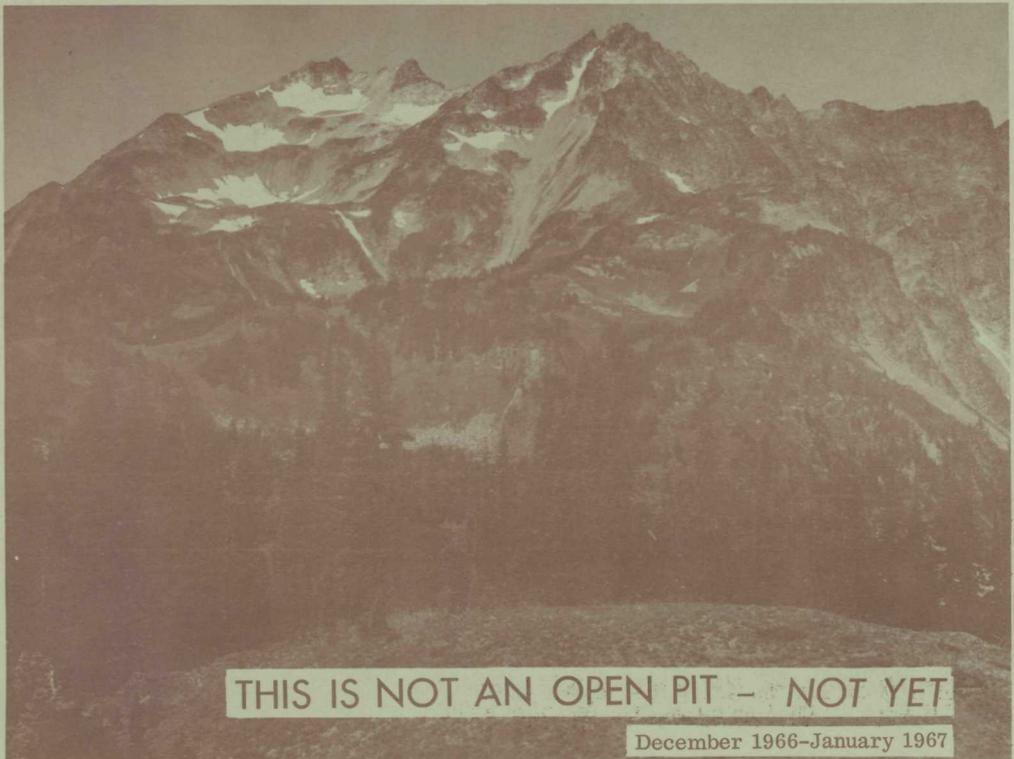


THE WILD CASCADES

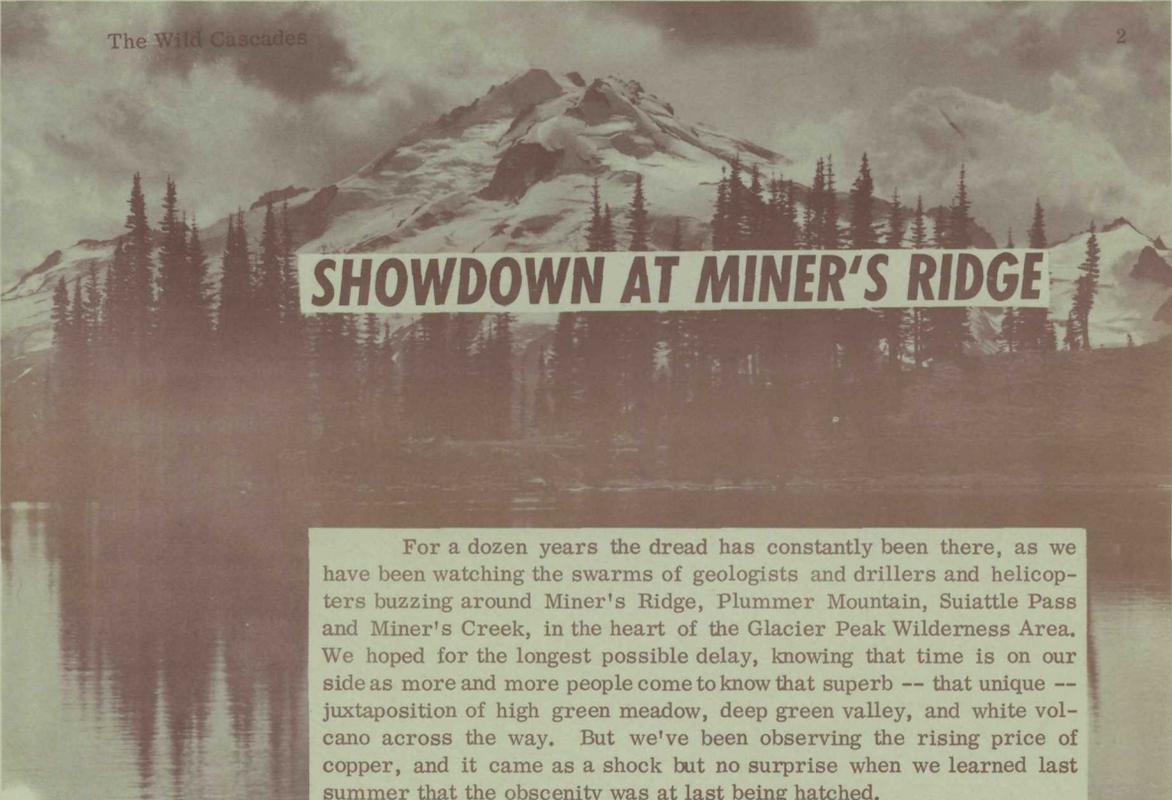


THIS IS AN OPEN PIT



THIS IS NOT AN OPEN PIT - NOT YET

December 1966-January 1967



SHOWDOWN AT MINER'S RIDGE

For a dozen years the dread has constantly been there, as we have been watching the swarms of geologists and drillers and helicopters buzzing around Miner's Ridge, Plummer Mountain, Suiattle Pass and Miner's Creek, in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. We hoped for the longest possible delay, knowing that time is on our side as more and more people come to know that superb -- that unique -- juxtaposition of high green meadow, deep green valley, and white volcano across the way. But we've been observing the rising price of copper, and it came as a shock but no surprise when we learned last summer that the obscenity was at last being hatched.

Kennecott is moving in. And the emerging details of their plan are more monstrous than we imagined they would have the gall to propose. No tunnel operation, this, but an open pit that might very well amount, before it is complete, to dismantling Plummer Mountain and depositing the unwanted portions in the valley below. Kennecott says, "Time will take care of any temporary invasion of the area." True enough. After 15 or 20 years Kennecott will go away, and after 1500 or 2000 years, you'll hardly know they were ever there.

It does not have to happen.

Since the first ugly rumor reached the North Cascades Conservation Council in July, further information has been solicited from field agents throughout the nation, and other conservation groups have been alerted, as well as members of Congress, federal and state officials, and newspapers. Kennecott has been placed on notice that they're in for a fight the likes of which they last saw when their properties in Chile were saved from expropriation only by the threat of massive retaliation by the U.S. government.

Whatever technical rulings are made in the case by public agencies, whatever actions are taken by the President and/or Congress, will be determined -- when the chips are down -- by public opinion.

COVER:

Kennecott open pit copper mine at Bingham, Utah.

Plummer Mountain, the site of Kennecott's proposed open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Furthermore, this isn't the only ore body Kennecott has under consideration for immediate exploitation, and it's a very small property in their scale of operation (an annual potential of 15,000 tons of copper, compared to 300,000 tons at Bingham). If Kennecott is convinced that the price for desecrating the Glacier Peak Wilderness will include the permanent wrath of aroused hillwalkers throughout the nation, it may back off gracefully, realizing that not even their pet Congressman Wayne N. (for "Never") Aspinall can help them here.

THIS IS ONE OF THOSE TIMES WHEN LETTERS -- LOTS OF THEM -- CAN HELP DO THE JOB.

What do you think about having an open-pit mine on Miner's Ridge? Tell it to the following, and do it now, and keep on doing it:

1. Your Senators and your Congressman.
2. Senator Henry M. Jackson (Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.).
3. President Lyndon B. Johnson (White House, Washington, D. C.).
4. Secretary Orville L. Freeman (Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.).
5. The editors of your local newspapers.
6. Frank R. Milliken, President, Kennecott Copper Corp. (161 East 42nd St., New York, New York 10017).



Outing members at Image Lake, leaving for a hike to Lady Camp. The open pit would be about a 20-minute walk from here. It would destroy Lady Camp Basin forever, and during the life of the operation would continuously rock Image Lake Basin with explosions. --U.S. Forest Service photo by Robert J. DeWitz.

KENNECOTT MEETS WITH CONSERVATION LEADERS

Representatives of the Kennecott Copper Corporation met in San Francisco on January 30th with conservation leaders from the west and northwest. Sierra Club President George Marshall, North Cascades Conservation Council President P. D. Goldsworthy, Sierra Club Conservation Director J. Michael McCloskey, and Northwest Conservation Representative Rodger Pegues met with Kennecott's representatives, Mr. C. D. Michaelson, Vice President in charge of mining and Mr. Hayes from Kennecott's office of Corporate Relations.

The three-hour-long meeting served to establish that Kennecott clearly intends to go ahead with its plans to put an open-pit mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. It was established with equal clarity that the conservationists have not accepted this plan as being inevitable. Every conceivable and proper means of permanently preventing this mine will be employed. The North Cascades Conservation Council has been assured of major all-out assistance from the powerful Sierra Club. Having just succeeded in preventing the Grand Canyon from being flooded by dams and about to succeed in the creation of a Redwoods National Park, the Sierra Club is now concentrating on the preservation of the North Cascades as its number 2 national conservation battle (Redwoods is number 1).

JUSTIFICATION for the Glacier Peak mine was described by Mr. Michaelson as being three-fold: (1) The Department of Defense has requested all U.S. copper companies to alleviate the current copper shortage by increasing production, with a possible offer of subsidies for developing mines which have been "kept on the burner". This request was general and didn't specify the Glacier Peak mine. However Kennecott would not be developing here at this time if it had not received this request from the government. (2) The U.S. is an important net importer of copper which is a problem for the U.S. economy. To the extent we are net importers, the country's balance of payments position is adversely affected. From the standpoint of the copper industry, it is clear that even if every potential copper mine in this country is brought into production, we would remain a net importer of copper. Contacts with the government further indicate the balance of payments problem will be with us for at least the next decade. Therefore the copper industry is attempting to increase production in order to obtain a balance of trade more favorable to the U.S. (3) The nation's stock-pile of copper has reached an all time low of 100,000 tons which Mr. Michaelson believes is a "national disgrace". Normally we have had 700,000 tons in the stock-pile. He said this should be kept at a level of 900,000 tons in the event of immediate need in a non-nuclear war. (4) A 17.4 to 17.8 lbs. per capita consumption of copper today will go up as the U.S. population and standard of living increases. Therefore we must produce more copper, Michaelson said. (5) These are "boom times for the copper companies all over the world." All companies are putting every effort into bringing new mines into production and working existing mines 7 days a week and 3 shifts a day. Industry aims at expanding its production to what it was 15 years ago. However as each old high-capacity mine is depleted it must be replaced by 7 or 8 mines of a lower capacity. There are not many places left to put in new copper mines so therefore, Michaelson says, "We must exploit all the remaining possibilities we have and we are looking all over the world." The Glacier Peak mine is one of the latter. He expressed his concern for corporate profits when he said, "If we are stopped here and a half a dozen other places that we plan to develop then we would have to go out of business. We can't afford not to go ahead."

A DESCRIPTION of the Glacier Peak mine, given by Mr. Michaelson, was that it would be an average mine, relative to mines being developed today. The annual copper production of this mine would be 7-8% of Kennecott's total copper production from all its present mines; less than 1% of total U.S. copper production; less than 1/2% of total U.S. copper consumption. The mine would be started right away, with road construction commencing as soon as the snows are gone in 1967; be operated the year around for 21 years (possibly 30) with the employment of

(continued on page 21)

MINING THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

Rodger W. Pegues, Northwest Representative
The Sierra Club,
The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs

About a mile to the southeast of Image Lake up on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area lies the Glacier Peak Mines, an as yet undeveloped group of patented and unpatented mining claims owned by Kennecott Mining Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Ridge Mining Company.

Kennecott has given every indication that if the public interest will be served thereby (translation: "If we can turn a neat profit"), it will undertake to "develop" the mining properties by digging a large open pit and thus save the nation. The less sophisticated among us have questioned whether mineral exploitation of this scenic treasure is in the public interest, and some have even gone so far as to suggest that the public interest would be served better were the mining operation to be prevented and the area left in a natural condition.

The Forest Service has undertaken to control the mining operation under the terms of the Wilderness Act and applicable regulations. Officially, the Forest Service takes the position that this is all that it can do, that the company has a statutory right to mine in the area, and that there is no way that the Forest Service can prevent the company from doing so. Unofficially, more than one Forest Service officer has expressed the view that they do not want the area to be mined and will do everything they can within the limits of the law to prevent its being mined.

In fact, there is quite a bit that the Forest Service, and other federal and state agencies, can do within the law which will tend to prevent mining in the area. The Wilderness Act permits mining, but that Act and a host of other laws impose a variety of conditions and permit a variety of actions which limit the company's rights and activities and could very well prevent it from operating its claims.

ACQUISITION AND WITHDRAWAL

The interests of the company can be purchased, by condemnation if need be, and the area withdrawn from mineral entry. It is estimated that the net worth of the company's interest is between 5 and 10 million dollars--not an exorbitant price to pay for an area of such superlative scenery. The area can be withdrawn by order of the President or of the Secretary of the Interior. Withdrawal has no direct effect on the company's holdings except as they are purchased.

USE AND CONTROL OF LANDS

The Wilderness Act empowers the Forest Service to impose various controls over the company's operations, including a requirement that disturbed surface be restored to a natural condition insofar as is practicable.

Because a mineral claimant has a future interest in the surface of a claim where there was a valid, existing claim prior to the passage of the Wilderness Act (September 4, 1964), the Forest Service is somewhat limited in controlling the use of such lands so long as they are used for mining or uses reasonably incident thereto. However, on claims made after the date of the Wilderness Act, the claimant has no future interest in the surface, and the Forest Service has the power to prevent waste and to require surface restoration.

While most of the company's claims probably predate the Wilderness Act, in fact valid mineral discovery or other entry may not have occurred by that time, and a thorough investigation may lead to the discovery of a number of void claims. If so, the claims will date from the time of an actual valid discovery. If that time is after the date of the Wilderness Act, the company will have no

future interest in the surface, and the Forest Service will be able to control the operation more closely and require restoration. Hence, investigation of many of the claims would seem to be a necessity.

USE AND CONTROL OF WATER

The company has a right to use water in the area for its operations, which bodes ill for the Suiattle-Skagit River fisheries. However, the company has no right to pollute the streams substantially, and the state and federal governments have the power to prevent substantial pollution.

The company states that it needs a reservoir. It does not have a right to one, and indeed, if it has been exploring water resources since September 4, 1964, it has violated the Wilderness Act. Exploration and development of water resources in a wilderness area may be done only with the permission of the President. Hopefully (write your letters) he won't be of a mind to grant that permission.

ACCESS AND EASEMENTS

The company has a right of access to its mining works and for water, power, and the like insofar as is reasonably necessary to develop its properties. The Forest Service is empowered to regulate this access and may

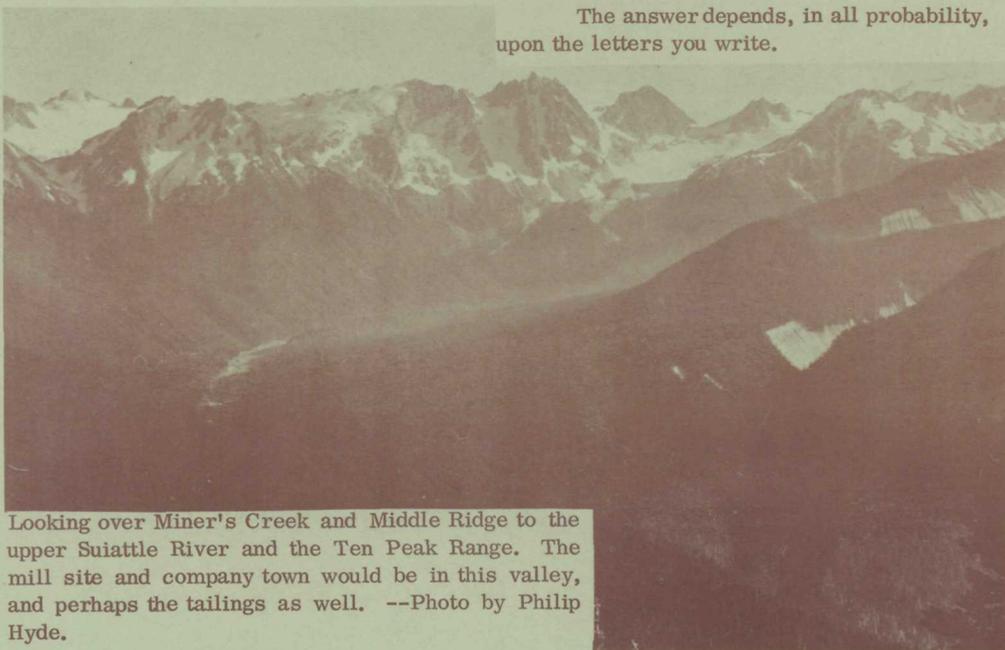
impose such limitations as are reasonable to protect the wilderness. For instance, the Forest Service may be able to require a railroad as an alternative to a highway where the former would have a lesser impact on wilderness, scenery, vegetation, soil, and water and be more amenable to restoration. Railroads being a traditional and customary means of mineral access, their being required would not appear to be unreasonable.

SUMMATION

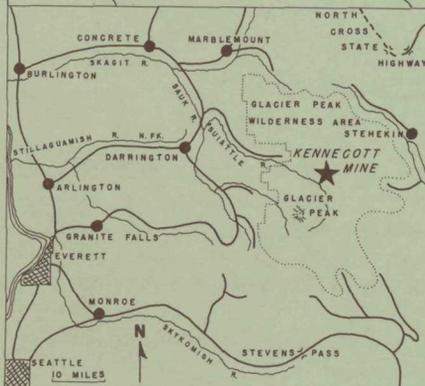
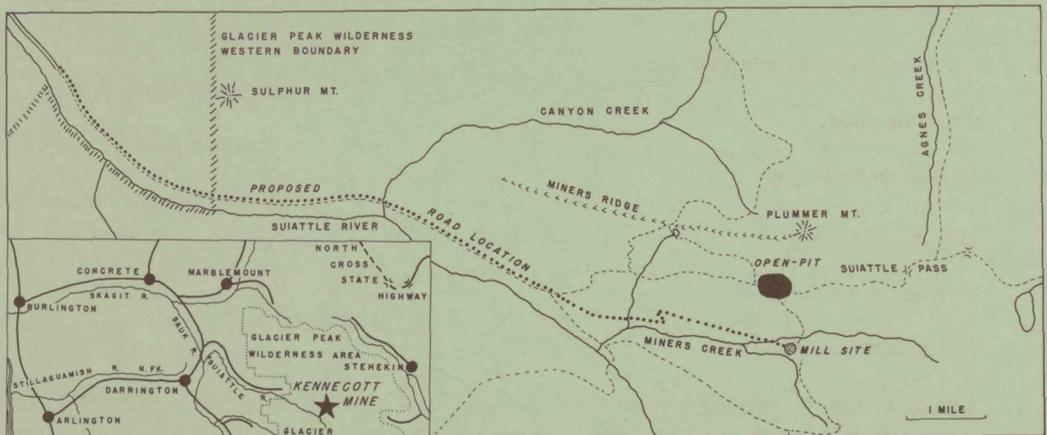
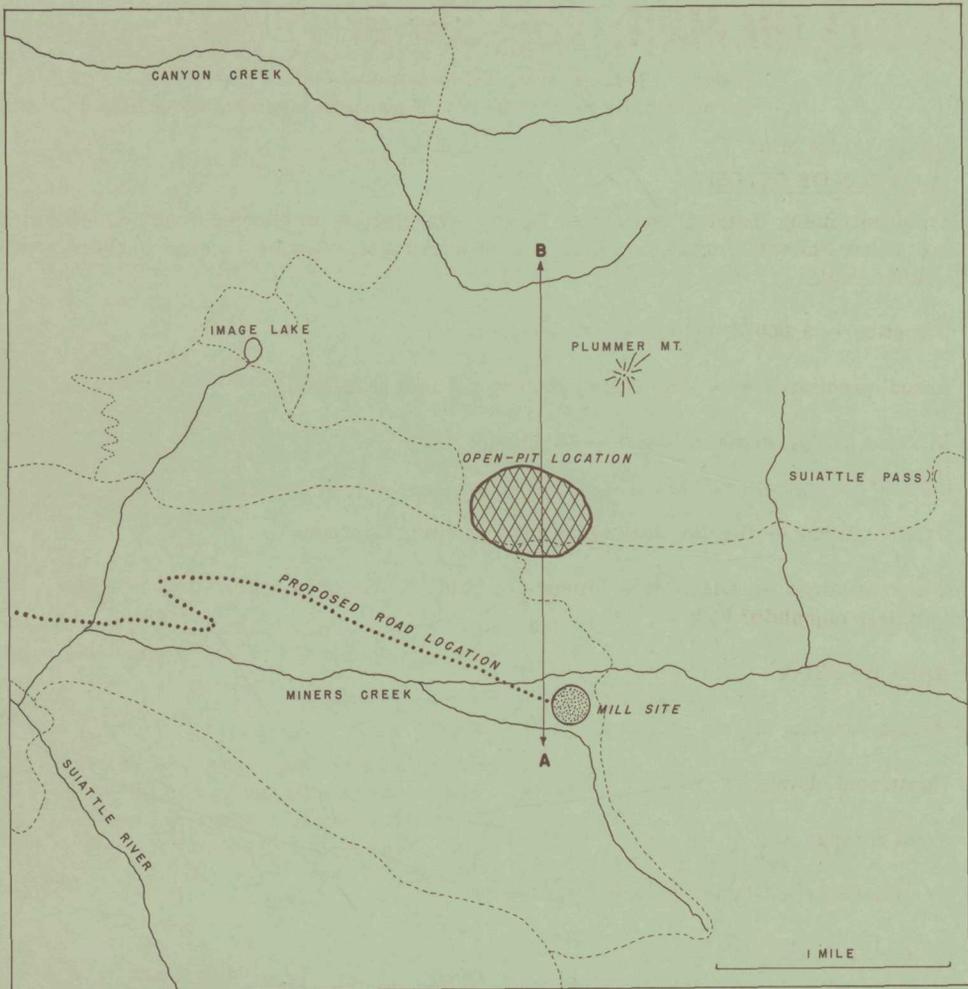
While the company has a number of rights, its rights are not unlimited, are subject to various controls, and are subject to condemnation. The area can be withdrawn from entry. Some controls, especially on use of water, may result, if effectively and promptly enforced, in the company's abandoning its proposed mining operation as financially unfeasible.

The area can be protected. It is unquestionably worth exerting every effort--both governmental and private--to provide that protection. Hopefully, the Forest Service and other federal and state agencies will do everything within their power to prevent spoliation of the scenic, wilderness, recreational, and fisheries resources. The question is, will they?

The answer depends, in all probability, upon the letters you write.



Looking over Miner's Creek and Middle Ridge to the upper Suiattle River and the Ten Peak Range. The mill site and company town would be in this valley, and perhaps the tailings as well. --Photo by Philip Hyde.



KENNECOTT MINING OPERATION
 APPROXIMATE PROPOSED LOCATION
 WITHIN
 GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS OF WASHINGTON

ABOUT THE MINE: Fact Sheet

(Editor's Note: Source of this fact sheet is not known,
but apparently it derives from Kennecott-supplied information.)

NAME Ridge Mine

LOCATION OF DEPOSIT

Sampson mining district, Snohomish County, Washington, in Glacier Peak Wilderness area in Mt. Baker National Forest, 30 miles east of Darrington, Washington, and 10 miles northeast of Glacier Peak.

Elevation -- 5,000/6,000 feet above sealevel.

Annual precipitation -- 180 inches including 120 feet of snowfall.

Distance to Darrington railhead -- 40 miles.

HISTORY

Original owner -- Glacier Peak Mining and Smelting Company.

Option acquired by Bear Creek Mining Company, Kennecott's exploration subsidiary, in 1954. Purchase completed in 1958.

AREA OWNED

Patented mining claims --	350 acres
Unpatented claims --	<u>2,650</u>
Total acreage --	3,000 acres
Total acreage in Glacier Peak Wilderness Area --	458,500 acres

FACILITIES REQUIRED

Open pit mine.	Mine plant.
5,000-ton-per-day concentrator.	Dump site.
Crushing plant.	Tailings disposal area.
15-mile access road.	Electric power right-of-way.
	Water storage and supply.

MISCELLANEOUS

Investment required --	\$15,000,000
Total employment --	200
Annual tonnage of copper production --	12,000-15,000 tons
Byproducts -- Molybdenum, tungsten, gold, silver, and scheelite.	
Copper concentrates to be toll-smelted and refined by outside companies.	
Scheduled production date --	Early 1970

ABOUT THE MINE: Chronology

Ca. 1900 and earlier

Claims staked out on Miner's Ridge.

1954-1958

Claims taken over by Bear Creek Mining Company, Kennecott's exploration subsidiary.

1955

Hikers begin to encounter Bear Creek people in large numbers.

1960

Title in properties transferred to Ridge Mining Corporation, an operating subsidiary wholly owned by Kennecott.

Spring 1966

Personnel of Mt. Baker National Forest meet with Kennecott people, who announce their plan to complete feasibility surveys in the area, with a decision to be made in Spring 1967.

July 1966

Hikers observed a 35-man crew at work on Miner's Ridge. From several different sources North Cascades Conservation Council hears that Kennecott may go ahead with a mine, and soon. Cooperating conservation organizations and members of Congress are alerted. Letters sent to Forest Service and to other people and groups all over the nation, seeking further information.

August

Forest Service replies that it has received no applications from Kennecott for special-use permits. States that it "will give careful consideration to the natural resources and wilderness environment... All decisions made by us will, of course, have to be within the framework of the applicable laws and regulations." Says "We have the obligation to administer the mining provisions of the Wilderness Act in a manner consistent with Congress' intent -- which is that mining be permitted."

October

In response to second North Cascades Conservation Council query, Forest Service says it still has not received application from Kennecott.

Members of Congress continue to seek information.

November 3

A meeting held, at request of Mt. Baker National Forest, of Forest Service and Kennecott officials, to learn the plans of the latter. Feasibility study still in progress. (Preliminary study looks promising.) Various mining methods being considered. Further data will be gathered in summer 1967. Forest Service asks Kennecott for full economic analysis of all methods of mining and restoration. Kennecott wants to know costs of truck-hauling on Forest Service roads; this data to be supplied by December. Further word on Kennecott plans expected in Spring 1967.

December 22

In a front-page story, Walt Woodward of the Seattle Times gives the proposed Miner's Ridge development its first wide publicity (with exception of an August editorial in Wenatchee World and a brief November note in Everett Herald). He interviews both Kennecott and Forest Service officials, and the North Cascades Conservation Council as well. Other newspapers throughout the state immediately pick up the story. Letters to editors are published in response.

December

George Marshall, President of the Sierra Club, writes President F. R. Milliken of Kennecott Copper Corporation, and each of the firm's 15 directors, expressing the wish "to explore with Kennecott the alternatives to mining the Glacier Peak Wilderness," and "hoping that Kennecott will recognize a social obligation to preserve the quality of one of the nation's scenic wonders." He asks "Has your management weighed the marginal nature of the profits which might accrue to Kennecott from this operation, compared to its other far larger operations, against the possible loss in public good will that could result from damaging scenery which qualifies for and is actively being considered for a national park?"

President Milliken answers, saying that Kennecott's vice president in charge of mining will seek in the near future to meet with Sierra Club and other conservation representatives to discuss Miner's Ridge.

January 1967

Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone of U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region says "the proposed Kennecott Copper open-pit mine isn't compatible with the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area".

Spring-Summer 1967

Kennecott makes up its mind?

1968

Development begins??

1970

Mining begins???

THE FIGHT FOR AMERICA'S ALPS

by Paul Brooks

What future do we want for what remains of wild America, and to whom shall it be entrusted? This question boils at the heart of conservation politics, and nowhere more hotly than in the growing controversy over the magnificent North Cascades in Washington. The author of this report on the tangled struggle over the Cascades' future is editor in chief of Houghton Mifflin Company, a director of the Sierra Club, and the author of ROADLESS AREA.

Mr. Brooks, a tireless, veteran defender of our nation's wilderness, has now turned his attention to the urgent necessity of defending the North Cascades of Washington. He has visited and seen most of it and talked to many about it. He concludes that the natural and wilderness values of the region can and must be preserved and that only the National Park Service is capable of doing an adequate job. This is an eloquent and highly readable article, with which we heartily agree and which we strongly commend to those who appreciate the natural environment.

Read it in: The Atlantic, February 1967, page 87.

ABOUT THE MINE: Rumors And Speculations And Miscellany

(Editor's Note:

From hikers talking to the Kennecott crew on Miner's Ridge, from people in the industry, and from all over, North Cascades Conservation Council has been receiving not only solid information but rumors, guesses, speculations, and miscellaneous peripheral facts. The following selection is presented in no particular order, and with no guarantees. Some things are self-evidently true and accurate, while others are far out in the realm of conjecture. Take it as it comes.)

** By operating Bear Creek Mining Company as an exploration subsidiary, which never makes money, Kennecott gets a nice tax advantage, thus carrying out its prospecting with an effective federal subsidy. (This in addition to the 27-1/2% depletion allowance once operations begin. Not to mention the fact that because of the Mining Act it doesn't have to pay the people fair market value for the ore body, but simply takes it, for an insignificant sum of money.

** Geologists working for Bear Creek have always felt the Miner's Ridge operation was bush league, and hated to be sent there.

** Bear Creek now has people looking around the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie. And elsewhere in the Cascades. (This in addition to Phelps-Dodge in Gold Creek, and gosh knows who else where else.) The mining threat to Cascade scenery is just barely beginning.

** The Trinity Mine, at the edge of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, on the Chiwawa River, is now for sale for a relative pittance. The threat there could be effectively ended by a minor outlay of government or private funds.

** The Holden Mine, closed down a few years ago, still has proven ore reserves totalling about half those of Miner's Ridge. Various firms have investigated the possibility of reopening the mine.

** When the end was in sight at Holden, the staff examined the possibility of tunneling into the Miner's Ridge ore from Crown Point, thus capitalizing on the facility already in place at Holden, and doing no further damage to the Glacier Peak area. The rock to be penetrated is ideal for the purpose: "Cloudy Pass granite as hard and sound as the top of God's head." But copper prices were then very low, so nothing was done.

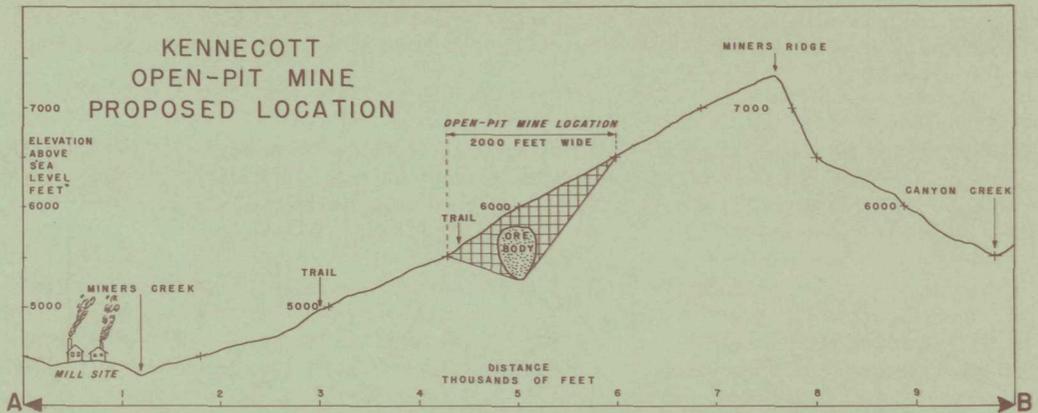
** In Summer 1966, some 20-35 geologist-types were observed on Miner's Ridge, some 2-4 helicopter flights daily. A new mining camp, with 9 new shacks. Yellow claim markers seen near Lady Camp. Trail staked in part with blue-ribboned stakes. Geologists making a public relations effort to be friendly to all passing through, but answering no questions.

** In 1964 the Chelan PUD surveyed a powerline right-of-way across the mountains from Holden to the mine site.

** The dozen or so patents, and the hundreds of claims, cover nearly all of Miner's Ridge and go down and across Miner's Creek and up Middle Ridge.

** Kennecott has already made the decision to go ahead. Funds have been allocated internally within the company for the project. It apparently intends to make this a test case of mining rights under the Wilderness Act.

**The open pit will extend from Lady Camp (1 mile east of Image Lake) 2000 feet east, and will be 500 feet deep. The following sketch shows what the pit may look like when completed.



** Plans for disposal of tailings are not certain yet. They could be: (1) dumped at base of Miner's Creek; or (2) dumped in cirque at head of Canyon Creek, through a tunnel bored through Plummer Mountain.

** A road, rather than a railroad, is planned by Kennecott. The latter would require construction all the way from the mine to Darrington, while the former could take advantage of the existing Forest Service road, already built by public funds.

** A road is being or will be surveyed up the Suiattle to the base of the ridge at Miner's Creek.

** Kennecott is currently conducting snow tests to determine the effect of heavy snowfall and avalanches on the mining operation.

** Miner's Ridge is only one of some four possibilities now being considered by Kennecott, including one just east of Yellowstone. Kennecott's immediate future depends more on Chile than any other area, but the prospects there involve agreement with the Chilean government, which may or may not be easier to work with than the U.S. government.

** The new "economy-minded" Congress is unlikely to appropriate funds to purchase the Miner's Ridge property, especially with Congressman Aspinall keeping a sharp eye out for the interests of miners.

** When copper prices were low and going lower, Kennecott offered to sell the Miner's Ridge properties to the government, but nothing happened. Despite its protestations to the contrary, forcing such a purchase may be exactly what Kennecott has in mind -- to recover its exploration expenses and make a few thousand percent profit.

** Kennecott has in hand an alternative mining plan that would involve tunneling from a low elevation. This alternate is little, if any, more expensive than an open pit and some technical experts within the firm favor it, but Kennecott is dominated by pit-miners trained at Bingham.

** Kennecott is counting on the U.S. government to pay 50% of the costs of developing Miner's Ridge, either through existing or potential legislation designed to encourage copper production. The ore is too low-grade to be profitable without a federal subsidy. Some people and/or agencies within the government are pushing Kennecott to go forward with this and other projects.

** If the federal government feels the need of subsidizing copper production, it should first of all offer subsidies to reopen closed mines with remaining ore reserves. Many such closed

mines with low-grade reserves are available in the U.S. It might next consider a subsidy to the Canadian government for exploration of the Laurentian Shield, where the possibility is great of very large high-grade ore deposits. It might also subsidize production of copper from nodule deposits on the ocean floor of the continental shelf. Federal subsidization of mines in areas of supreme natural beauty is an alternative only to be considered under circumstances inconceivable in this generation.



Headwaters of Canyon Creek, on trail to Canyon Lake. If Kennecott decides to deposit its tailings in Canyon Creek cirque, exactly such country as this would be overwhelmed with debris. --U.S. Forest Service photo by Robert J. DeWitz.

ABOUT KENNECOTT: What The Company Is, And Where It Is

(From Mining Year Book, 1966)

Kennecott Copper Corporation was incorporated May 3, 1915, in State of New York. Offices are 161, East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10017. The president is F. R. Milliken.

Owns copper mines, concentrating mills, smelters, refineries, fabricating works, and railways. Mines at Bingham, Utah; Ruth, Nevada; Kearny, Arizona; Santa Rita, New Mexico. A standby property near Safford, Arizona. Produces about 300,000 tons of copper annually in Utah, 21,000 in Nevada. (Estimated annual production expected from Miner's Ridge is 15,000 tons.)

Formerly owned Braden Copper Co., operating near Santiago, Chile. In 1964 agreement was reached whereby the Chilean government paid \$80,000,000 to acquire 51% of the property, Kennecott retaining 49%. Production expanded to 280,000 tons of copper. (Compared to 15,000 tons from Miner's Ridge.)

Company anticipates production during 1970 from its Ruby Creek copper property near the Kobuk River in Alaska. Exploration is in progress in Puerto Rico, with development work at the Tanama copper deposit.

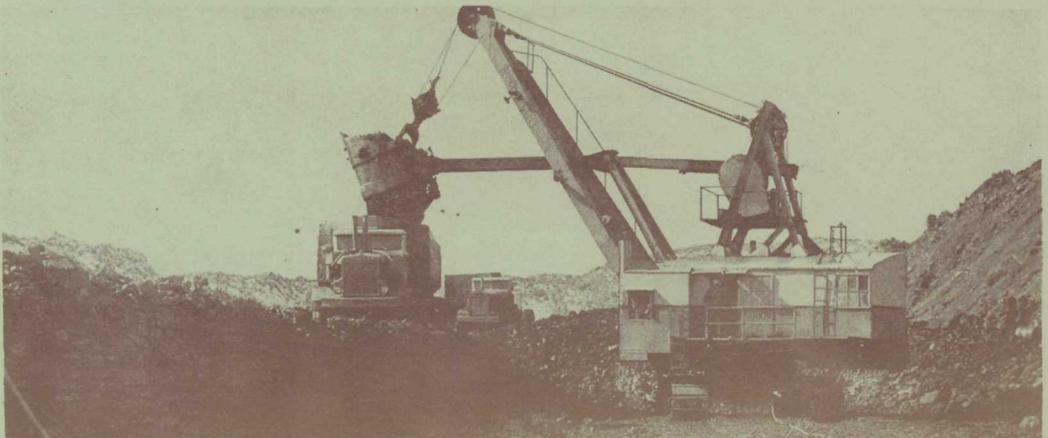
Has option for 20% interest in a mining operating in South Africa, exploiting apartheid-style slave labor. Owns properties in Nigeria. Is exploring in Australia, Quebec.

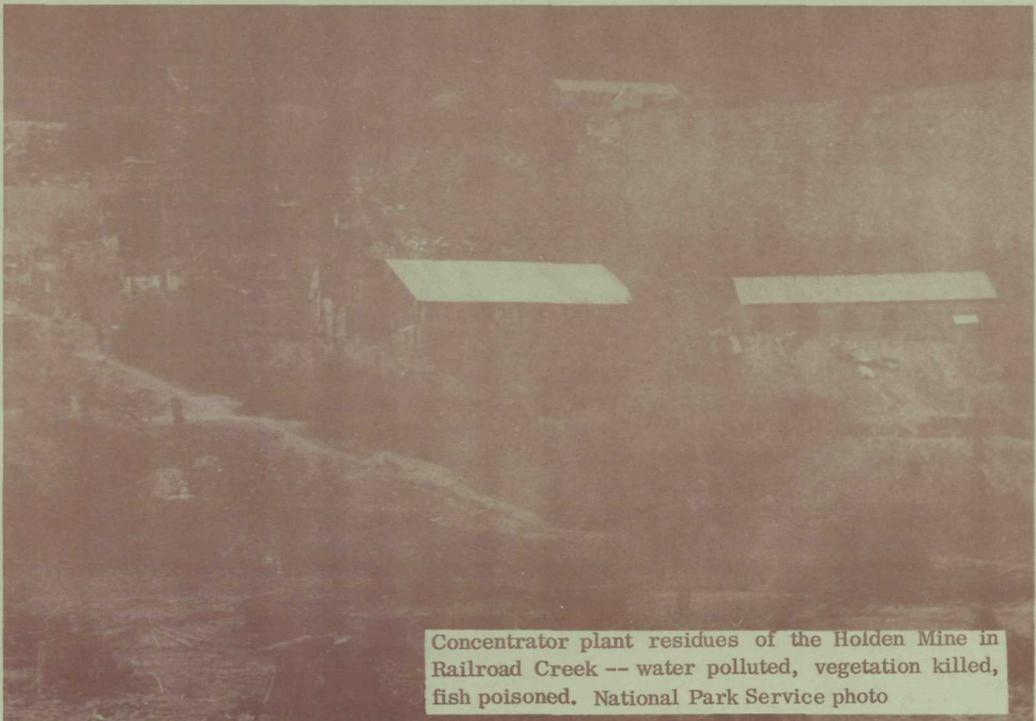
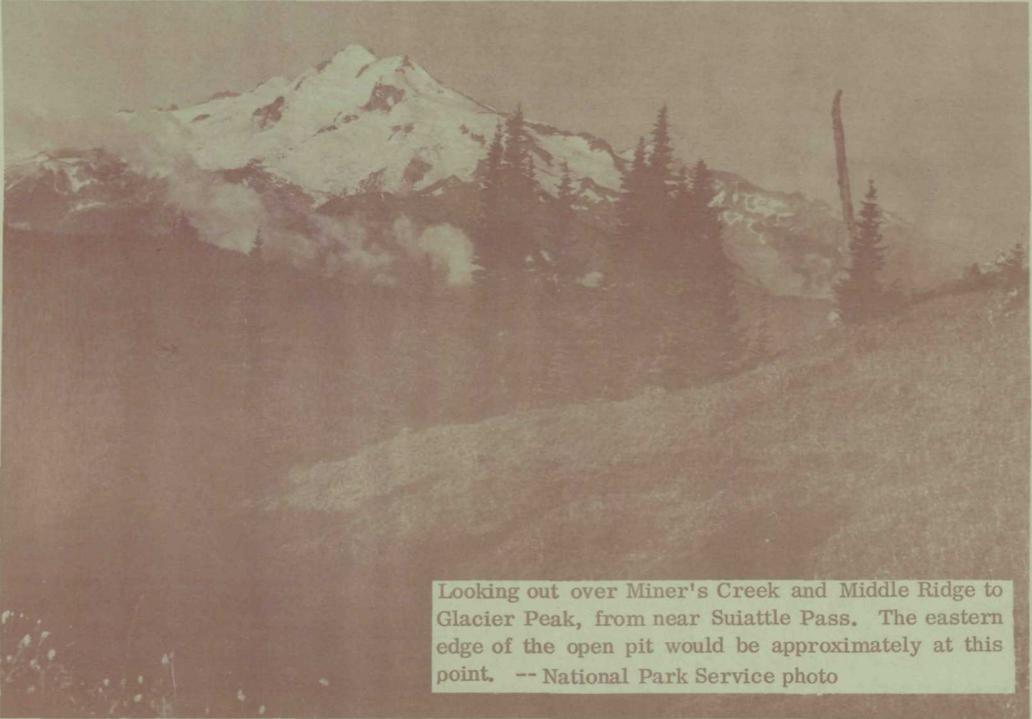
Expects to begin in 1968 an open-pit molybdenum mine near Alice Arm, British Columbia. Is exploring claims in northern British Columbia, with drilling in progress on copper deposits at Galore Creek in the Stikine area.

Exploring enormous phosphate deposit in North Carolina, with an open pit in mind.

Owns interests in Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation and numerous other firms and has all sorts wholly-owned, and nearly so, subsidiaries.

Confesses (as of 1965) to assets of some \$365 million, capital surplus of \$191 million. And a consolidated net income of \$102 million. Charges off about \$25 million a year to depreciation. Things are going good, so plans to split stock on a 3-for-1 basis.





ABOUT KENNECOTT: How Its Hirelings Spoke

Against The Glacier Peak Wilderness

(From the record of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area hearings held by the U. S. Forest Service in Wenatchee, 16 October 1959.)

My name is Glen C. Reed. I am an exploration geologist affiliated with Bear Creek Mining Company. The opinions I shall state are my own. I have been closely associated over a period of years with the exploration of certain mining claims in the Miner's Creek area, owned by Ridge Mining Corporation. Ridge Mining Corporation has as its principal objective the efficient extraction from the earth of certain metals vital to the maintenance of the national economy, its well-being and security. I strongly oppose any recommendation to establish the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on the grounds that such action is highly restrictive, discriminating in character, and in no way in the public interest....

My name is S. E. Jerome. I am an exploration geologist with Bear Creek Mining Company. This is not a company statement. It is prepared as an individual keenly interested in a vigorous future for the American economy and the American mining industry, and as one appreciative of the growing needs for recreational opportunities. I express my opposition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. We need no further restriction on land already segregated by the government. The greatest economic and recreational good will be accomplished for the greatest number by the continued sound administration and development of the national forest as such under the concept of multiple-use... The present Glacier Peak Wilderness proposal would be less innocuous if there were not in the background pressure by a vocal group to establish a national wilderness preservation system. If such a system should come about the area in question would, if classified as wilderness, inevitably pass into that system. Any development for other than recreational use would be prohibited except under most unusual and unlikely circumstances... We do not know today what new commodities we may require tomorrow, and the facts of life are that the areas in the Western United States offering the best geological conditions for new ore discoveries are on public lands....

My name is Russell Chadwick, and I am an exploration geologist. I want to present my views as an individual. (Editor's note: Mr. Chadwick was directly asked if he was employed by Kennecott and refused to answer the question.) Anyone who gets around the Western United States as a mining geologist knows very well that there is a tremendous amount of wilderness available... The mining companies ... are willing to give up some of the distinct benefits they have enjoyed in the past... We are in a strange place where the mining and timber companies are bending over backwards and the self-styled conservationists are in the position of being the land-grabbers for their special purposes... In a few years the hiker may be able to fly to a wilderness anywhere in the world in less time than it now takes to drive from Seattle to Darrington... In Alaska there are hundreds of millions of acres of wilderness containing higher and more rugged mountains, bigger glaciers, longer vistas, and thicker rain forests and bigger mosquitoes than anyplace in the North Cascades....

ABOUT KENNECOTT:

How It Was Defeated in the Porcupines in 1958 — By Public Opinion

THE LIVING WILDERNESS

WINTER 1959

“A VICTORY for those thousands of Michigan citizens who were determined that the park should be retained for the purpose stated when it was created,” the *Grand Rapids Herald* observed in an editorial headed “Conservation Victory” which reported on January 9, 1958, that the threatened Porcupine Mountains State Park “has been saved.”

Victory for conservationists was forecast when the application for a lease to mine 900 acres of the park was withdrawn by the Bear Creek Mining Company four days before the Michigan Conservation Commission was slated to vote on the mining proposal. With the withdrawal of the application, a Commission vote became unnecessary.

Nevertheless, the Commission voted formally to reaffirm a 1954 statement of policy that “state parks . . . shall not be exploited at the expense of recreation values” and that “public values within the boundaries of established parks shall not be impaired or vacated by leases, sale, or exchange.”

“In tossing in the sponge, the (Bear Creek) company,” said the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, following the Conservation Commission’s meeting on January 8, “acknowledged that popular opposition was too strong.” The *Gazette* pointed out that the Commission “was expected to reject the request anyway.”

The controversy touched off by the proposal to intrude a mining development on park lands had taught a valuable lesson, commented the *North Woods Call* on January 21.

“The Porcupine Mountains State Park,” said the *Call*, “will long be remembered as that piece of Michigan which awakened public interest in the value of state-owned lands reserved for public recreation in the future as well as today.”

The *Call* printed statements of Michigan Conservation Commission Members Shirley W. Allen, Robert F. Brevitz, Lawrence J. Gotschall, and Clarence J. Messner, explaining their stand in opposition to the mining development.

Granting a mining lease, Mr. Allen said, would have amounted to saying that “we shall have state parks unless the land is wanted for some other purpose.”

“I believe,” said Mr. Brevitz, “the State of Michigan can afford and should maintain some true wilderness areas as museum pieces for those who enjoy them and for future generations.”

“Foremost” among his reasons for opposing the mining proposal, Mr. Gotschall declared, was “the precedent (that would have been) set permitting despoliation of our parks.”

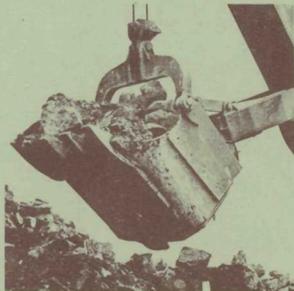
Commissioner Messner called the occasion “historic” because “so many citizens of the state and nation (had) become so interested in our park system.”

“We now need to continue to move forward,” said Mr. Messner. “We need to explore rather comprehensively the total park and recreational program.”

Established in 1944, the Porcupine Mountains State Park, bordering Lake Superior on Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, contains the last extensive unspoiled wilderness in Michigan.

Among Michigan organizations opposing the proposal to mine the park are the Michigan United Conservation Clubs, Porcupine Mountains Wilderness Association, and the Michigan Natural Areas Council. The state organizations’ position was supported by national conservation organizations including the American Nature Association, National Parks Association, National Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, and the Wildlife Management Institute (See THE LIVING WILDERNESS for Summer-Fall 1958 and Spring 1958.)

THE WILDERNESS ACT: Provisions Relevant To Miner's Ridge



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

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

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

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

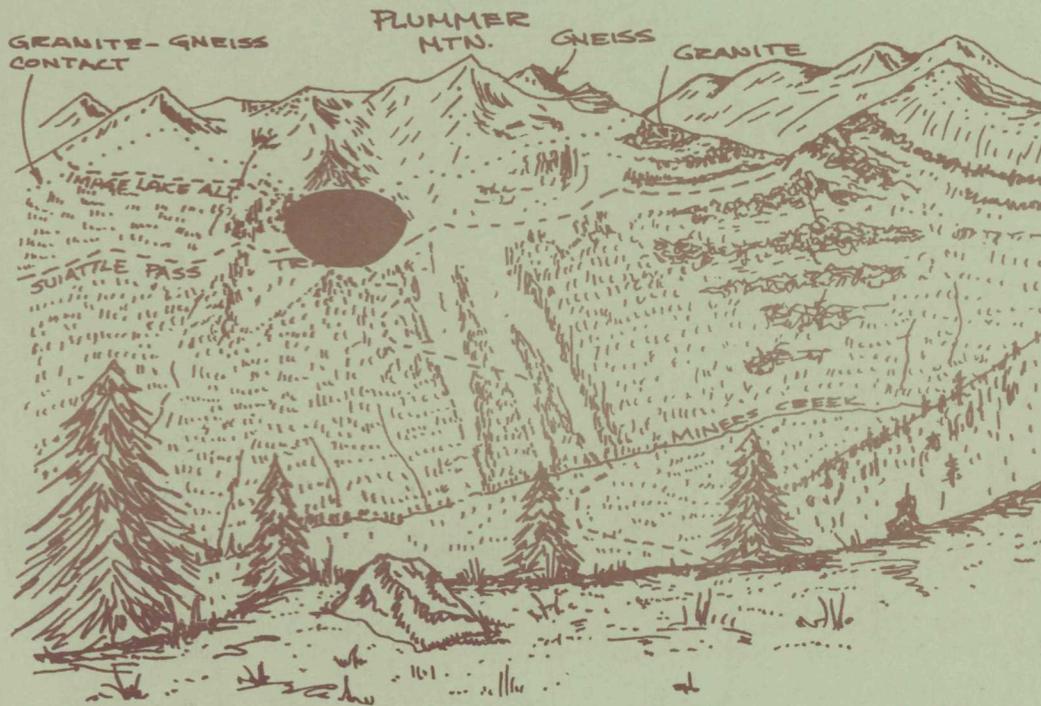
(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

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

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

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



Looking north to Miners Ridge. Mining prospects are under gneiss cap. Kennecott pit location.

President Supports North Cascades Park

(For editorial comment, See Page 10.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(UPI)—President Johnson today asked Congress to establish four new national parks, including one in Washington State's North Cascades.

The President referred to the North Cascades as "this spectacular area of unparalleled mountain masses, glaciers, meadows and timbered valleys."

The three other parks proposed would be in the redwood forest of Northern California,

in the Potomac River Valley, and in a lake-shore region of Wisconsin.

Mr. Johnson said Congress now faces a "last chance" opportunity to preserve California's redwoods.

"If we do not act promptly, we may lose for all time the magnificent redwoods of Northern California," he said.

His message today supplemented earlier budget requests in which he asked for a \$142 million appropriation for land and water conservation in the next fiscal year.

The Seattle Times

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Founded August 10, 1896

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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1967

North Cascades National Park

TODAY'S call by President Johnson for creation of a North Cascades National Park is indeed welcomed by those among us who have been advocating such action by the national administration and Congress.

We hope the President has signaled that he is impatient with the deadlock between the federal Interior and Agriculture Departments that has stalled action by the administration and Congress to establish the North Cascades park and that Mr. Johnson intends to knock together enough heads in the departments under his direction to gain agreement.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, we expect, is ready to introduce the necessary legislation in the present session of Congress. If the Interior and Agriculture Departments were advised by Mr. Johnson to resolve their differences without further delay, the prospects of

prompt action on the legislation would be improved.

The North Cascades National Park issue is not one of budgetary significance. The land and forests of the area already are federally owned, or largely so. There still is controversy, of course, over the size of the proposed park. However, all controversies must eventually be resolved and this one has gone on so long that it needs to be closed by affirmative action.

As Mr. Johnson said in today's message, the North Cascades region is one of "spectacular, unparalleled mountain masses, glaciers, meadows and timbered areas . . . close to metropolitan areas."

It is an area to which each year brings new scars—encroachments which The Times believes can be halted best by the establishment of a park under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department and its National Park Service.

KENNECOTT MEETS WITH CONSERVATION LEADERS

(Continued from page 4)

approximately 200 local men; be an open-pit with 1/3 of the excavation being ore and 2/3 being waste rock to be piled around the edge of the pit; include a mill on Miners Creek where the low grade (1% copper) ore will be concentrated to 36% copper by the conventional flotation process; require 5,000 tons per day of water to process 5,000 tons of ore per day at the mill; cover 200 acres with discarded tailings from the concentrator; require construction of a road from the pit to the mill and another from the mill to the Forest Service Suiattle road-end, over which concentrate would be hauled to the smelter in Tacoma; consume 5,000 to 7,000 horsepower of electricity from Darrington.

THE IMPACT of the Glacier Peak mine on the land can possibly be severely restricted in conformity with the Wilderness Act which specifies the management of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Kennecott intends to plant Australian vetch on the tailings and dump. This would be an introduction of an exotic into the Wilderness and hence unlawful. Mr. Michaelson believes that the pit will fill in and the road will be removed by avalanches and slides after the mine is closed so that "none of this will be noticable." He also believes that the excavated rock will be "indistinguishable from natural talus piles." He said that the tailing dump at the mill will be kept behind bulkheads and "would not pollute the streams." However this would be the same procedure used on Railroad Creek at the Holden mine where the tailings dump has killed the surrounding vegetation and all the fish in the creek and is now starting to pollute Lake Chelan. This Wilderness will be shattered by what Mr. Michaelson said would "hopefully be 30 years of blasting."

OUR REACTIONS to Kennecott's plans are crystal clear. They must not be allowed to even start. The corporate ruthlessness of this company must be exposed to the entire nation. The public is certain to protest to the President of the United States and to its senators and congressmen. The Forest Service must be convinced that it must exercise all the power it has to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The White House must be asked to intervene, as it did with the redwood lumber companies in California, pending a decision by Congress as to whether or not there should be a national park established here. A five year moratorium on developing the Glacier Peak mine by Kennecott does not seem to be an unreasonable minimum request at this time.

AN ALTERNATIVE to Kennecott's plans for developing the Glacier Peak mine, now, would be for the company to develop its 3 other comparable prospects (2 in Arizona and one undisclosed) first. If a national park were established in the Glacier Peak area then Congress should appropriate funds to purchase the patented claims from Kennecott. The remaining unpatented lands should be closed to prospecting and to mineral entry within the national park. This protection is not provided now in the National Forest Wilderness Areas under the Wilderness Act.

P. D. G.



Cascade Park Action Looms

By RAY SCHRICK

The proposed North Cascades National Park has moved off dead-center with President Johnson's recommendation this week that Congress authorize creation of the park.

The Presidential request was interpreted in Washington, D.C., as an executive decision in a long controversy between two government agencies, the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

It means that a so-called "Administration bill" will be introduced in Congress shortly in favor of the creation of a national park.

"President Johnson has backed some kind of a national park," Rep. Tom Foley of the Fifth Congressional District said. "That's the significance of yesterday's statement."

However, it leaves momentarily undecided the key question:

What are the boundaries?

Legislation defining the boundaries will be submitted to Congress "soon," Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) said.

It's understood the proposed legislation currently is being drafted by the Executive Branch.

The size of the park will affect the degree of support, or conversely the opposition, it receives.

Many people acquainted with the struggle long have assumed that there will be administration support to create some kind of a national park in the North Cascades.

The question has been where—and how big?

There has been a wide variation in two official reports—one at the state level by Gov. Dan Evans and the other at the national level in the so-called compromise of Edward C. Crafts, chairman of the Federal North Cascades Study Team.

Crafts' proposal marked a compromise between the two extremes in the Federal study group. The National Park Service had favored a larger park. The Forest Service had opposed any national park, favoring a national recreation area instead.

However, Gov. Evans' North Cascades Study Committee favored a national park far smaller than the Federal Study Team's compromise.

Essentially, Gov. Evans endorsed a park in the Cascades north of the North-Cross State Highway. It would encompass 350,000 acres.

The Federal Study Team compromise (Crafts' proposal) encompassed an area from the Stehekin River at the upper end of Lake Chelan northward to the international boundary. It would include about 698,000 acres.

Nobody knows for sure what the Administration bill will say. Or at least no one, who does know, has said so.

Some authorities guess that it will approach Crafts' compromise, possibly slightly in the direction of Gov. Evans' recommendation for a smaller park.

The procedure will be for the Administration's bill when drafted to be introduced simultaneously to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House.

The bill will go to the chairman of the respective Interior and Insular Affairs Committees—Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado in the House and Sen. Jackson in the Senate.

It's generally assumed that the North Cascades National Park proposal will "move with more receptivity" in the Senate than in the House.

Sen. Jackson clearly is on record in favor of a national park, but he hasn't publicly defined the proposed boundaries.

He quickly followed President Johnson's announcement this week with the statement, "I am pleased that the President has recommended a national park along with wilderness and recreation areas in the North Cascades."

"Different management goals must be applied to different parts of the whole area in order to achieve the maximum public benefit," Sen. Jackson emphasized.

This leaves room for large recreational areas in the North Cascades to remain under the Forest Service domain where it is now.

Sen. Jackson said public hearings will be scheduled both in Washington, D.C., and in Washington state "providing full opportunity for comment."

The legislation will be considered "promptly," Sen. Jackson indicated.

In the House, the time table will be decided by Rep. Aspinall.

Rep. Foley of the Fifth Congressional District, who is on Rep. Aspinall's House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said he will "not make any decision on the park until all the hearings are concluded and the House has all the evidence in."

Even assuming that both House and Senate act favorably this year (an event generally considered unlikely) it probably would come late in the session.

Actual appropriations for the park would await a budget proposal in the coming year.

However, it's definite that the battle over the North Cascade National Park is about to move into the Congressional arena.



Looking up Miner's Creek toward the open-pit location from near Image Lake - NPS Photo

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

PRESIDENT: Patrick D. Goldsworthy

EDITOR: The Wild Cascades

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Route 3, Box 6652

Issaquah, Washington - 98027

Published bi-monthly

Subscription price \$5.00 per year

THE WILD CASCADES

December 1966 - January 1967

North Cascades Conservation Council

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Seattle, Washington - 98125

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