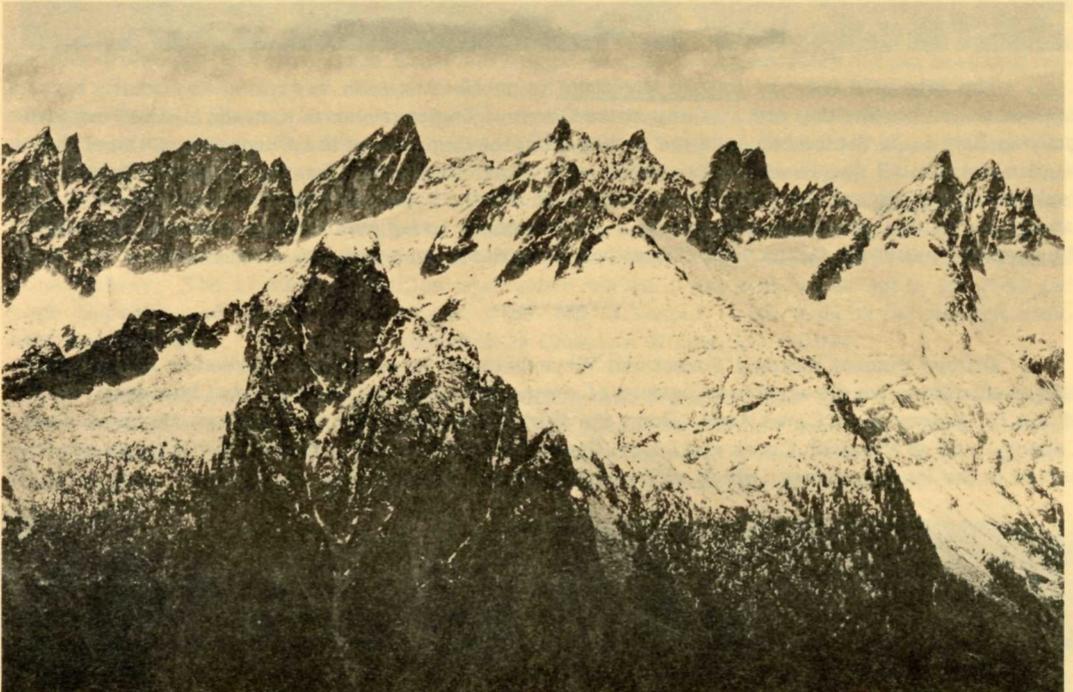
The July 1970 issue of Seattle Magazine (a publication soon to expire, and what a loss!) carried an article hacking and slashing at the Corps of Engineer plan to dam the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River. In September 1970 the Acting District Engineer of the Corps, Lt. Colonel H.W. Munson, sent to all people who had testified at the North Bend public hearing of March 6, 1970, a reply to the Seattle article. The Corps letter peddles the same old Engineer malarkey. What's interesting is this one more example of a public agency using public funds to lobby the public. We wonder: would the Corps send out, at public expense, an answer to its answer?

Gifford Pinchot National Forest and Weyerhaeuser Company have agreed on a long-range plan to eliminate the checkerboard pattern of ownership along the Forest's west boundary, in the Mount St. Helens Lava Caves area, along the Spirit Lake Highway, in the Mount Margaret Back Country, and in the Goat Creek and upper Green River drainages. About 23,000 acres are involved in the land transfers, which will extend over several years.

It has come to light that due to typical blunders by the government Indian-robbers of the 19th century, a large part of Mount Adams -- and the Mount Adams Wilderness Area -- belongs by treaty to the Yakima Indian Nation. The disputed land, some 21,000 acres on the southeast side of Adams, extends from the summit down to Little Mt. Adams and beyond. The Yakima Tribal Council wants the land, and promises to manage the Wilderness Area portion as wilderness, open to hikers and climbers, free from logging and road-building. The Council does not want the cash the government is proposing to offer to rectify its admitted bungle. We are for the Yakimas, and for wilderness, and hope for a solution that will benefit both.

A 1/2-mile-wide strip on either side of the Chinook Pass Highway and the Little Naches and Bumping Lake roads has been closed to motorized travel by Snoqualmie National Forest. The Forest says the scooters and cycles and jeeps have torn up meadows and riverbanks, left ruts, led to soil erosion, caused stream pollution, and destroyed vegetation. In softening the blow for motor maniacs, the Forest stated that about 65% of Forest Service trails are open to vehicles!

During the 4 to 6 weeks of the Fall between the first snow at Chinook Pass and the closure of the pass, there is a small area in the Naches district in the Snoqualmie National Forest which has been intensively used for many years by walkers, sledders, and skiers (there may be upwards of 200 people in this area, not much greater than 10 acres). Two years ago snowmobiles were introduced into this area by a few individuals. Despite the fact that this area is literally astride the Cascade Crest Trail (which we always assumed was closed to motorized use), these snowmobiles tear around in circles. One or two individuals riding their machines can now introduce more than enough sound and smoke pollution to ruin the enjoyment of many. These machines also endanger the lives of the many small children who play in the snow in this same area. Because this is astride the Cascade Crest Trail and because it is a pedestrian recreation area and has been a de facto ski area for years, we wish to recommend that it be considered out-of-bounds to motorized use in winter as well as summer.



Southern Pickets from Trappers Peak -- Phillip Leatherman

Wenatchee National Forest announced last spring the closure of 63 trails to motor vehicles, 26 more closed to motor vehicles and pack animals, 38 lakes closed to pasturing and tethering of stock, and closure of cross country travel to motor vehicles. This is very good, though a bit deceptive, because many of the trails closed to vehicles never had been passable to vehicles. And Wenatchee meanwhile is reconstructing many more trails to allow a smooth motorcycle ride. However, now that we know Wenatchee realizes it must at least make gestures, we can begin pressing for substantive vehicle closures. We shall suggest they read Sunset magazine.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest has closed 917 miles of trails to motorcycles with engines larger than 100 cubic centimeters displacement. All these miles remain open to smaller machines which, according to the Forest, "contribute little damage when properly driven." The Forest has only 216 miles of trails closed to all motorized travel, and virtually all these are in the Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams Wilderness Areas, Indian Heaven Roadless Area, Cougar Lakes Limited Area, and the Cascade Crest Trail.



Snowfield Peak from Trappers Peak -- Phillip Leatherman

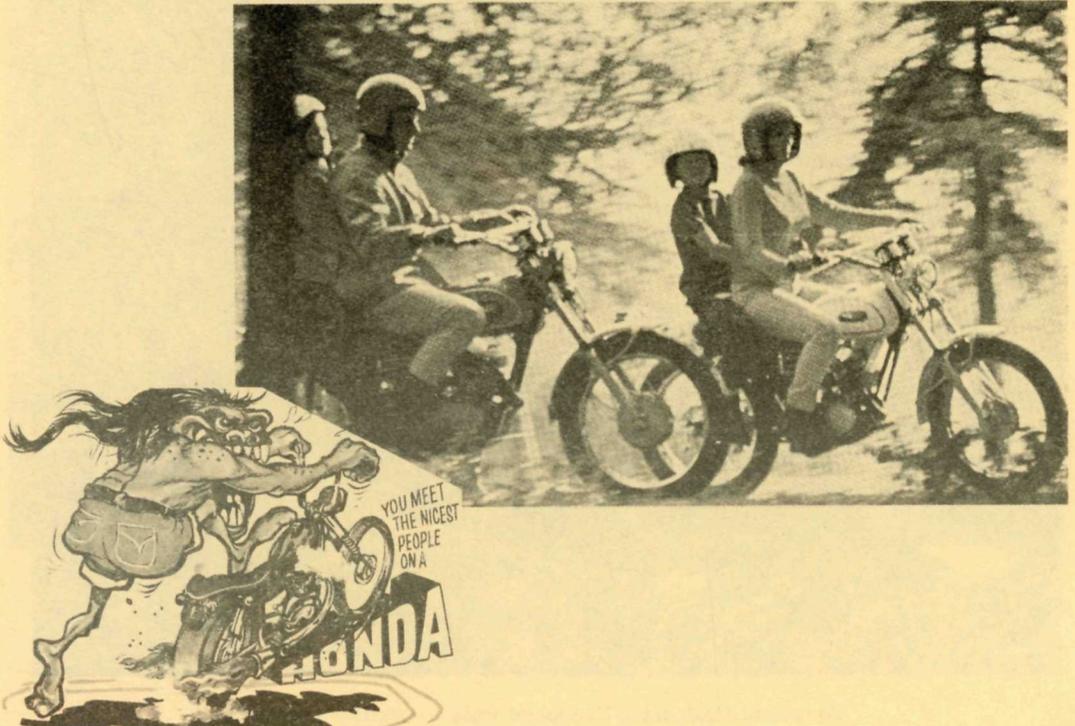
Richard Slavin, Washington State Director of Planning and Community Affairs, has suggested a state-national park extending from Puget Sound to Mount Rainier, preserving a "glacier to ocean environmental system". His concept would envision a "narrow ribbon" starting on the Nisqually Delta and following the river 70 miles to its source. "Where else can you go from a 14,000-foot elevation to sealevel in approximately 75 miles through the center of a major metropolitan area?" he asked.

We've been retching over the massive advertising campaign of the off-road machine industry. Such as the "Able-bodied Fun Machine" advertised by Phillips 66. "It's a car. It's a boat. It's a super-buggy." Typical of the trailbike bunch is the Suzuki (Built to Take on the Country") ad: "How to get away from all the people who got away from it all. A camper only gets you away to the other campers. But a Suzuki trail-cycle gets you away from everyone. Back to that secluded lake. . . Or deep into the forest. . . You can top the mountains. . ." Another Suzuki ad: "Some people never see the forest for the trees. They can't get close enough by car. And so some of Nature's oldest and most beautiful creations remain unnoticed. . ."

One of our agents met a trailbiker this summer in Prince Creek headwaters. The young, agile yahoo boasted how he had traveled 150 miles of trails on the weekend, from Lake Chelan to the Chelan Crest Trail, and down to the lake again, and up again. He was exhilarated by his feat. As he said, when he was a hiker he could only cover about 25 miles in a weekend.

But we feel the tide may be turning. The October 1970 issue of Sunset Magazine announced that it has ceased accepting advertising for trail bikes. The editorial says, "We believe that the encroachment of trail bikes into natural areas should be strongly discouraged. . . It is time to enact and enforce regulations ensuring a family's right to enjoy the rewards of a wilderness hike without trail bike intrusions. . ."

Bully for Sunset! With a circulation of over a million, it has struck a mighty blow.



To quote from an article in the April 23, 1968 issue of the Wall Street Journal which has just reached us:

WASHINGTON -- The Supreme Court handed the Interior Department a victory in its fight to curb private mining on public lands.

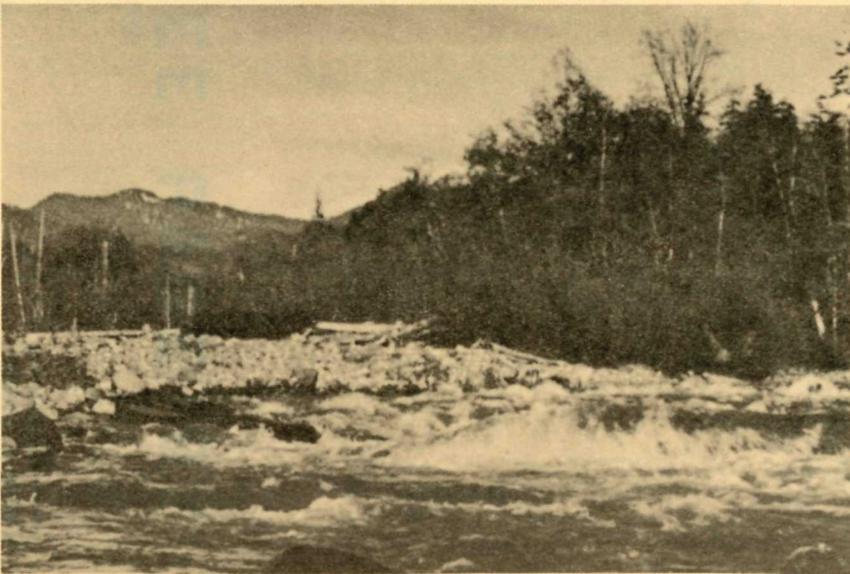
In an 8-to-0 decision, the Court upheld the department's marketability test, which requires evidence that a profitable mine can be developed before a claim on available public land is recognized. The specific case in question involved a relatively small quartzite claim in California, but a number of other pending cases, including one concerning a subsidiary of Gulf and Western Industries Inc., are likely to be affected.

The mining case revolves around the definition of "valuable mineral deposits." Since 1872, Federal law has allowed citizens to explore for, obtain title to and mine such deposits on available public land. But since 1929, the Interior Department, seeking to curb some suspected abuses and to reduce mining of such common materials as sand, gravel and stone, began requiring a finding that minerals on the property could be mined "at a profit."

In 1955, Congress also passed a law stating that common varieties of sand, stone and gravel "shall not be deemed a valuable mineral deposit." One target of these actions was the staking of claims on land that didn't contain valuable minerals, with the claimant allegedly intending to develop it for vacation or other purposes.

The Federal Appeals Court in San Francisco, however, last year overturned an Interior Department refusal to permit mining of quartzite stone on 720 acres in the San Bernardino National Forest about 80 miles east of Los Angeles. Quartzite is one of the most commonly found building materials.

The federal Water Quality Administration has begun a 2-year study of the abatement and control of water pollution caused by Pacific Northwest mining operations. Anyone with information about operations which are either outstanding examples of pollution-free mining or are causing serious pollution of streams and lakes is requested to send the data to James L. Agee, Regional Director, 501 Pittock Block, Portland, Ore., 97205.

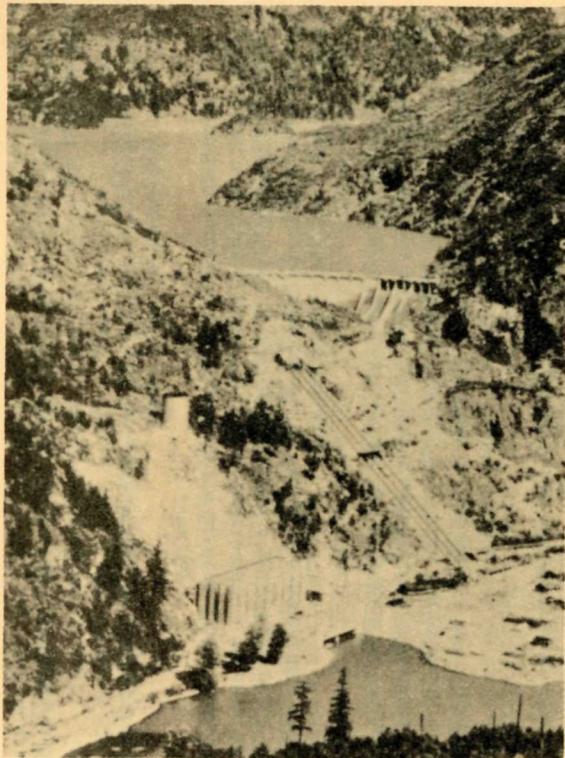


THE WILD CASCADES

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