

# THE WILD CASCADES



WILSON & GOLDWORTHY

# THEY'RE CHANGING GUARDS ON THE NORTH CASCADES ●●●

.....and other northwestern conservation fronts

J. MICHAEL McCLOSKEY leaves, with words of appreciation and encouragement, to enter the national conservation arena. . . .



FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS  
OREGON CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
NORTHWEST CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

**J. Michael McCloskey** NORTHWEST CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE

332 Pittock Block  
Portland, Ore. 97205  
February 9, 1965

Dear Friends in Conservation:

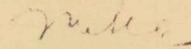
For three and a half years, it has been my pleasure to serve you as Northwest Conservation Representative. This has been a period of immense challenge and change in conservation. A new national consciousness of recreational values and of conservation needs has been developing; the first phase of the struggle for a Wilderness Act has been won; administrations have changed and improved policies for protecting scenic and natural values have, in some cases, been developed. At the same time, however, the battle for de facto wilderness has been largely lost.

I am most grateful for the opportunity to have worked in the conservation movement at a time of such change and promise. Now, however, other opportunities in conservation have occurred to which I am responding. I am sorry to leave the northwest and bring my close association with all of you to an end. I am, though, looking forward to even greater challenges on behalf of conservation in the new job I am taking in San Francisco with the Sierra Club as Assistant to its President.

One thought which makes departing somewhat easier is the knowledge that officers of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs have found a particularly well qualified replacement as your Northwest Conservation Representative. He is Rodger W. Pegues of Seattle. A recent graduate of the University of Washington Law School, Rodger had formerly worked in Alaska as director of its Local Affairs Agency. He is skilled in the arts of persuasion and representation and believes in the conservation cause.

I know you will extend the same cooperation to Rodger which you gave to me. In concluding, let me say again how much I appreciate the many kindnesses which all of you have extended to me during this period in which I have served you.

Very truly yours,

  
Mike McCloskey

February - March, 1965

RODGER W. PEGUES arrives to tackle the challenge of northwestern conservation with vigor and determination. . . .

1314 N.E. 43rd Bldg. , Room 3  
Seattle, Washington 98105  
March 10, 1965

Dear Northwestern Conservationists:

The editor has been kind enough to open his columns to me for a short article by which to introduce myself. I appreciate the opportunity to speak briefly in the Wild Cascades.

The statistics, briefly, are as follows: age 32; born and raised in Juneau, Alaska; resident of Washington since 1962; experience in government and dealing with legislative committees, administrative agencies and boards, citizen pressure groups, community officials, and local business and civic leaders; graduate of University of Washington Law School, 1964; admitted to the practice of law in Washington; replaced Mike McCloskey on February 1, 1965.

At present, I am attempting to assimilate the files of information relating to conservation in the Northwest which Mike accumulated. It appears to be about a five-year project which I have to complete in a couple of months. At the same time, I'm trying to stay abreast of existing and developing problems. So if I give the appearance of a confused, preoccupied, uncertain, and vague lawyer, do not be misled -- I am. I plan, however, to make this period of apparent disruption a brief one.

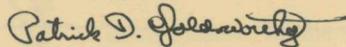
Since taking this job, I have encountered a problem which Mike never had to face: no one can pronounce my name. Some believe it to rhyme with goose, others that it rhymes with geese. It rhymes with neither, but rather with trees. I wish that were the worst of our problems, but as this issue of the Wild Cascades demonstrates, it's not.

Very truly yours,  
Rodger W. Pegues  
Northwest Conservation Representative

CONSERVATIONISTS are thankful for Mike's dedicated pioneering and confident of further gains under Rod's continuing leadership. . . .

We wish to thank Mike for having so firmly established the position of Northwest Conservation Representative. He has proven to conservationists and their opponents, as well as to many public agencies and officials, that this position can be very effective and is now an essential part of the program to preserve scenic and wilderness values. Increasing realization of the need for keeping a Northwest Conservation Representative was shown by the steadily increasing numbers and sizes of contributions received to retain Mike. He opened a new dimension and a new era in conservation of which he can be justly proud and for which those who value the natural scene can be truly thankful.

We welcome Rod, knowing that he comes exceptionally well qualified to continue where Mike left off. We are confident that Rod will increase the effectiveness of and expand the scope of the Northwest Conservation Representative. Rod will certainly receive the continued cooperation of conservationists and can count on the increased financial pledges necessary to support him and his family while he is working for our cause.

  
Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council

# ROUTES AND ROCKS:

## Hikers Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan

by D. F. Crowder and R. W. Tabor

Hopefully by July 1965, and possibly a bit sooner, The Mountaineers will bring from press the most important and useful book yet published about the portion of the North Cascades centered on Glacier Peak -- roughly, the southern half of our proposed North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area.

The authors, geologists in the U.S. Geological Survey, spent several summers preparing a geologic map of the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles. As a hobby, they and their helpers compiled data on the trails and off-trail routes traveled in the course of making the maps. If there has ever been a guide so complete and so congenial, it has not come to our editorial attention.

The book is designed to fit into a rucksack pocket. It has 240 pages, including almost 100 drawings (superb!) and 8 photos. In a back-cover pocket are three large maps -- the USGS Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles -- with special overprints showing the trails and routes and campsites and points of geologic interest described in the text.

All trails in the area are fully described, including trails no longer maintained by the Forest Service and those that never were, being artifacts of mining and grazing.

High routes off the trail are perhaps the central feature of the book; the authors have personally walked over the entire country, and therefore speak authoritatively when they classify these routes as "difficult," "medium," or "easy."

The geologic notes interspersed throughout the text are worth the price of admission. The hillwalker who wonders why the rocks are what they are, as he hikes along the trail or follows a high route, will find the answers in the book.

To be assured of receiving your copy hot from the press, fill out the coupon below and mail it today.

N3C Bookshop  
Route 3, Box 6652  
Issaquah, Washington 98027

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of ROUTES AND ROCKS at \$5.00 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$\_\_\_\_\_.

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

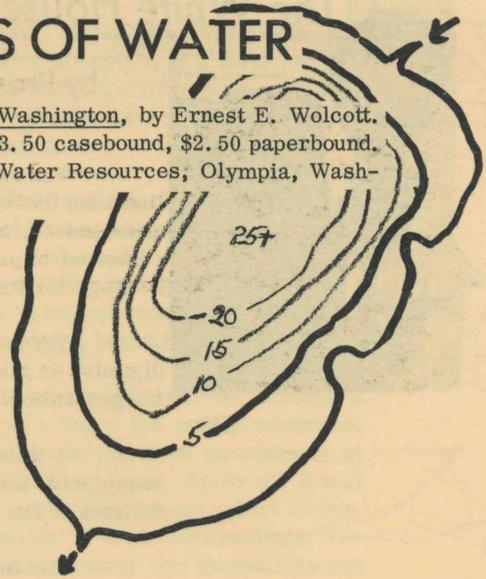
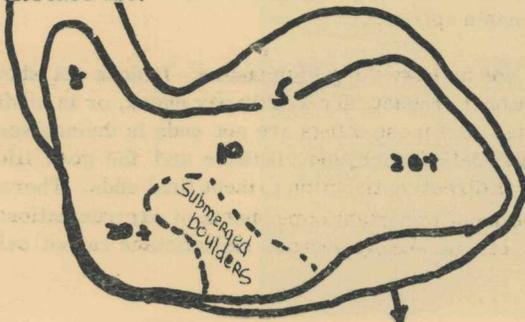
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# 436,662.1 ACRES OF WATER

Lakes of Washington, Volume 2: Eastern Washington, by Ernest E. Wolcott. 650 pages, 190 charts, 220 photographs. \$3.50 casebound, \$2.50 paperbound. Department of Conservation, Division of Water Resources, Olympia, Washington, 1964.

In 1961, when Volume 1: Western Washington was published, we warned you in these pages to buy your copy without delay. That was good advice, and we now repeat that warning for Volume 2. All 5,000 copies of Western Washington have long since been sold out, and no more will be available until after July 1965 -- and only then if the Legislature appropriates the necessary funds. More than 1,500 copies of Eastern Washington have been sold in little more than half a year, and the stock is dwindling daily.

The reason for the popularity among fishermen, hikers, and campers is evident. Described in Volume 2 are 4,051 lakes and reservoirs, totaling 436,662.1 acres of water, lying east of the crest of the Cascades. For each the elevation is given, the area in acres, the maximum depth, the predominant use, map references, and a concise description of the location and special characteristics. For 190 lakes, charts show depth contour lines. Of particular interest to hillwalkers, and more than worth the modest price by themselves, are 220 1/2-page photographs, mostly aeri-als, of lakes and their surrounding terrain. The book is conveniently organized by counties, each introduced with a physiographic note. Various useful and interesting materials are provided in the appendix, including a listing of the U.S. Geological Survey and Forest Service maps to which the lake locations are keyed in the text. An index of named lakes allows easy reference use.



It's a scholar's book with full apparatus, and as such indispensable to any student of Washington geography. It's also a book for anyone who has ever traveled the high country of the state, and would like to relive those travels by browsing through a superb collection of photographs. And it's also a book for anyone planning further high country travels, and seeking an advance look at the shape of the country. Finally, it's a mandatory addition to the library of any conservationist active in proposing and supporting wilderness areas, recreation areas, and national parks in the Cascades. For instance, there are no less than 75 photographs of Chelan County lakes, virtually all of them alpine with a generous half-page (about 4 1/2 by 5 3/4 inches) allotted to each.

To sum up, Volume 2 is the biggest bargain in mountain books since Volume 1, and it's your hard luck if you aren't smart enough to order a copy immediately. Please send your check or money order directly to the Division of Conservation, in Olympia, Washington. Soon!

In conclusion, let me say, bless you, Mr. Wolcott! And bless you, too, Division of Water Resources. (Which we promise never again to confuse with the Division of Mines and Geology).

I. B.



# The White House Message on Natural Beauty

by President Lyndon B. Johnson

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what has been cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and being cut off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives can also have a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing the world we live in, our enjoyment and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cars litter the countryside. The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

To deal with these new problems will require a new conservation. We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit. . . .

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up on the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves. They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life. Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends. Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its worth.

And some things we do know. Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly it can degrade his existence...

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty. But we do know that nature is nearly-always beautiful. We do, for the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

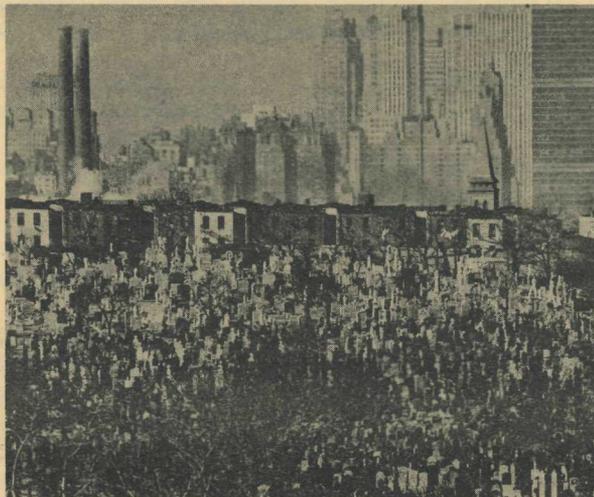
There is much the federal government can do, through a range of specific programs, and as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business, and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children...

#### THE CITIES

Thomas Jefferson wrote that communities 'should be planned with an eye to the effect made upon the human spirit by being continually surrounded with a maximum of beauty.'

We have often sadly neglected this advice in the modern American city. Yet this is where most of our people live. It is where the character of our young is formed. It is where American civilization will be increasingly concentrated in years to come...

We now have two programs which can be of special help in creating areas of recreation and beauty for our metropolitan area population; the Open Space Land Program, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund...



HIGHWAYS

More than any country ours is an automobile society. For most Americans the automobile is a principal instrument of transportation, work, daily activity, recreation and pleasure. By making our roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty we can greatly enrich the life of nearly all our people in city and countryside alike.

Our task is two-fold. First, to ensure that roads themselves are not destructive of nature and natural beauty. Second, to make our roads ways to recreation and pleasure...

The Recreation Advisory Council is now completing a study of the role which scenic roads and parkways should play in meeting our highway and recreation needs. After receiving the report, I will make appropriate recommendations...

I hope that, at all levels of government, our planners and builders will remember that highway beautification is more than a matter of planting trees or setting aside scenic areas. The roads themselves must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the natural and social integrity and unity of the landscape and communities through which they pass.

RIVERS

Those who first settled this continent found much to marvel at. Nothing was a greater source of wonder and amazement than the power and majesty of American rivers. They occupy a central place in myth and legend, folklore and literature...

Through our pollution control programs we can do much to restore our rivers. We will continue to conserve the water and power for tomorrow's needs with well-planned reservoirs and power dams. But the time has also come to identify and preserve free flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory.

To this end I will shortly send to the Congress a Bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System...

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Our present system of parks, seashores and recreation areas -- monuments to the dedication and labor of far-sighted men -- do not meet the needs of a growing population.

The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Parks - for - America decade.

I propose to use this fund to acquire lands needed to establish:

Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia

Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-  
 Pennsylvania  
 Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina  
 Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan  
 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana  
 Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon  
 Great Basin National Park, Nevada  
 Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas  
 Spruce Knob, Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area,  
 West Virginia  
 Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-  
 Wyoming  
 Flaming Gorge National Recreation, Utah-Wyoming  
 Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area,  
 California

In addition, I have requested the Secretary of Interior, working with interested groups, to conduct a study on the desirability of establishing a Redwood National Park in California.

I will also recommend that we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East; and proceed on schedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress. We will also continue progress on our refuge system for migratory waterfowl. . . .

#### TRAILS

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or bicycle. For them we must have trails as well as highways. Nor should motor vehicles be permitted to tyrannize the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am requesting, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the federal government and with state and local leaders and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails, building up the more than hundred thousand miles of trails in our National Forests and Parks.

There are many new and exciting trail projects underway across the land. In Arizona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers. In Illinois, an abandoned railroad right of way is being developed as a "Prairie Path." In Mexico utility rights of way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding, in and close to our cities. In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights of way and other public paths.

POLLUTION

One aspect of the advance of civilization is the evolution of responsibility for disposal of waste.

Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for this purpose. State and local governments, landlords and private citizens have been held responsible for ensuring that sewage and garbage did not menace health or contaminate the environment.

In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes -- the by-products of growth, industry, agriculture, and science. We cannot wait for slow evolution over generations to deal with them.

Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, while the effect of others is uncertain and unknown. In some cases we can control pollution with a larger effort. For other forms of pollution we still do not have effective means of control....

Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in....

Clean Water

Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of

pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters....

Clean Air

The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our

ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution....

Pesticides

Pesticides may affect living organisms wherever they occur. In order that we may better understand the effects of these compounds, I have included increased

funds in the budget for use by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare to increase their research efforts on pesticides so they can give special attention to the flow of pesticides through the environment; study the means by which pesticides break down and disappear in nature; and to keep a constant check on the level of pesticides in our water, air, soil and food supply.

I am recommending additional funds for the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regulatory control, and educational programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture will soon submit legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government....

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE      I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action. . . .

CONCLUSION                              In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human resources of our land. . . .

It is true that we have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

The tradition of our past is equal to today's threat to that beauty. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil."

THE WHITE HOUSE  
February 8, 1965.



Wenatchee Daily World, February 23, 1965

# Recreation Area Formed

Dedication of half a million acres of Forest Service land in the North Cascades as the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area was announced today by the Wenatchee National Forest.

Ken Blair, Wenatchee Forest supervisor, told the Daily World that the land between the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the North Cascades Primitive Area is involved.

Parts of three forests — Mt. Baker, Okanogan, and Chelan — make up the area. It is bisected by the new North - Cross State highway now under construction.

The program has been approved by the regional forester, Blair said. It calls for development of roadside recreation spots, campgrounds, winter sports development, as well as wilderness-type recreation.

Dedication of this area as the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area means that it will be primarily used for recreation in Forest Service plans, Blair said. No action was necessary by the chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary of Agriculture as when wilderness areas are designated.

Timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated into the whole plan.

In 1960 the Secretary of Agriculture set the policy for the management of this area. The present designation will carry out that policy. That policy statement said that "the policy will be to manage the . . . area primarily for preservation of scenic values and to open up and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers

of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel."

Road developments planned under the program include a connection from the Harts Pass Highway down Ruby Creek to join the North Cross State Highway.

No highway connection is planned down Bridge Creek to join the Stehekin Valley road at the head of Lake Chelan with the new cross state highway.

Three potential winter sports areas have been located, including possible tramways. The plan calls for 121 additional campgrounds to be added to the 28 now existing in this section.

There are 85 miles of forest trails proposed to be added to the 323 miles now existing.

Highway plans call for 59 miles of new road, 37 of which will be part of the North Cross-State road.

Other developments include proposed boat launching ramps on that lake, four new organizational camps and lodges, three visitor information centers, six resorts, and 15 overlooks and observation points.

Acreage in the three forests dedicated to this purpose totals 533,460. Of this total 100,480 acres is in the Okanogan Forest, 149,140 in the Wenatchee, and 283,840 in the Mt. Baker. There are 4200 acres of private land in the area.

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## TALKING IT OVER

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By WILFRED R. WOODS

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Today's announcement by the Forest Service of a plan for recreational development in the North Cascades is a bit of a surprise.

They have designated 533,460 acres of forest land as the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area.

What does this have to do with the study of the North Cascades now under way by a federal team?

The answer to that is nothing.

The Forest Service has simply announced their own plans for use of the area that is presently under their jurisdiction.

Report from the federal study will be made later this spring. And even then, this is merely a study. Any recommendations that will be made must be implemented after the study is submitted.

And so the Forest Service has taken the initiative to go ahead and tell the public what they plan to do themselves.

If action were taken in Washington, D.C. to place this whole area under a different kind of management, it would supersede this present plan.

But the Forest Service is on record now. Under the guidelines established by the Secretary of Agriculture five years ago, they have made plans for the management of the area.

There is no doubt of the impact that opening of the North Cross-State Highway will have upon these northern Cascades.

Eldorado Peaks, in case you didn't know, are in the Mt. Baker Forest, northwest of the Stehekin Valley, and due south of Diablo Dam on the Skagit River.

# FOREST SERVICE JUMPS THE GUN

## Public Relations Road Show Threatens North Cascades Study Team Report

### Item No.1

The North Cascades Study Team is expected to deliver its report on the future management of the North Cascades of Washington to the Secretaries of The Interior and Agriculture in March or April, 1965 (originally scheduled for delivery by the end of 1964). This report will indicate where Forest Service and Park Service managements are recommended and designate appropriate uses (wilderness, national parks, multiple-use logging, etc.).

### Item No.2

Immediately prior to the expected announcement of the North Cascades Study Team, the United States Forest Service announced, in the press in February, 1965, that it has launched an intensive public relations program to acquaint the public with its plans for a critical portion of the Cascades being studied by the Secretarial Study Team. This is a unilateral action of an agency which was directed to cooperate with the Park Service, the Secretaries of The Interior and Agriculture and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, on the North Cascades Study Team, to decide what should be done in this area.

### THE FOREST SERVICE SAYS

in announcing the formation of a plan for a 533,460-acre Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area, that its Regional Office in Portland considers that this is merely the addition of recreation plans to its normal multiple-use plans for the area.

### BUT, THE N3C ASKS

why then is the Supervisor of the Wenatchee National Forest issuing notice of the establishment of a major area (of which there are no other comparable areas in the United States) just a few months before the North Cascades Study Team has reported? This effectively circumvents the procedures established by the Secretaries of The Interior and Agriculture, for making policy determinations of the very type which the Forest Service has just made both unilaterally and precipitously. There can be no reason for issuing this announcement now other than to influence the course of the deliberations of the Secretarial Study Team, which has been working for two years to form future policies for the area. This is being attempted via a massive concentrated public relations campaign which will mislead the public.

## THE FOREST SERVICE SAYS

that there is no attempt to make a formal Recreation Area classification under the Code of Federal Regulations -- 36 C. F. R. 251.22 (a) -- but that the Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area is merely an implementation of the 1960 Secretary of Agriculture's decision that the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area would not be put in a Wilderness Area but would be managed primarily for recreation.

## BUT, THE N3C ASKS

why has the Forest Service chosen to create the impression, through its press releases, that such a formal area has been established without taking the steps necessary to do it? This is an effort to mislead the public about the nature and the permanency of the action taken and suggests a much more significant, stable, and unusual action than has in fact been attempted.

The Forest Service appears unwilling to admit that this area needs scenic protection without the multiple use resource extraction, as stated in the 1960 decision establishing the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area -- "the policy will be to manage the CASCADE PASS-RUBY CREEK area primarily for preservation of scenic values to open up and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel. Recreation uses, such as camping, picnicking, skiing, hunting, fishing, and enjoyment of scenery, will be given primary consideration. Roads, vistas, resorts, ski lifts, and other developments needed by the public will be planned. Timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated and harmonized with the recreation and the protection of the outstanding scenic attractions."

The Forest Service should be willing to recognize that the situation is not the same as it was in 1960; additional proposals for administering the area have been made and other agencies have been called in to study the area more broadly than the Forest Service is capable of doing.

## THE FOREST SERVICE SAYS

a greatly expanded public relations campaign, featuring four forest supervisors is planned over most of the state: Mt. Baker N. F., covering western Washington from Canada southward to include Everett -- Snoqualmie N. F., covering western Washington from Everett southward -- Okanogan N. F. and Wenatchee N. F., covering eastern Washington from Canada to Tri-Cities area.

## BUT, THE N3C ASKS

why is such an irregular procedure being employed by the Forest Service to announce ordinary district recreation plans which, under normal procedure, are not explained to the public in a massive public relations program? A local program explaining the Mt. Baker National Forest plan for the area was initiated in a normal manner in November and December of 1964. This has now been replaced by an intensive National Forest Road Show, traveling a statewide circuit.

THE FOREST SERVICE SAYS -----

the recreation plans for all of the ranger districts are not yet completed.

----- BUT, THE N3C ASKS

how can a composite plan be announced without being premature when the ranger district recreation plans are not yet complete? Is this not a precipitous action?

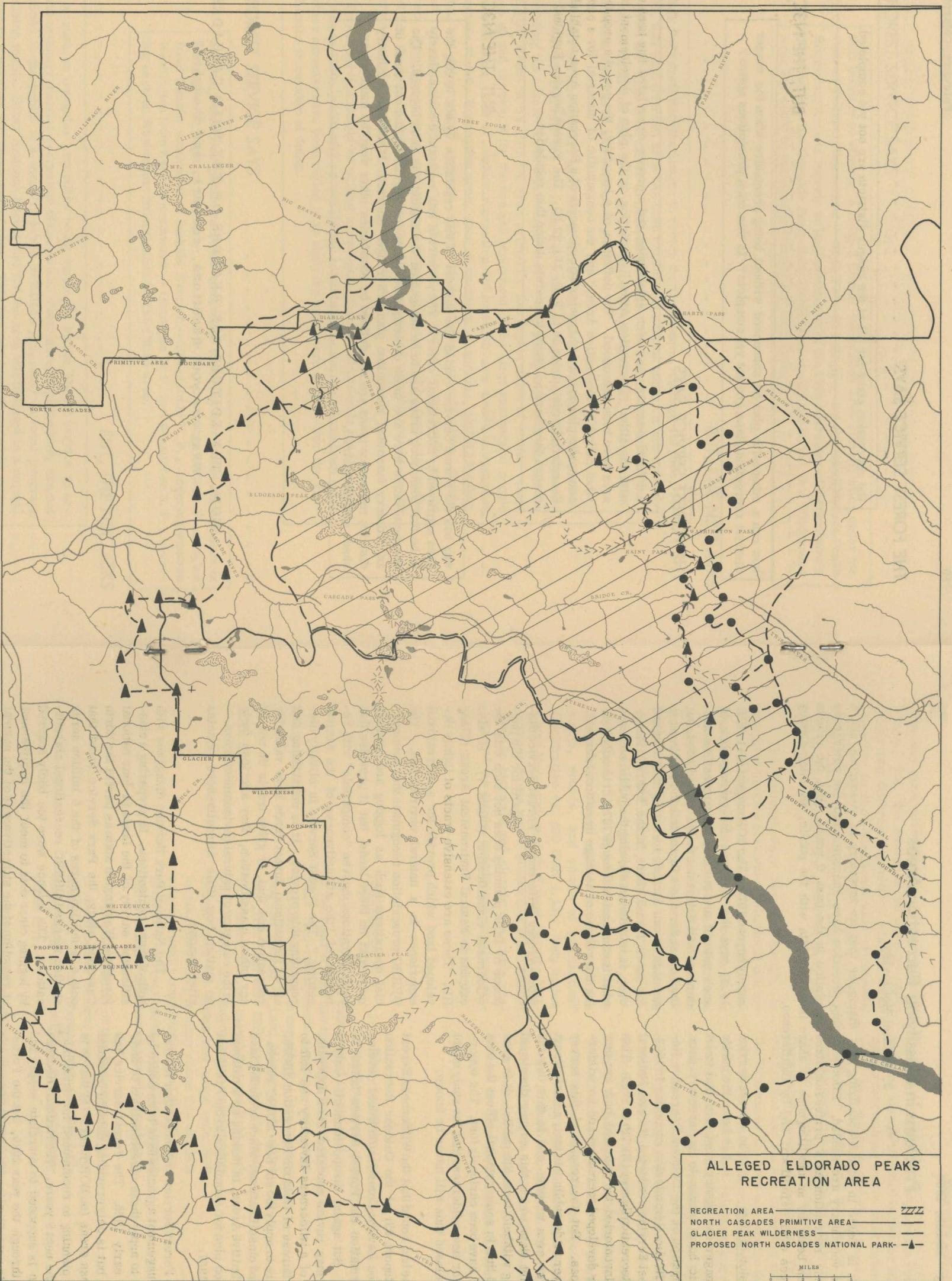
THE FOREST SERVICE SAYS -----

a defined boundary has been established and a proper name label has been coined with the title: "Recreation Area." Statistics on the plan of development for the area have been announced. The definition of a boundary, the use of a proper name label called a "Recreation Area," and the computation of material for a combined composite plan are the characteristic elements of a Recreation Area established by Secretarial order under 36 C. F. R. 251.22 (2). The Forest Service Regional Office claims they have no intent to operate under this regulation.

----- BUT, THE N3C ASKS

why has the Forest Service evaded the purport of this regulation by not having the area approved by Secretarial order? The purport of this regulation seems clearly to be that when such areas are to be designated the regulations must be used. The characteristics here are those contemplated under the regulation and not those of an ordinary functional recreation plan in a ranger district. Moreover, ordinary district recreation plans are not defined by boundaries other than the local watersheds and the district.

NOW, THE EDITORS ASK READERS OF THE WILD CASCADES  
What are **your** questions, answers, and thoughts?



**ALLEGED ELDORADO PEAKS  
RECREATION AREA**

- RECREATION AREA ————
- NORTH CASCADES PRIMITIVE AREA ————
- GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS ————
- PROPOSED NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK —▲—

MILES

## Problems in Classifying Recreation Areas

J. Michael McCloskey

It is basic in professionalizing any discipline that an inventory of resources and a standard vocabulary are needed. Efforts in this direction have characterized the emergence of outdoor recreation as a professionalized discipline in the past 6 years. But the efforts have been beset by an unwillingness to share inventory data with the public, by inter-agency differences over definitions, and by indifference.

### Suppression of Data

The Forest Service has been the public land management agency most reluctant to let the public have access to its inventory data. In anticipation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission reporting in 1962, the Forest Service conducted its own National Forest Recreation Survey (NFTS) in 1959. This survey inventoried the potential both for new areas for developed recreation and for wilderness areas. But the results of this survey were never made public. In fact, a final report was never even written, and to this day the significant data which this survey developed are being withheld from the public. It is even reported that in some regional offices the data seems to have been curiously lost. The opportunities for new wilderness that the study might have disclosed thus will never be known.

Some had hoped that the Wilderness Report (Study Report #3) of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission would develop the information the Forest Service failed to release. But again, disappointment. Only a cursory map review appeared in an appendix. The job of a wilderness inventory was left to the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR). They were to apply the six new ORRRC recreational land classifications, which include Class V for Primitive Areas, in making up a national recreation plan for submission to the President by July 1967.

The Forest Service and most other federal land-management agencies have been asked by the BOR to apply these classifications to their lands by early 1965. The Forest Service has done so, but is only providing data on potential wilderness areas (on BOR form 8-75) that it is actually planning to recommend for establishment in the next 5 years. The National Recreation Plan is supposed to correlate supply and demand through the year 2020, but the Forest Service is not indicating what wilderness it can

supply beyond 1970. The BOR manual (241 BOR 10.3) says the "demand for preservation of such natural and cultural resources" as wilderness will determine the projected need, but the Forest Service will not tell the public what acreage it can furnish to supply that demand for more than 5 years in the future. Moreover, it is not even showing the public on maps what it can furnish through 1970; it is only listing the volume of acreage by national forests.

### Inter-Agency Differences

Forest Service disregard for the purposes of BOR planning does not stop with the wilderness classification (Class V). It also extends to Natural Environment Areas (Class III). These are extensive tracts of lightly developed land which provide for a recreational experience in a natural environment. The ORRRC prescription recognizes that commercial operations such as logging and grazing may exist on these lands, but it provides that such operations must be "compatible" with retention of "the attractiveness of the natural setting." The Forest Service is blithely disregarding this proviso. It is maintaining that all of its national forest lands have value for recreation and that, if given tracts do not fit any other classification, they are ipso facto in the category of natural environment areas -- no matter how little attractiveness remains after logging.

The National Park Service disagrees with both of these contentions. In preparing a classification survey of the lands in four national forests of Washington state as part of the North Cascades study, the Park Service found that only 4.3 million acres of the 6 million acres studied merited ORRRC recreational classifications. The balance were too badly scarred by logging clear cuts to meet the requirement of retention of the attractiveness of the natural setting. Thus, these two agencies are apply-

ing the same classification in two different ways. Yet, the statistics on acreage under their two different definitions will be added together to show a national total of potential supply (see 241 BOR 10.5A). This totaling of dissimilar measurements will make the meaning of the National Recreation Plan most questionable.

The National Park Service, though, is caught in the grip of another definitional dilemma stemming from a new BOR definition. Under a recent amendment of BOR specifications for wilderness-type areas (Class V), there are two categories; Class V-A for wilderness units presently in the National Wilderness Preservation System (as a result of the Wilderness Act; 16 U.S.C. 1131), and Class V-B for potential additions to the system and other qualifying land. The BOR definition says that Class V wilderness lands will be "removed from the sights, sounds, and smells of civilization" (illustration #1, 630 BOR 4.1J). Yet, by law Class V-A lands include Forest Service Wilderness Areas which sometimes come almost down to highways and clearly are within distance of the sights, sounds, and smells of civ-

ilization. This is true because the Forest Service has always included buffer for its wilderness reservations within their outer boundaries. Now the Park Service is faced with having to draw Class V-B boundaries within its parks sometimes as much as 3 miles back from roads to satisfy the BOR definition for removal from sights, sounds, and smells. Yet the Forest Service has not had to do this and clearly the Wilderness Act does not require this. (The Forest Service also faces the same conflict in definitions, but is not releasing maps to show how it is drawing the lines for its Class V-B areas, and it will probably have fewer such units than the National Park Service to recommend for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.) Thus, the National Park Service faces the prospect of drawing two lines in its parks, one withdrawn one for Class V-B wilderness type areas and a further extended one including buffer for recommendation for inclusion in the Wilderness System (Class V-A). To make this distinction in Yellowstone National Park, as much as 18% less area has been included in Class V-B zones. There is no need for this contradiction in definitions.

#### Indifference

The attitude of most agencies toward preparing the data needed for the National Recreation Plan has not been a hopeful one. Most land-management agencies were given less than 6 months to compile the data (excepting the Bureau of Land Management, which was given until July 1966 to furnish its data). This meant, in most cases, that new field work was not done. Existing data was merely transferred from old forms and maps onto BOR forms. However, in many cases this old data was not readily translatable into ORRRC categories. A serious intent to compile accurate and meaningful data thus was rarely manifested.

The uncertainty of this beginning effort to professionalize outdoor recreation is not reassuring. So far pressagentry and the bull-dozen seem to have outpaced hard and meaningful data.

Perhaps the public will demand something more.



## River Wilderness :

Upper Napeequa Valley Dick Brooks

### UDALL SENDS NATIONAL WILD RIVERS BILL TO CONGRESS

Editor's Note: Included within the proposed North Cascades National Park is a major portion of the Skagit River drainage being studied for inclusion in the National Wild Rivers System. This consists of a total of 50 miles of the tributary Cascade, Sauk, and Suiattle Rivers. Additional upstream mileages of these rivers, which will not be classified as Wild River, extend into the very heart of the wilderness core of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on March 5 sent to Congress the Administration draft bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System to preserve conservation, scenic, fish, wild-life and outdoor recreation values.

It is one of the bills singled out in President Johnson's February 8 message to Congress on Natural Beauty (elsewhere in this issue).

The legislation proposes immediate wild rivers status for all or part of six rivers, the Salmon in Idaho, the Middle Fork of the Clearwater in Idaho, the Rogue in Oregon, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the Green in Wyoming, and the Suwannee in Georgia and Florida. It also lists nine rivers for joint Federal-State consideration as additions to the system.

These include the Buffalo in Tennessee and the Cacapon in West Virginia in their entirety; and segments of the Eleven Point in Missouri, the Hudson in New York, the Missouri in Montana, the Niobrara in Nebraska, the Skagit in Washington, the Susquehanna in New York and Pennsylvania, and the Wolf in Wisconsin.

Secretary Udall's report today to Congress echoed the urgency of President Johnson's message. It said:

"While river flows have been harnessed to aid navigation, control floods, increase farm productivity and hydroelectric power, too little attention has been given to the importance of protecting the very water we drink and the values of fish and wildlife, scenic and outdoor recreation resources. These values, although often measureless in commercial terms, should be preserved by a program that will guarantee America her heritage of unspoiled, unpolluted free-flowing rivers. Our belief is shared by a wide range of public and private authorities, and the time to act is now, before it is too late."

"In a strict sense, a truly wild river is a rare thing today in the United States," said the report to Congress. "There are, however, many free-flowing rivers, or segments thereof, which still retain enough of their original character or which can be developed to provide the distinctive type of enjoyment and inspiration that increasing numbers of people are seeking. The sheer natural beauty of wild river areas is a source of physical and spiritual refreshment."

The bill defines a wild river as a "stream or section of a stream, tributary, or river -- and the related land area -- that should be left in its free-flowing condition, or that should be restored to such condition, in order to promote sound water conservation, and promote the public use and enjoyment."

The bill provides that the Federal Power Commission could not issue licenses for dams or other structures on a segment of a river included in the System unless Congress enacts legislation approving such construction.

The measure directs administering agencies to cooperate with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and with appropriate State water pollution control agencies to diminish or eliminate pollution of waters within a wild river area.

Areas included in the National Wild Rivers System would be administered without limitation on uses such as timber harvesting, livestock grazing, and mineral activity so long as the administering Secretary determined that they were harmonious with the wild river purposes.

On the list of rivers named for further study and possible later inclusion in the National Wild Rivers System in Washington is the Skagit River --

Skagit, Washington -- The Skagit from the town of Mount Vernon upstream to Gorge Powerhouse near the town of Newhalem; the Cascade River from its mouth to the confluence of the North and South Forks; the Sauk from its mouth to Elliott Creek; and the Suiattle from its mouth to Milk Creek.

## The Irate Birdwatcher in the North Cascades: Summer 1964



The red-tailed hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*, may now and then invade timber-line territory in search of small mammals.

(Editor's Foreword: The reason for the belated publication of this article is that when the first draft was submitted we fired it right back to Irate, telling him his diary gave us the impression he has a miserable time in the woods and meadows, and that the only reason he goes hiking is to find outlets for his hostility. Weeks elapsed, during which we heard nothing from his compound except an occasional wail when the moon was full. Then, a few days ago, he returned the manuscript with a prefatory note saying that the fun he has in the wild country is his personal business, and he'd rather not discuss it just now; what he does want to discuss is the public business that makes him angry and hostile and irate. Believing as we do in academic freedom, we have no choice except to let Irate erupt.)

### April

Camped by the Carbon River, just outside Rainier National Park, amid braided channels and volcanic boulders and scooters razzing up and down the Forest Service road. Creatures with no pupils in their eyes stopped to gape and drool and ask how far scooters could go. Answered, "no apparent limit." Idiots revved engines and departed, exhaling around us a blue cloud of foul gasses. Near Enumclaw, on journey home, looked at the Mountain and its supporting hills. Realized that logging is going clear to the meadows on every acre of land managed by the Forest Service. Rainier Park is a pile of ice with a few tiny museum samples of forests on the slopes. Raw logging slashes extend far above the ankles of the Mountain, all the way to the knees, and even to the waist wherever the trees grow large enough. Some future generation is going to have to enlarge Rainier National Park to preserve the Mountain from head to foot.

### May

Journeyed on a Sunday over the old Blewett Pass Highway, which has now become a logging road. Those wonderful Ponderosa pines we thought were permanent parts of the landscape are now either stumps or are slashed with blue paint, meaning they are marked for death. The Forest Service philosophy is that once they're gone nobody will miss them; tourists will come from all over America and the world to rave over Ponderosa with butt diameters of 6 inches. The FS isn't even sufficiently concerned about public opinion to conceal the blood and bones of the slaughter; we found it necessary to drive carefully to avoid piles of slash in the highway.

Camped at the end of the Suiattle Road, and on the way home explored the new logging road high on Green Mountain. From amid a pile of slash looked out across the Suiattle Valley to the old-growth trees on the opposite slope, and realized that the Forest Service has these marked for harvest sometime in the next decade or so. If not restrained they will surely do to the Suiattle what they have done to the Baker River -- an infamous example of a valley well along toward being "well-roaded in the interests of "multiple-use."

June

With thoughts of emigration to a better and wiser land never far from our minds, journeyed into the Great North Country. Found that British Columbia is limited in the deprecation of its wild lands only by the appetite of exploiters. What nobody has yet wanted to exploit is still lovely. What anybody has desired, for any reason, is plundered. To see a living museum of Washington as it was in 1890, visit British Columbia. Stopped overnight in Lake Okanagan Provincial Park, where every camping space is wide and relatively private and where it is possible to have a genuine non-Presto-Log campfire. The Washington State Department of Parks has much to learn from British Columbia.

Traveled with a large and motley group including babes in arms to a car-camp beside the North Fork of the Teanaway. A scooter appeared on the horizon, threaded through our maze of tarps and guylines, and put-putted to a halt beside our campfire. Said the gap-toothed, grinning scooter-rider, "How's fishing?" Said I, "What the hell do you mean, bringing that machine into our kitchen? We don't know you and we don't want to know you. Get out of our life!" Said the scooterboy, hastily departing, "Okay, okay -- so you're one of those!" Next day, on the logging road east of Swauk Pass (all roads in Wenatchee National Forest are logging roads, and almost every standing tree has the blue mark of death on it) our caravan encountered another scooter-rider -- this one equipped (illegally) with a brace of hunting dogs and a rifle. Below Table Mountain observed a young chap attempting, fruitlessly, to employ a scooter as an extension of his manhood. He had brought a girl many miles along the road on the rear end of his scooter, and now he saw some 700 vertical feet below what appeared to be a small lake (but was actually a swamp), and was determined to take his girl to a beautiful place that was only easily attainable by scooter. The last we saw of this couple he was dauntlessly advancing downward toward the lake (actually a swamp), carrying the scooter on his back, while she was daintily and disgustedly following on foot.

July

Hiked up the Milk Creek Trail. Embraced the Forest Service sign announcing that we were entering the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, no motorized equipment allowed, and prepared to be non-irate for the entire weekend. However, though it was not a time of year generally associated with the dangers of being wounded or murdered, along the trail we met two youths, each carrying a rifle in hand, each with a pistol in holster, each with a belt of bullets around his waist, and each with a huge knife on his hip. What enemy did they seek, that time of year, with all that armament? Juncos, chipmunks, trail signs? They were friendly cusses, I give them that. But what friend could feel safe, relaxed, free and easy, with that much hot lead potentially on the fly at any moment, anywhere?

To Cascade Pass once more, sadly, recalling what it was a few summers ago. So entangled is the Forest Service in "multiple-use" libertarianism that it cannot even regulate the activities of hikers, much less horses and miners. As a consequence the meadows of Cascade Pass are rapidly becoming a memory, only to be revived through years of careful protection by the National Park Service. The maximum aim of the Forest Service, now, seems to be to build a parking lot at road's end suitable for horse trailers.

Hiked to the meadows above Kulshan Cabin on Mount Baker and camped on a moraine just below the permanent snows. Looked down on a valley that is, in Forest Service terms, quite "well-roaded." Say a prayer for the FS "multiple-users" who did this to Mount Baker; future generations will curse their memory.

August 7-16

Our 10-day excursion to the headwaters of Pumice Creek, on the northwest shoulder of Glacier Peak, was mostly too pleasant to talk about. We were irritated by the Machiavelian way the Forest Service is relocating the White Chuck Trail so that "beauty fringes" of old-growth trees prevent the hiker from seeing the logging patches. (Except that hiking in an old-growth forest involves hiking through a deep green gloom, and the Forest Service isn't leaving enough of a "beauty-fringe" to make the path green-gloomy.)



Were horrified to come upon a sign announcing the border of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area when we were nearing timberline on the Kennedy Ridge Trail. Is it possible that the Forest Service would thus log almost all the way to meadows, as they have on Mount Rainier? Yes, possible. Probable. Certain. Unless they are prevented.

During a week at the headwaters of Glacier Creek and Pumice Creek we looked down, always, into the valley of the White Chuck, and a major source of our pleasure was the existence of the forest -- the forest we had walked through on our way to the high country, and would walk through again on our way down from the high country, and the forest we looked down upon during all the intermediate days. The Forest Service must be protected from itself; we should not allow these people to have upon their conscience so monstrous a crime as turning the White Chuck into a tree farm. No catalogue of villains is complete that omits the U.S. Air Force, the worst litterbug in recorded history. Everywhere on Glacier Peak -- in the meadows, in the forests -- we found little strips of aluminum. We are told the wild-blue-yonders dump these strips from high in the sky for purposes of radar training. Couldn't the Air Force fight its pretend-wars out over the Pacific?

Who's going to pick it all up?

August 22-28

Approached the North Cascades Primitive Area via Canada. A long road journey south through Canadian ruination of everything worth ruining. Re-entry into the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave marked by the variable shoreline of Ross Lake. Having no boat-trailer to haul, felt out of place, alien. No lake-shore trail exists on either side of Ross Lake. Set out along the only available trail, and delighted in the lack of machinery, being instantaneously within the Primitive Area. To the Hozomeen Lake turnoff, picked up and buried some 5,000 bits of litter per mile, or roughly two candy wrappers or equivalent per step. Beyond the turnoff, found only a dozen or so bits of litter per mile. (No fishing beyond the turnoff.)

There's still wild country in the North Cascades. Up Freezeout Creek, beyond Nightmare Camp, came upon an almost incredible sight -- a pre-war green-and-white Forest Service mile marker scarred by only one bullet hole. Fantastic. Except for federal hydrologists, hardly anybody ever visits the upper Freezeout.

The Air Force flies over the Freezeout, playing radar games. Aluminum strips, here there and everywhere. Down in California a movement is underway to get the Air Force out of the mountains, what with the Sierra Nevada becoming more than ever the "range of light" (aluminum plated). Any chance that the "Great Society" can improve the outdoor manners of the jet jockeys?

While we're at it, why not keep military noisemakers out of the air over wilderness areas and national parks except in the very rare instances when National Defense requires their presence in those particular sectors of the sky? How about that, Secretary MacNamara, Secretary Udall, President Johnson?

September

Drove through the sad remnants of the Sibley Creek forest to road's end and hiked up the long-neglected, recently-improved trail to the heather country. Atop Hidden Lake Peak looked down into the Cascade River valley, now still almost entirely green and virgin. Is it possible for any rational human being to stand on the summit of this peak and fail to see the necessity of our proposed North Cascades National Park? No. What, then, is wrong with the Forest Service? Does a lifelong indoctrination in tree-farming render them unfit to manage aesthetic and spiritual resources? Apparently.

On opening weekend of high-country deer season drove to Twin Lakes and hiked to campsite below Larrabee. A steep snowfield left the scooters and guns behind us; all Saturday and Sunday we listened to the steady pop-pop-pop from afar, and blessed that snowfield. It would not have been a good weekend to wander through the lovely meadows of the peaks surrounding Twin Lakes. Investigated the sorry remnants of the "mines" the Forest Service uses as its excuse for eliminating this area from the proposed North Cascades Wilderness Area. These are idiotic mines, and the miners are objects of pity. There are many, many mines in the area, and much, much to pity. What, though, can we say about the Forest Service, which is so impressed by the sheer mass of the stupidity that it feels compelled to respect it and plan around it?

# What They're Saying About the North Cascades

## The Book and the Park

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

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

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

Miller, Tom, and Harvey Manning. THE NORTH CASCADES. The Mountaineers, P.O. Box 122, Seattle, Washington. 1964. Pp. 95, 10 by 12 inches. Photographs by Tom Miller, maps by Dee Molenaar. \$10.00.

True, the Wilderness Bill has passed — for which we can be very thankful. But there is no time for complacency. There is much to be done and therefore books like *The North Cascades* are urgently needed.

Mr. Manning, the author, is an experienced and dedicated mountaineer. His interest in exploring and climbing began as a Boy Scout in 1938 in the high country of the Olympic National Park. Ten years later, as a member of The Mountaineers, he studied and practiced the techniques of mountain travel and became acquainted with "an immense accumulated knowledge of mountains worth travelling". In his book Mr. Manning describes his findings in the magnificent North Cascade region; Mr. Tom Miller contributes superb photographs, which are beautifully reproduced, and geologist Dee Molenaar points the way with very fine maps and sketches.

The book is divided into seven chapters, each with a map that locates the pictures contained within the chapter. Each picture is geographically oriented by the page number reference to the chapter map. The descriptions of the trips in each area are remarkably lively and interesting. For the photographic-minded, Mr. Miller adds a chapter entitled "Photo Notes" which answers all the questions experts might ask in looking at these fine pictures.

Before starting on the trips the reader is given an outline of the history of the region and just what it encompasses as well as a clear account of

the effort on the part of conservationists to preserve it. Like many of us who grew up in mountain country or went into it in years gone by, Mr. Manning "had come to attribute to the forests and peaks a strength beyond human capacity to harm". He goes on to realize "What the boot and ice axe cannot do in a century, the bulldozer and chain saw can do in an hour". He terms the damage done in the last decade "shocking" and fears that if the existing exploitation plans announced as of 1963 are carried out the North Cascades will lose in the next decade the qualities that are now absolutely unique in the United States.

Mr. Manning outlines the efforts begun in 1906 to establish a North Cascade National Park and emphasizes the conservationists' dissatisfaction with the Forest Service policy of multiple use in the North Cascades. The size of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area is considered too limited to protect valuable scenic areas. Consequently the movement to create a national park has gained strength. In order to decide under what form of administration this area can best be protected, a North Cascade Study Team consisting of representatives of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and of the Park Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior will make a report in the near future after having completed a study of the area. Mr. Manning emphasizes that the portions of the North Cascades discussed in his book are public lands; that "they belong to all Americans in all the fifty States and to their children and grandchildren in perpetuity". He urges you to tell your Representatives and Senators and your President what future you personally desire for the North Cascades.

Louise Granger

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PRESS-TELEGRAM, Wed., July 22, 1964  
INDEPENDENT, Thurs., July 23, 1964

### BOOK REVIEWS

## Peaks, Redwoods, Streams and Lakes Subjects of New Books

By VERA WILLIAMS

Independent, Press-Telegram Book Editor

Anyone who loves peaks, sky, cliffs, towering trees, serene mountain lakes and rushing streams will respond to four new books:

"THE NORTH CASCADES," text and photographs of the mountain region of the Pacific Northwest described as "The American Alps" (Published by the Mountaineers, distributed by Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, \$10.)

"THE ELOQUENT LIGHT," breathtaking views of the Sierra Nevada, by Ansel Adams, biography by Nancy Newhall (Sierra Club, \$20.)

"THE LAST REDWOODS," photographs, and story of a vanishing scenic resource, by Philip Hyde and Francois Leydet (Sierra Club, \$17.50).

"TOMORROW'S WILDERNESS," edited by Francois Leydet, foreword by Howard Zahniser (Sierra Club, \$5.75.)

Tom Miller, who has been climbing and hiking through the Cascade range since 1947 took the pictures of the Cascade Range which merges on the south into the Sierra Nevada Range of California and on the north into the Coast Range of British Columbia. Text of "The North Cascades" is by Harvey Manning who edited "Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills," a textbook of climbing techniques. Chapters are organized by geographic areas. Each chapter begins with a short descriptive essay of an area by Manning, accompanied by a map by geologist Dee Molenaar, followed by photographs by Miller.

\* \* \* \*

THE NORTH CASCADES: PUBLISHED BY SEATTLE MOUNTAINEERS; TEXT BY HARVEY MANNING AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOM MILLER. 1964, 96 PAGES, \$10.  
THIS, THE SECOND BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE MOUNTAINEERS, IS A PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THESE SPECTACULAR, HOWEVER, ALPINE. TOM MILLER'S PHOTOGRAPHS ARE ENTIRELY HIS OWN, BUT HE DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO DOCUMENT THE ENTIRE RANGE, BUT MERELY TO SAMPLE IT. THE GRAYWOLF IS BY THE RANGE, BUT WHO DID THE ELOQUENT LIGHT AND THE LAST REDWOODS.  
HARVEY MANNING'S DOCUMENTARY COMPLEMENTS THE PHOTOGRAPHS WITH THE WORTH OF HUMAN INVOLVEMENT. HE HAS BROUGHT THE SAME UNDERSTANDING AND HONOR WE FIND IN MOUNTAINEERING TO THE FREEDOM OF THE HILLS. THE AUTHORS WARN THE INDUSTRIAL AGGRAVANT THAT INCREASINGLY THREATENS BEAUTIFUL WILDERNESS WITH DESTRUCTION. THEY CONCLUDE THAT THIS AREA CAN ONLY SURVIVE IF GIVEN THE STATUS OF NATIONAL PARK STATUS.

## N3C Bookshop

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

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

N3C Bookshop  
Route 3, Box 6652  
Issaquah, Washington

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

Enclosed is my check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

NEW SURVEY INDICATES U. S. TIMBER SURPLUS  
Conservation News, 12-1-64

A leading forest economist has declared, "The long historic phase of declining timber volumes in the United States has now clearly come to an end." Addressing the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in Phoenix, Arizona, on November 10, Dr. John A. Zivnuska, professor of forestry at the University of California, said a preliminary draft of a new Forest Service survey shows total timber growth in the U.S. to be about 60 percent greater than the cut. In sawtimber alone, growth exceeds cut by about 17 percent. He pointed out that this gives the lumber industry the raw materials to support a "rapid expansion," of its production base.

Sawtimber refers to trees large enough to make it economically practical to turn them into lumber. The term generally is used to describe softwood species, like pine and fir, at least 10 inches in diameter and hardwood

species, like oak and maple, with a diameter of at least 12 inches.

The speaker noted that the sawtimber inventory disclosed by the latest survey was 25 percent greater than the volume indicated by any previously published estimate. Moreover, Zivnuska asserted, the study suggested "we can look forward to a period of at least 25 years with sawtimber growth remaining above cut."

The forestry expert said the Forest Service survey also: (1) Indicates that the South and North will play an increasingly important role in meeting the nation's lumber and plywood needs between now and the year 2000; and (2) Provides "no basis for justifying a crash program of public aids to small woodland management or other violent change in the programs affecting forest land management in the U.S."

## An Award for

### *Idiotic Good Intentions of the Year*

The Forest Service is considering construction of loop trails in difficult terrain exclusively for scooter riders. This, the foresters believe, will attract the hot-rod type so annoying to the hiker. Also under consideration is the construction of parallel trails, one for hikers and the other for vehicles.

# A WAY TO THE WILDERNESS

*in the twelfth year of service to wilderness vacationers*

## THE NORTH CASCADES WILDERNESS

This superb trip takes you through some of the most spectacular scenery of the Cascade Mountains in northern Washington. Starting at Harts Pass, our route follows the new and beautiful Crest Trail through the North Cascade Primitive Area to the Canadian Boundary.

Several side trips, fishing in the "Lake of the Pines," climbs to Holman Peak, Schull Mountain, and Blizzard Peak provide incomparable panoramas of these high and glacier-hewn mountains with their many flower-covered meadows. This is a country to which you will return.

**Trip No. 5:** August 2 through 12 Cost: \$285  
 Departure: From Wenatchee, Washington — Outfitter: Jack Wilson.

*Photos By U. S. Forest Service*



## COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS

This "pioneer trip," designed for a small group, takes us into some of the most remarkable wilderness country of the Northwest.

Located in the Snoqualmie National Forest of Washington and protected as a Limited Area since 1946, this choice back country is being considered for wilderness designation.

The ride takes us up Thunder Creek where we will visit untouched valleys of breath-taking beauty and climb over mountain passes for panoramic views of majestic Mt. Ranier and other world-famous landmarks.

Mountain goats, deer, and grouse are plentiful, and elk graze with our horses. Wild trout abound in the hundreds of snow-fed lakes and streams and offer a delightful challenge to the fisherman.

**Trip No. 9:** August 31 through September 6 Cost: \$275  
 (Price also includes meals and lodging at the Double K Mountain Ranch on the nights of August 30 and September 6.)

Departure: From Yakima, Washington.  
 Outfitter: Double K Mountain Ranch.



### A WAY TO THE WILDERNESS

The Wilderness Society • 729 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005

I would like to take Trip No. .... into the ..... (name of trip)

wilderness. My check for \$..... (\$50 deposit on each reservation) is enclosed.

Name .....

Address .....

Age ..... Weight ..... Occupation .....

Riding Experience: None ..... Limited ..... Extensive .....

In making this reservation, I affirm that my general health is good and that I am not adversely affected by high altitudes, that I accept as my personal risk the normal hazards of wilderness travel, and will not hold The Wilderness Society or its associates responsible for injuries resulting from such hazards.

Date ..... Signature .....

### MAKE YOUR RESERVATION NOW!

**Please Send Your Application . . . EARLY!**

Late applications can be accepted only if the trip is not filled. It is best to call or wire if applying late.

A deposit of \$50 is required with each reservation. We ask that the balance be paid 30 days before the trip starts. If for some reason beyond our control the trip cannot be made, all deposits and payments will be refunded to you in full.

For further information, write or call: Wilderness Trips, The Wilderness Society, 729 15th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005

Phone: 347-4132 — days (Area Code 202)  
 588-3588 — evenings (Area Code 301) for Clifton Merritt

## CONSERVATION FILM CENTER

Circulation of five films by our new Conservation Film Center has increased, making it advisable to make reservations as early as possible. The following films are available:

"Wilderness Alps of Stehekin," the Sierra Club's award-winning 30-minute drama produced and narrated by David Brower.

"Beach Hike," another award winner telling of the first Olympic Peninsula beach hike led by Justice William O. Douglas, produced by Louis R. Huber.

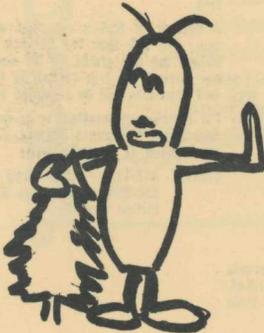
"Two Yosemite," a 10-minute contrast in how to (and not to) manage two beautiful valleys.

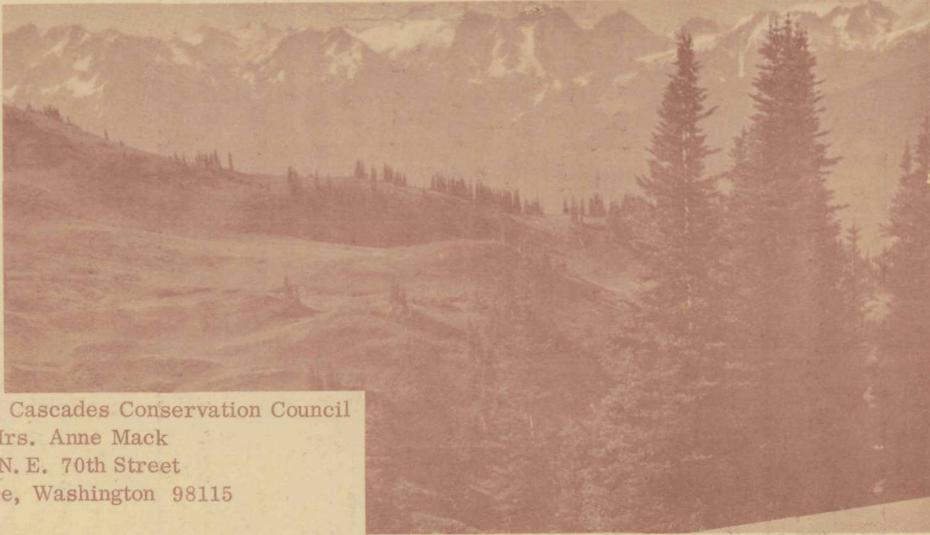
"A North Cascades National Park," giving the case (in 16 minutes) for a new national park; produced by Chuck Hessey.

"Glacier Peak Holiday," also by Chuck, giving in 30 minutes a breathtaking trip in the North Cascades. (Important: this film has a magnetic soundtrack and should be used only on a projector so equipped).

Information leaflets about the North Cascades are available and will be provided for distribution at showings if the quantity needed is indicated. Speakers, when available, can appear at showings of Wilderness Alps of Stehekin before larger audiences, if arranged for.

The films are all in color and 16mm. width. To make reservations address Mrs. Norman Tjaden, 8248 16th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115; or telephone Mrs. Tjaden at LA 3-2041.

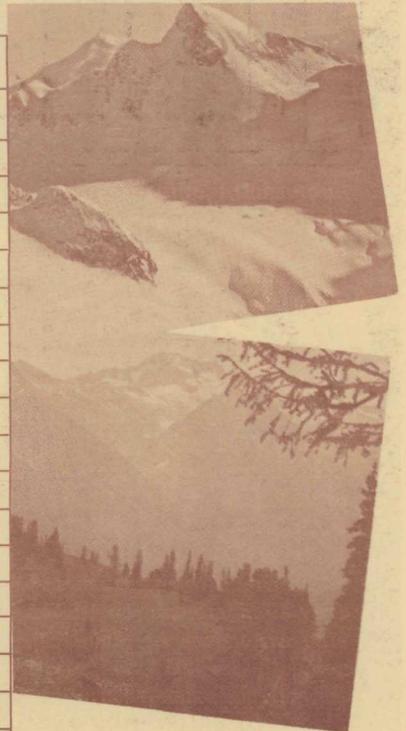




North Cascades Conservation Council  
 c/o Mrs. Anne Mack  
 4800 N. E. 70th Street  
 Seattle, Washington 98115

Please send the following giant (G-largest), jumbo (J), and regular (R) glossy, color, postcard scenes of Washington's North Cascades:

No.	Scene	Size	
1	Trapper Lake near Cascade Pass	J - 10¢	
2	Johannesburg Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
3	Magic Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
4	Cascade flower garden and stream	R - 5¢	
5	Bonanza Peak above Lake Chelan	R - 5¢	
6	Glacier Peak through Cloudy Pass	R - 5¢	
7	Autumn colors along Stehekin River	R - 5¢	
8	Autumn colors along Stehekin road	R - 5¢	
9	Magic Mt., flowers at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
10	Stehekin road and mountain glaciers	J - 10¢	
15	Glacier Peak across Image Lake	G - 15¢	
17	Myrtle Lake in the Entiat Valley	R - 5¢	
18	Sunrise on Glacier Pk. & Image Lake	J - 10¢	
19	Mt. Challenger from Tapto Lake	J - 10¢	
28	Clark Range from Image Lake alplands	J - 10¢	
31	Suiattle River Basin and Tenpeak Mt.	J - 10¢	
41	Aerial view of Chickamin Glacier	R - 5¢	
	Set of 17 cards (1 of each)	\$1.25	
Check, payable to North Cascades Conservation Council, enclosed for:		\$	



TO: (Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Street) \_\_\_\_\_

(City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

**NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL**

Founded 1957

**PRESIDENT:** Patrick D. Goldsworthy

**EDITORS:** The Wild Cascades

Harvey and Betty Manning

Route 3, Box 6652

Issaquah, Washington - 98027

Published bi-monthly

Subscription price \$2 per year

**THE WILD CASCADES**

February - March, 1965

North Cascades Conservation Council

3215 N. E. 103rd Street

Seattle, Washington - 98125

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
SEATTLE, WASH.  
PERMIT # 8602

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:**

Miss Helen Waterman, Membership Chairman

North Cascades Conservation Council

1811 Queen Anne Ave. North, Apt. 201

Seattle, Washington - 98109

I (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

wish to:

1. Enroll myself and support the Council's purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, including establishment of Wilderness Areas and a North Cascades National Park.

Enclosed find (\$2-regular, \$1-spouse, \$3-contributing, \$10 or more-patron, \$50-life) for annual dues, including subscription to THE WILD CASCADES - \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Mail to:

2. Send a gift membership for enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Send a gift subscription (\$2) to THE WILD CASCADES for enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Send a free copy of THE WILD CASCADES \_\_\_\_\_ to: \_\_\_\_\_

(Print name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Street) \_\_\_\_\_

(City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

Return Requested

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