

THE WILD CASCADES



Horseshoe Basin by Weldon Heald

CRISIS, SORROW AND HORIZONS

"The crisis may be quiet, but it is urgent. We must do in our own day what Theodore Roosevelt did sixty years ago and Franklin Roosevelt thirty years ago: we must expand the concept of conservation to meet the imperious problems of the new age. We must develop new instruments of foresight and protection and nurture in order to recover the relationship between man and nature and to make sure that the national estate we pass on to our multiplying descendants is green and flourishing." These were the words of President John F. Kennedy in his introduction to Stewart Udall's "Quiet Crisis."

The great tragedy struck, so very swiftly, and left us all with a numbness and a feeling of very personal loss. In an instant the nation had lost a leader who had recognized and had started to meet many of the conservation challenges of today and tomorrow. He tried to awaken Americans to the great urgency of conservation in our "land of vanishing beauty, of increasing ugliness, of shrinking open space."

Along with a deep feeling of sorrow the people of America should feel grateful toward President Kennedy for his concern over this vital urgency. Each one of us must resolve to carry on the cause of conservation, as he would have, with spirit, determination, and vigor, despite our tragic loss. May we some day, in memory of his efforts, enlarge the National Park system, as was his wish, with the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

P. D. G.

BILLBOARDS-BAH!



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AMERICA'S
HIGHWAYS
FIGHT
BILLBOARD BLIGHT



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AMERICA'S
HIGHWAYS
FIGHT
BILLBOARD BLIGHT

The Washington Roadside Council, supported by the North Cascades Conservation Council and many other organizations, has made significant progress against seemingly overwhelming odds in the campaign to save the scenery from commercials. However, the billboard industry is indefatigable. A continuing program for billboard controls is essential.

As part of its contribution to this program, Allied Arts of Seattle, Inc., has manufactured stickers ("PROTECT AMERICA'S HIGHWAYS -- FIGHT BILLBOARD BLIGHT") designed to be placed on mail. It suggests, in particular, that these stickers be attached to statements and to bill payments.

Proceeds from sale of the stickers go into Allied Art's Scenic Highway Fund to be used as needed -- looking forward especially to the 1965 session of the Washington State Legislature, when the billboard industry will be making a big push to repeal existing controls.

The stickers come 21 to a sheet, 25¢ a sheet. BUY LOTS!

(Please make checks payable to Allied Arts of Seattle - Scenic Highway Fund)

Mrs. Eugene Turner
11007 S. E. 34th Street
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The Economic Impact of a North Cascades National Park

from

PROSPECTUS for a NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

PHOTOGRAPHS

Edited by J. Michael McCloskey
for the North Cascades Conservation Council

BY

PHILIP HYDE

EFFECT OF THE PARK ON COMMODITY INDUSTRIES

Impact on Water Projects - Existing

No rivers within the proposed North Cascades National Park are presently impounded nor are their waters now being diverted for any purpose. However, there are three hydroelectric projects on water bodies abutting the boundary of the proposed park.

These projects are Ross Dam (360,000 KW) and Diablo Dam (122,400 KW) on the Skagit River on the northern boundary of the proposed park, and the Lake Chelan hydroelectric station (56,000 KW) at the outlet of Lake Chelan well outside of the park along the southeastern flank of the park. Though the Lake Chelan station is far outside of the park, the northern half of the lake whose water it uses is within the proposed park.

Impact on Water Projects - Under Study

All three of these existing projects would be able to continue just as they now are with no impairment whatsoever of their operations. Moreover, provision is made in the draft Act to allow the raising of Ross Dam by 125 feet, as was contemplated in original construction. The same provision is made for Diablo Dam.

No hydroelectric projects are under active consideration within the area of the proposed park, and only three potential projects within the park area have been studied at all in recent years.

Seattle City Light briefly considered a hydroelectric project, at the confluence of McAlister Creek with Thunder Creek about seven miles within the park boundary. It would have extended nearly five miles upstream, however, Seattle City Light stated in 1959 that future construction of the project is just a "possibility", and that it has no definite plans for it.

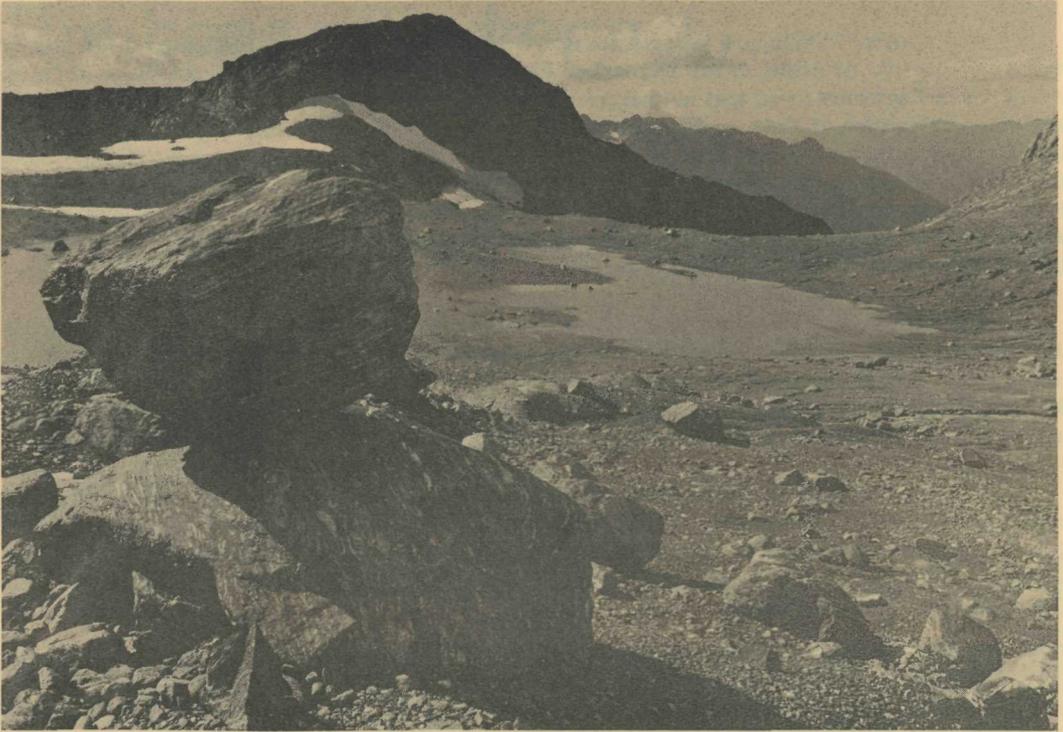
The Corps of Engineers in their 1958 review of the 308 report investigated flood control and hydroelectric projects on the Wenatchee River at Plain and on the Chiwawa River at Brush Creek. The Engineers found that neither project was economically justified, and it recommended against construction of them by the federal government. Moreover, the Engineers recognized that the destruction of the fish runs on the main stem of the Columbia River above Grand Coulee Dam was premised on the transfer of the runs to such downstream tributaries as the Wenatchee River. The construction of the Plain and Chiwawa projects, they acknowledged, would conflict with the Grand Coulee fish plan as it would threaten to destroy 50% of the salmon production on the Columbia River above Rock Island Dam.

The high dam at Plain that the Engineers investigated would have produced a pool extending six and a half miles within the area of the proposed park to a point on the White River two miles above the confluence of the Napeequa River and would have raised Lake Wenatchee by 130 feet. The possibility of a low dam at Plain that will not extend within the proposed park and will not raise Lake Wenatchee above the present average high water mark is now being investigated.

The project on the Chiwawa River was designed to extend five miles back into the proposed park and would not only have interfered with salmon runs but with passage of Steelhead Trout also. A proposal to construct a small storage reservoir at the mouth of the Chiwawa River that will not back up into the proposed park is now being considered as part of a second phase of the proposed Plain-Dryden project, outside of the park.



Glacier Peak from North Star Peak with Cloudy Pass in foreground.



At the foot of Whitechuck Glacier.

Impact on Water Projects - Potential

In a 1959 study of the need for flood control projects in Washington state, the Corps of Engineers did not recommend or suggest the need for any projects within the proposed park. No sites for potential reclamation projects exist within the area of the proposed park.

A number of sites exist in the proposed park where there are sufficient volumes of water and hydrostatic heads to generate electricity. As none of the sites save one (Thunder Creek) has attracted any significant attention in this era of intense competition for economically promising sites, the conclusion seems clear that development of these sites is not economically feasible. For purposes of comparison, if they all could be developed simultaneously, their combined rating would total 570,000 KW of installed capacity. In terms of expected average annual generation foregone in relation to park acreage, this park would be on an exact par with Olympic National Park, for in both cases 2.3 KWH of technically feasible average annual generation are foregone for each acre of park land. As the nation felt that it could equitably forego developing the theoretical hydroelectric potential of Olympic National Park for over-riding reasons of higher values, it can decide similarly in this case on the same basis.

Impact on Mineral Resources - Existing Mines

No mines are currently being operated for metallic minerals within the area of the proposed North Cascades National Park. However, one mine intermittently producing small quantities of talc is found within the area of the proposed park.

The North Cascades National Park shall not affect any valid mineral claim which exists on the date of the passage of the Act. Only the staking of new claims will be ended.

Impact on Mineral Resources - Active Prospects

The only mineral deposits of note in the area of the proposed park that continue to be actively prospected are the Glacier Peak claims for low-grade copper in Miners Ridge near Suiattle Pass. Thirty-two claims and a millsite were staked out here in 1900 by the Glacier Peak Mining and Smelting Company, and since that time the company has intermittently leased the claims for prospecting and development to many different firms, and some new claims have been filed. The latest lessee is the Bear Creek Mining Company, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Company.

Assays from test holes have shown the presence of several million tons of 1% copper ore, plus quantities of .1% molybdenite ore. The marginal nature of the ore, the difficulty of access, the expensiveness of high mountain operations, and the history of failure to develop these properties all suggests that future development of them is not likely to occur.

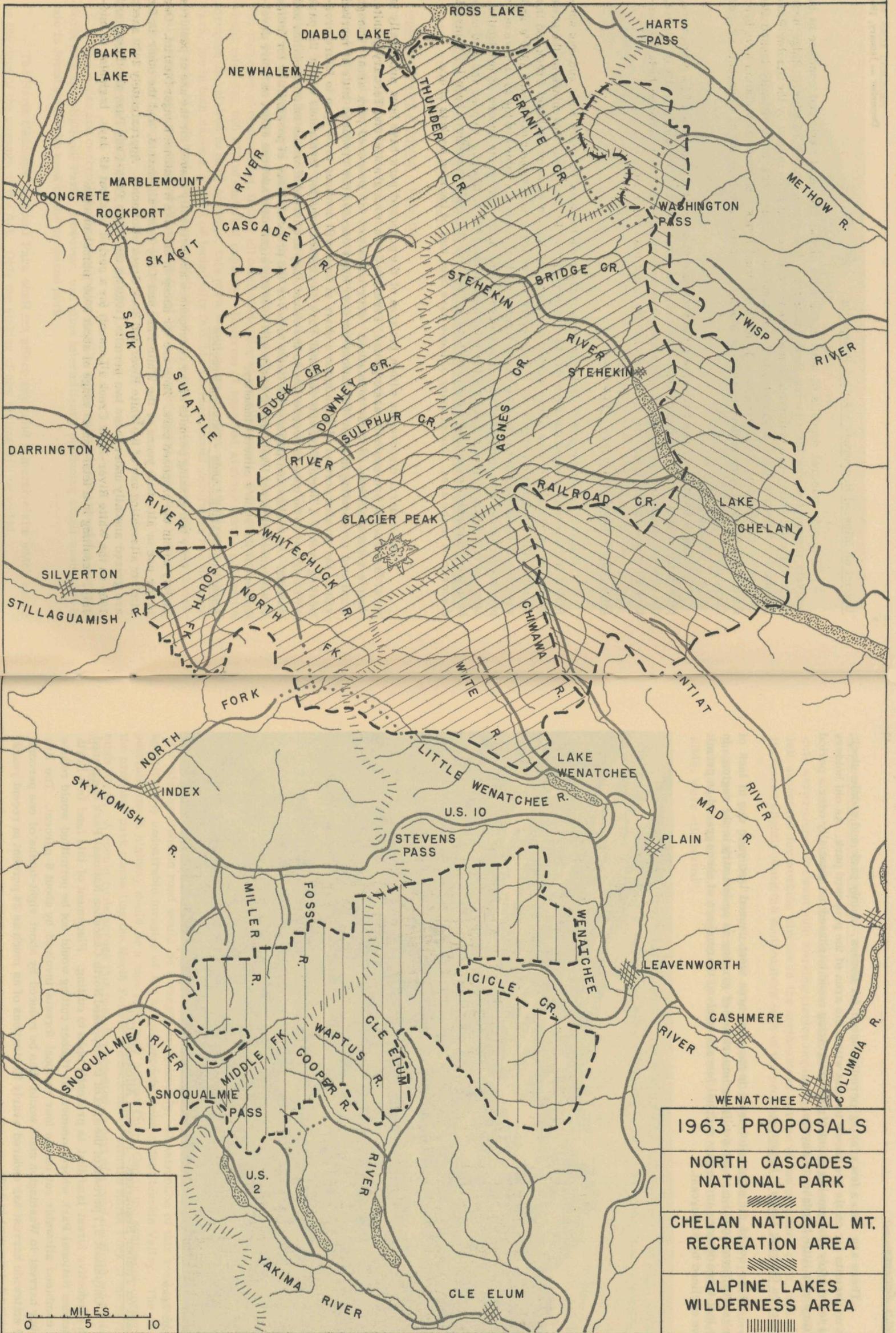
Impact on Mineral Resources - Potential

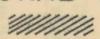
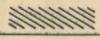
The area of the proposed park has been prospected for over 80 years now, and was subjected to intensive prospecting from the 1880's through the 1920's. Only two mines in the area have ever produced volumes of ore worthy of notice, the Holden Mine on Railroad Creek and the Trinity Mine on the Chiwawa River. Both operated on low grade copper ore in the 1930's and went out of business after producing for a limited period. Only six mines in the area have ever produced commercial quantities of ores, though a total of 20 have some record of production. Much of this production was just of a few trial tons in the 1890's, though. Copper and gold have been the principal ores mined, with some lead and silver. All told, there have been 175 mineral discoveries in the area, though many of these have been just of isolated pockets of ore.

Past mineral discoveries within the area of the proposed park have been principally in three formations, pre-upper Jurassic gneiss, Tertiary-Cretaceous granite, and Tertiary granite. Ample representations of these formations occur outside of the proposed park area. Though continued prospecting in these formations for over eight decades has produced little of marked value, the greater portion of Washington's share of them will continue to be open to future prospecting even if a North Cascades National Park is created, and the formations within the park will continue to be open to prospecting to the extent they are included within existing claims and patents. As claims and patents are likely to cover the preponderance of possibilities for future development, it is not likely that the park will have any significant adverse effect on future development of the state's mineral industry.

Impact on Grazing Lands - Existing Practice

Only two grazing permits of any consequence are presently issued for the use of pastures mainly within the proposed park. Both are for sheep in the Lake Wenatchee Ranger District. One is for use in alternate years of the White Pass and Cady Pass allotments, and the other is for similar alternating use of the White River and Rock Creek allotments. Approximately 2020 sheep are grazed annually under these two permits (1020 on the White Pass-Cady Pass allotment, and 1000 on the White River-Rock Creek allotment) for a period of about 45 days, beginning in mid-July, resulting in a total annual usage of about 3030 animal-months.



1963 PROPOSALS
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK 
CHELAN NATIONAL MT. RECREATION AREA 
ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA 

0 5 10
MILES

There are also a few grazing permits issued for horses, mainly pack and saddle stock, but no permits for cattle are known to exist within the area of the proposed park. As old holders fail to re-apply, the small amount of present grazing could be phased out gradually over a period of time with little hardship to anyone.

Impact on Grazing Lands - Potential

Four out of the eight allotments in the park area went unused last year due to lack of applicants, symptomatic of the declining importance of grazing as an industry in the region. In the last three decades in the four national forests involved the numbers of sheep grazed on permit have declined by 84 percent.



Lyman Lake

Impact on Timber Resources - Present Allowable Cut

Only about 9.7 percent of the area of the proposed North Cascades National Park is covered with productive forest land that is presently open to cutting. Placement of this land in a North Cascades National Park where commercial timber cutting would not be permitted would reduce the combined allowable cut on the four national forests involved by about 6 percent. The live timber harvest in Washington state would thus be reduced by about eight-tenths of one percent. The statewide harvest has endured yearly fluctuations of as much as 24 percent in recent years, dropping 6.1 percent in 1961.

Impact on Timber Resources - Trends

In the revisions of the allowable cut which the Forest Service announced in the fall of 1962, cuts were reduced for west side working circles impinging on the area of the proposed park, were left unchanged for working circles in the northeastern portion of the proposed park, and were increased slightly along the southeastern edge of the proposed park.

In new planning "areas located on steep upper slopes of thin unstable soils, rock outcroppings, and snow slides were eliminated from the commercial forest land. In addition, various isolated pockets of timber separated by cliffs and rock walls, making them completely inaccessible, were eliminated".

Another factor in reducing allowable cuts was the application of the new High Mountain policy which limits cutting in some Landscape Management Areas to approximately one-half to two-thirds of the normal cut.

The reductions in the allowable cut for west side forests correspond, coincidentally, with the general decline in the lumber industry in that region in recent years. Whether a park is created in this region or not, the statistics clearly show that the forest industry in the North Cascade region is going to decline markedly and offer only minimal opportunities for employment in coming decades.

Impact on Private Holdings

Only about seven-tenths of one percent of the entire area of the proposed park is privately owned, with most of the holdings being old patented mining claims no longer worked nor occupied. A few of the holdings, however, are occupied, mainly along Lake Chelan, in the Stehekin River valley, and in the White River valley by perhaps two dozen residents in all. Perhaps only about 3000 acres of the 9000 acres of private holdings in the park would ever need to be acquired by the National Park Service to protect park values or to provide space for essential facilities.

Impact on Transportation

A North Cascades National Park would not conflict significantly with any existing or planned transportation facility. The park shall not interfere with the completion of the North Cross-State Highway.

Two short forest highways have been designated by the State Highway Department, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Forest Service as eligible for inclusion in the state Forest Highway System and may be scheduled for construction at some later time. One of these highways would be an eleven mile span along Bridge Creek in the Stehekin valley connecting the North Cross State Highway at a point near Rainy Pass with the existing Stehekin road at a point near Flat Creek. The existing Stehekin road would be enlarged considerably. Construction of this road would be an extremely undesirable invasion of the unique peacefulness of the Stehekin Valley. The other possible forest highway would be a nine mile road across Curry Gap in the southwest corner of the proposed park connecting the North Fork of the Sauk River with the North Fork of the Skykomish River. A scenic route across this pass is suggested as part of a road development system for a park.

Future construction of a number of short forest development roads for logging purposes can be expected under continued management of much of the park area for timber culture under the Forest Service. Particularly, new roads into Thunder, Panther, and Fisher Creeks may be expected. Some of these roads would be usable for recreational access, but simultaneously much of the natural scenery which recreationists come to enjoy would be destroyed through financing the roads by the sale and removal of standing timber. Access roads into some of the same places would quite probably be built by the National Park Service in a North Cascades National Park with no impairment of scenic resources.

Impact on Game Yields

It is estimated that the proposed park would eliminate about 7 percent of the deer kill in Chelan, Skagit, and Snohomish counties, but it would have no appreciable effect on hunting in Whatcom and Okanogan counties. The State Department of Game estimates that about 800 less deer would be taken each year as a result of the establishment of the proposed national park where hunting would be excluded. A decline of about nine-tenths of one percent in the statewide deer kill might thus result. The State Department of Game also estimates that the proposed park would result in about 20 percent fewer mountain goats being killed in the state each year. This would mean that about 60 mountain goats presently taken in the area annually would not be taken.



Rainstorm over the Sauk River Valley

PROJECTED EXPANSION OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Visitation Increases

If a North Cascades National Park were established in 1964, it is estimated that by 1980 almost twice as many tourists would visit the area as if there were no park. It is expected that by 1980 nearly 2.5 million tourists would visit the area annually. This estimate is derived by comparison with the increased visitation to Olympic National Park which, sixteen years after dedication, had 2,044,400 visitors (1962). With visitation increasing an average of 12 percent annually in northwest national forests since World War II, it is estimated that this visitation would rise to about 1.3 million visits by 1980. Thus, with some 2.5 million tourists visiting the area as a park by 1980, about 1.2 million more visits could be expected as a result of park status.

Economic Values of Visitation

It is estimated that the doubling in the number of tourists in the North Cascades, which a park would stimulate, would produce nearly \$50 million annually in new business income in the state by 1980. Nearly 3000 new jobs would be created directly and indirectly as a result of this new income. The new income would stem from an increased number of out-of-state tourists coming into Washington state to see the new park.

In the immediate vicinity of the park, a \$33 million increase in business income is foreseen, supporting some 2000 new jobs in communities on the periphery of the park. This increase in income will result both from an increase in out-of-state tourism and from increased visitation of the area by state residents.

COMPARISON OF FOREGONE COMMODITY VALUES AND NEW TOURIST REVENUES

Foregone Commodity Values - Logging

Of the various activities with an economic effect which are currently being carried on in the area of the proposed park, it is certain that only two types of them will be definitely curtailed by the presence of a park. These activities are logging and game hunting.

The loss entailed in not logging the timber within the proposed park which is presently part of the allowable cut is estimated at \$5.3 million of annual gross business income by 1980. This business income would probably support about 300 employees directly and indirectly by 1980. It is estimated that about 200 of these employees would be on the west side of the mountains and 100 of them would be on the east side.

Foregone Commodity Values - Game Hunting

The state Department of Game, it has been pointed out, foresees the loss of about 800 deer kills per year and 60 kills of mountain goats as a result of establishment of the park. It is estimated that these losses would result in about \$213,252 less business income annually by 1980 owing to a reduction in expenditures by hunters. This business income would probably support about 14 employees annually.

Comparative Values - Income and Employment

Comparison of income losses, stemming from curtailed commodity industries, with income gains based on an expanded tourist industry show a clear surplus of gains over losses as a result of a North Cascades National Park. For every dollar of business income lost in the state as a result of the park, nine new dollars will most likely be gained as a result of the park. In the immediate vicinity of the park, six new dollars will probably be gained for every dollar lost. In the state as a whole, the surplus of gains over losses by 1980 is expected to be over \$43 million, and in the park locality the surplus is expected to be close to \$28 million.

Employment gains also will clearly overbalance employment losses. For every job lost in the state, nearly ten new ones are likely to be created, and in the area around the park, six or more new jobs will likely replace every one lost. Statewide employment gains are expected to total more than 2700 by 1980, and park locality gains will probably approach 1800.

Comparative Values - Public Budgets

General increases in business income and employment will increase tax revenues. In state taxes alone, it is expected that more than \$2,000,000 in new net revenues will be available by 1980 as a result of a park. Though federal timber receipts available for distribution to county governments may decline initially by some \$100,000, section 5 of the draft Act commits the federal government to making compensatory payments so no reductions will be experienced.

Comparative Values - Conclusion

Thus by any measure of economic justification, as well as on social and philosophical grounds, a North Cascades National Park seems fully warranted.



Meadows above Image Lake

Northwest Groups Ask Alpine Lakes Wilderness

Four northwest conservation groups formally asked the United States Forest Service this week to reclassify the Alpine Lakes Limited Area in enlarged form as a wilderness area.

They asked specifically that a defined area of high lake country along the Cascade Crest between Washington's Snoqualmie and Stevens passes be classified under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture as an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

The area is now being studied by the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests for determination of future management plans in the area. The present limited area designation is a temporary one which has preserved the area as wilderness until it could be studied in detail. The forest service has invited all interested parties

to submit ideas on the area to them.

The outdoor organizations submitting the wilderness area proposal were The Mountaineers and the North Cascades Conservation Council of Seattle, the Mazamas of Portland, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club. These groups proposed that the area be preserved in perpetuity for wilderness recreational use with logging and other commercial activities being barred.

They proposed boundaries which could enclose between 278,000 and 334,000 acres, depending on whether intermixed private holdings at the periphery can be acquired. The wilderness area proposed includes the following basic units: the Cascade crest between the two passes, the lake country south of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, the lake country running

west from Mt. Ninman to the vicinity of Lake Dorothy, the lake country north and west of Salmon La Sac, the Wenatchee Mountains to Ingalls Peak, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek drainage, the drainage of upper Icicle Creek, the Chiwaukum Mountains north of Icicle Creek.

Among the well-known features in this area are 9,415-foot Mt. Stuart, glacier-clad Mt. Hinman, Chimney Rock, Wapatus Lake, the Enchantment Lakes, Snow Lake, Lake Dorothy, and Snoqualmie Lake.

The outdoor groups also claimed that over 87 per cent of the area is devoid of commercial timber and that the wilderness classification would not have a significant impact upon the timber industry. They stated too that most of the country is high and rugged and not suitable for roadside recreational developments.

The proposal by the conservation council is under study by the forest service this winter, according to Archie Mills, recreation forester for the Wenatchee forest.

He said only that a decision would be reached "before 1965."

So far, the council is the only organization that has submitted any opinions on the area, Mills said.

"It takes a pretty detailed study," Mills said of the more than 200,000 acres. The decision will be based on the different uses possible for the area. Factors involved are the type of recreation possible, the access to the area, and the trees, soils, and the game contained there.

The recommendation will then balance the value obtained from just one use or from multiple use.



NORTH CASCADES ON TV

Fred Darvill of Mt. Vernon has taped a half-hour TV show on the north Cascades to be shown on Northwest Traveler, Wednesday, February 26 at 7:00 p. m. on KIRO, Channel 7. Here's a chance to see and to tell your friends about a program that gives a good word for conservation.

NORTHWEST CONSERVATION BRIEFS

from J. Michael McCloskey
Northwest Conservation Representative

November 15, 1963

THE NORTH CASCADES

Following in the aftermath of the hearings held on the North Cascades between October 7-11, a lively debate on the park issue has developed in a number of Washington Communities, particularly in the newspapers in the Seattle and Richland areas. Added publicity centered around the NCCC's proposal that if additional hearings are held they be held in Washington, D. C. The park proposal has drawn local editorial support recently from the Seattle Argus and the Stanwood News, in addition to the New York Times.

Prior to the hearing, Congressman Jack Westland from Everett released the results of a poll purporting to show the views of his constituents. This poll used highly unreliable sampling techniques and asked a misleading question on the park issue, but it did turn up the interesting fact that almost one-fourth of the professional and white collar respondents to his poll think the Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie national forests should be used exclusively for recreation with no timber cutting.

Other News

Dr. Owen S. Stratton, of Wellesley College's political science department and a former northwest resident, replaced Henry P. Caulfield on the North Cascades study team in late September.

A preliminary right-of-way for a power line from Holden to Miners Ridge was surveyed in early October for Kennecott Copper Company by Chelan PUD #1.

The upper Stehekin road is being refurbished to allow removal of mining machinery from the Black Warrior Mine at Horseshoe Basin.

The decision in 1960 of the Secretary of Agriculture to put the Agnes valley in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, after the regional forester had left it out, is still being attacked by the Wenatchee Daily World, which wondered editorially recently why a trail-side timber strip would not have sufficed.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Personnel and Policy Changes

Retirement of Conrad Wirth as director of the National Park Service and appointment of George B. Hartzog, Jr. as the new director has prompted a rash of speculation about the meaning of the change. Some columnists have suggested the administration wants a director who will look with greater favor on developments in parks, and Asst. Interior Secretary Carver's action in overruling Wirth to allow motor boats in the southern arms of Yellowstone Lake is cited as evidence. However, Carver denies this and his speech to the Park Service at Yosemite on October 14 suggests the administration wants more imaginative planning, better public relations and a less inbred attitude, more emphasis on expanded facilities outside of the parks to accommodate the crowds, and consideration of rationing use to prevent over-use and deterioration.

Mt. Rainier

The controversy over hotel facilities in Mt. Rainier National Park has moved into a new and perhaps decisive phase with a negative report on the feasibility of such facilities and ground-breaking for expensive day-use facilities. In September the San Francisco consulting firm employed by the joint state and federal Mt. Rainier Feasibility Study Committee reported that overnight facilities are not financially feasible as the season is too short. It said hotel revenues could only cover operating costs and would not be sufficient to amortize construction costs, necessitating a subsidy for construction. Congressman Thor Tollefson of Tacoma introduced a bill in September (H. J. Res. 685) to provide for a \$6.8 million subsidy for construction, but at the same time Senator Henry Jackson announced plans for the construction of the largest day-use lodge in any park in the nation at Mt. Rainier. A \$1.6 million lodge will be built at Paradise, with construction to start next June and completion scheduled by the winter of 1965.

FOREST SERVICE POLICY

Logging in Recreation Areas

Forest Service policy for Landscape Management Areas along roads was defined further in the course of the summer. Such areas are to be designated along roads that have heavy recreation use or will have by 1976. They are to run out to adjoining ridges along roads or at least a mile out if the lateral view reaches that far. All logging in such areas can only be done with the personal approval of the forest supervisor. Such areas can be occupied only with the approval of the regional forester. Now Region 6 has declared an allowable cut of 188.2 million board feet for such Landscape Management Areas. Timber industry spokesmen have been advocating that all timber within such areas be removed when it reaches its greatest commercial value, but Forest Service policy is still not clear on whether this suggestion will be adopted.

Other News

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has acceded to other timber industry suggestions in announcing recently that he will appoint a five-man board of contract appeals to independently judge disputes over timber sale contracts and that he will accept 34 out of the 37 recommendations made by the Worrell Committee which he appointed to study problems regarding timber appraisals. On other points, 80 percent of the Columbus Day blowdown in Region 6 was sold for salvage logging this past year, the Forest Service has now incorporated the ORRRC recreation area classifications into its Manual and each national forest is now supposed to prepare overlays showing these classifications.

Mining in Dedicated Areas

Senator Maurine Neuberger revealed statistics this summer showing the extent to which existing wilderness areas are being decimated by mining intrusions. She said Forest Service records showed that 537 new mining claims had been filed since the Senate first passed the Wilderness Bill in 1961 to stop the filing of such claims. Under these claims, some 11,000 acres was taken out of wilderness status. 172 of these claims were in the Pacific Northwest, with 79 in Oregon, 49 in Wyoming, 41 in Washington, 2 in Idaho, and 1 in Montana. Another indication of the toll mining is taking was the announcement recently that a cement plant will be constructed in Mt. McKinley National Park. This is permitted under a loophole in the act establishing that park.

The Interior Department reversed itself this year and did not oppose an Alaskan bill to subsidize gold mining at the 1940 level of production costs. If this bill passes, many idle gold mines in wilderness areas will probably be reactivated.

Status of Wilderness Reclassification Studies and Proposals

Two proposals in the North Cascades are being held back until the North Cascades Study Team makes its report in 1965. These are the Forest Service's proposal for a North Cascades Wilderness Area and a proposal for future management of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area. What is being proposed for the latter area is not clear. Studies are now underway by the Forest Service on a third area there, the Alpine Lakes Limited Area between Snoqualmie and Stevens Passes. Interested parties were supposed to submit their ideas on this area to the Forest Service by December 15. The Governor of the state has proposed that a 212,500 acre tract there be developed for intensive recreation as a demonstration project by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Proposal has now gone to the House Rules Committee after being approved in revised form by the House Interior Committee. Under revisions that have been made, user fees can only be charged where a federal facility is specifically provided--so general entry fees will not be charged. Also, the auto tag is optional--one can get it for entry onto all federal sites with recreational facilities or buy a separate ticket each time. Of the perhaps \$2 billion which may be raised by the fund over a ten year period, some 40% will go toward acquiring new lands for federal recreation areas. On the national forests, the money will go exclusively for acquiring inholdings in wilderness areas and recreation areas.

Wilderness Bill

In the last session of Congress, Congressman Aspinall, who chairs the House Interior Committee which has bottled up the Wilderness Bill, made it clear that wilderness legislation would not move by him until Congressional-Executive relations on land withdrawals were clarified. Now action is underway to clarify these relations. Aspinall has introduced H. R. 8070 to provide for a four year, \$4 million review of public land laws by a 19 member Public Land Law Review Commission. Aspinall has stated now that interim legislation can be passed regarding various public land uses while the study is underway and that this includes "wilderness". He has said he sees "no reason why Congress cannot immediately give statutory protection for preservation as wilderness of the over 8 million acres of land in the national forests that are now classified as 'wilderness', 'wild', and 'canoe', continuing those uses not inconsistent with wilderness preservation and permitting other presently authorized uses for a reasonable time." This would mean that statutory protection would be given the already reclassified area but with no substantive changes in the law regarding mining, i. e. mining in such areas could continue. Presumably, existing Primitive Areas would continue to be creatures of executive discretion as they now are and would continue and could, during the four-year period, be reclassified as wilderness, and that at the end of the period all the newly reclassified wilderness and wild areas might be added to the statutory system by another separate act of Congress. High level negotiations with the administration on this compromise have been underway and H. R. 9070 has just been introduced by Congressman Saylor perhaps as a compromise wilderness bill, to get some temporary protection for part of the wilderness now set aside. On the subject of the Land Law Review Commission, hearings were held in September with the administration supporting the proposal, but with certain business interests urging that the Commission include only members of the Legislative branch and not any from the Executive branch. The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., and the American Mining Congress all took this position. These groups also wanted the Commission to look into the rule-making authority of public lands agencies.

WILD RIVERS

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Study Report

Six BOR task forces have been working through the summer and fall drawing up a report for submission early in 1964 on the 64 rivers throughout the nation they picked for initial study. The greatest number of rivers in any region were in the Pacific Northwest, where 15 were singled out for study. A joint Interior-Agriculture Wild Rivers Study Team has now selected sections of 12 of the 64 rivers with outstanding recreation potential for detailed study, including the Skagit from its mouth to near Newhalem, Washington, including its Sauk and Suiattle tributaries.

The study could lead to designation of a nationwide system of free-flowing rivers. Such a system would protect and maintain certain streams with high recreation value in their free-flowing state so that unique fishing, canoeing, floating and other outdoor recreation opportunities will be retained.

The segments of the other rivers selected for detailed study are the three forks of the Flathead in Montana, the Rogue in Oregon, and the Klamath in California, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the upper Green in Wyoming, and the Niobrara in Nebraska.

Also selected are the St. Croix and Namekagon in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the North Branch of the Susquehanna in New York and Pennsylvania, the upper Hudson in New York, the Big South Fork of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the headwaters of the Savannah in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Secretaries Orville L. Freeman and Stewart L. Udall said the study will establish criteria for evaluating recreation potential of rivers still in their free-flowing state.

POLLUTION

The problem of pollution of water supplies with non-decomposable detergents may be on the way to solution as the Soap and Detergent Association has promised Congress that it will have decomposable detergents generally on the market by the end of 1965. There are some such detergents on the market now. About 10% of water pollution is said to be due to detergents, with 40% of Americans now estimated to be drinking re-used water.

A chemist with Esso Research and Engineering Company (New Jersey) announced the development of a decomposable detergent this summer at a conference in Italy. The chemical, sodium alkane sulfonate, is a bio-degradable compound that would replace compounds now in use that are highly resistant to degradation in water. One chemical, alkyl benzene sulfonate, got itself into such hot water recently that a Florida county will soon outlaw products in which it is present. These products included nationally-advertized Tide, Premium Duz, Fab, Oxydol, Rinso, Vim, Salvo and Cheer.



Products which contain no alkyl benzene sulfonate (ABS) (References: Chemical Engineering News, Health Bulletin): Ad, All, Amway Products, Mr. Clean, Dial Soap, Dial Shampoo, Duz Soap, Instant Fels, Ivory Flakes, Ivory Snow, Ivory Liquid, Hanser Soap Flakes, Joy, Lux Soap Flakes, Liquid All, Lestoil, Lanosheen, Rinso Soap, Thrill, Quick Solve, Spic & Span, Vel-O-Matic, Cascade, Fels Naptha Cleaner, all Calgon products.

Specific Problem Areas

Controversy over the effectiveness of the Washington State Pollution Control Commission continues. Anti-pollution groups, including the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Assn. and Citizens for Clean Waters, have given up trying to get the Commission to deny a permit for the discharge of pulp liquors into Bellingham Bay, saying they cannot fight "both the commission and the pulp industry". They have charged that the Commission "does not intend to push enforcement of the water pollution laws of this state" and that the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association has conspired to circumvent and evade the pollution laws of the state and "made it impossible for delegated authorities to enforce pollution abatement laws". In recent testimony before a Congressional Committee, the groups called for federal intervention to correct the situation.

Air Pollution

As the Senate considers a House passed bill to expand the federal air pollution control program, new evidence has been submitted to them of the deadly effects of air pollution. Scientific investigators reported a definite relationship between the size of cities, the amount of air pollution, and respiratory diseases and cancer of the lung. It pointed to benzene-soluble organics as the particular culprits. Another study has shown that such northwest cities as Portland and Seattle have a very high rate of these carcinogens, with Portland having 16 times more benzo(a)-pyrene than Los Angeles. Another study yet shows Anaconda, Montana having a very high rate too with the air-borne effluent there from the smelters. Missoula, Montana was also shown to have more settleable solids in its air than Portland or even New York. The Public Health Service has declared that Lewiston, Idaho has a definite air pollution problem and has recommended establishment of a bi-state air pollution control authority there to combat release of malodorous gasses by the Potlatch Forest Industries pulp plant. Also, the Washington Air Pollution Control Board has begun a fact-finding survey of air pollution problems in the Puget Sound area to determine what corrective action is needed.

Pesticides

A recent Public Health Service report shows a sharp drop in the amount of water pollution in 1962 caused by agricultural poisons. Whereas, such poisons were the leading cause of fish kills in 1961, they were only the fourth cause of such kills in 1962. However, aggravated cases of such kills continue to be reported. In the northwest this summer, kills of perhaps millions of fingerling salmon in British Columbia on the Shuswap Lakes were reported as a result of uncontrolled use of chemical sprays. Such sprays were also reported to have killed thousands of steelhead fingerlings at Whistler's Bend on the North Fork of Oregon's Umpqua River, and thousands of young silver salmon were killed on Washington's Coweeman River. Public pressure, however, did force the Washington Department of Natural Resources to use a less damaging spray on southwestern Washington timber this summer against the hemlock looper. The Department complained that "near hysteria" compelled it to use a spray which was only 86% effective rather than 100% effective like DDT. Legislation: this summer the administration announced support for Senator Maurine Neuberger's bill (S. 1251) to promote the discovery of hazard-free pesticides.

It may also promote the use of biological controls. An announcement was recently made of the discovery of what may prove to be an all-purpose biological control--a fungus named "Beauveria bassiana". A California firm, Bioferm Corp. of Wasto, California, has announced it will attempt to market the fungus. The effectiveness of biological controls was demonstrated this summer in eastern Oregon where a BLM project of spraying 158,000 acres of sagebrush with 2-4-D was rendered unnecessary by the accidental infestation of the plants with a deadly moth, *Arogo websterii*, which has more than done the job by itself.

Radiation

The timeliness of the recently signed nuclear test ban treaty was highlighted by a report from the Federal Radiation Council that predicted that four times as much nuclear fallout will rain down upon this country this year as last as a result of last year's testing by Russia and America. The Council says the amounts will still be within tolerable levels (though it had some doubts a few years ago on these amounts), except for the Eskimos of Alaska who are now reported to be receiving dosages exceeding permissible levels.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

Trail Vehicles

A break-through in problems of enforcing Forest Service trail closures may now be within sight with the introduction of H. R. 7588 which authorizes U. S. Commissioners to try petty violations of such Secretarial regulations as trail closures. This bill would make enforcement feasible, whereas it is not now as violators have to be tried in federal district courts, which are tied up with major cases. Another recent improvement: federal regulations were amended this summer to make the restrictions on motor vehicles in wilderness areas also applicable to Primitive Areas (36 CFR 251.21a, June 7, 1963). After this amendment was made, a test case of the validity of these regulations was instituted on the Sawtooth Primitive Area by members of the American Motor Scooter Association. The Boise National Forest has been advised by the Intermountain Regional Office to proceed with prosecution.

Other Types of Equipment

Region 6 of the Forest Service recently revised its regulations to provide that motor-driven equipment, such as power saws and portable light plants, are not banned within Wilderness, Wild, and Primitive Areas but that their use is merely discouraged. The Forest Service has recently announced that permission has been granted to the Geological Survey to land helicopters for mapping work in the Glacier Peak and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas; it has also announced plans to construct 21 helicopter landing spots in the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area. Last summer such spots were constructed in the Goat Rocks Wild Area. Motor boats have been banned on Upper and Lower Timpanogas Lakes and on Opal Lake in the Willamette National Forest. This fall the Mt. Hood National Forest denied application for a permit to construct an aerial tramway in the Columbia Gorge between Bonneville Dam and Point Munra. An application is still pending on a proposal for a tramway between Rooster Rock and Crown Point. Conservationists have been actively opposing these tramway promotions.

STATE PARKS

The Washington State Parks Department has picked a new director, Charles H. Odegaard, who has been northwest representative for the National Recreation Assn. The state's park system had 10% more visitors this year than last, but the system is plagued by a shortage of funds and by political bickering.

The New Wilderness Bill

Seven years ago a Wilderness Bill was introduced in the Congress. Little was known of its objectives and needs, though the USFS had embarked on a program of wilderness protection as early as 1924. During these seven years there have been over 6800 pages of the hearing records printed relative to the various wilderness bills. The bills have been violently attacked by those special commercial interests which benefit by the exploitation of the natural resources on the public lands. Ignorant and malicious misstatements of fact by these interests fill the hearing records.

The rising tide of popular support, however, became overwhelming. The United States Senate in 1961 passed the bill by a vote of 78 to 8 and again in 1963 72 to 12. From an inauspicious beginning the Wilderness Bills gained stature, even at the expense of gross amendments designed to accommodate them to the objections of industry and the various government departments.

On the other hand, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs refused to consider the passed Senate bill S4. Its considerations have been marked by evasion, postponement and emasculatory amendment to prevent any bill from being sent to the House floor for consideration. In fact, Representative Jack Westland of our state introduced a resolution tacked on the Committee version of a "monstrosity" measure wherein the House members would have been gagged by a suspension of rules designed to prevent the House members on the floor from either debating or amending the unacceptable bill. Mr. Westland in the course of his remarks at the Olympia hearing last week accused the administration of preventing a wilderness bill from reaching the House floor. This is a false statement, for Mr. McCormack, Speaker of the House, had merely refused to allow the "monstrosity" bill to be reported favorably to the House floor under the suspension of the rules and had advised Mr. Wayne Aspinall, Chairman of the Interior Committee, to submit the measure to the House in the regular manner, which Mr. Aspinall did not do, and it died.

This maneuver vividly illustrates the power of a House Committee to thwart the democratic processes, no matter how great the popular demand is for a particular piece of legislation. It is a usurpation of power which makes cynics and skeptics of the people. It is used by minority interests to avoid the majority wishes. It is a device used when the will of the people is distrusted. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs fears the people's majority will or they would report some sort of a wilderness bill to the House floor for discussion, amendment and passage. The Boston Tea Party had less provocation than the dictatorial power politics used in the Congress under its archaic rules which prevent the reasonably prompt consideration of major proposals.

The various wilderness bills have enjoyed non partison support, but the special interests have remained consistent foes of any enduring wilderness preservation system. They include, in part, The American Cattlemen's Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Northern Pacific Railroad, Industrial Forestry Association, National Lumbermen's Association, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, National Wool Grower's Association, Independent Petroleum Association of America, Northwest Logging Congress, Northwest Public Power Association, National Association of Manufacturers, Western States Land Commissioners, Western Pulpwood Association, Western Oil & Gas Association and a host of mining organizations and local Chambers of Commerce.

The hearing at Olympia, Washington last week was apparently designed to demonstrate the support of such organizations for still further amendments to a Wilderness Bill (HR 9162) sponsored by the Committee--requiring an act of Congress to admit each primitive, national park or national wildlife area into the system. Under both the Dingell (HR 9162) and Saylor HR (9070) bills only the presently classified wild and wilderness areas would be included in the Wilderness System, leaving out some 53 million acres that would require separate acts of Congress for admittance. The Senate Act (S4) provides that some 61 million acres would become a part of the system for protection pending further study of the remaining 6.4 million acres of primitive areas.

		Acres	
Wilderness & Wild Areas		7,334,527	(a)
Canoe Area		<u>886,673</u>	(b)
Limit of present Wilderness System	(1)	8,221,200	(a+b)
Primitive Areas	(2)	6,454,158	(c)
Areas in National Park System	(2)	22,158,097	(d)
Areas in Wildlife Refuges	(2)	<u>24,441,556</u>	(e)
Total of S4 bill Wilderness System	(3)	61,275,011	(a+b+c+d+e)
(1) Included in Wilderness System by Dingell and Saylor Bills.			(a+b)
(2) 53,053,811 acres which would require separate acts of Congress before being admitted to Wilderness System.			(c+d+e)
(3) Present acreage of Wilderness System provided by Senate Act until studies are completed by Interior and Agriculture Depts. in 10 years.			(a+b+c+d+e)

The USFS originated the program of wilderness protection as early as 1924. Since that time 73 tracts were set aside for study and eventual reclassification, comprising 22,090,888 acres, of which 35% have been eliminated upon classification, or some 7,775,412 acres, leaving 14,315,476 acres of national forest lands in a proposed wilderness system.

	Originally Established	Eliminations	Remaining
Reclassified from Primitive to Wild and Wilderness		6,223,576	6,223,576
Primitive Areas	13,799,943	1,480,933	12,319,010
Canoe Area	949,896	63,223	886,673
Wilderness Areas	6,293,496	7,680	6,285,816
Wild Areas	<u>1,047,553</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1,047,553</u>
Total (Acres)	22,090,888	7,775,412	14,315,476

The present hearings before the House Committee on Public Lands is considering testimony on three groups of bills: (1) Senate bill S4, (2) Saylor-Quie-Cohelan HR 9070, HR 9101, and HR 9520 respectively and (3) the Dingell-Reus-O'Hara-Bennett bills HR 9162 through HR 9165 respectively.

The House Committee has indicated its refusal to act favorably on S4 or group (2), the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills. The third group are the House Committee sponsored bills and in fact are recognized as such by the executive departments of Agriculture, Interior and the Bureau of the Budget, the latter's report representing the voice of the White House. This turn of events represents further compromise of principle by the executive branch of the government which had previously supported the Senate passed bill S4. The executive branches ignored the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills, too.

Conservationists approve the first two groups of bills or the Dingell bill HR 9162 amended to approach closer the Saylor-Quie-Cohelan bills. The principle amendments desired would prohibit mineral entry on passage of the Wilderness Bill but allow new mining where the President permitted, provide protection of the areas being studied until acted on by the Congress and limit hunting and mining to the national forests.

It is desired that some bill will be reported out of the Committee to the House floor for debate, amendment and action. To circumvent, again, this privilege and duty of all the House members on the floor is unthinkable.

With little exception, the special interests revealed a preference for the House Committee sponsored Dingell bill HR 9162 at the Olympia hearing and requested further amendments to exclude national parks and wildlife areas from the Wilderness System and that the suitability of existing wilderness areas of all types be submitted to periodic review for possible elimination.

John Osseward

Good Little Booklets

from the Washington State Department of Conservation, Division of
Mines and Geology

Caves of Washington, by Dr. William R. Halliday. Circular No. 40. 132 pages, more than 100 maps and photographs. \$1.00 prepaid.

Bill Halliday has been a director of the North Cascades Conservation Council, is the Director of the Washington Speleological Survey, and the expert on the underground wilderness of the State of Washington.

In this booklet he has inventoried and described all known caves in the state -- a total of 110 -- as of 1963. Of the state's 39 counties, 23 contain from 1 to 19 caves each. Washington has only a few relatively small limestone caves, but it has many large and complex lava tubes, and along the shores of the ocean and Puget Sound are numerous littoral (sea) caves sculptured by wave action. --And then there are the ice caves formed by the melting of ice on the undersurface of stagnant glaciers.

A Geologic Trip Along Snoqualmie, Swauk, and Stevens Pass Highways, by University of Washington Geology Department, Revised by Vaughn E. Livingston, Jr. Circular No. 38. 51 pages, many maps, drawings, and photographs. \$.50 prepaid.

This splendid booklet adds interest and pleasure to any journey through these three mountain passes. Written in the form of a "Road Log" starting at Seattle, geologic features adjacent to the highway are described, together with fascinating glimpses of mining history. The locations of vantage points are given in terms of cumulative miles from the starting point, and also in mileage from point-to-point, so that one always knows exactly where to pull off the road.

The entire Snoqualmie-Swauk-Stevens loop trip can be driven from Seattle and back in a single easy day, but many readers will use this booklet to plan their itinerary for a weekend trip, camping along the way and spending two full days studying and exploring.

Introduction to Washington Geology and Resources, by Charles D. Campbell. 44 pages, several maps and photographs. Circular No. 22R. \$.25 prepaid.

Though this booklet does not embody research of the past decade, it still remains the best available short introduction to the subject. The emphasis on resources is of particular interest: ill-informed opponents of wilderness protection are making much of the "vast mineral resources" in the Cascades; the author does his best to see riches, but mostly finds sand and gravel.

Washington State Department of Conservation
Division of Mines and Geology
335 General Administration Building
Olympia, Washington

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Quiet Crisis

The *Quiet Crisis*, by Stewart L. Udall. Introduction by John F. Kennedy. 197 pages, 42 photographs, notes, index. Holt-Rinehart-Winston, New York City, 1963. \$5.00.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this book is that it was written at all. Surely one cannot imagine any other Secretary of the Interior since Harold Ickes having so much as thought such an enterprise in any way necessary or useful. It is heartening to know that the Department of the Interior is headed by a man who sees the present in historical perspective and recognizes the existence of a problem -- and of an opportunity.

Mr. Udall must ultimately be judged by his accomplishments, and no amount of good words will substitute for good deeds.

However, these good words could add up to a very good deed. The verdict will be a long time coming, depending as it does on how many people who are not already committed read the book, and whether or not they become committed and thereby help create a climate of public opinion in which Mr. Udall and others can cope with the problem and take advantage of the opportunity.

What Mr. Udall has done here is to present an outline history of American land policy. After first describing "The Land Wisdom of the Indians," he traces "The Birth of a Land Policy" under Thomas Jefferson, and the story of "The White Indians: Daniel Boone, Jed Smith, and the Mountain Men." Then comes "The Stir of Conscience: Thoreau and the Naturalists" and "The Raid on Resources," and at last the beginnings of modern land history -- "The Beginning of Wisdom: George Perkins Marsh," and "The Beginning of Action: Carl Schurz and John Wesley Powell." Following chapters deal with Pinchot, Muir, the Roosevelts, and individual actions, concluding with "Notes on a Land Ethic for Tomorrow."

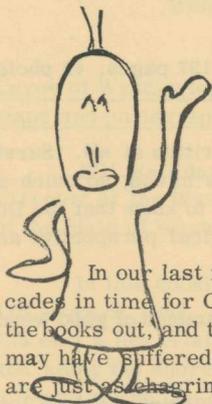
The present reviewer is not a sufficiently deep scholar of the subject to assess in detail the accuracy of Mr. Udall's facts and interpretations, but the impressive roster of assistants credited in the "Acknowledgements" seems an adequate guarantee against gross errors.

In any event, Mr. Udall's intent is not to solve historical puzzles, but rather to provide laymen with a brief, objective, interesting introduction to the broad history of land use; in this he has succeeded magnificently. Serious students will learn nothing new from the book -- except that the book has been written, and this in itself is an important historical fact. Mr. Udall is aiming at quite another audience -- the innumerable Americans who are becoming aware of the "quiet crisis" but don't know how it came about, or what they personally can do about it. It can only be hoped that a great many of the Americans who are seeking a commitment come across this book. The history of land use is a history of land users, of men, and it's a dramatic story full of passions, of greed and stupidity, of idealism and wisdom, and of the "practical politics" that satisfy no passions but determine what happens. Mr. Udall has caught and conveyed the excitement of the events, and has clearly sketched the personalities of the men who made the events.

Members of N3C should read this book. More important, they should own a copy for the purpose of lending. Whenever a friend seems interested in doing something about the "quiet crisis," put the book in his hands. Soon thereafter a new N3C member can be recruited quite easily.

I. B.

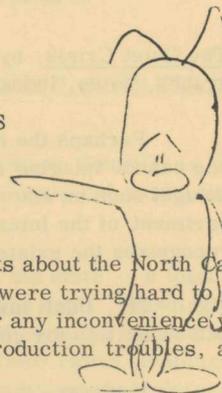
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NORTH CASCADES - WILD CASCADES

APOLOGY

In our last issue we promised to deliver copies of the two new books about the North Cascades in time for Christmas. We did so in all good faith; the publishers were trying hard to get the books out, and thought they'd make it. Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience you may have suffered. The publishers have been beset by all manner of production troubles, and are just as chagrined as we are.



We thank you for your patience, and promise that those of you who placed orders will receive your copies just as soon as the books are off the press.

THE NORTH CASCADES

Photographs by Tom Miller, words by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. The Mountaineers. 96 pages (10 by 12 inches), 80 photographs, 10 maps. \$8.50 until publication, \$10 after.

Publication is expected momentarily.

THE WILD CASCADES

By Weldon F. Heald. Sierra Club. 128 pages (9 by 12 inches), 80 photographs, including 16 in color. \$7.50.

Publication has been delayed until early spring.

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Harvey and Betty Manning
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