

# THE WILD CASCADES



February-March 1970

the CONTINUING 'THREAT  
to miners ridge

by  
Ben Shaine

The Kennecott issue is not dead. Long term forecasts indicate that copper will be in short supply for the rest of the century and that as a result copper prices might remain sky-high for decades. If copper prices stay at the present level of 52 cents per pound -- or go even higher -- an open pit on Miners Ridge in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness is a genuine possibility. At today's prices, the ore deposit is worth perhaps a hundred million dollars. So if given the chance, Kennecott's management will develop its valuable Glacier Peak properties -- and the great wilderness of the Suiattle will be destroyed.

Kennecott engineers finished up their intensive exploration of the ore deposit early this past summer and the company has announced no further activities at the site. But Kennecott's officers stated unequivocally at a meeting last April that mining will begin if their claims in the wilderness are judged profitable. Any day we may wake up to a new crisis at Miners Ridge.

The old crisis at Miners Ridge, as you remember, kept irate conservationists aroused through most of 1967. The company announced late in 1966 that it would definitely begin operation "when the snow melted" in the summer of '67. But for reasons hard to pin down, nothing happened that summer. Tremendous publicity and the opposition of many important people, including Washington Congressmen, played a part in Kennecott's decision not to press its case in 1967. The corporation denies that conservationists pressured it into reversing course, insisting instead that a sudden increase in mine building costs made the development look unprofitable. Certainly capital cost estimates may have gone up in the summer of 1967; but Congressman Meeds, among others, believes it was vocal opposition that made the decision for Kennecott. Anyway, nothing happened on the ridge and the sense of crisis passed.

About a year after the high point of crisis, news of the Kennecott threat spread to the ivy-coated towers of midwestern academia. Oberlin College conservationists, myself included, circulated a petition urging Kennecott to abandon its Miners Ridge claims. Sent nationwide to universities and research stations, the petition accumulated 428 names, including the signatures of many important ecologists and environmental experts. Then last April I flew to New York to present the petition to Kennecott President F.R. Milliken and his colleagues, the president of his metal mining division, the vice president in charge of exploration, and the director of public relations.

In the plush executive suite high above Manhattan traffic we talked for 40 minutes. I presented my signatures and outlined the conservationists' position on the issue. Then Kennecott's officers responded, answering my statement and emphasizing their determination to go ahead if the mine were profitable. Here are extracts from my notes of this meeting:

The basic point Milliken made is that the company feels the need for domestic copper compels the company to go ahead if the operation is profitable. The reason for this is that the balance of payments will be helped by any little bit of additional domestic copper. Even if private interests wanted to buy the property, the decision on selling would have to take Kennecott's obligation to produce copper into account.

A second point is that Milliken believes the public decision on whether to go ahead with the mine if feasible has already been made -- by the Wilderness Act, which allows mining.

The decision to go ahead will hinge on the capital cost/copper price ratio. Operating costs are not especially important. Operations would continue year round; and problems from snow and avalanche, while "slightly" greater than normal, are not a big factor.

## KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

METAL MINING DIVISION  
161 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

C. D. MICHAELSON  
PRESIDENT

February 12, 1970

Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council  
3215 N. E. 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125

Dear Dr. Goldsworthy:

I am pleased to respond to your letter of October 14, 1969, to Mr. Frank R. Milliken and I apologize for the considerable delay in doing so.

Our activities in the Miners Ridge area, since our meeting in January, 1967, have been quite limited. General assessment work has continued, including minimal drilling.

Altogether the picture has changed very little from that which we described to you in San Francisco. Consequently, responses to the many specific questions which you raise are, to the extent we are able to answer them, the same today as they were at that time.

Yours very truly,

(Ed: see The Wild Cascades

December 1966 - January 1967)

President Milliken evaluated the power of conservationists as but "small peanuts." Public pressure through legal channels, publicity, or extra-legal means is not a major factor in Kennecott's decision, he said. Mining division chief Michaelson added, "At least they don't eat you in the Northwest." Apparently Kennecott has faced rather violent opposition from tribesmen at some of their other sites.

The publicity - legal - harassment aspects are figured as a small element in the costs of operation and are included in the company's decision, in a small way.

According to Milliken and his colleagues, the history of the mine issue has been dictated by the capital cost/copper price ratio. When Kennecott first began getting involved in 1954, the cost of starting up a mine was not nearly so high and the operation looked good. Decisions on whether to begin operations fluctuated with Kennecott's estimates for the future of copper prices over the life of the mine and with estimates of construction costs. These estimates are always educated guesses, nothing more.

The Kennecott managers said that rising costs led to the lessening of interest in 1965-

66, when some claims were allowed to lapse. In 1967, the company again judged the operations profitable, but rising costs later that year led them to wait.

Now, with the price of copper hitting 50 cents/pound, the Miners Ridge mine is definitely a profitable venture. Michaelson was quite emphatic about the feasibility of the mine with prices at this high level. If the long-term forecast is for prices in this range, Kennecott will go ahead.

The difference in point of view between the conservationists and Kennecott, Milliken explained, is that conservationists view the mine as a small part of copper production and Kennecott views the wilderness disturbed as a small part of the wilderness system. He said that if all possible mines in wilderness areas were opened up, the wilderness system would still be in good condition. If that were not true, he added, then he would have to look at this decision in a different light, perhaps making it differently.



\* \* \* \* \*

Since the April meeting with Kennecott, copper prices have soared to new highs, and experts are predicting that they may stay up for a very long time. The reason for this gloomy forecast is the scarcity of easily-exploitable copper deposits. Compared with iron or aluminum, copper is a rare metal, and much of the supply is mined in developing countries with unstable governments. Increasing affluence in the United States means that each of us will be using more copper -- but reliable sources of ore are limited. Thus the pressure is on to develop deposits like the one on Miners Ridge.

An analysis of the metals supply situation appeared in a September 7, 1969 New York Times article by Gerd Wilcke, Ian MacGregor, chairman of American Metal Climax, Inc., was quoted as forecasting a dramatic increase in the use of metals in the next 30 years. Here are excerpts from the Times story:

". . . in the case of copper, the startling 4-cents-a-pound increase to 52 cents, a record level for the United States, has its main roots in a tight-supply situation. Immediate relief is not in sight.

"What's the outlook for the year 2000 ?

"Mr. MacGregor addressed himself to this problem in a speech to 200 specialists at a seminar last week dealing with investment problems in metals.

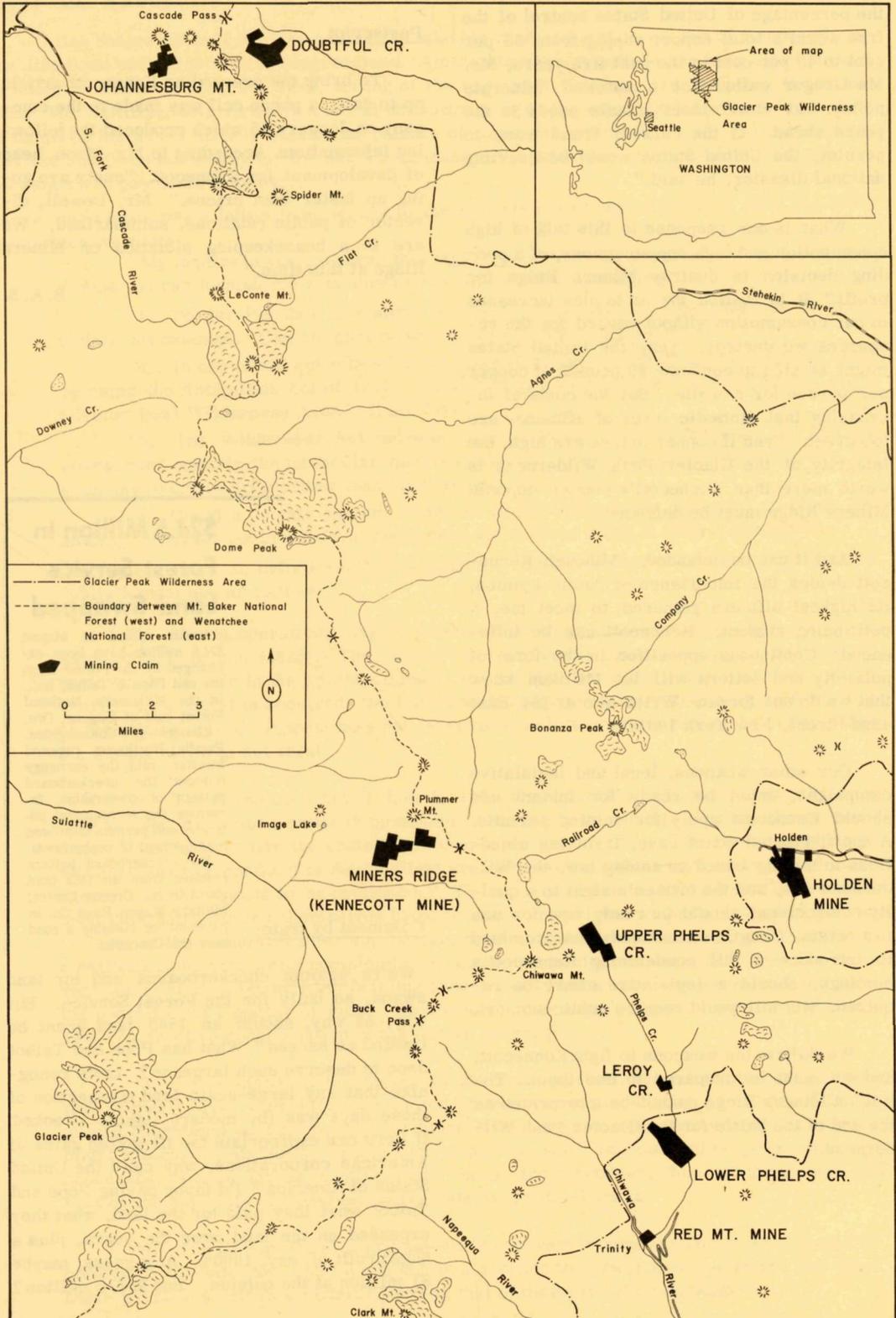
"Looking ahead in the dimension of two or three decades,' he said, 'whether we look to developed countries or undeveloped countries, whether we look to manufacturing activity or to the consuming public, it would seem that metals will be used on a scale many times what we know today. And we stand today at a peak consumption of metals in terms of all previous history.'

"Taking copper as an example, Mr. MacGregor said that the United States, with a population of 200 million people, and with the world's highest standard of living, consumes about 20 pounds of copper per capita annually, or 2 million tons.

"The remainder of the world with some 3.2 billion people, including rich and poor, consumes an average of not quite three pounds a person, or 4.5 million tons a year.

"The United States, whose population will probably grow to 300 million by the year 2000, faces the strong likelihood that copper consumption will be substantially above 20 pounds per capita, if the additional copper can be found, Mr. MacGregor said.

"Mr. MacGregor said that an increase in the consumption of copper in the rest of the world to the 20 pound level of the United States would have almost astronomical consequences. In this case, the 7 billion people outside the United States would need about 65 million tons of copper by the year 2000, or 15 times the amount consumed today.



"Noting that there had been a decline in the percentage of United States control of the free world's total copper supply from 55 per cent to 40 per cent in the past five years, Mr. MacGregor called for a national minerals policy that would meet metals needs in the years ahead. If the current trend were to persist, the United States would be courting national disaster, he said."

What is our response to this talk of high consumption and high copper prices, of a pending decision to destroy Miners Ridge for profit? It is foolish for us to plan increases in our consumption without regard for the resources we destroy. Yes, the United States might be able to consume 20 pounds of copper per person for a while. But the costs of increasing that fantastic level of affluence are too great. Even if copper prices are high, the integrity of the Glacier Peak Wilderness is worth more than Kennecott's copper deposit. Miners Ridge must be defended.

And it can be defended. Although Kennecott denies the importance of public opinion, its highest officers gathered to meet me, a petitioning student. Kennecott can be influenced. Continuous opposition in the form of publicity and letters will let Milliken know that we do not forget. Write him at 161 East 42nd Street, New York 10017.

Our other weapons, legal and legislative campaigns, must be ready for instant use should Kennecott apply for mining permits. A multi-faceted court case, involving objections to mining based on zoning law, the Wilderness Act, and the citizen's right to a quality environment should be ready now for use in a crisis. Congressman Meeds has promised to introduce a bill condemning Kennecott's holdings, should a legislative effort be required. His bill would require public support.

We do have the weapons to fight Kennecott, and we must be prepared to use them. The lull on Miners Ridge cannot be interpreted as the end of the battle for the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

### Postscript

To bring the preceding Kennecott article up to date, a phone call was made to the company on January 15 which produced the following information: According to Mr. Moon, head of development for Kennecott, "costs are going up faster than prices." Mr. Dowell, director of public relations, summarized, "We are in a housekeeping situation on Miners Ridge at this time."

B. A. S.

## **\$24.5 Million In Forest Service Land Swapped**

Lands valued at almost \$24.5 million have been exchanged by the Forest Service and Pope & Talbot, Inc., in the Willamette National Forest east of Eugene, Ore.

Charles A. Connaughton, Pacific Northwest regional forester, said the exchange reduces the checkerboard pattern of ownerships, increases the recreational potential and permits improved management of timberlands.

The checkerboard pattern resulted from an 1863 land grant to the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Co. in payment for building a road over the Cascades.

### Comment by Irate:

We're against checkerboards and for land swaps, so bully for the Forest Service. But why, oh why, should an 1863 land grant be treated as sacred? What has Pope and Talbot done to deserve such largesse? Let's recognize that any large-scale land transaction of those days was (by modern lights) crooked. If Peru can expropriate the ill-gotten gains of American corporations, why can't the United States of America? I'd favor paying Pope and Talbot what they paid for the land, what they expended on the land over the years, plus a huge profit of, say, 1000%. At a guess, maybe \$1 million at the outside. But \$24.5 million?

## *more on kennecott* by Alice Thorn

Ben Shaine not only had the courage to take his case straight to the top of Kennecott; he has also been writing letters to congressmen. Among his correspondents has been Lloyd Meeds, to whom he wrote on April 28, 1969, telling of the visit with Milliken, and including the statement "Mr. Milliken feels virtually a moral obligation to open the mine; he believes it is his duty to do all in his power to help lessen the balance of payments deficit. . . . He did not mention that the mine was necessary for the national defense -- he based his entire case for the mine on the balance of payments argument."

One result was a letter from Meeds to the Department of the Interior on May 16, 1969, from which we quote:

"My inquiry to you concerns this legal authority of the government. In particular, I hope you can furnish me with answers to the following questions:

"1. To develop their property, Kennecott will have to obtain patents on their claims not patented. Can the government refuse to grant such patents?

"2. In one of his last official acts, Secretary Udall set aside certain federal lands by using the Antiquities Act of 1906. Could this Act be employed to block mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area? If so, how?

"3. The Wilderness Act permits mining claims to be developed. But can the government specify the particular mode of mining? Could the government require the company to drill shafts rather than blast an open pit mine?

"4. Could a private citizen, state, or organization bring litigation to block the mining? That is, could a federal court hear the suit and could it offer a remedy?"

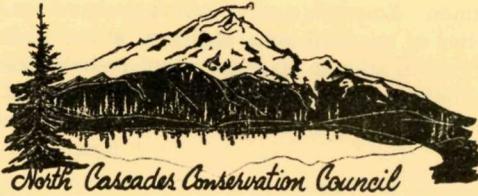
The replies (from an indistinguishable signature, Acting Associate Solicitor, Division of Public Lands) are as follows:

"1. Mining operations may be conducted on an unpatented mining claim. Cole v. Ralph, 252 U.S. 286 (1920). The discovery of a valuable mineral deposit immediately vests equitable title in the mining claimant and the land becomes private property. However, until a patent is acquired, the United States may bring an action to test the validity of the mining claim. Patents may not be refused unless there is reason to believe that the mining claim is not valid.

"2. The Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. secs. 431-433) may be used to create a national monument. However, the statute sets out the circumstances that will justify the establishment of a monument: ". . . the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected." The national monument could not be declared upon the mining claims themselves because these are private property and could only be included in the monument after appropriate condemnation proceedings. Establishment of a national monument which completely surrounds the mining claims would, however, prevent the mining claimant from building roads, utility lines, etc., to the site of the mining operation as a matter of right. This course of action, however, might be construed as a constructive condemnation of the mining property.

"3. As we stated in the answer to the first question, the mining claims are private property, and, therefore, the United States has no jurisdiction to require that the mining operations be done by shaft or tunnel rather than by open pit methods. Congress might attempt by statute to create such authority based on some other power which it possesses, but, as far as existing valid claims are concerned, this authority could not rest on the authority of Congress to regulate the public domain.

"4. The possibility of a private suit to prevent mining at Glacier Peak would be controlled by State law, and we are not in a position to answer that question. The usual basis for such a suit in a Federal court is that of diversity of citizenship."



Founded in 1957

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3215 N. E. 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125  
October 6, 1969

Mr. Harold C. Chriswell, Supervisor  
Mt. Baker National Forest  
Federal Building  
Bellingham, Washington 98225

SUBJECT: Kennecott Glacier  
Peak Wilderness Mine

Dear Chris:

It has been well over a year since we have discussed the prospects of Kennecott Copper Company operating a copper mine and ore-concentrating mill within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Therefore, at this time we would appreciate an updated review of the situation and some speculation on possible future developments.

In reviewing the relationship between the U. S. Forest Service and Kennecott, we would like as full a statement as your files, and those of the Regional and Chief Foresters, will permit and would appreciate your appending copies of significant reference documents (including press releases). We would like to have this review include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. A chronology of meetings between U. S. Forest Service and Kennecott (include date, location, U. S. F. S. and Kennecott names, administrative levels involved, object, and outcome of each meeting);
2. The formal steps that have been taken by Kennecott to comply with Department of Agriculture (U. S. F. S.) regulations relative to any portion of the Kennecott mining operation within the Glacier Peak Wilderness (what forms have been issued and which returned -- what permits have been issued, etc.);
3. Kennecott activity that has taken place on public lands and specifically where, if known (claims, exploratory drilling, road surveying, helicopter landings, motorized equipment use, etc.);
4. Wilderness Act violations due to use of motorized equipment within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area;
5. Sizes and locations of Kennecott's patented claims, unpatented claims, mill site, town site, and proposed road locations (please locate on map);

While future developments are probably quite uncertain, it is imperative that we try to anticipate the various alternatives that

Kennecott might want to employ. Consequently, we would appreciate your aid in our speculation by indicating:

6. When Kennecott plans to commence operations (access, excavation, ore concentrating);
7. What kinds of access to the mine site are possible and have been studied by Kennecott (give specific descriptions, relative costs of installation and operation, relative impacts on scenery, ecology, and other wilderness values);
8. What specific action the U. S. Forest Service will take upon receipt of Kennecott's formal request for access to its patented claim in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area;
9. Specifically what wilderness-protecting regulations and controls will be imposed to prevent water pollution, to allow only minimum terrain and vegetation disturbance, to provide guarantees that the entire Kennecott operation be obliterated at conclusion of the mining and that the environment be returned to a natural condition, to prohibit the dumping of concentrator waste within the Glacier Peak Wilderness, to prohibit the introduction of exotic vegetation (Australian vetch, etc.) for camouflaging concentrator waste, to prohibit the use of the mine access route for any other purposes (i. e., public access, recreation) either during the mining operation or after the mine-closure and until the operation is obliterated, and to anticipate and prevent Kennecott's possible desire to make a charitable gift of its developments (such as Howe Sound did at Holden) at the conclusion of its operation;
10. How far the U. S. Forest Service is prepared to go to have its regulations adhered to (i. e., court of law, etc.).

Does Kennecott have claims in the Mt. Baker National Forest other than those on Miners Ridge and Plummer Mt. ? If so, where are they (map) ? Has exploratory work been done on any of them ? If so, what kind and how much and when ?

In summary, what is the current status of Kennecott's mining operation on Plummer Mt. and what do you believe is likely to happen next ? We would like the answer to our letter to reflect the thinking of the Chief Forester, Regional Forester, and the Mt. Baker Forest Supervisor.

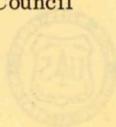
Needless to say, we shall fight this mine with everything we've got. To do so, however, we need to know as much as we can learn from all possible sources, your office being one of these.

Your early attention to our somewhat lengthy request for information will be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

PDG: mak  
Enclosure  
cc: Hessey  
Evans

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

MT BAKER NATIONAL FOREST

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225

October 29, 1969

IN REPLY REFER TO

2810

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

Dear Mr. Goldsworthy:

This is in further answer to your October 6 letter concerning Kennecott Copper Company and its Glacier Peak mines. The answers listed below correspond to questions in that letter:

1. We have had one meeting in Bellingham (November 3, 1966) between personnel from this Forest, Kennecott Copper and Kaiser Engineering. The objective of the meeting was to discuss possible company developments and Forest Service requirements under the Wilderness Act. The next and last meeting that we know of occurred on May 26, 1967 in Washington, D. C. and included the Chief of the Forest Service, members of his staff, and officials from Kennecott Copper. It, too, was an exploratory meeting and Kennecott officials were briefed on the Wilderness Act. They were told that when the Forest Service received a firm proposal from the company, we would study it and inform them of the restrictions we would place on their operation. The company was told that the next move was up to them.
2. Kennecott and Bear Creek Mining (a subsidiary company) have been very cooperative and are familiar with the Wilderness Act and the regulations which followed the Act.
3. A prospecting permit which covered the use of helicopters was issued to Bear Creek Mining Company for prospecting in the Mt. Buckindy area. This was dated July 13, 1967. Bear Creek completed their core drilling, complied with all conditions of the permit, and the permit was closed that fall.
4. In 1966 there was some problem of Kennecott using helicopters on their unpatented claims for road location and other purposes. They were asked to stop the practice and did so. To our knowledge there have been no other Wilderness violations.
5. We enclose copies of the map showing Kennecott's claims in Glacier Peak. The proposed road location, we believe, would take off from the end of the Suiattle Road, stay on the north side of the river for about five miles, and then cross over going up the south side.



6. We have no knowledge of when Kennecott plans to commence operations.
7. We assumed that the kind of access to the mine that is possible would be either road, railroad or some sort of pipeline, but we have no information whether any of these other than the road have been studied by Kennecott.
8. The specific action the Forest will take when and if we receive a formal proposal from Kennecott will be to prepare a detailed report with possible alternate methods of mining and removal of the ore, and restrictions that will be placed upon Kennecott's operation. We anticipate that this type of study would take at least a year. It would answer many of the questions that you raise under Item 9.
9. In our discussion so far we feel that any road or any access should have minimum disturbance of the landscape, would not be usable by the public, and would be put to bed and restored as soon as operations were done. We further feel that all mill and town sites would have to be removed and the area restored as much as possible.

In summary then, we have had no contact with Kennecott concerning the Glacier Peak mine since the spring of 1967. We are still waiting for a firm proposal from them. When one is received, it will be studied carefully and every precaution will be taken by the Forest Service to control and minimize water pollution, terrain and vegetation disturbances.

You are welcome to examine our files and if you wish to obtain copies of certain correspondence, a charge of 25¢ per sheet is required. No charge is made for the enclosed material.

Sincerely,



WILLIAM O. BENECKE  
Acting Forest Supervisor

Enclosures

U. S. FOREST SERVICE  
Pacific Northwest Region

FACT SHEET

M I N I N G   I N   G L A C I E R   P E A K   W I L D E R N E S S

INTRODUCTION

The proposed development of the Glacier Peak mines has aroused strong and varied opinions.

Because of the economic benefits to the community and the country, some people wish to see the development take place. On the other hand, many outdoor clubs, conservation organizations, and individuals interested in wilderness preservation and use are opposed to a mining development in the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

### THE WILDERNESS ACT

(Public Law 88-577, 88th Congress S.4, September 3, 1964). The Wilderness Act established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave the units unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment as wilderness, to provide for the protection of these areas, to provide for the preservation of their wilderness character, and to provide for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.

In regard to mining rights, the Wilderness Act provides for the continuation of U.S. mining laws including prospecting and locating mineral claims within National Forest Wilderness until December 31, 1983. After that date, no further location of mineral claims will be permitted and no patents for claims will be issued except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983.

### THE SITUATION

Glacier Peak Wilderness, Mt. Baker and Wenatchee National Forests, was established on September 6, 1960, by the Secretary of Agriculture. Later, the Wilderness Act incorporated the Glacier Peak Wilderness into the National Wilderness Preservation System. There are 452,020 acres in this Wilderness, and Glacier Peak is the principal natural feature of the area.

-2-

Privately owned land on Miners Ridge lies adjacent to the Pacific Crest Trail on the Mt. Baker National Forest. This vicinity is perhaps the most popular hiking area within the Wilderness. The private land (patented claims) is about two miles due east of Image Lake -- one of the most photographed spots in the Glacier Peak area.

Exploration work on Miners Ridge started in 1937. Today, Kennecott Copper Corporation owns 17 patented claims of approximately 350 acres and in addition has unpatented claims covering about 3,000 acres in the Miners Ridge-Skiatelle River area within the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Copper is in short supply and is needed in our country. Kennecott Copper reports that it has been asked by the U. S. Government to substantially increase its copper production, and this will make it necessary to bring new mines into operation. The copper ore in the Miners Ridge area is of a low grade. Ore deposits of this type often have been developed through an open-pit mine with a concentrator located nearby to separate the ore from the tailings, and the concentrates moved out by trucks. Development normally requires mill sites, camp areas, tailing disposal areas, power transmission lines, and overburden disposal areas from the open-pit mine.

Kennecott reports that they will spend millions of dollars developing the mine. Once in operation, they estimate they will employ 200 men for about 12 years, and produce 175 tons of concentrate per day or 12,000 - 15,000 tons of copper per year.

### THE PROBLEM

This is the first case in the Northwest where a major mining operation is being considered for development in a Wilderness. The area proposed for development is one of the most popular and beautiful portions of this Wilderness.

Mining is not compatible with wilderness use. However, the Wilderness Act has recognized established rights of mining claimants and the traditional privilege of mineral exploration on National Forest lands. In this instance, it is the responsibility of the Forest Service to carry out the provisions of the Wilderness Act with regard to mining. On private lands, the Forest Service has no authority to prescribe the methods of mining to be used, or to require restoration of the area following the mining activity.

FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION

Federal regulations regarding the administration and use of National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas provide for a number of safeguards to minimize the impact of mining activity. The most important are:

-3-

1. No roads shall be constructed across Wilderness without authorization by the Forest Service. Application to construct a road must be accompanied by a description of the location, type and standard of the road. Reasonable changes may be required by the Forest Service in the location, type or standard of road in order to provide for minimum impact on wilderness values.
2. Cutting of timber on mining claims may only be done for the actual development of the claim or related activity.
3. Waste material, such as tailings from the mining operation, so far as is reasonably possible, will be disposed of so that they do not contribute to siltation or pollution of streams or lakes, or have any deteriorating effect on the land or water.
4. After the mining activity has been completed on a mining operation, improvements no longer necessary will be removed to restore the land as near as practicable to its original condition. On lands no longer needed in the mining operation, reasonable steps will be required to stabilize the soil and control soil erosion.

PRESENT AT MEETING WITH KENNECOTT COPPER    November 3, 1966

Robert J DeWitz	Forest Service - Bellingham
Cal Dunnell	Forest Service - Bellingham
Robert E. Taylor	Forest Service - Darrington
J. F. Havard	Kaiser Engineer
R. J. Ringwood	Kaiser Engineer
H. M. Suchy	Mining Engineer, U.S.F.S.
M. J. O'Shaughnessey	New Mines Division, Kennecott
John H. Schissler	New Mines Division, Kennecott
David Note	Forest Service - Darrington
H. C. Chriswell	Forest Service - Bellingham

# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1969

PAGE A18

## Imperiled Wilderness

Fears are once more being expressed that the Kennecott Copper Co. will invade one of the country's most scenic patches of wilderness to develop an open-cut mine. The company owns 3000 acres on Miners Ridge, 12 miles from the nearest existing road, in the Glacier Peak Wilderness of Washington State. What the company proposes is to cut a pit a half mile wide near Image Lake, one of the most scenic spots in the Cascades Mountains, often called the American Alps. Visitors to the lake and to the ridge which affords the best view of Glacier Peak would be confronted by a hideous scar that would utterly destroy the wilderness character of one of the finest preserves set aside under the Wilderness Act.

Two years ago when a similar threat arose, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman said that he would use all the powers at his command to protect the area. Unfortunately, those powers do not extend far enough. Not only does the Wilderness Act permit enclaves of this sort to be mined; it also seems to require the Secretary of Agriculture to give the owner access to the site through the surrounding national forest. So the Government may find it-

self helpless to protect this scenic gem, which is adjacent to but not a part of the new North Cascades National Park.

Company officials argue that exploitation of the site is necessary or desirable for the production of more domestic copper and for easing the country's balance of payments deficit. In our view, this is unadulterated nonsense. The company's own figures indicate that the proposed mine would yield less than 1/2 of 1 per cent of the total United States copper consumption. Copper is plentiful, both in this country and abroad. There is no necessity for destroying an irreplaceable scenic asset for a trickle of metal that may be found elsewhere.

More than 400 ecologists and conservationists have petitioned Congress and the Agriculture Department to stop the project. We think litigation should also be carried as far as possible to halt this unabashed assault on our supposedly preserved wilderness. The best remedy would be for Congress to amend the Wilderness Act to authorize condemnation of such privately owned enclaves or at least to permit their exploitation only when it is compatible with preservation of the wilderness.



Mountain meadow, North Cascades RB 8/67

Walt Woodward:

Friday, May 16, 1969

The Seattle Times 11

# Kennecott Adamant on Glacier Peak Mining

Like a sword of Damocles, the threat of an open-pit copper mine hangs over those who would preserve the pristine setting at Miner's Ridge, where fragile Image Lake reflects the majesty of Glacier Peak.

There are those who have the mistaken notion that creation last year of a North Cascades National Park answered that question. It did not. The park did not include the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, where—under the anomalous terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964—a miner has every right to plunder the wilderness.

The source of the answer, therefore, is 3,000 miles away in the New York City corporate headquarters of the Kennecott Mining Corporation, owner of 350 acres of patented claims at Miner's Ridge. Beyond a reluctant statement in 1966 that they were considering production there in 1970, company executives have not been overly communicative.

**THIS SILENCE** was too much for Benjamin A. Shaine, 22, a senior sociology major at Oberlin College in Ohio.

A month ago he went to New York, got an appointment and for half an hour asked questions of F. R. Milliken, president, and three other top-ranked Kennecott people about company intentions at Miner's Ridge. He got some answers. Shaine, in a telephone interview with this reporter, says these are the highlights of what he learned:

1. The company feels, in view of the national copper shortage, that it is compelled to mine at Glacier Peak if this can be done profitably.

2. Development of the

mine hinges on a price-cost ratio.

3. The present price of copper, edging toward 50 cents a pound, would make the mine "definitely profitable." But copper prices fluctuate and the decision hinges on Kennecott's long-range forecast of copper prices.

4. If the company does decide to establish the mine, it would regard the power of public opposition as "small peanuts."

"Milliken, who has a reputation as a 'scrapper,' seemed very willing to take on conservationists," Shaine says. "He felt that my petition, and other efforts by conservationists, do not really represent the public. He said the true public decision was made when the Wilderness Act was adopted."

## SHAINES PETITION,

signed by 428 ecologists and science professors at many universities and colleges throughout the nation, asked Kennecott to "permanently refrain from developing its claims in the Glacier Peak Wilderness."

It warned the company that a public controversy "could lead to very restrictive laws governing mining on public lands."

C. D. Michaelson, president of the corporation's metal-mining division, said any legal action to halt the mine would be only a "small element" in the company's estimated cost of production, Shaine reports.

Asked for his own assessment of his Kennecott confrontation, Shaine says:

"I am worried. The company intends to do more exploration work at Miner's Ridge in the summer. The company's long-range judgment on copper prices may



WALT WOODWARD

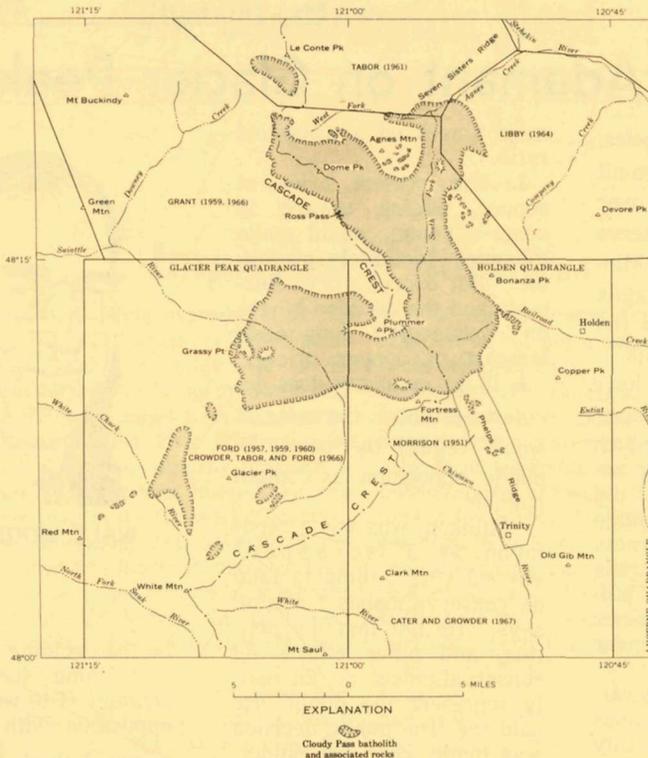
be the deciding factor.

"I think the company's strategy is to wear down the opposition with a series of crises. I think the only way to make an effective opposition is to develop a public awareness and concern that will prevent marginal commercial activities from disrupting our nation's wild areas."

**MAYBE THAT** concern is being developed. Ben Shaine, a young man out of the Middle West, may be proof that it is. A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., he came this way in 1967 on a vacation trip to Alaska. He "saw a lot of beautiful country in Washington and considerable intrusion by commercial interests."

He became concerned — so concerned that he came to Seattle last summer and worked in the office of Brock Evans, Northwest conservation representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. After completing a thesis for his degree at Oberlin on the threat to Image Lake, he plans to come back here in June.

"Small element," eh? We'll see, we'll see ...



### THE INSIDE STORY OF GLACIER PEAK

On Batholiths and Volcanoes: Intrusion and Eruption of Late Cenozoic Magmas in the Glacier Peak Area, North Cascades, Washington. By R.W. Tabor and D. F. Crowder. Geological Survey Professional Paper 604. 67 pages, 39 photos, 23 drawings and charts, four-color geologic map in back-cover pocket. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (Price not known -- but cheap. Write and ask.)

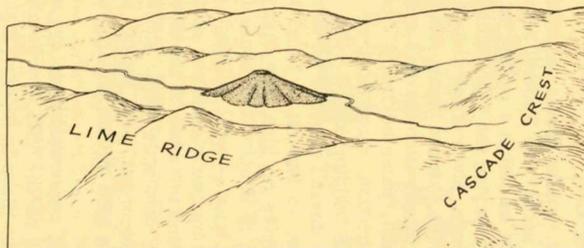
Now don't go away just because the subtitle is "Description of the Cloudy Pass batholith, the overlying Gamma Ridge volcanic rocks, and the still younger Glacier Peak volcano with discussion of the source magmas, their genetic ties, and the structures controlling their emplacement and eruption." The technical material doesn't interfere a bit with the fun parts.

If you are a fan of Glacier Peak, and if you enjoyed the authors' classic Hiker's Guide to the North Cascades: Routes and Rocks from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan, this professional paper is for you.

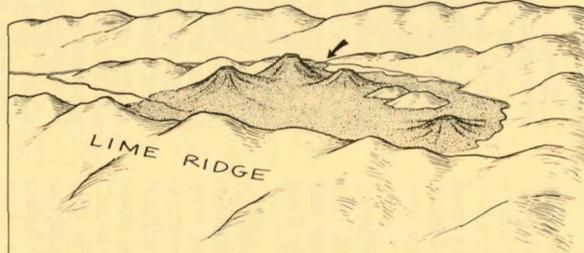
The story of the building of Glacier Peak (see illustrations), presented in a way easy for any layman to understand, is fascinating. So too, are the histories of the White Chuck Cinder Cone, Indian Pass Cinder Cone, Dishpan Gap Cinder Cone, and Lightning Creek Lava Flow. The great fills of the Suiattle and White Chuck valleys are explained, and also the tuff cliffs formed by a nuee ardente and the widespread pumice deposits dating from an eruption of 12,000 years ago. Plus fumarole activity, hot springs, and much more. Photographs and superb drawings allow the hiker to find the various structures for himself.

Having read the book once -- with the excitement of new discovery -- this reviewer plans to carry it along on his next long walk into Glacier Peak country for another reading amid the evidence. N3C members fond of "the last wild volcano" are urged to do the same.

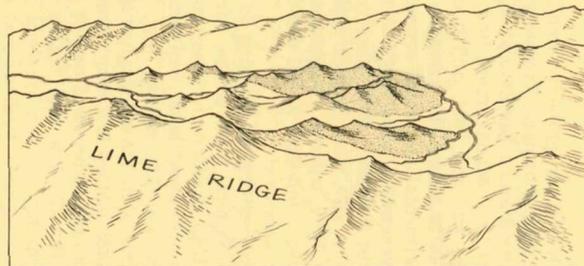
ON BATHOLITHS AND VOLCANOES, GLACIER PEAK AREA, WASHINGTON



A. The late Miocene or Pliocene mountainous terrain of early Gamma Ridge time is dominated by northwest-trending ancestral Lime Ridge. The Cascade Crest loops eastward over an old highland above the Cloudy Pass batholith. Gamma Ridge eruptions are just beginning in the ancestral Suiatle River valley.



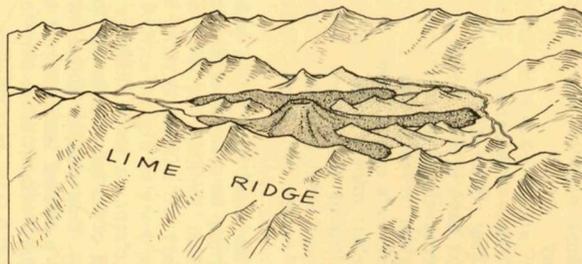
B. Gamma Ridge volcanic rocks have flooded the ancestral Suiatle River valley. The river has been forced north and east by a series of diversions (arrow).



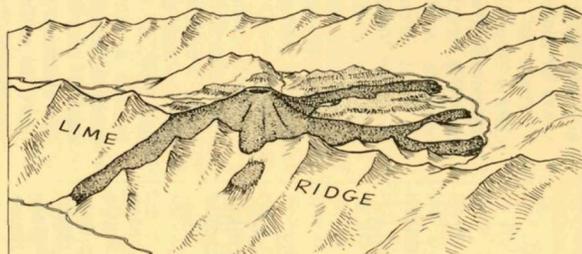
C. Erosion has removed much of the Gamma Ridge pile; gneiss and schist have been exhumed. Glacier Peak time is approaching.

FIGURE 57.—Historical development of the Glacier Peak scene.

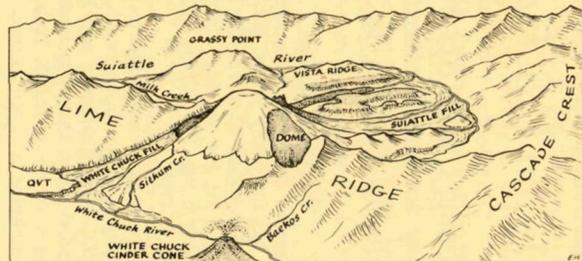
DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLACIER PEAK SCENE



D. In Pleistocene time, the earliest Glacier Peak lavas have been erupted east of the crest of Lime Ridge and have descended valleys tributary to the Suiatle River.



E. The Glacier Peak volcano has grown to overtop Lime Ridge and sent flows of lava westward into tributaries of the White Chuck valley; some of these flows are already dissected. On the east, erosional remnants of the oldest flows, which once filled valleys, are perched on top of ridges, and younger flows have descended ancestral Vista Creek and Chocolate-Dusty Creek.



F. In Recent time, the present valleys have been glaciated. The oldest flows have been eroded into isolated ridge caps, and the younger ones into remnants clinging to valley sides. Valley-bottom flows have descended Vista Creek and Kennedy Creek. Disappointment Peak dome has welled out of the south side of the Glacier Peak volcano, and the Suiatle fill has been discharged from a dome on the east side (see also fig. 58). An eruption has blanketed the area with pumice; on the west, the pumice has washed down to form the White Chuck fill, which was capped shortly thereafter by a thin layer of vitric tuff (Qvt) of nuee ardente origin. The basaltic White Chuck Cinder Cone has begun to erupt to the south.

FIGURE 57.—Continued.

## Critics Say Law Lets Valuable Public Lands Slip From U.S. Hands

\* \* \*

Old Mining Claims Act Makes It  
Easy to Get Western Acres;  
Industry Objects to Change

By BURT SCHORR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

As she has for many years, Mrs. Martha B. Kesterson, the widow of a wealthy lumberman, is summering at her mining claim on choice Federal land along the Rogue River in Josephine County, Ore.

If the forest-bordered 4.9-acre tract bears no resemblance to a mining camp, well, that's exactly what Mrs. Kesterson and her late husband intended when they purchased the claim 30 years ago for about \$9,000. Today her establishment includes a main house, guest house for six, caretaker's cottage, boathouse and 10-horse stable—improvements worth \$150,000, the 71-year-old widow figures.

To Uncle Sam, though, Mrs. Kesterson is nothing more than a poacher. The Government charges her mining claim never was valid because the Federal tract had been reserved for a power site and later set aside for recreation use.

Mrs. Kesterson probably won't be packing any time soon, however. Twelve years already have elapsed since the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management first asserted her claim was null and void, and it could be well into the 1970s before she exhausts her remaining departmental and court appeals. "My husband never would have forgiven me if I gave up without a fight," Mrs. Kesterson declares. Should she lose, the Government could take over the land without compensating her and could even send her a bill for having lived there.

For her success in clinging to increasingly valuable Federal real estate, Mrs. Kesterson—along with hundreds of other suspected trespassers on Federal land—can thank the workings of basic U.S. mining law. The original statute has been amended several times since Californians pushed it through Congress in 1872 to legalize the improvised claims of early gold miners. But the law still makes obtaining an interest in 600 million Western and Alaskan acres (80% of total Federal real estate) about as easy as voting.

### Oil Shale Claims

Because of the 96-year-old statute, too, Interior Department attorneys now are battling to stave off claims to Federal oil shale lands in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah—a public re-

source some experts say contains mineral wealth worth more than three trillion dollars. The shale-land claims all are invalid, department solicitor Edward Weinberg insists, but he acknowledges a final decision may be five years or more away.

There is more action elsewhere on the claims front. Las Vegas-area sand and gravel companies are seeking public land close to former U.S. tracts that have proven a real estate bonanza. A California claim holder threatens to evict archeological investigators of what could be North America's oldest known inhabited site. And careless miners have bulldozed more than six miles of the historic Oregon Trail in Wyoming and created landslide conditions in Oregon's scenic Mt. Hood National Forest.

Most of the public land in question passed into Federal ownership as a result of the Louisiana Purchase from France, the war with Mexico and a treaty with Great Britain. The 1872 law, in effect, enables almost anyone to initiate a mining claim on these holdings by filing a description of its location in the local county courthouse. This simple action arms the claimant with a vested land interest that can't be extinguished without often slow-moving administrative and court proceedings.

Only if challenged by the Government or rival prospectors must the holder defend his claim (and the related right to enter Federal land and work it) by proving that it represents a valuable mineral deposit, or that its boundaries have been properly staked and he has spent at least \$100 yearly to develop the tract.

### Timber and Building Lots

Should a claim holder make a mineral strike sufficient to satisfy the Federal requirements, he can go on to obtain a patent, or full title, to the land, by paying the Government as little as \$2.50 an acre. Even if located in national forests (which, unlike most national parks and military reservations, aren't exempt from mining claims), patented tracts can be mined without restriction, shorn of their timber, even sliced into building lots.

The mining law doesn't provide for central recording of claims, so Bureau of Land Management officials have no idea how many lie buried in hundreds of county courthouse files. "There must be at least several million," says Irving Senzel, the bureau's assistant director in charge of lands and minerals. If the Government decided to catalogue and challenge claims currently recorded, Mr. Senzel adds, the task might cost \$500 million under present procedures.

Not surprisingly, conservationists are escalating their attacks on the 1872 law as an anachronism having no place in modern management of nationally owned resources. "The 1872 act is an obsolete relic of our frontier days," says Interior Secretary Stewart Udall. "It's a giveaway law and an anti-conservation law."

Thomas L. Kimball, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation, says "that new legislation should deal with

"more than the pure economics of mining." Recreation, protection of wildlife, watersheds and timber, and water pollution dangers all are ignored by existing law, he says.

The answer, conservationists argue, is to abolish present claims procedures and place all Government-owned minerals under the 1920 Minerals Leasing Act, which already covers, among other things, natural gas, coal, petroleum and oil shale (the disputed shale-land claims in Western states were filed prior to the 1920 law). In that way, competitive bidding for leases and payments for royalties would boost Government mining revenues, and lease terms could require land conservation practices.

Such a proposal, in fact, is among the many now before the public land law review commission whose findings, due by mid-1970, could lead to a thorough-going Congressional overhaul of the mining statutes. Secretary Udall, for one, sees the issue of the 1872 law as one of the most important the commission must consider; soon he'll make a detailed personal pitch for commission support of conservationist reforms.

It's clear, however, that Mr. Udall's crusade will clash head-on with the mining industry. Speaking through the American Mining Congress, the industry already has told the commission that, except for certain updating, it likes the 1872 law pretty much the way it is.

Certainly, easy procedures helped small prospectors lay claim to important uranium finds during the uranium rush of the mid-1950s. (The Atomic Energy Commission says approximately 65% of today's known U.S. uranium reserves are located on public lands.)

Thousands of legitimate prospectors contin-

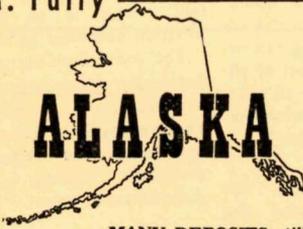
ue to swarm over the public lands—and are quick to bombard sympathetic mining-state lawmakers, who largely dominate the key House and Senate Interior Committees, with protests against mining law reform. Solicitude for the small miner's interests, in fact, caused the Senate Interior Committee to bury an Administration bill for central claim recording this year.

Not every prospector is legitimate, however. A mining company obtained title to 8,200 acres of public land near booming Phoenix, after Interior Department engineers confirmed its claim of minable gold in the desert tract. But they became suspicious when the company's vice president subsequently sought title to 13,320 more acres even closer to the city. Some ore samples tested for the Government at the second location assayed as high as \$27 a cubic yard—a fantastic figure compared with the 50 cents a yard deemed sufficient for profitable gold mining there.

FBI agents, alerted by the engineers, observed the vice president lifting a tarpaulin after hours and tampering with ore scheduled for testing the next day. The vice president was indicted for salting his claim, the investors he represented dropped their patent applications and the Government filed suit to recover title to the original tract.

Judge Walter E. Craig found the first group of patents covering the 8,200 acres had been issued "by mistake" and should be canceled. Had both groups of applications not been successfully challenged, Uncle Sam would have received \$53,800, or \$2.50 an acre, for land estimated to be worth over \$5 million for real estate development.

## Stanton H. Patty



**MANY DEPOSITS** still are waiting for discovery. The almost complete lack of surface transportation into remote, known mineralized regions is the big reason why the industry isn't already as robust in Alaska as in Canada's neighboring Yukon Territory.

**But Alaska's mining men know the time is coming when the hard-rock promise will be big business in Alaska—unless incentives are drained off in a jumble of government regulations.**

One of those who fears government may err is Charles F. Herbert, of Anchorage, a longtime Alaska mining engineer.

Herbert says the federal Public Land Law Review

## Hard-Rock Mining Has Big Future

Commission soon will submit to Congress a set of recommendations for revising the various land laws, including the Mining Law of 1872.

The basic principle of the old mining law grants to the citizen ownership of a mineral deposit he discovers on public land.

**BUT THIS** could change. There are those who would impose short-term leases on mineral deposits instead and charge the miner a rental fee. Others would delay development by withdrawing all public lands from any type of entry until the lands are classified. Interminable delays would result.

Herbert says:

"It is true that a law enacted nearly 100 years ago should not remain static. But it is not true that modernization of law requires junking

of an essential principle that has been successful for this nation.

**"Assertion of public ownership of all undiscovered mineral deposits on public lands would be similar to assertion of public ownership of all inventions. Without reasonable assurance of reward, neither the prospector nor the inventor would risk time and money to search for the unknown."**

Chuck Herbert and others like him believe Alaska, and the nation, still need the prospector . . . the fellow who put places like Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome on the map long ago.

Herbert has known many of them Since graduation from the University of Alaska in 1934, he has been involved in mining from Alaska to Latin America.

Instead of smothering min-

At the moment, oil is king in Alaska.

But those who can see beyond the derricks perceive a day when hard-rock mining may be even more important than the oil industry.

Oil fields, once in production, are pretty much automated operations. Hard minerals, on the other hand, require plenty of workers and can mean stability for many Alaskan communities instead of nervous spurts in the economy.

Alaska is a treasure chest with most of the minerals America needs, from lowly lead to precious platinum.

ing, Herbert says, Americans should know that there is a greater need now for new supplies of minerals than ever before.

**FOREIGN** countries — despite an expanding market in the United States — are supplying a large percentage of the nation's mineral requirements. In some cases, all.

In 1968, mines over which America had no political control provided: 70 per cent of the lead and zinc used in the United States, 90 per cent of the nickel, 30 per cent of the copper, and almost all of the tungsten, manganese, chromium and other such metals.

"There is not the slightest basis for anyone reaching the conclusion that Alaskan mineral production would be superfluous to the nation's needs," Herbert declared.

**Yet that is the kind of conclusion Herbert detects in "Mining and Public Policy in Alaska," a controversial report issued last year by Dr. Arlon Tussing and Gregg K. Erickson, two young economists in Alaska.**

Some in high places have endorsed the Tussing-Erickson findings, but the Alaska Miners Association brands it "inaccurate and frightening."

"Foremost among their premises is their thesis that

there is no fear of a national scarcity of minerals," Herbert said.

**"THIS PREMISE, without exception, was denied by witnesses who testified last July before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee."**

This is what some of the witnesses said:

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel — "With respect to the nation's long-range mineral position, we believe the United States has cause for deep concern."

Dr. Walter Hibbard, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, quoting former President Lyndon B.

Johnson — "Sharply rising world demands threaten to exhaust the best and most accessible deposits of minerals."

**Is Alaska on the threshold of hard-mineral developments that could rival the petroleum industry for excitement and prosperity in the Far North?**

Yes, Herbert says, unless preservationists and government choke the industry. Alaska is waiting for the federal shoe to fall.

Canada isn't waiting for anything.

## Miners Urge Access to Public and Private Land

Northwest Mining Association members attending the association's 75th annual convention in Spokane approved a resolution calling for access for miners to all lands, both public and private, so the industry can meet the demands made upon it by the public.

This slight switch in directions on the industry's traditional public land policy came about because "times are changing and we feel that access by the industry to all lands cannot be unduly restricted if the industry is to meet the demands which will be placed on it," said John L. Neff, chairman of the association's resolution committee.

The tremendous increases in metal usage per person and the problems faced in finding enough metal for millions on the way from the world population explosion was pointed out by the miners.

Said the resolution: "We urge that in the event of any given instance mining appears incompatible with other desired uses of public lands, high priority must be given the development of mineral resources."

The miners said that the nation cannot afford the luxury of withdrawing large areas from consideration by the industry.

The miners also said in the resolution that they "are disturbed" by some suggestions that the 100-year-old policy of giving ownership of claims to the discoverer of minerals be shifted and the federal government lease the land to obtain revenues.

### Warning Given

The association said it would "seriously warn the advocates of seeking revenue by leasing, sale or bonuses that the net effect of all these efforts can only be to raise the cut-off grades and shrink the reserves of minable deposits."

In another resolution, the association also protested the proposed disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

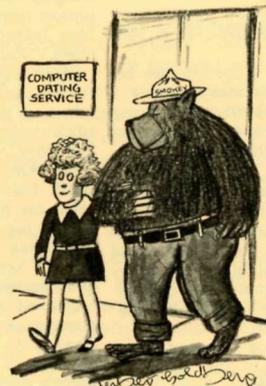
The requirements were called discriminatory because they would allegedly require disclosure of information previously considered nonpublic because it would aid competitors and the SEC was urged to established

"clear guidelines" regarding what information in regard to mineral

discoveries is material, how it should be disclosed to the public and when it should be disclosed.

"The responsible personnel of the mining companies have been left in the impossible position of attempting to anticipate the reaction of the securities markets to any specific statement which may be released, under threat of substantial liabilities if the market does not react as anticipated," it said. "This is an intolerable situation and must be remedied."

The convention also adopted a resolution recognizing the mining industry's continuing responsibility to improve techniques for reduction of pollution arising out of dispositions of waste.



**Prosecutor's Advice Sought**

# Mining Efforts at Water Source Alarm Officials

**Snohomish County**  
Charles Aweeka

Recent renewed mining explorations in the Sultan Basin, the source of drinking water for more than 157,000 Snohomish County residents, have sent concerned government officials to county prosecutor's office for advice.

Sought are restrictions on mining—not only in watersheds—but throughout the entire county, said Ned Johnston, deputy prosecutor.

Johnston and Robert Schillberg, county prosecuting attorney, said the present code provides for restrictions on excavations but does not specifically apply to underground mining.

"Our basic thrust is not to stop mining but to control it so it would not injure anybody—to introduce conditional-use permits," Schillberg said.

Robert Anderson, Everett mayor, is vexed over the mining and also over plans by the State Department of Natural Resources to improve roads and allow overnight camping.

He said drilling on the Sultan River for copper ore "absolutely conflicts" with the maintenance of good quality water. His concern is that pollutants would be discharged into the water supply.

"My feeling is we are being put against the wall," said Anderson, adding that one potential by-product of a mining operation is arsenic.

ANDERSON said he has no objection to day camping, nor is he opposed to selective logging in the nearly 100-square-mile Sultan Basin area.

The state and the United States Forest Service proposed last month that a permanent road be completed on the north shore of Spada Lake.

Everett's watershed, along with Culmback Dam and its backup, Spada Lake, has been the focus of a dispute between those wanting multi-purpose development and those seeking a basin closure.

An agreement over uses of the basin recently had been reached by city, state and federal agencies and by state sportsmen's groups.

Anderson charged that plans for the development of the area violated the agreement and said he will urge other Snohomish County suppliers which buy water from the Everett system to join his protest.

Some 130 million gallons of water pumped daily from the basin is piped to more than half of the county's residents.

One of the purchasers is the Alderwood Water District serving South Snohomish County.

The Pollution Control Council for the Pacific Northwest area recommends stringent controls for mining and ore processing. It said:

"All drainage and process water used in the operation should be clarified before discharge to assure that the turbidity will not be increased to more than 10 parts per million in streams used for public water supply or for salmon, trout or steelhead spawning."

THE COUNCIL recommended that ore-processing mills should be as far as possible from water courses.

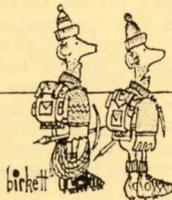
It said overnight camps should be prohibited on domestic water-supply watersheds yielding high-quality water and requiring no treatment except disinfection.

Years ago when mining was common such restrictions were unthinkable.

The Monte Cristo mines showed so much promise that John D. Rockefeller pumped \$3 million into them for development. Names like Silver Creek, Gold Mountain, Mineral City, Copper Lake and Galena were more than mere geographical locations on a map.

But in the past half century mining in the area has regressed. Except for a few diehards, it has been quietly buried in the rugged mountains.

If the new explorations pan out, a resurgence in mining could develop overnight, Anderson said.



"Well, it was there."

## Sultan river basin area rumored copper mine site

Rumors of a new copper mine operation in Snohomish County have received some credence with announcement by a Canadian mining company that it is in the final phases of exploration and evaluation of promising ore deposits here.

Leonard N. Udell, president of BrenMac Mines, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., told a small group of civic leaders, including Snohomish County Commissioner Charles Hill, that BrenMac's American subsidiary company, Century Explorations, Inc., had been working and drilling in the Sultan River Basin for about two years.

Udell would not say actual mining operations would be undertaken but reported his company had thus far spent about \$400,000 in exploring its 14,000 acres of leased land in the area and would spend a total of about \$1 million to complete the testing.

The tunnel mining project—not open pit or strip mining—could mean a \$20-million investment and about 250 jobs, Udell said, over the 15 years such work would take.

The most promising site, he said, was on Vesper Peak, about eight miles northeast of Spada Lake in the Everett watershed area. This is about 24 miles northeast of Sultan and the Stevens Pass Highway. It is on federal, state and some privately owned land.

In a report filed by the company's consulting mining geologist, Dr. A. C. Skerl of Vancouver (killed two months ago in a helicopter accident), preliminary indications are that possibly 34 million tons of relatively low grade copper ore exists, and if so, a mining operation of about 10,000 tons per day "would be justified."

Udell, although optimistic about the claim, known as "Sunrise," made it clear that the company's intention regarding actual mining operations could not be established until completion of further studies.

Skerl's report, based on three drillings on the Sunrise site, suggests that a large body of copper-molybdenum ore (used in alloys) could exist in the "breccia pipe" extending down through the mountain.

Udell said the deposit outcrops at about 4700 ft. on Vesper Mountain and goes down inside the mountain around the 2600-ft. level.

Three additional holes have been drilled since Skerl's report and the company now is tunneling into the side of the mountain at the 3000-ft. level to verify the ore sampling. The tunnel will go in 3200 ft. and is expected to be completed in December, the company president said.

Following this, the company will drill an additional 40,000 ft. of holes

inside the mountain and complete a feasibility study before any definite mining operation plans are made. This should come by next summer, Udell said, weather permitting.

The company president said preliminary contact has been made with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the company would "bend over backwards" to submit a comprehensive reclamation plan suitable for protecting the watershed area which feeds Spada Lake, source of Everett's water supply.

In a telephone interview, Carl McFarland, geologist for the Department of Natural Resources, lands division, said preliminary indications are that large deposits of copper are there—"probably low grade"—along with some traces of silver and gold and galena.

Udell said discovery of the ore was not new—it was known as far back as 1897. But only newly developed machinery and mining methods, plus the current high price of copper now makes it feasible to develop low grade ore.

If the average grade of ore is .5% copper as Skerl indicates, and in the quantity expected, mining may be possible at a cost of about \$3 per ton, Udell said. He estimates the market value at \$6 per ton.

Udell said any operation procedure would conform to the State Department of Natural Resources "multiple use" plan for the Sultan Basin, which suggests multiple use resource zoning taking in forestry, mining, wildlife, and recreational land use methods.

In the state report it was indicated:

"Assays of the three cores show that an ore concentrating mill of 19,000 tons per day capacity costing \$15 million would return a gross of \$48.6 million over a nine-year period from this deposit. State royalty returns from such an operation would amount to \$12,000 per month or \$1,296,000 in nine years of operation."

The method of mining, Udell said, would be "block caving," as opposed to open pit mining as the proposed Kennicott mine in the North Cascades would have been.

The ore would be taken from inside tunnels, receive coarse crushing, pass through an electromagnetic oresorter machine, and be reduced to a more profitable concentrate before shipping, Udell said.

# Exploratory Crew Leaves Red Mountain Mine Site

PLAIN — The American Exploration and Mining Co., San Francisco, Calif., has finished the work begun in September of 1967 and has moved out from the Royal Development Co. at Red Mountain, located on the Chiwawa River about 28 miles from Plain.

The property was leased from the owner, Jesse Smith, Seattle. The lease expired July 1.

The company hoped to find deposits of silver and molybdenum, doing only exploratory work. The main tunnel called Trinity was opened up and the face reinforced with new timbers the fall of 1967. This tunnel goes back 10,000 feet at

which point there is a raise of 1,000 feet, connecting with the St. Francis tunnel. The next season a slide was removed from the face of the St. Francis and eventually opened to 1,517 feet.

The Longyear Co., branch office of Salt Lake City, was contracted to do the diamond drilling. Wes Brown was in charge of a small drill crew which is moving out from the mine this week.

It is reported that the engineers did not find any greater quantity or quality of minerals underground than were on the surface.

The mine which began about 1916 employed around 200 men,

about 1930, working in two shifts for several years. A mining "city" was formed with about 40 buildings, including a dormitory and dining room, a library and recreation room and dispensary. There were buildings to house officials and families and at one time the local school district was contacted about a school. For one summer large trucks hauled concentrate to the coast.

The "city" has dwindled to a few weather worn, dilapidated buildings. The large hydroelectric plant with power furnished by Phelps Creek continues to light up the area in this isolated spot. So ends another era of the Red Mountain.

## Another 'Outside' Firm Opens Exploration Office

The latest big "outside" mining company to open an exploration office in Spokane so as to participate in the hunt for minerals in the northwest is Molybdenum Corp. of America, the third largest domestic molybdenum producer and the top producer of rare earth minerals.

The firm last year had a net income of over \$2 million on sales exceeding \$31 million.

Thomas L. Evans, 29, geologist who opened the office, said the company believes the Pacific Northwest has a "good potential for new mines," and added that it is interested primarily in the metallic minerals.

The Spokane branch is the second to be opened by the firm's exploration division, which was organized three years ago in Louviers, Colo. Donald G. Bryant was chief geologist.

Evans opened the first branch eight months ago at Mountain Pass, Calif., some 50 miles south of Las Vegas, Nev., where Molybdenum Corp. has an open-pit bastnasite mine and plant producing rare earth oxides.

The plant separates europium in TV color picture tubes.

Other mines the company has include an open-pit molybdenum mine at Questa, N.M., which processes some 12,000 tons of ore a day and employees more than 500 men and a columbian mine in Axara, Brazil.

Evans, a native of Clovis, N.M., graduated from the University of New Mexico with a bachelor's degree in geology and from the University of Alberta in Edmonton with a master's in geology.

Following school, he worked for International Nickel Co.'s Thompson, Man., nickel mine as a geologist for a year before going to Questa mine as a mine geologist.

From there he went to the new Louviers exploration office and then to California.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers and the Mineralogical Society of America.

## Brenmac Mines Schedules Work

Brenmac Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., plans a \$575,000 underground exploration program for copper and molybdenum in Washington's Sultan Basin (Snohomish County), 40 miles east of Everett, the firm has announced.

The work to be done includes a 4,000-foot tunnel and 40,000 feet of underground drilling in the Sunrice property. Canadian Mines Services, Ltd., an association of Dawson Construction, Ltd., of Vancouver, will be the operator.

# NIX on new parks

## Editor's Note:

The Conservation Foundation, which gave us Undersecretary of the Interior Train, is scrupulously non-partisan. Consequently no charge of "politics" can be made against its hard-hitting attack on the Nixon Administration contained in the October 1969 Conservation Foundation Letter.

The full report is grim reading indeed. The "New Wave" of conservation, just off to a good start, apparently must cope in years ahead with massive foot-dragging by the Administration. Fortunately, both Republicans and Democrats in Congress and at the state and local level are creating an uproar. If the Leader of the nation must be led -- or pushed -- so be it.

We here reprint the opening, summary paragraphs of the Conservation Foundation Letter.

### ADMINISTRATION SPAWNS "NO NEW PARKS" POLICY AS BUDGET KNIFE HITS LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND

A "no new parks" policy is emerging from the Nixon Administration. The Administration is putting the brakes on new park and recreation investments by short-changing the vital Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

As a result, all plans for new national park and recreation areas are being stifled, perhaps for as long as four years. It's doubtful that there will be enough money to complete purchase of areas already authorized by Congress. And many state and local park and outdoor recreation programs are also in danger.

The record under President Nixon stands in stark contrast to the promises of Candidate Nixon, who said on May 16, 1968:

"In cutting the budget, the President must set his own priorities. While some sectors are certain to be pared, others must be preserved. Among those that should escape the budget knife are appropriations for conservation . . . and for the preservation of natural resources."

These, along with education, Candidate Nixon added, are the "growth stocks of America, which will net us the greatest long-term capital gains. Investments here are investments in our children, in the kind of country they will live in and in the quality of life they will lead. This is the last place for Americans to be miserly."

Another contrast is offered by these words from the 1968 Republican Party platform: "We will work in cooperation with cities and states in acquiring and developing green space -- convenient outdoor recreation and conservation areas. We support the creation of additional national parks, wilderness areas, monuments and outdoor recreation areas . . ."

### The Record Speaks

Despite this rosy rhetoric, here's the record:

\* Last year Congress amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund act, guaranteeing the Fund \$200 million a year in earmarked income for five years, beginning July 1, 1968. In its final budget, the outgoing Johnson Administration asked Congress to appropriate only \$154 million of the \$200 million pledged to the Fund for fiscal 1970.

When the Nixon Administration took over, it cut this budget request to \$124 million. And that's what Congress has now appropriated. (Explained Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen of

Washington, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee: "We followed the Administration's guidelines as contained in the revised budget estimate. I am going to be very frank and say that we would be happy to appropriate the full \$200 million if we receive proper guidelines on how and where it is to be expended in a practical manner.")

The \$124 million represents only 62% of the \$200 million accruing to the Fund during the year. Another \$88.5 million remained in the Fund from the prior year's \$111.5 million appropriation, making a total of \$288.5 million which could have been appropriated. (For fiscal 1969, the first year of the beefed-up Fund, the Johnson Administration sought appropriations of \$130 million rather than \$200 million. Then Congress cut that down to \$111.5 million.)

\* The "no new parks" policy was revealed September 10 by Robert P. Mayo, the President's Budget Bureau director. In a letter to Congressman Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, Mayo, speaking of the National Park Service's land acquisition program, said: "We see little likelihood of the fiscal year 1971 program being larger than the fiscal year 1970 program." The Mayo letter continued:

"If budget constraints approximately equal to the present ones continue in 1971, 1972 and 1973, and at current prices, the Department of the Interior will not be able to complete its program for land acquisition in existing areas by the end of fiscal year 1973, when the current augmented fund authority expires. Thus, even without authorization of new areas and under optimistic assumptions about the stability of land prices, deferrals in the Park Service land acquisition program in recently authorized areas or a reduction in the amounts proposed for acquisition of inholdings in older areas, or both, will probably be necessary. The allocation of funds for acquisition of areas yet to be authorized would require still greater reductions in funds for acquisition of existing areas or inholdings."

In short, don't bother authorizing any new national parks or recreation areas; in the four years ahead we may not even pay for those already authorized.



**JACKSON HONORED BY CONSERVATIONISTS--** A resolution adopted by the National Recreation and Park Association honoring Senator Henry M. Jackson, left, was presented to the Senator by Association Washington representative Ben Thompson, right, recently. The resolution noted Jackson's part in the establishment of the Redwood National Park, North Cascade National Park, national trails bill, national wild and scenic rivers bill and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Jackson is chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

## North Cascades book presented to Congressmen



RECEIVING COPIES OF A NEW book about the North Cascades National Park which is dedicated to them are three members of Washington's Congressional Delegation, Tom Pelly, Lloyd Meeds and Tom Foley. Making the presentation last week in Washington, D.C. was Al Salisbury of Superior Publishing of Seattle publisher of the volume. The book is also dedicated to Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee "and the thousands of Americans who labored long and successfully to create the park." Written by Harvey Manning, the book features photographs of the Cascades taken by Bob and Ira Spring of Edmonds. Homemaker, Bellevue, June 11, 1969

D4730 Wenger, Wiley D. & Richard Videbeck (Syracuse U,  
RSS NY & Columbia U, New York, NY), EYE PUPIL-  
1968 LARY MEASUREMENT OF AESTHETIC RESPONSE  
0070 TO FOREST SCENES, Session 1.

¶ The relationship between eye pupillary responses & aesthetic reactions to forest scenes was explored. The objective was to find a method for revealing new & more objective facets of landscape aesthetics research. It was predicted from Hess' affect hypothesis that campers dilate more to landscapes than do noncampers & that F's dilate more than do M's. Analyses of variance of 32 subject's responses to 25 landscape slides revealed reliable differences between campers & noncampers. In spite of serious technical problems, it was concluded that eye pupillary response measurement can be useful for aesthetics research.

## Editor's Comment:

A recent issue of *WC* erroneously stated that the North Cascades Conservation Council is on record supporting a tramway on Ruby Mountain. Mea culpa. At the Fall 1969 meeting of the Board of Directors, the N3C position was clarified. We oppose the suggested tramways up Arctic Creek and to Price Lake. As of now, we do not support any tramway anywhere. Too many questions remain to be answered. The N3C position on high-level access to alpine areas by mechanical means may be summarized as follows: any such access will have consequences we'll have to live with a long, long time; let's not rush into anything. This is for sure: we'll have no truck with those who try to convince us the Swiss have developed the pattern we should follow.

# 1 Mountain + 2 Canadians

**James Bond owes his latest movie to two Canadians.  
One produced it and the other provided the villain  
with a mountain in the Swiss Alps**

# = 007

Story and Photos by David Lank

WHEN THE NEXT James Bond movie, *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*, comes to town this year, Canadians will have more than a passing interest in it. Without two Canadians, the movie never would have been made.

The producer is Harry Saltzman, a native of St. Johns, Quebec. And the man who developed the location at which the movie was shot is Bartlett Morgan, a Montreal investor who was christened by a member of the British press as "the man who owns a mountain". The mountain is the Schilthorn, a 10,000-foot peak in Switzerland's Bernese Alps, near the town of Mürren.

Why did Bart Morgan get involved in the development of the area? "Because I felt that Canada had a role to play in countries other than Canada." Why did Harry Saltzman pick Mürren for the latest 007 movie? "Because after looking carefully at virtually all the resorts in Europe, we unanimously agreed that Mürren is the most spectacular spot in the Alps."

Since his student days in Munich, Morgan has had a sentimental attachment for Europe. Various skiing trips in the 30s led him to Mürren, the headquarters of the Kandahar Club and the Swiss Academicians Ski Federation. It was here he met Mürren's Ernst Feuz, who was then ski champion of the world. Today, among other successful ventures, he is president of the Schilthornbahn. From his earliest exposure to Mürren, Bart Morgan dreamed of some day opening up the virgin ski area of the endless flanks of the Schilthorn. With the help of Feuz, he started in earnest in 1959 by sounding out the Swiss government about installing a mammoth cable-car system which would, besides opening up new ski areas, also operate as a public utility by serving the isolated village of Gimmelewald along the way. But you just don't walk in and build an aerial cableway wherever you want.

There were many problems. Conservationists had to be assured that the *téléférique* wouldn't frighten the ibex and chamois, or disturb the golden eagle; God-fearing peasants had to be convinced that travelling by cable car up the side of a mountain did in

no way go against the divine law; arrangements had to be made with landowners to provide for a right of way over their fields. And, of course, the government had to be persuaded that the Morgan-backed consortium would be the best one to carry out the undertaking.

To avoid unnecessary pitfalls, the Feuz-Morgan forces enlisted the help of an old friend, Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery. "First, we must identify the enemy," he reportedly said. With all the strategy of a military operation, Morgan, Feuz and their colleagues presented their plans and were finally awarded the whole operation by the government. With the backing of Swiss banks, the Morgan Trust and several prominent Canadian families, funds were raised for the \$10,000,000 venture.

Meanwhile, Harry Saltzman was becoming established as the man behind the James Bond movie image. When he began thinking about *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*, Saltzman could not believe that an Alpine installation as fantastic as the Piz Gloria, the hideout of the villainous Count Blofeld, really existed — until he saw Mürren. It was the combination of the setting and the Schilthornbahn, the world's longest aerial cableway system, that gave Mürren the nod for the 007 movie.

The village of Mürren is perched rather precariously on a narrow incline, sloping gently to the lip of a 2,600-foot cliff. Across the way is the matchless panorama of the Jungfrau, the Eiger, the Monch and 16 other peaks all over 10,000 feet and several over 13,000. And straight down the "wall", an unobstructed view of the Lauterbrunnen valley floor. For sheer beauty — and I emphasize *sheer* — there are few places in the Alps that can equal Mürren.

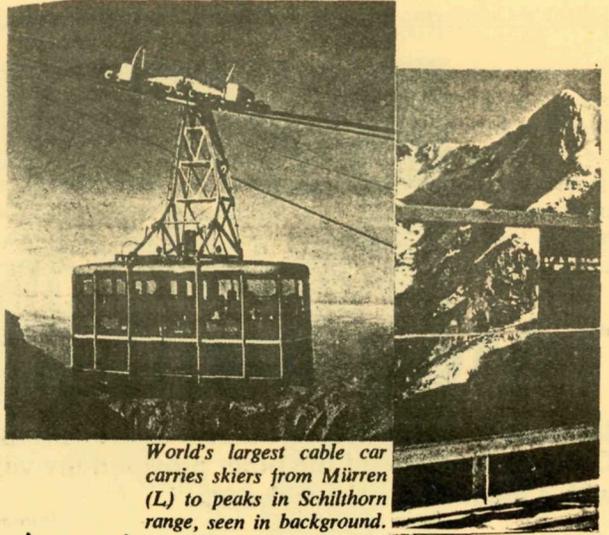
This is the site to which the 200-odd members of the James Bond film crew came. And with them came approximately 750 tons of equipment, sets, and construction material to transform the final station of the aerial system at the top of the Schilthorn into the Piz Gloria, the fiendishly fantastic hideout of the sinister Blofeld where he conducts experiments on beautiful girls, turning them into unwitting tools in his plot to starve the world.

Despite the fact that the setting is perfect, filming in the highest Alps poses problems. Everything has to be carried to the top by either cable car or helicopter. The thinner air at those heights and mountain storms made the job even tougher.

The problem of high mountain photography is complex. Various camera crews using special equipment have done a lot of work in the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and the Rockies and the photographers themselves are really part of a fraternity who willingly share their secrets. The shooting required a dare-devil cameraman dangling at the end of a rope over a cliff, or skiing down hills with the camera strapped to his chest.

The impact of the movie on Mürren should be immense. An estimated 25 million people will see it. To prepare for the onslaught of new skiers, bulldozers are already cutting their way across cliff faces, gouging out new traverses leading to miles of new ski slopes.

With the impact of 007 and the new skiing improvements, Mürren will probably become known as one of the world's great resorts. And without two Canadians, it never would have happened.



*World's largest cable car carries skiers from Mürren (L) to peaks in Schilthorn range, seen in background.*

*the sunday sun* VANCOUVER, B.C. *Weekend Magazine Feb. 1, 1969*

# ➔ NOTICE ➔

## THIRD ANNUAL CONSERVATION GARDEN SALE

N3C members Joe and Margaret Miller are planning their third garden sale for the week of May 1 through 7, 1970. As in last year's sale, the Millers will be at home in their Lake Hills garden week-day evenings and all day Saturday and Sunday to help you make your selections.

Total proceeds of all sales will be donated to N3C, Seattle Audubon Society, or Puget Sound Group, Sierra Club. The stock this year is bigger and more varied than ever. In addition to rare rhododendrons and uncommon groundcovers, the Millers have built up a collection of unusual and very different scented geraniums.

Here is your opportunity to improve the environment in TWO (2) (count 'em) ways! Beautify your yard for the pleasure of your neighbors and yourself, and at the same time make a small contribution to the N3C war-chest to help fight High Ross Dam.

THE DATES -- May 1 through 7, 1970

THE PLACE -- 15405 S. E. 9th, Bellevue

Write or call the Millers at SH 6-2257 for a plant list.



# Parks John Rutter Busy In New Post

The man with the fullest "in" basket in town. That title undoubtedly goes to John A. Rutter, director of the National Park Service's new district office in Seattle.

Between trips to Washington, D. C., Alaska, California and way points, Rutter is setting up his headquarters, interviewing job applicants and figuring out how much office space he will need.

In addition he has the job of overseeing all the national parks, national recreation areas, national monuments and national historical sites in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska—plus the Lava Beds National Monument in Northern California.

**DESPITE THE** towering pile of untouched correspondence, memoranda and other material in his "in" basket, Rutter cheerfully said, "I'm glad to be back in the Northwest, and I don't want ever to leave."

A native of Twin Falls, Idaho, Rutter has been a Park Service employe since 1935. He was superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park from 1962 to 1966, when he became regional director, headquartered in San Francisco.



JOHN A. RUTTER

The 'in' basket is full

Seattle Times, April 17, 1969

The district headquarters here, created last December, is the first in the nation and a testing area of a new Park Service concept of "bringing management closer" to the parks for greater efficiency.

**"We hope to solve our problems at home," Rutter said, "instead of referring them to Washington."**

Specialized professional functions will be available from the agency's service center in San Francisco.

How will establishment of the new district office fare under the Nixon administration's apparent policy of consolidation of field offices?

"We are optimistic," Rutter said. "The office here is needed. It is a logical move and it can be justified."

Rutter and his staff of six now are in the Federal Office Building. He will need office space for an eventual staff of 36 to 40 persons.

**MUCH OF THE** office's work will be planning.

"We want to get the North Cascades National Park going, though there is not much money," Rutter said.

"There are master plans to develop for parks in Alaska. San Juan (Island National Historical Park) is not off the ground.

"We won't be able to get back to work on the new master plan for Olympic National Park until fall.

**"Money is tight now. But we want to have our plans and development schedules ready to go whenever we get construction funds. Meanwhile, we will work to improve operations and upgrade standards."**

Rutter also has two personal projects requiring immediate attention: "To get in several days' skiing and to get over to see Kettle Falls before they raise Roosevelt Lake again."

Lowering of the reservoir for work on Grand Coulee Dam's third powerhouse has exposed the falls for the first time since the dam's completion.

"Then I'll be back here to stay," Rutter said, "and get at that 'in' basket."

The Forest Service and the King County Public Safety Department have issued a warning to people who may try a winter climb to the peak of Snoqualmie Mountain.

There is a large avalanche path on the southwest side of the mountain which is controlled by shots from a 75mm. Army field-artillery rifle.

The gun is fired at the upper southwest face of the mountain and at the upper end of Cave Ridge from the Alpental ski area.

"It would be extremely dangerous for anyone to be on Snoqualmie Mountain or Cave Ridge when this control action takes place," ac-

ording to W. Ellis Gross, a North Bend ranger. The shots usually are fired between 7 and 9 A. M. by Ken White, a snow ranger.

Gross said the gun's shell has about two pounds of TNT in its warhead and explodes on contact with the snow. It scatters shrapnel over hundreds of feet, he said.

Climbers should check with the Forest Service in North Bend, at the Snoqualmie Pass summit, or at the Alpental ski area, before going on the peak in the winter.

They should check on the day of their climb because the shooting is done as needed and not according to a schedule.

## Snoqualmie-Area Climbers Warned

Comment by I. B. :

So, here are the implications of Alpental. We stood still for the rape of Denny Mountain and the valley of Source Creek; after all, the commercial-area skiers need room and we wanted to be reasonable. But now we are not even allowed to snowshoe and ski-tour and climb on Cave Ridge and Snoqualmie Mountain -- both of which must be placed within the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. Venture there at your peril -- the Forest Service artillery is zeroed in on wilderness wanderers. Godzilla! Where are you now that we need you?

# THE JOHN MUIR INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

THE JOHN MUIR INSTITUTE, the concept of Max Linn, of the Sandia Laboratories, has international concerns. It will work in close cooperation with the International Union for Conservation, Ecosphere Associates, and Friends of the Earth, and further the conservation ideals built up by the Sierra Club, which Muir founded in 1892. JMI is tax-deductible.

*Forum for a Future.* With the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, JMI will in alternate years conduct a symposium in Aspen and a conference in an appropriate city elsewhere (the first, "Progress in a Living Environment," in Aspen, September 20-21, 1969). In this series, leaders of many fields, professions, nations, colors, biases, and ages will address themselves to improving the world around us through the skills and insights of their own diverse specialties. The goal: a new concept of progress, a new route to equilibrium between man and his life-support system, the natural environment.

*The Earth's Wild Places, a publishing innovation.* For the next several years JMI will play a key role in publishing a series of books of international scope, *The Earth's Wild Places*, conceived by David Brower and by John Milton of The Conservation Foundation.

The publishing effort will be a major part of JMI's primary concern—carrying on an urgently needed cooperative effort in behalf of the planet's last islands of wilderness. The series is expected to further the work of the International Biological Program and to be of appreciable value as the United Nations look forward to the conference on environment in 1972. Vital work toward this end has been carried on by The Conservation Foundation, the International Union for Conservation, and the World Wildlife Fund.

The series is intended to be a major aid to the proposal of a World Heritage Trust made by Russell Train, now Under Secretary of the Interior. Work is now being expedited on the twelve volumes of the series that are of highest priority. Cooperative publishing arrangements are being completed with the Book Division of the McCall Publishing Company, a subsidiary of Norton Simon, Inc.

JMI will seek funds to assist the research, writing, and photography essential to the series, as well as the editorial treatment and design.

*New fields of research.* The conservationist's heart is pure and his cause is just, but he deserves better information. Scientists everywhere are developing information that bears out the mostly intuitive convictions of conservationists about what is happening to our environment. It is the purpose of JMI to help organize and interpret that information, to add to it in significant ways, to see that it is used effectively in helping to solve pressing environmental problems.

So long as information is freely exchanged, the John Muir Institute has little concern that there will be too many people or organizations trying to save what is left of what John Muir could once call an abundance of wild beauty. We could take comfort if there were more such organizations. JMI will concentrate on areas of research now inadequately covered and will seek financial support from public-spirited citizens.

There is enormous interest in research in many fields. But there is too little appraisal of ecological dangers in new projects, too little revelation of past errors that should not be repeated, too little singling out of the choices open to the public, identifying those that would protect the environment, not imperil it. More knowledge of the forces of renewal can arrest man's overburdening of the planet. And vigorous search must begin for ways in which men in all fields can extend the essential diversity of living things rather than diminish it.

One of the most promising ways to fill these voids is to have a broad base of nongovernmental public support behind the research. JMI will seek it.

*Board of Directors.* ROBERT O. ANDERSON, Roswell, New Mexico, *Chairman of the Board*; MAX LINN, Albuquerque, *President*; DAVID R. BROWER, Berkeley, *Vice-President and Director*; DR. IBEN BROWING, Palo Alto; DR. DONALD W. AITKEN, Woodside, California, *Scientific Coordinator*. DAVID SIVE, New York, *Secretary*. *Assistants to the Director:* GEORGE ALDERSON, Washington, D.C., and THOMAS TURNER, Berkeley.

John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies — 451 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco 94133, or Box 11, Cedar Crest, New Mexico 87008

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ for JMI Membership  Regular \$50 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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# FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

**F**RRIENDS OF THE EARTH is an organization that is not tax-deductible. A primary need in the conservation movement is for a widespread membership organization, with racial and national diversity in it, that is free to undertake substantial legislative activity and to intervene in behalf of office holders and office seekers who are serving the environment well.

FOE has deliberately chosen to forego favorable tax status (and thus to complicate the task of finding funds) in order to be maximally effective in influencing legislation and legislators. It has established a subsidiary *League of Conservation Voters* to strengthen the role of conservation in politics.

*FOE's general position.* We look at the entire earth as one ecosphere, to restore and preserve: Restore the major part that has not been treated well enough by man. Preserve the rest, the vestige of wilderness, where the life force is still essentially uninterrupted by man, where there are answers to questions man has not yet learned how to ask.

Working closely with the John Muir Institute, we will try to inculcate a devotion to conservation as an ethic, as conscience in all that man does, whatever his field. We think people should be willing to spend as much on saving things as they have been spending on destroying them. We believe that every cause is a lost cause unless man controls the man-made population bomb. Man's genius—his science, technology, and humanity—can find ways to bring about equilibrium between mankind and other living things.

We start with this attitude and believe many people in the world share it, or soon will. Our acronym, FOE, is all right. Friends of the Earth must be the foe of whatever degrades the earth. Adlai Stevenson, in his last speech had an insight that will continue to inform Friends of the Earth:

We travel together, passengers on a little space ship, dependent upon its vulnerable reserves of air and soil; all committed for our safety to its security and peace; preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work and, I will say, the love we give our fragile craft.

*Management.* The Board of Directors (below) will depend heavily, in planning and operation of the program, on: An advisory council; a broadly based group of experts for formulating conservation policy; conservation task forces for major battles; small, modest offices in many places with devoted people heading them.

FOE is the conservation-publishing agency for JMI. It will participate in a periodical and extend to its members favorable prices for publications to aid its program and the members' role in conservation action, here and abroad.

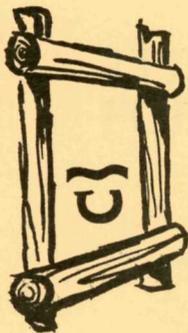
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Friends of the Earth — 451 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco 94133, or 60 East 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ for FOE membership.

Regular \$15    Spouse \$5    Student \$5   Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting \$25    Contributing \$50    Life \$250   City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## Cascade Corrals

THE RAY COURTNEY FAMILY  
STEHEKIN, WASHINGTON 98852

### Friends of the Wilderness:

We're proud to send you our schedule for 1970. Two new Hike-and-Like-It Trips have been added and we believe we have something exciting to offer everyone who loves the high mountain country.

For those not acquainted with us, Hike-and-Like-It Trips are nine day hiking expeditions into the North Cascade Mountains of Washington. Choice routes in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the new North Cascades National Park and adjacent high country are explored, taking time to savor and enjoy it as we go. You hike and we do the work. Camp equipment, food and cooks are furnished and pack animals carry the weight.

**What we furnish:** Sleeping tents. Easy to erect, two or three man wall tents with a ground cloth. All other tents necessary for a comfortable camp. Hearty, appetizing meals prepared by experienced camp cooks. Cooking and eating utensils. Toilet facilities at all camps. Duffel bag, (we mail it to you before the trip.) All pack animals, pack equipment, wranglers, etc. Doctor or registered nurse with a complete first aid kit. The opportunity for a mountain wilderness vacation you'll long remember and cherish.

**What to bring:** Your sleeping bag. (We also rent them). Extra clothing and personal items up to a total of thirty pounds including sleeping bag. These should be packed in the duffel bag we send you. A light pack or ruck sack is handy on the trail for lunch, camera supplies and emergency items. By all means, be prepared to let the mountain breezes lift your spirits. (Suggestion list for equipment and clothing will be sent with itineraries on request.)

**Qualifications:** Single men and women, couples and families are welcome. Trips are relaxed and informal. You do not have to be an expert, if you like to hike in the mountains these trips can be a dream come true.

The hikes are in high altitude, however, so you should be in sound health. Have a thorough physical check-up. Age is not limited but we ask that children under sixteen years be accompanied by a parent or responsible adult.

### Hike-and-Like-It Trips for 1970

No. 1. SUMMIT TRAIL. **Wenatchee National Forest and Lake Chelan Recreation Area.** Hike vast meadow, lake and peak country on a trail mostly above 6000 feet. This is Cascade Springtime when flowers are abundant and the fishing is great. July 11th to 19th. Cost \$145. \*

No. 2. CASCADE DIVIDE HIGH COUNTRY. **North Cascades National Park.** Visit some of the most scenic and famous spots in the Cascade Range. Douglas Glacier, Park Creek Pass and Cascade Pass. Grand, glaciated country. July 25th to August 2nd. Cost \$145. \*

No. 3. BONANZA-DEVORE CREEK LOOP. **Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.** Travel remote, rugged, glaciated valleys in country only recently explored. For those who like real wilderness. August 8th to 16th. Cost \$145. \*

No. 4. BUCK AND CLOUDY PASSES, GLACIER PEAK CLIMB. **Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.** Trinity to Holden Loop. Includes famous and glorious spots in this great alpine area plus a three day climb of Glacier Peak for those interested and qualified. August 22nd to 30th. Cost \$145. \*

No. 5. CLOUDY PASS, IMAGE AND LYMAN LAKES. **Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.** This favorite trip takes us into the heart of this famous wilderness with great views of Glacier Peak and vast panoramas that defy description. Holden to Stehekin Loop. September 1st to 9th. Cost \$145. \*

No. 6. AUTUMN COLOR TRIP. **North Cascades National Park.** This six day trip is a base camp near the Cascade Divide planned especially for views of the scenic high country in the height of its Fall splendor. A Photographer's dream. October 2nd to 7th. Cost \$100. \*

For those who like to ride we'll be making three five day saddle trips. You'll ride a gentle, mountain trained horse into the finest parts of the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the North Cascades National Park. Again, we'll furnish everything except your sleeping bag and personal items, up to forty pounds total in the duffel bag. Because of the size limit on these trips a doctor or nurse will not be furnished but wranglers are trained first aid men and a complete kit will be with us.

**Saddle Trips for 1970**

A. RAINBOW-BRIDGE CREEK LOOP. **Lake Chelan Recreation Area and North Cascades National Park.** Scenic ride to Rainbow and McAlester Lakes, over McAlester Pass and down Bridge Creek with a side trip into the rugged North Fork Valley. July 20th to 24th. Cost \$155. \*

B. BRIDGE CREEK AND PARK CREEK PASS. **North Cascades National Park.** See these outstanding, famous spots from horseback. Glaciers and peaks galore. August 3rd to 7th. Cost \$155. \*

*Reserved -*

C. STEHEKIN TO TRINITY LOOP. **Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.** This ride takes us up Agnes Valley and into the heart of this great wilderness. Magnificent views and camp spots. August 17th to 21st. Cost \$155. \*

Sketch-map and detailed, day by day itineraries sent on request. Use coupon below or if you'd care to write a letter we'd be delighted to have your questions or comments.

\* We pay the passenger boat and bus fares from Chelan back to Chelan. No extra expenses necessary. \$20 deposit required for reservation, not refundable after July 1st. Remainder payable on or before trip. Hiking trips are limited to thirty guests and saddle trips to eight guests.

We sincerely believe that you'll like our mountain, Western hospitality and that you'll enjoy every minute of these trips. We hope to have the pleasure of being with you on the trail this year.

Sincerely yours,  
The Ray Courtney Family *Ray*

P.S. We are starting some ski and snowshoe tours this winter, if you are interested we'll be glad to send details. R. C.

-----  
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Send information on trip(s) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - A - B - C

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Reserve \_\_\_\_\_ Places on trip(s) \_\_\_\_\_

SONGS OF RON McLEANEditor's note:

Having heard Ron by a campfire near War Creek Pass, we can recommend his tape albums to any wanderer of the North Cascades. A native son of the Methow Valley, and a life-long walker of wildlands, Ron sings of what he knows, and knows of what he sings.

Available at \$5.95 per album on 1800-foot 4-track stereo tape at 7 1/2 ips (side 2 blank).

Lyrics, music, voice, guitar, and harmonica by Ron McLean.

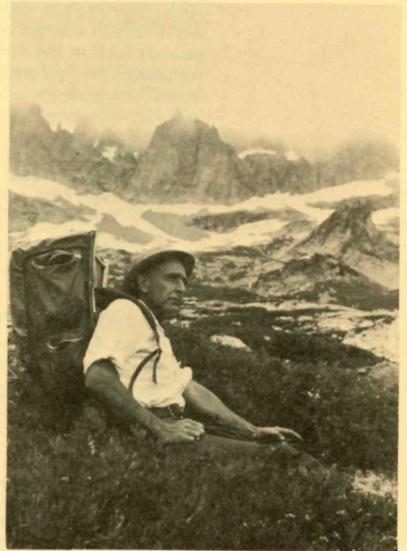
Tape length between 36 and 44 minutes.

Order from: Hill Top Enterprises  
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Album #1 **SONGS OF THE NORTH CASCADES**

Songs descriptive of the Cascades and their inhabitants.

1. The Water Like Silvery Bells
2. Angelina
3. Song of the Night
4. A Valley Dark and Green
5. The Wood Nymph
6. The Snows of El Dorado
7. A White Lily Grew
8. The Dust and the Lonely Wind
9. Tammie's Lullaby
10. How Many Miles of This Dusty Road
11. The Hills of Bastasoon
12. The Song of the Aspen Tree
13. I Hear You Calling Me



Album #2 **SEVEN SONGS OF A BUCKSKIN PINE**

A narration descriptive of the Methow Valley including harmonica interlude and seven songs.

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Blue White Spire           | 5. The Song of Thunder               |
| 2. Spring is a Woman          | 6. The Old Man Stood on a Windy Hill |
| 3. So Says the Rolling River  | 7. Poor Old Pine                     |
| 4. For These are My Dry Hills |                                      |

Album #3 **SEVEN SONGS OF LUCERNE**

A narration descriptive of Lake Chelan and surrounding mountains including harmonica interludes and seven songs.

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. If You Go, Gently Go             | 5. The Craggy Peak Piper           |
| 2. I Had a Gentle Dream             | 6. The Hole in the Tall Gray Cliff |
| 3. So Died the Black-feathered Loon | 7. It Happened in a Meadow Green   |
| 4. Come With Me, My Love            |                                    |

## Album #4 THE SHAPE OF TWELVE ATTITUDES

Songs of social commentary.

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I Heard a Gray Peak Ask Me | 7. The River With the Yellow Sand |
| 2. A Jackass Kicking Sand     | 8. If Little Streams              |
| 3. The Prostitute             | 9. I Can Hear the River Laughing  |
| 4. The Winds of the Morning   | 10. I Saw Three Tears Fall        |
| 5. This Rocky Old Road        | 11. A Freckle-faced Child         |
| 6. Who Botched the Show?      | 12. Three Hills                   |

## Album #5 THE DOLL AND THE PIXIE BOY

A child's story with intermittent rhymed monologues and children's songs.

- |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Bow of the Crescent Moon       | 5. Gremlin Song                |
| 2. I Love You, Little Pixie Boy       | 6. I Hear Your Gentle Song     |
| 3. I Need You, Little Dolly           | 7. Come to Me, My Pixie Boy    |
| 4. Little Dolly, Where Have You Gone? | 8. The Song of the Fairy Queen |

## Album #6 SEVEN SONGS OF A SANDPIPER

A narration descriptive of Cape Flattery and the sea with harmonica interludes.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I Hear a Bell Buoy Ringing | 5. A Vision of a Shipwreck   |
| 2. The Rocks of Flattery      | 6. A Portrait of Blue Canyon |
| 3. A Hundred Gulls            | 7. Sand of Yesterday         |
| 4. A Portrait of Elk Lake     |                              |

## Album #7 SANDPIPER SONGS

This album includes the songs used in the narration of "Seven Songs of a Sandpiper" (does not include "A Portrait of Blue Canyon"). There is no narration in this record.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Rocks of Flattery          | 7. Slip Point Foghorn                  |
| 2. I Hear a Bell Buoy Ringing | 8. Winds that Blow the Mist of Morning |
| 3. A Hundred Gulls            | 9. My Ship Took Off and Left Me        |
| 4. A Vision of a Shipwreck    | 10. Laugh While You May                |
| 5. The Piper's Cry            | 11. The Fisherman                      |
| 6. Jerry's Lighthouse         | 12. Portrait of Elk Lake               |

## Album #8 FROM SOUP TO NONSENSE

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Coyote Yodel           | 7. I Gotta Be Traveling On             |
| 2. Lullaby of the Wind    | 8. Angel Nel                           |
| 3. Galloping Ghost        | 9. My Heart Cries Out To the Wild Wind |
| 4. Little Gray Stone      | 10. From Under Hot Dry Stones          |
| 5. Here Was I Born        | 11. Mountain Wind                      |
| 6. Marty's Little Old Man | 12. To Hell With the New Morality      |

## Album #9 THE CATASTROPHE AT GLEN CANYON

A narration of the flooding of Glen Canyon on the Colorado.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sun and Moonlight           | 4. Where Have They Hidden My Fairyland? |
| 2. A Score For Darkness        | 5. Seven Questions                      |
| 3. The Song of the Dusty Ruins |   |

## Album #10

## SONGS OF THE CRYSTAL WIND

Songs and comments on the care and preservation of the ecology of the Cascade Mountains.

1. Out From the Canyon Deep
2. Misty Rivers
3. Crystal Wind
4. May Clean Winds Blow Forever
5. Silver Mist
6. The Stars, the Wind, and I

## Album #11

## RON McLEAN SAMPLER

This contains one, two, or three songs from each of the previous listings.



THE 65th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY  
May 15-17, 1970

In honor of the 65th Annual Convention of the National Audubon Society, Governor Daniel J. Evans signed the following Proclamation:

"Under the pressure of problems arising from population increase, rapid industrialization and urban sprawl, the quality of the environment of the people of this State and of the nation is threatened with irreversible deterioration.

If we are to provide beauty, challenge and freedom in the lives of the people and of future generations, we must now consider and implement a wisely balanced choice between material and esthetic values in the use and protection of our natural resources in the land, in the sea and in the air. This choice must be based on a wise determination of the road along which true progress lies.

This direction of progress will be the subject of the 65th Annual Convention of the National Audubon Society, opening at the Opera House in Seattle's Civic Center, on May 15th through May 17th, 1970, through its theme: "Question for America: What IS Progress?!"

Now, therefore, I, Daniel J. Evans, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby proclaim the week of May 10-16, 1970

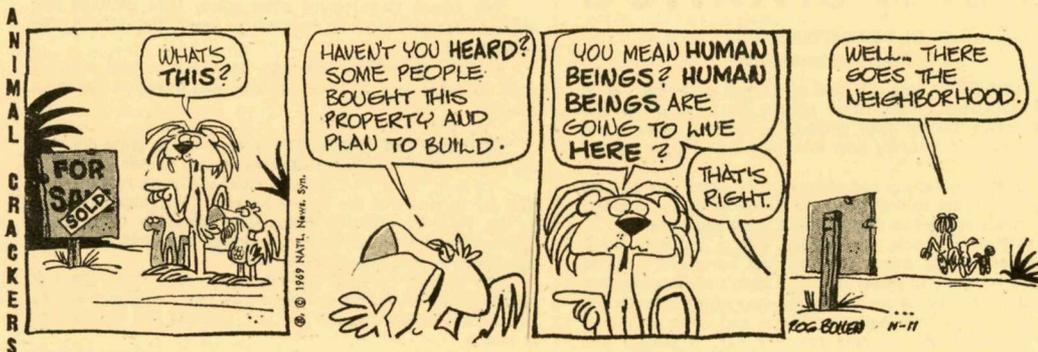
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WEEK

(Signed) Daniel J. Evans

The National Audubon Society's 65th Convention, the first in the Pacific Northwest, will feature two consecutive days of workshops, discussions and entertainment by leaders in the fields of conservation, business and politics. The theme's pointed question: What IS Progress? will be echoed in a discussion offering the points of view of both ecologists and technologists. There will be a workshop on outdoor education in the urban environment and one of conservation action techniques.

The members of the North Cascades Conservation Council are cordially invited to register for the Convention, which is open to nonmembers. The registration fee is \$6.00. If those who are interested will write or phone the office of Seattle Audubon Society, 712 Joshua Green Bldg., Seattle, 98101, MA 2-6695, a registration form and a flyer describing the program and the pre- and postconvention field trips will be mailed to you.

Hazel Wolf  
Convention Chairman



# Everyone Can Have His Share Of Recreation, Says Forester

If there is adequate regional planning, everyone can have his share of recreation activities, but not in the same place, said a United Nations forestry expert.

Dr. Kenton Miller, 30, a University of Washington forestry graduate here on vacation, said the trend in parks is to locate intensive recreation activities within park boundaries.

This produces irreversible trends in the biology of the area, warned Miller.

Miller, who works for the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U. N. in Costa Rica, said the recently-created North Cascade National Park should not be developed for high density use.

"The North Cascades, like the Everglades, are sites one can't rebuild once they've been altered," said Miller.

He recommended that high-use recreation areas be "located in other areas outside a national park . . . under controlled management."

"Various interests should be involved in the original planning of a park, but once a park is created, mining and commercial forestry have no role," said Miller.

It is most important to have specialists in many



DR. KENTON MILLER

fields do the park planning, said Miller. Often park planning is done by economists and engineers, and others who have no idea of the biology of an area, for example.

Miller talked about the effort being made in Costa Rica to equip Costa Ricans to develop and manage their own parks.

Miller said four major, diverse areas are being acquired there for parks.

One area has the only active volcano, accessible year-round. Another is a lowland swamp, the only protected green-turtle reserve. There is also a marine site with a fringing coral reef, a monkey population and a sunken Spanish galleon, and a national park in the dry forest formation.

"South American countries realized the importance of preserving areas long ago," said Miller. "But national

priorities have made it almost impossible to develop these areas." Now, he said, park programs are evolving in Central and South America.

Seattle Times, September 2, 1969

in a busted pan or a broken spring. Consequently, we seldom got far from the blacktop and when we camped it was with hordes in tent jungles.

**WE WANTED** more freedom. Hence our decision to go 4-wheel-drive.

Now that we own an "off-the-road" vehicle, we have taken on new responsibilities.

I knew that the Game Department prohibited motorized vehicles on anything but established roads and that the Forest Service posts trails and areas that it does not want used by them. I also knew that the state's Department of Natural Resources is considering banning off-the-road rigs from all but a few specified areas.

**These vehicles must stay on main roads in state and national parks and are banned altogether from wilderness areas.**

So, I sought to find out just why they have been restricted and where 4-wheel-drive vehicles may go without damaging land and upsetting the law.

**FIRST I CALLED** Al O'Donnell with the Department of Natural Resources in Olympia. His department recently held a hearing at which about 250 members of trail-bike and "jeep" clubs protested proposals to limit off-the-road vehicles to the Capitol Forest near Olympia and the Yacolt Burn in Southwest Washington.

"There are several reasons why something must be done," O'Donnell said. "There is the noise factor. Some cyclists tune exhausts for better engine efficiency. It may be music to their ears, but it is irksome and deafening for the hiker seeking solitude.

"Then uncountable damage has been done to trails and hillsides. New erosion patterns are set up, plants are destroyed and topsoil removed.

"Something has to be done, so we believe that the logical step is to set up areas for the use of off-the-road vehicles. They (the users of these vehicles) could determine the areas to use, but since we are responsible for managing the land, we feel the decisions must be ours."

**The Game Department cites noise, land damage and animal harassment as its reasons for restricting off-the-road vehicle use.**

And the Forest Service says its policy to post areas it does not want used by these vehicles was based on the same reasons.

**BUT ALL THE AGENCIES** were quick to point out that the organized user of these vehicles seldom causes trouble.

"In fact," said Phil Heaton, chief of the recreation division for Region 6 of the Forest Service, "organizations such as the Four-Wheel-Drive Association are very cooperative and have rebuilt trails, collected tons of litter and have been invaluable in search-and-rescue work."

The culprit, they all agreed, is the non-joiner, the guy who buys an off-the-road vehicle and tears hell-bent across the country with no regard for land, animals and the feelings of others.

"I wish that everyone who owns a recreational vehicle belonged to a responsible club. Then I doubt that there would be much trouble," says Don Armstrong of Yakima.

## To the Woods Where Permitted

By BRAD O'CONNOR  
Times Outdoor Editor

Several weeks ago, we sold our small economy car to buy an imported 4-wheel-drive station wagon large enough for both of us, two or more children, a Brittany Spaniel and enough food and camping gear to supply a 30-day safari into Uganda.

In short, our family had outgrown the small car and we needed something to withstand the abuse of steep, boulder-strewn roads and get us through sand, mud and snow.

A few weeks back, we camped with a conventional 2-wheel-drive station wagon that we had borrowed from an indulgent relative. In those days, we hadn't sense enough to pare camping lists, so we took along everything from tub to trombone. By the time Anne, my storm and strife, had loaded 12 chickens and six cats into the car, it bulged and groaned and we looked like refugees from the Dust Bowl.

What bothered us the most was our fear—which often was founded—that a trip off the paved highway would result

Armstrong heads the 66-club, 4,000-member Four-Wheel-Drive Association.

**I ASKED ARMSTRONG** where a guy could try out his vehicle without damaging the land.

"Most timber companies do not object to your using their roads as long as they are not too muddy and the truck traffic isn't too heavy. Then, of course, there are the unposted Forest Service areas and the Capitol Forest near Olympia which is specifically for off-the-road vehicles.

"But the best advice is to check with local 4-wheel-drive clubs. They know the area. They might try to recruit you, but they don't want people messing up the land either."

Armstrong gave the names of four of the 20 or so clubs in the Seattle area. They are the Seattle Jeep Club, Box 46042, Seattle 98147; Washington Bobtails, Box 888502, Tukwila 98188; Seattle Belly Panners, Box 925, Bellevue 98004, and the Western Washington Buckle Busters, 441 164th S.W., Edmonds 98020.

**COMMENT** — Although we plan to use our vehicle only on established roads, we saw enough examples of land damage on a recent tour of Southeastern Washington to convince us that restrictions on the use of off-the-road vehicles are imperative. We simply do not buy the argument that a person has the right to go anywhere he wishes on public land with a trail bike or 4-wheel-drive vehicle just because he pays taxes or his Great Uncle Henry settled the country in 1882. On the other hand, we feel that proposals such as that of the Department of Natural Resources to set aside areas specifically for off-the-road use have merit.

## Cross-State Road Allocated \$1 Million

By ROBERT A. BARR

The North Cross-State Highway has been given a \$1 million shot in the arm in a new allocation in public-lands funds, George H. Andrews, state highways director, told The Times today.

Andrews was notified of the allocation by Roe Rodgers, division engineer at Olympia for the Bureau of Public Roads.

Andrews said that if the presidential freeze of such funds to curb inflation is lifted soon enough next year, this could mean possible opening of the highway by late 1972, as predicted more than a year ago by Governor Dan Evans.

"Our plans and specifications on the last hole to be plugged in this highway are all drawn and we are ready to go," Andrews said.

"It (the 1972 opening) will be touch and go, depending on the length of the construction season, and when we are shut down this year and next," Andrews said.

Rodgers said contractor's working on the west end of the project southeast of Ross Dam, the segment being built by the federal agency, are pushing work as rapidly as possible.

"They are moving in new construction equipment and continuing to work to take advantage of snow-free conditions," Rodgers said. "They won't shut down until winter weather forced them to."

In Wenatchee Hollis R. Goff, district engineer, said the \$1 million will be used to close the last gap with a 3.52-mile grading and draining project about 18 miles beyond Ross Dam.

Still to be constructed are bridges over Granite, Panther and Lillian Creeks. Goff said he hoped that some of the funds needed for this work will be obtained from Forest Service in time for work next year.

## North Cross-State Highway

# Funds Freeze Will Delay Work

By ROBERT A. BARR

Vital work on the North Cross-State Highway through the North Cascades will grind to a halt in about a month and won't be resumed next year unless frozen funds are thawed.

Federal funds being used to finance 100 per cent of the key work were frozen about a month ago. Without them completion of the highway could be delayed a year or longer.

This became apparent today as The Times questioned State Highway Department officials and the federal Bureau of Public Roads' division headquarters in Olympia.

About a month ago Gov. Dan Evans said that because of the freeze the status of the highway project was "in doubt."

There was no doubt in the federal bureau's Olympia office today and very little in the State Highway Department.

The key section is being built parallel to Granite Creek, which runs from Rainy Pass to Ruby Creek.

James R. Hortenstine, assistant division engineer of the bureau, said his office had deferred plans to advertise for bids next month for three bridges to be financed by some \$755,000 in Forest Service funds.

The bridges included crossings of Lillian Creek, about 5 miles east of Thunder Arm Bridge; Panther Creek, about 2.2 miles farther east, and Granite Creek, about 9 miles beyond.

Officials said the freeze af-

fects only projects not under contract. Existing contracts include clearing and grading a three-mile section of the two-lane highway from Canyon Creek eastward by Peter Kiewit Sons' Co. under a contract totaling nearly \$1 million.

This work will continue until halted by snow or adverse weather, then will be resumed next year.

Hortenstine said that if only a partial release of funds is obtained for new contracts these will be used, at the request of the Highway Department, for a nine-mile, \$305,000 paving project on the east side of the route between Pine Creek to Early Winters Creek. All major work beyond there virtually has been completed.

On the east side already completed are the Horse Tail Falls Bridge, about three miles east of the Thunder Arm crossing, and a 12-mile clearing-and-grading project east of Horse Tail Falls.

Completion of the North Cross-State Highway, sought for nearly 50 years by its proponents, has been expected by late 1971 or in 1972.

Also hit by the federal freeze is a three-mile section of the White Pass Highway east of Packwood, Lewis County, a Forest Service and Bureau of Public Roads project. Total cost is estimated at \$1.7 million.

2 The Seattle Times Friday, October 24, 1969

8 The Seattle Times Tuesday, December 9, 1969



THE WILD CASCADES

February-March 1970

North Cascades Conservation Council  
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