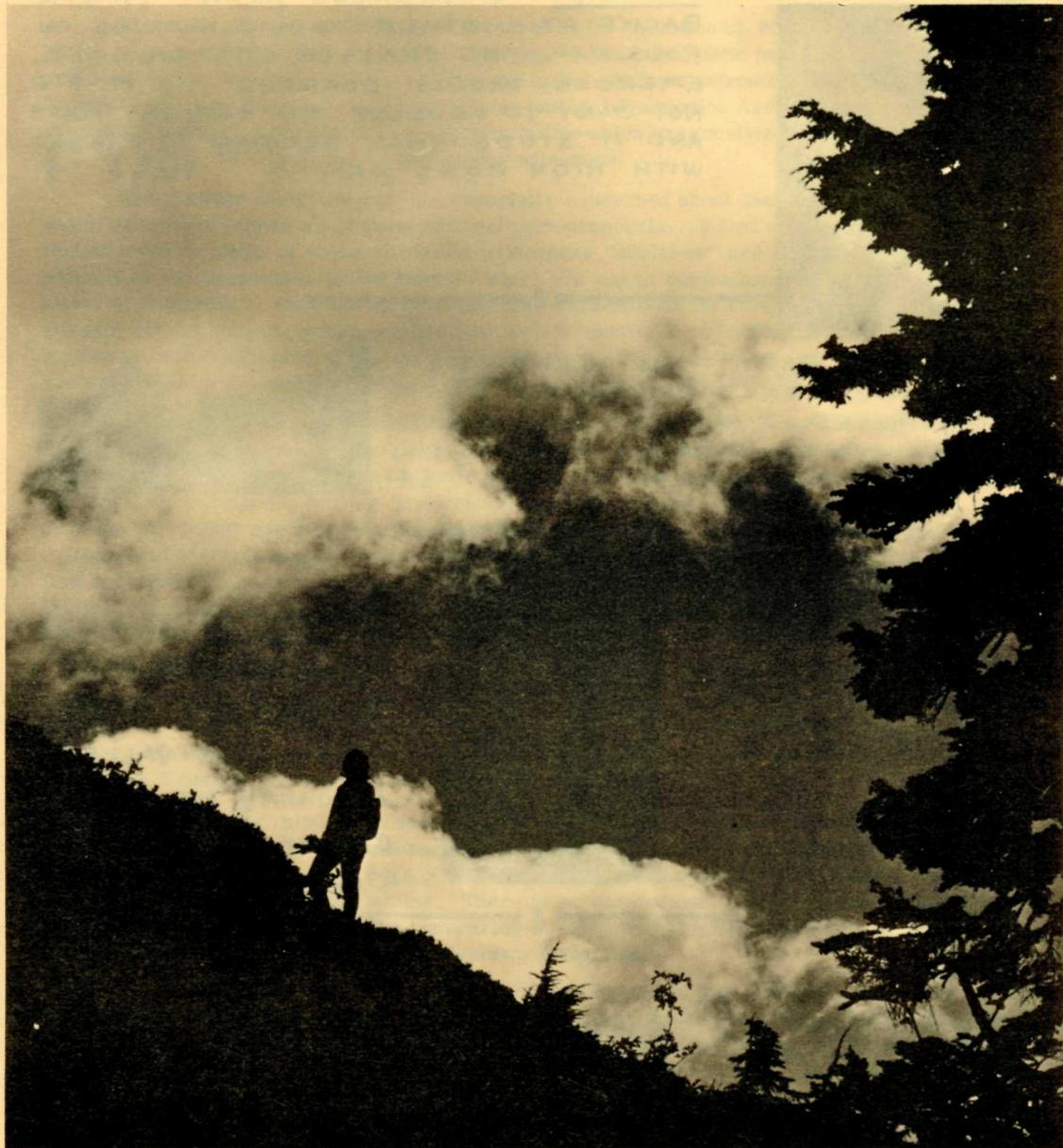
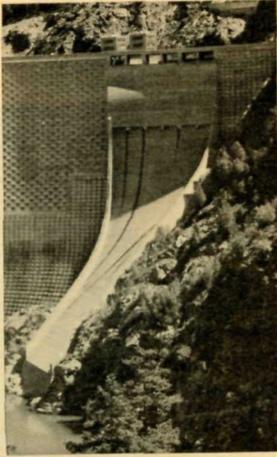


THE WILD CASCADES

February - March 1972



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CONGRESS CONDEMNS PARK WILDERNESS "ENCLAVES"!

We were present at an historic moment in the evolution of Wilderness for the nation's parks, monuments, forests, and wildlife ranges. It was the public hearing on 14 proposals for additions to the National Wilderness System, including those intended for the North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas. Senator Frank Church chaired the meeting of his Public Lands Subcommittee which was receiving testimony in Washington, D. C. on May 5, 1972 from public and agency witnesses.

The Senator stated he was "... especially concerned about the non-wilderness enclaves which seemed to pepper all of these national park proposals... I find no convincing rationale for this practice... many of these so-called wilderness "enclaves" are based on assumptions and policies of the Department of the Interior which are not in conformance with the directives and intent of Congress... what the Act intends and contemplates is that small private inholdings, mineral claims, grazing areas, and the like, which constitute established private rights or privileges may be encompassed within the boundaries of a Wilderness Area, and need not be specially enclaved or otherwise segregated from the Wilderness Area within which they lie."

Senator Church further clarified the enclave issue by pointing out "Nothing in the Act or the legislative intent requires or forces the National Park Service or the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to carve out these kinds of non-wilderness enclaves -- not for snow gauges and telemetering equipment, not for fire lookouts, not for ranger patrol cabins, not for pit toilets, or other minimum sanitary facilities, not for helispots or provision for occasional landing of management aircraft, not for provision of necessary potable and protected water supply, not for fish and wildlife management, such as watering holes, guzzlers, and fish traps, not for trailside shelters, if of a primitive kind and reasonably necessary to serve the purposes of the wilderness area (as opposed to simply for the comfort and convenience of park visitors)."

He summarized by saying "... the concept of non-wilderness enclaves, at least as embodied in these proposals, is undesirable, dangerous, inconsistent with the letter and intent of the Wilderness Act, and altogether unjustified. It may be that we will eventually see a need for such an interior exclusion in some future proposal; but for the kinds and types of facilities and uses I have mentioned, I find no justification for such enclaves at all."

"Buffer zones" also came under attack from Senator Church as he noted "... the National Park Service is, again as a matter of blanket policy, setting the boundaries of its proposed wilderness units back from the edge of roads, developed areas and the park boundaries by buffer and threshold zones of varying widths. There is no requirement for that in the Wilderness Act. No other agency draws wilderness boundaries in this way, which has the effect of excluding the critical edge of wilderness from full statutory protection.

As can be seen, this is a landmark statement which was heartily endorsed by all the major conservation organizations which were present at the hearing. Now our members must write letters, in support of Senator Church's excellent stand: (1) to Senator Henry M. Jackson (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510) asking him to support Church's stand and requesting that your letter be made a part of the May 5 hearing record; (2) to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed (Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240) thanking him for acknowledging to Senator Church that he would "have no difficulty" in redrafting the park proposals to conform with Senator Church's directions; (3) to Congressman Lloyd Meeds and to Tom Foley (House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515); requesting their support when these issues come before the House Interior Committee; (4) to Senator Church thanking him for his fine work on behalf of the preservation of an intact wilderness system within the North Cascades National Park and other units of the National Park System.

P. D. G.

HIGH ROSS

City Council votes to reopen

Ross Dam discussion

Seattle Times, February 8, 1972

The City Council voted yesterday to reopen discussions on the controversial High Ross Dam project.

The Council voted, 7 to 1, in favor of a resolution by Councilwoman Jeanette Williams which, in essence, means the Council will reconsider its earlier decision in favor of raising Ross Dam. If the Council should reverse itself, it would mean the death of the project.

The Council voted, 6 to 2, in December, 1970, to direct City Light to seek a license for the project from the Federal Power Commission. City Light plans to raise the dam 122½ feet, which would

cause Ross Lake to back up into Canadian territory.

Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council, had sought reconsideration of the matter after the recent election of Bruce Chapman and John Miller to the Council.

Councilman Tim Hill sparked yesterday's discussion by formally moving for a March 6 hearing on the issue. However, since Hill originally voted against the project, Council rules prohibited him from initiating reconsideration and his motion could not be put to a vote.

Mrs. Williams, who earlier had voted in favor of raising

the dam, then moved to make Goldsworthy's letter to the Council a "Council file" and "go from there." She said she still favors raising Ross Dam, but conceded that opponents now appear to have a Council majority.

The Council then passed Mrs. Williams' motion, with Hill casting the only dissenting vote. He argued that she was calling for "a meeting, not a decision" on the issue.

Councilman Wayne Larkin was absent during the discussion.

The issue will come before the Council's Committee of the Whole next Monday, when a date for a public hearing is expected to be

set.

Chapman indicated he expects to oppose raising the dam, but said he wants to investigate further. He requested a report of the status of the project before the Federal Power Commission and the Canadian government.

A request by City Light for authorization of the project now is pending before the Federal Power Commission.

Mayor Wes Uhlman, who opposed the project earlier, said his stand "remains unchanged." The plan to raise the dam has been fought by conservationists on both sides of the border.

Ross Dam Hearing in March

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, February 15, 1972

BY LARRY McCARTEN

The first official move to bar the raising of Ross Dam came yesterday, when five City Councilmen voted to hold a public hearing on the matter sometime late in March.

Whatever form the campaign against a high Ross Dam takes, the fact that five of the nine council members oppose adding 122 feet to the structure apparently foredooms the project.

The fight promises to be bitter and possibly lengthy — although, with the council majority opposed to a high dam, the controversy needn't take too long.

The other four council members, including President Liem Eng Tuai, are solidly in favor of the city's present plan to raise the dam.

The city more than a

year ago applied to the Federal Power Commission for a permit to add the 122 feet to the height of the structure, on the Skagit River.

Councilman Tim Hill, an avowed foe of the high dam, made the motion for the hearing. He was supported by Bruce Chapman, Phyllis Lamphere, Sam Smith and John Miller.

Opposing the motion, besides Tuai, were Wayne Larkin, George Cooley and Jeanette Williams.

Tuai declared his five colleagues, were they to kill off the higher dam, "will have to answer as to where we are to get more power. They will have to stand up and ask for higher rates. . . ."

Miller retorted that some council members that very day lunched at City Light. He said "there's no point in councilmen talking at

lunch with City Light people about this — let's get it out into the open."

In the audience at the council session was John Nelson, former superintendent of City Light, who resigned Dec. 31. There were reports that Mayor Wes Uhlman, who also opposes a higher dam, let Nelson go because of differences with him over raising the dam.

Miller later told a newsman that as far as he's concerned, "the hearing is already going on — with all this behind-doors lobbying."

Tuai later told reporters that he, Cooley, Larkin, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Lamphere had attended the monthly City Light luncheon yesterday. He said it has been a regular custom for most council members.

The fight apparently will turn on whether the coun-

cil's earlier action, in applying to the FPC for a higher dam, can be rescinded without having to suspend council rules.

Tuai said yesterday he believes it would involve a motion to reconsider, and pointed out such a motion has to come from the prevailing side, and within a week after the original vote.

He suggested the opposing five would have to move to suspend the rules.

But Smith noted he wasn't present, nor had Miller and Chapman yet been elected, when the council in December, 1970, approved the high dam project. Smith said the three of them shouldn't be bound by the decision.

Miller declared that "intervening factors" now make the dam issue a different situation.

ROUNDUP

A 16 The Seattle Times

Sunday, April 2, 1972

Ross Dam hearing raises little debate

By SVEIN GILJE

"It's a polite crowd," said a spectator.

"It's a dull hearing," replied his seat neighbor as they listened to speaker after speaker praise or condemn plans for raising Ross Dam by 122½ feet.

Despite the dullness, the meeting attracted about 400 persons as it opened Friday morning in the Pacific Science Center's Eames Theater. Many groaned as Councilman Wayne Larkin, chairman of the City Council's Utilities Committee, announced the schedule:

"We will go on until 10 o'clock tonight, then decide if we are going to continue tomorrow. We want to hear everyone who wishes to speak."

THE SATURDAY session proved unnecessary as the last speaker finished about 10:15 p. m. with more than 100 still in attendance.

The next round will be in the City Council chambers when the Council meets as the Committee of the Whole at 3:15 p. m. April 10. It will not be a hearing—the public had its say Friday, but written observations may be submitted until the middle of this week.

A select few will be invited to answer questions at the April 10 meeting. Among them, Councilman George Cooley indicated, will be Mayor Wes Uhlman.

Cooley said he'd like to invite Uhlman to elaborate on a statement he had an aide read at the Friday hearing. In it Uhlman expressed his opposition to the High Ross Dam plans and said he will insist on more realistic planning for meeting "Seattle's need for additional electric power."

Raising the dam would not

be the solution, the mayor said, since it's bound to be some years before construction could be completed. He also touched on the argument for additional peaking power that the project proponents say it will provide.

"The region," Uhlman said, "is not really short of peaking power . . . The Bonneville Power Administration has said it will endeavor to provide peaking power and has projects planned or under way."

OPPOSITIONS and proponents generally were polite toward each other. But at one point Austin St. Laurent, secretary of the Seattle Building Trades Council, got up and demanded to hear more of the proponents for the project.

"All we've heard (after City Light presented its 3½-hour opening testimony) has been those who are opposed," he said. "Let's have a little better balance."

Larkin had announced at the outset that there would be the block presentation by City Light, a similar block presentation by opponents, and from then on he'd alternate the pro and con speakers. He also announced time limitations: 8 minutes for professional or technical presentations, 5 minutes for others.

Larkin enforced neither ruling to the letter.

There was some grumbling at the testimony of Charles W. Nash, manager of the corporate services division of British Columbia's Hydro and Power Authority. Nash read a carefully worded letter he said was approved by the provincial government utility's executive management committee.

The letter thanked City Light for providing emergen-

cy power to B. C. Hydro last winter and stressed the importance of securing "a supply of electricity west of the Cascades," thus supporting the High Ross project.

It raised some eyebrows among the Canadians there, who pointed out that B. C. Hydro was going against the will of the provincial government and the political parties of B. C. The Victoria government, while having approved the Ross plans in 1967, is reportedly "embarrassed" by the deal and would like to get out of it.

A NEWSMAN reached B. C. Resources Minister Ray G. Williston, a B. C. Hydro committee member, in Victoria by telephone and Williston said he never had heard of the statement.

Dr. Gordon Shrum, chairman of B. C. Hydro, declined to comment on the statement, the Associated Press reported.

Timothy A. Manning of CHECC raised the issue of a Canadian consulting firm that had been hired to do an environmental-impact study of the project, which will flood 8,600 acres of land, including 5,200 acres in Canada.

"The same firm was paid \$60,000 to do public-relations work for the project. I suggest you look into that," Manning said as he turned to the eight Council members still there.

The meeting began with all nine members present. Sam Smith later left the meeting.

Hearing set on Ross Dam

By ROSS ANDERSON

Formal reconsideration of City Light's proposal to raise Ross Dam moved a step closer yesterday when the City Council voted to hold a public hearing on the matter.

The hearing, probably late next month, will deal with the controversy of whether to raise the dam in the Skagit River system by 122½ feet. The higher dam would then back water up the North Cascades into Canada.

Environmental groups in both the United States and Canada oppose the plan.

Councilman Tim Hill proposed a March 24 hearing date. Councilman Bruce Chapman seconded the motion, which passed 5 to 4.

Councilman Wayne Larkin, however, said he will be out of town March 24. A new date will be set.

Proponents of the plan contend that, since it was approved by the Council in 1970, any move to reconsider must come from the prevailing side. Hill originally voted against raising the dam.

"I feel this comes within the rules for reconsideration," Council President Liem Eng Tuai said, but warned that reopening the issue could mean that "we could reconsider everything this Council has ever done."

ROSS ROUNDUP cont.

Split Council OKs Ross Dam Plan

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, April 11, 1972

BY LARRY McCARTEN

The High Ross Dam project survived the bitterest City Council session of the year yesterday, emerging unscathed, alive and well.

Opponents of the City Light project came out bloodied and, to use their own term, "educated."

Even a compromise plan by Councilmen Bruce Chapman and John Miller, that would have let the high dam project live while an energy policy was formulated, wasn't received graciously.

The majority of the council picked the compromise plan apart, discarded the bones, then turned back, 5-4, an enfeebled attempt to suspend the rules so a vote to kill the high dam plan could be taken.

Councilmen Sam Smith and Tim Hill were instrumental in keeping alive and untouched City Light's plan to raise the dam, on the Skagit River in Whatcom County, 122½ feet.

Smith had served notice he would not vote to kill the plan, as he originally intended. He voted for the first part of the Chapman-Miller resolution which called for establishment of an energy policy board. That idea failed, 5-4.

But when a motion to postpone consideration of such a board carried, Smith refused to back other parts of the resolution, saying its "head has been lopped off."

Hill announced he would not support the compromise because it evaded the immediate vote he wanted on killing the high dam. Hill later made the futile motion to suspend the rules, which required six votes, or a two-thirds majority.

The high dam would back waters of the Skagit farther into Canada, flooding about 5,200 additional acres. Canadians vigorously oppose the project and have warned that the dispute is an international issue.

David Brousson, North Vancouver, a member of the British Columbia assembly, attended yesterday's council session and after the voting, declared:

"It was an exercise in futility."

He has led Canadian opposition to the project. The Canadians were counting on the council to kill or hold up the high dam project. However, Smith's switch in sentiments precluded that happening.

Brousson said the Canadians now will concentrate their efforts to kill the project at the Federal Power Commission hearing on the matter. This may be next fall.

Further, he said, court actions are planned in both countries, attacking the

validity of a 1942 International Joint Commission order that approved the project and a 1967 pact between City Light and British Columbia for flooding of the B.C. Valley.

Although Smith's position denied the anti-high dam faction of the council the majority necessary to try to kill the plan, a rules squabble between this faction and Council President Liem Eng Tuai divulged a vital "misunderstanding."

Miller, Chapman, Hill and Mrs. Phyllis Lamphere, foes of the project, said they had received assurance from Tuai that if five members of the council wanted to abate the high dam project, that the council president would allow the matter to go to a vote, to be decided by a simple majority.

However, yesterday, Tuai denied having any such understanding with them. Councilman Wayne Larkin, as Utilities Committee chairman, was chairing the Committee of the Whole session and Tuai supported Larkin's parliamentary rulings that prevented Hill from moving to withdraw the city's application to the FPC.

Larkin said Hill's motion was one for reconsideration, which by the rules, would have to be made right after the 1970 vote to file the application and then by a member of the prevailing side.

Tuai said his only understanding with the anti-dam faction was that he would arrange a hearing on the issue, for the "education" of the new council members, Miller and Chapman. This hearing was held in Eames Theater, Seattle Center, on March 31.

Miller, Chapman, Hill and Mrs. Lamphere took great exception to Tuai's interpretation of the "understanding." Chapman commented:

"I guess we just found out that all this was to 'educate' the new members. I guess we're really getting 'educated,' too."

Councilman George Cooley and Mrs. Jeanette Williams supported the high-dam plan.

In addition to forming an energy policy board, the Miller-Chapman resolution would have held the dam application in abeyance the rest of the year, with City Light not to spend more than \$100,000 in its preparation. It also sought reconvening of the IJC to decide the merits of the project.

The study would cost about \$232,000 and there was a dispute about where this money could be found. Miller and Chapman said it could come from City Light's research fund.

B. C. solon raps dam 'threat'

VANCOUVER, B. C. — (AP) — Dave Brousson, Liberal member of the Legislature for North Vancouver-Capilano, said yesterday the City of Seattle has no legal grounds for a damage action against Canada if the proposed raising of Ross Dam is scrapped.

Brousson was replying to a warning by Seattle City Councilman George Cooley that Canada would be liable for \$6 million damages if the project did not go ahead. Cooley said Seattle City Light had invested that amount in the project.

Brousson termed the statement "an outright threat and a red herring."

He said the money had been invested before the 1967 international agreement on the Skagit project and "any money they chose to invest before the signing of a formal agreement was at their own risk."

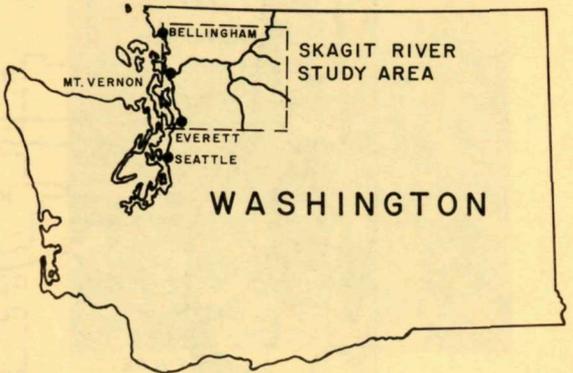
Seattle City Light is now planning to raise the height of Ross Dam by 122 feet in face of protests that the project would flood 5,000 acres of the Skagit Valley in British Columbia.

Brousson said a decision on the project is now up to the United States Federal Power Commission which is expected to call hearings later this year.

THE SKAGIT : a wild and scenic river

We attended the first public meeting on the Skagit River Study which was held on November 30 in Seattle. Three others were held in Bellingham, Sedro Woolley, and Concrete. James F. Torrence, Supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest, and Lewis A. Bell, Chairman of the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, both of whom are responsible for conducting the study, described the proposal.

THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT, Public Law 90-542 (October 2, 1968) declares that, ". . . certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations." Eight rivers were named in the Act as initial components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Twenty-seven others were designated for detailed study as potential additions to the National System. The Skagit River, along with its Sauk, Suiattle, and Cascade tributaries, is one of the rivers.

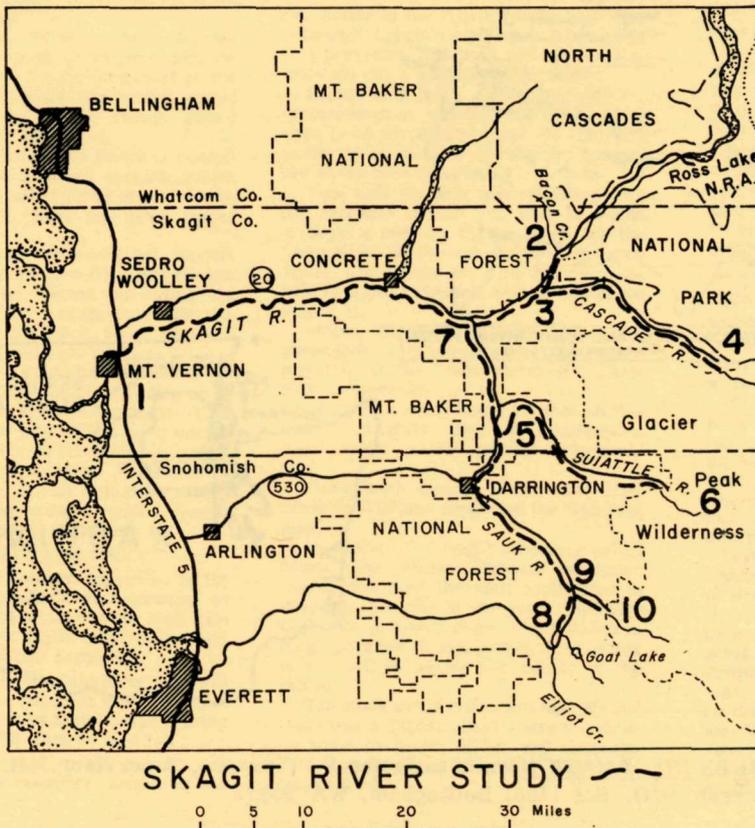


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION write to James F. Torrence, Supervisor, Mt. Baker National Forest, P.O. Box 1198, Bellingham, WA 98225

THE SKAGIT RIVER BASIN being studied consists of 170 miles of river and adjoining lands including the Skagit River from the town of Mount Vernon (1) upstream to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek (2); the Cascade River from where it joins the Skagit (3) upstream to the junction of its North and South Forks, and up the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness (6); the Sauk River from its mouth (7) to its junction with Elliot Creek (8), and the North Fork of the Sauk from its junction with the South Fork (9), upstream to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness (10).

THREE RIVER CLASSIFICATIONS may be applied: (1) Wild River Areas -- those "rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watershed or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America. Management would preserve the primitive quality of the area." (2) Scenic River Areas -- Those "rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Management practices would maintain a largely natural setting while providing a modest range of recreation facilities." (3) Recreational River Areas -- Those "rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment, or diversion in the past. Management goals would be to maintain an esthetically pleasing environment in which a wide range of recreational activities would be permitted."

THE SKAGIT STUDY is being conducted by the U. S. Forest Service and the State of Washington. Under consideration are such features as water quality, vegetation, wildlife, land ownership, developments, fisheries, scenic beauty and long range impact upon the land and water uses. A second set of public meetings is planned for spring of 1972 to describe interim alternative proposals. A third and final series of public hearings will be scheduled to record formally the reactions of interested individuals and organizations.



INTERNATIONAL WILDERNESS



CANADIAN
SAPPER
PROVINCIAL PARK
meets
UNITED STATES
NORTH CASCADES
NATIONAL PARK

UNITED STATES
PASAYTEN
WILDERNESS
meets
CANADIAN
CATHEDRAL LAKES
PROVINCIAL PARK



SAPPER PARK

a new neighbor to the north

At a dedication ceremony on the seventeenth of September, 1971, the Province of British Columbia established a 4,000 acre Sapper Park, between Chilliwack Lake and the U. S. - Canadian border. This newest B. C. provincial park, primarily a wilderness area, joins the wilderness of the North Cascades National Park in the United States. The dedication was a part of the B. C. Centennial of the entry of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederation and commemorated the role played by military engineers in developing western Canada. The only road into Sapper Park was built last year by 180 Royal Engineers, flown over from England specifically for this project, and extends from the Depot Creek logging road southward to the place where the Chilliwack River flows into Chilliwack Lake. The Canadian engineers expect to continue developing this park for the next four or five years.

Though Sapper Park was officially dedicated and opened to the public no boundaries were established, an administrative feat possible only in British Columbia! In concept, the park was originally planned to include 4,000 acres and to extend from the southern shores of Chilliwack Lake, southward to include the entire Chilliwack River drainage and westward to encompass Hanging Lake and the crest of the ridge on the west side of the lake. Plans called for a road along the east shore of Chilliwack Lake, a bridge across the Chilliwack River, and a parking lot and campground on the west banks of the river.

The original plans for Sapper Park are now being carefully studied by the Parks Branch of the B. C. Department of Recreation and Conservation as well as both Canadian and U. S. conservationists. The current planning of the Parks Branch is for a 10,000 acre Sapper Park, to include an area from the U. S. - Canadian border to the north end of Chilliwack Lake and from the ridge line to the east of the lake to the ridge line to the west of the lake. An improved road-end campground would be provided at the north end of the lake and a gate at this point, rather than the present Paleface Creek gate, would close the road to the south end of the lake.

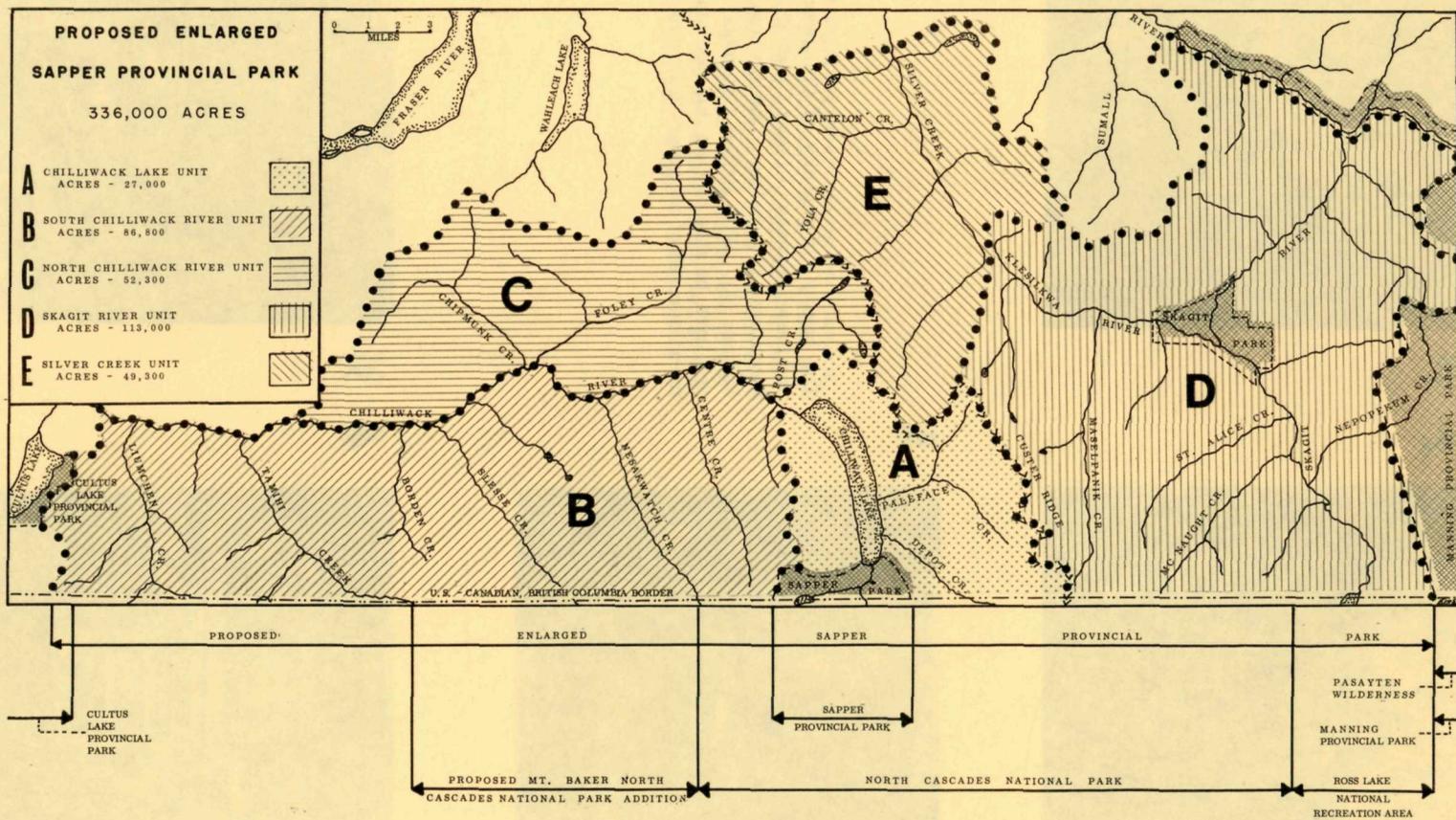
The North Cascades Conservation Council commends the Parks Branch for its plans to enlarge Sapper Park. The Council also encourages this agency to consider including an additional 10,000 acres and making the following changes that would best complement the wilderness management of the North Cascades National Park and Mt. Baker National Forest:

1. Extend the park eastward 15 miles from the Chilliwack River to the eastern edge of the Skagit River drainage and Manning Provincial Park and north from the border for 10 to 15 miles. This eastern unit would include some 16,000 acres.

2. Extend the park westward 25 miles from the Chilliwack River to International Ridge and the Cultus Lake Recreation Area and north from the U. S. - Canadian border for 10 miles to the north end of Chilliwack Lake and the lower Chilliwack River. This western unit would include some 15,000 acres.

3. Use of the area should be limited by: removing the bridge across the Chilliwack River and deleting plans for a parking lot at the south end of the lake; the road should be closed by a gate at Depot or Paleface Creeks or the north end of the lake; any further mineral exploration within the park should cease; logging outside the drainages of Depot and Paleface Creeks should be prohibited and the logging in these two places terminated at the conclusion of the present contracts.

4. Sapper Provincial Park should be managed as a wilderness threshold park at the south end of Chilliwack Lake with access to this portion being by foot or boat. This would give the upper Canadian Chilliwack River the same protection as is now given to the U. S. Chilliwack located in one of the most remote Wilderness Areas of the North Cascades National Park.





2 1



3

The beauty and serenity of Chilliwack Lake (1) and the wilderness of Depot Creek (2) and Paleface Creek (3) are being terribly scarred by the loggers (4). Will British Columbia's new Sapper Park be able to keep this devastation out of the wilderness of the upper Chilliwack River (5)?

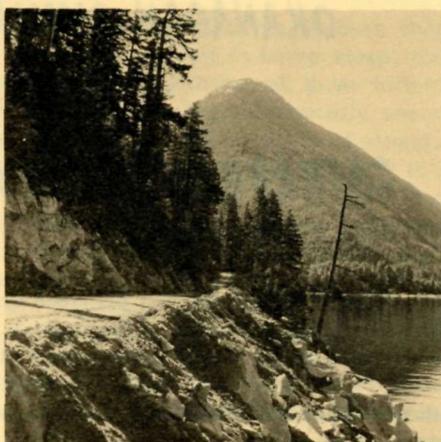


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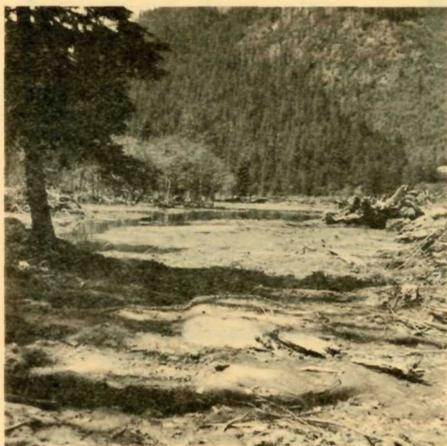


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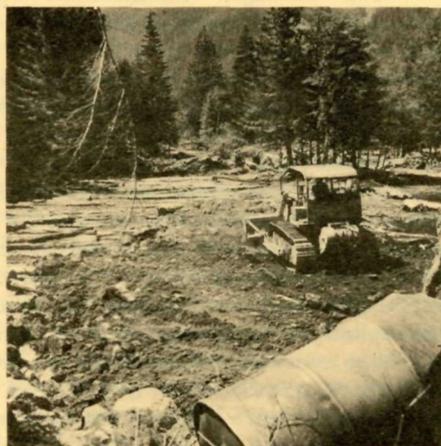


The English Royal Engineers set up their camp in the midst of the devastation of Depot Creek (6) logging. From their camp the engineers blasted along the shores of Chilliwack Lake (7), through the forests (8), across the stream beds (9) to what was once the wilderness beach (10) at the south end of Chilliwack Lake.

8



10 9



OKANAGAN SIMILKAMEEN PARKS SOCIETY

requests expansion of

CATHEDRAL LAKES CLASS "A" PROVINCIAL PARK

INTRODUCTION

This brief follows two previous briefs submitted to the Minister of Recreation and Conservation and is for the enlargement of the present 18,000 acre park which surrounds the Cathedral Lakes in British Columbia in order that:

1. The Cathedral Lakes alpine area will not be damaged by overuse.
2. Adjoining areas of natural interest such as the Snowy Mountain Alpine area, The Haystack region, Ewart Creek Watershed, Wall Meadows, Twin Buttes, the South Slope winter bighorn range, and the historic pack trails and survey routes will receive park status.

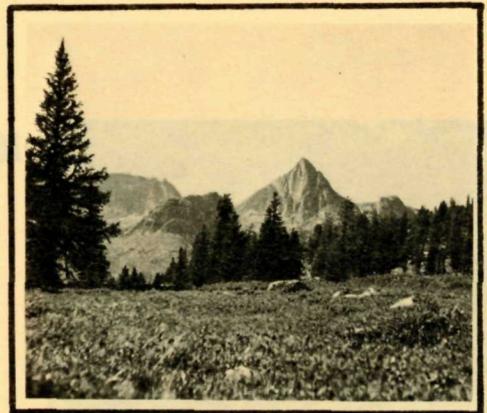
BRIEF HISTORY

Our previous briefs (November 1967, March 1969) set out strongly, and with supporting details, our proposal for a wilderness park. We feel strongly that to be effective a wilderness park must comprise approximately 100,000 acres or more. Any smaller area is too small to provide a suitable wilderness experience or to protect the natural communities present from alteration by outside influences.

The Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society (OSPS), following extensive investigation of the land areas by foot, by air, and with forest cover maps, is convinced a considerable enlargement of the park could take place without producing serious conflict between Forestry and Parks requirements, and that indeed the enlargement envisioned by the OSPS, since it is largely in a sparsely forested area, could well reduce the tourism pressure on other adjoining areas. The amount of merchantable timber to actually be removed from exploitation within this proposal is minimal. If the entire area lying within the region bounded by the Ashnola River, Ewart Creek, and the U. S. border were removed from commer-

cial timber production it would reduce Northwood Mills allowable cut (in the southern interior) by only 1.56%, leaving it 98.44% of its present cut (this neglects entirely production from their tree farm, so the actual reduction is much less). The effect upon production of the entire forest industry in the PSYUs is even less, affecting total production by only 0.492% per annum, leaving 99.51% of the current annual production.

Finally, the OSPS, while it is not against the principle of 'multiple use' where appropriate in British Columbia, does believe strongly that some areas of special interest should be reserved exclusively for public use and enjoyment or as natural preserve as is intended for Class "A" Park and within the Parks Act. Such a property, the OSPS believes, describes the inclusion of the Snowy Mountain Alpine Area and the South Slope Bighorn Sheep Range in the present proposal.



Cathedral Peak in Pasayten Wilderness just south of Cathedral Lakes Park

PARK EXTENSION

As shown on the enclosed map, the general location for the extension varies somewhat in concept from the original OSPS 1967 proposal. In that first proposal the Society envisioned park boundaries established by Ewart Creek, the Ashnola River and the B. C. - Washington boundary. Recent closer investigations have revealed several factors which should affect the ultimate design of the park.

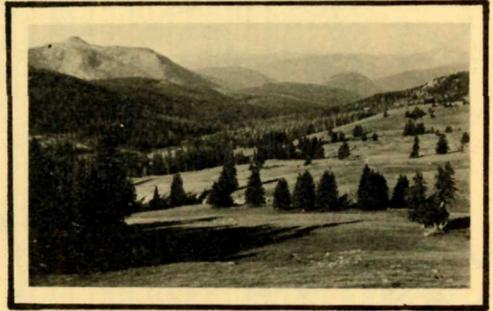
A. Snowy Mountain Alpine Area. In view of the high scenic and natural values of the Snowy Mountain area it is proposed that the enlargement of the park include the Snowy Mountain Alpine Area as envisioned by the B. C. Parks Branch Study of that name, and including the bighorn range, meadows, and other lands lying between Ewart Creek and the Snowy Mountain Area. The trails (and views from them) leading to the Snowy Mountain area from the Similkameen River should be protected from exploitation to retain an experience on the approach in character with the wilderness experience the park provides. Specifically, these follow the Susap and Snehumption Creeks and an unnamed creek reached by a road from the northwest corner of Indian Reserve No. 8.

The Snowy Mountain study area has several attractive alpine lakes, with extensive and varied physiography.

"The presence of mule deer and California Bighorn is likely to provide memorable scenes for the observant and stealthy hiker. Trail connections to the west -- the Cathedral Mountains and Manning Park -- make Snowy Mountain even more inviting to the cross-country hiker. It would be the final link in a mountain trail system terminating at the Similkameen River. The extensive useable alpine, the varied wild flowers, the lakes, the wildlife and the spectacular views, all combine to create an area of high recreation appeal." (B. C. Parks Branch Study)

B. Ewart Creek, which runs south and then east from the Ashnola River toward the U. S. border is not at this time spoiled in any way by logging. Within the lower Ewart Creek watershed is the important South slope grassland where the B. C. Fish and Wildlife Branch

manages a band of California Bighorn sheep. The creek bottom itself is fairly steep, cliff-strewn and sparsely timbered; those hillsides which have forest cover are mostly scarred from old burns; the old trails are of considerable historical interest since they lead to the old border survey camps and go back to the early cattle drives to the alpine grasslands. Ewart Creek provides an easy grade trail to Lakeview Mt., (with views of Cathedral Lakes), Haystack Lakes, U. S. border, and from the west side, Snowy Mountain.

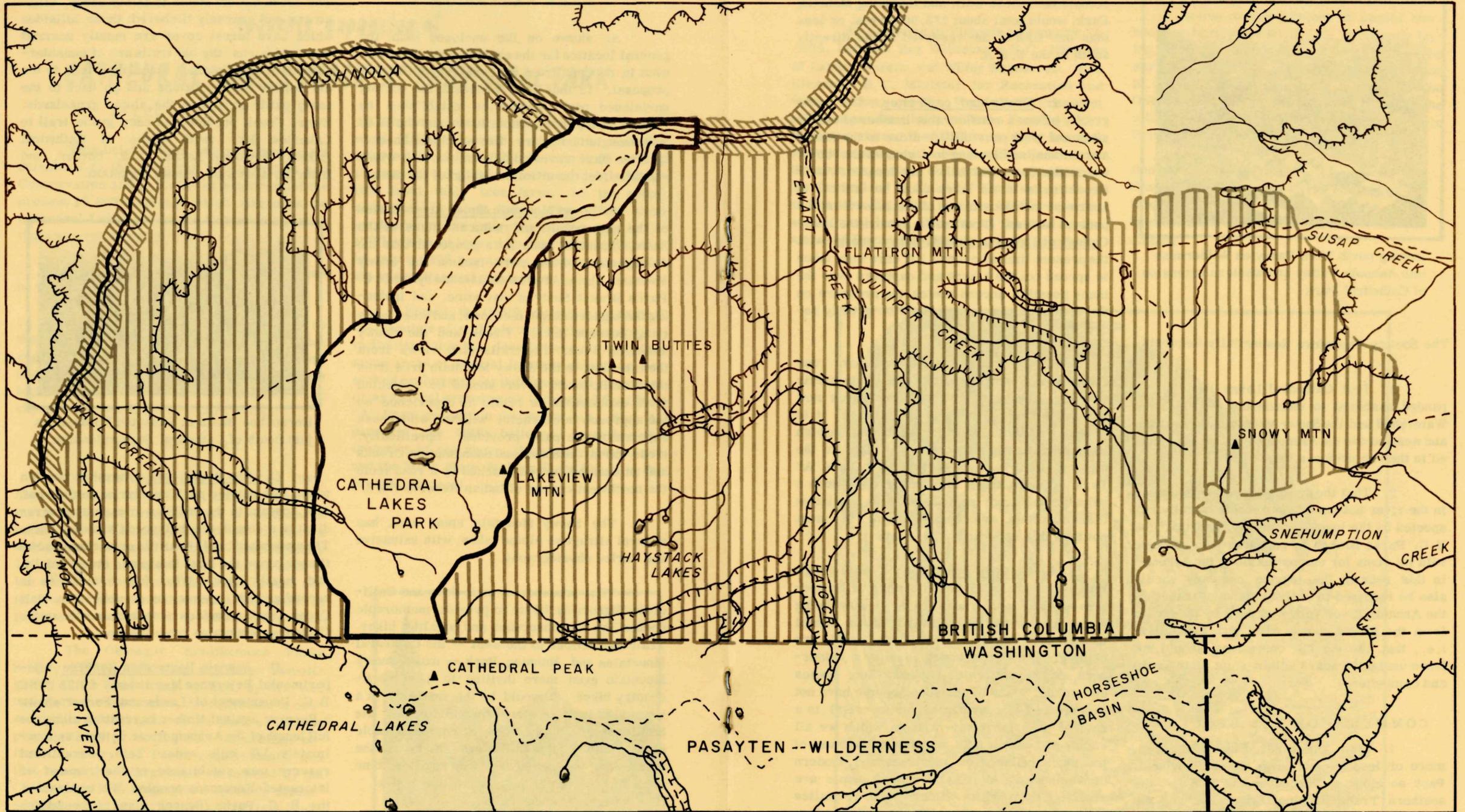


Horseshoe Basin in Pasayten Wilderness just south of Cathedral Park extension

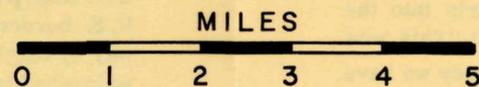
C. The Wall Creek watershed portion which lies outside park boundaries to the west, still appears to the OSPS as an essential ingredient to a completely balanced Cathedral Park. The watershed itself has little or no commercial timber since the land is alpine, steep, rocky, and mostly bare. What forest there is is second growth, sparse, or scrubby. The Wall Creek trail provides a scenic access to the Cathedral Mountains from the west.

D. Ashnola Recreation Reserve. Departmental Reference Map Index 1 # R92 H/SE B. C. Department of Lands and Forest shows a Reserve against timber harvesting along the full length of the Ashnola River bottom, approximately 1/2 mile wide. This recreational reserve was established at the request of interested Keremeos people. We understand the B. C. Parks Branch plans to establish public campsites in these protected areas along the river. We are very much in favour of this proposal since it coincides with our original concept of perimeter campsites and access for Cathedral Park along the Ashnola River. However, we were disturbed recently to find that Northwood Mills Ltd. did not appear to be aware of the existence of this Reserve.

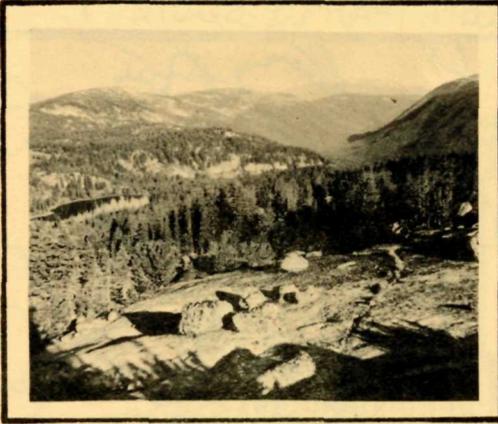
PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CATHEDRAL LAKES PARK BY THE OKANAGAN SIMILKAMEEN PARKS SOCIETY



-  EXISTING BOUNDARY
-  NEW PROPOSED EXTENSION
-  RECREATION RESERVE



-  ROADS
-  JEEP ROADS
-  EXISTING TRAILS
-  6000 FOOT ELEVATION



looking north from Pasayten Wilderness into Ashnola Valley and western extension of Cathedral Park

The Society Therefore Respectfully Requests

1. That Cathedral Lakes Park be expanded eastward to include the Ewart Creek Watershed and the Snowy Mountain alpine area, and westward to the Ashnola River, as envisioned in the two previous briefs.

2. That the present Reserve on timber in the river bottom of the Ashnola be fully respected by the logging company, and that the B. C. Parks Branch be encouraged to continue with its plans for campsites along the Ashnola. In this regard, the logging company should also be required to respect the appearance of the Ashnola River Valley as seen by the public from the forest access road and campsites: i. e., that the logging operations should not leave unsightly scars within sight of the road and campsites.

COMMENTS ON THE REQUEST

1. Size. One hundred thousand acres, more or less, is not large for a Provincial Park so close to Vancouver, the U. S. A., the southern Trans-Provincial Highway, and the adjoining large American Pasayten Wilderness and North Cascades National Park. It is a very small piece of land in a part of the province where tourism revenue now exceeds that of forestry, mining, and agriculture, especially considering the presence of over 1,500,000 acres of National Parks and protected wilderness just south of the international boundary.

The enlarged Cathedral Lakes Park would complement these well, and including Manning Park, would total about 275,000 acres, or less than one-fifth of the reserved areas directly south in the U. S. A.

2. Trails and campsites. The topography offers a considerable number of campsites and trail possibilities close to the major attractions, and leading to a view of the 'bowl' where the Cathedral Lakes are located. Additional trails to the lakes could be laid out to arrive at the opposite end of the lakes from the present access. (Foot traffic around the lower Cathedral Lakes is already heavy enough with the present limited access.) If care were taken to spread out the hikers and campers over the many possible access routes the pressure on the delicate alpine areas could be greatly reduced.

3. Use demands. With park use demands in Canada growing as much as twenty percent each year, and with pressures now showing up in adjoining Manning Park, it is evident that the Cathedrals, because of the high open interior alpine country so close to the highway, is of very great value as a Class "A" Park. Opportunities for setting aside such a valuable parkland, so accessible to population concentrations, are rapidly passing. We must not lose this opportunity by delay.

4. Outward Bound School. This entire area which the OSPS is requesting to be preserved as a wilderness park is now being actively used by the Outward Bound School located at Keremeos, B. C. Young people are being given the opportunity to enjoy a wilderness experience which expands their bodies and minds. Many of our young people have not experienced any struggles for survival in a natural wild environment from which we all came, and cannot take adversities because of too much reliance on machines and modern conveniences. More and more people are realizing the need for wilderness to revitalize the human spirit. Alton Dennis, acting vice-president of the Penticton Senior Learning Centre said recently that the benefits could be seen in behavior modification and personality changes of the students after a trip into the Cathedral area. He has said that "This was the best investment in time and money we have made."

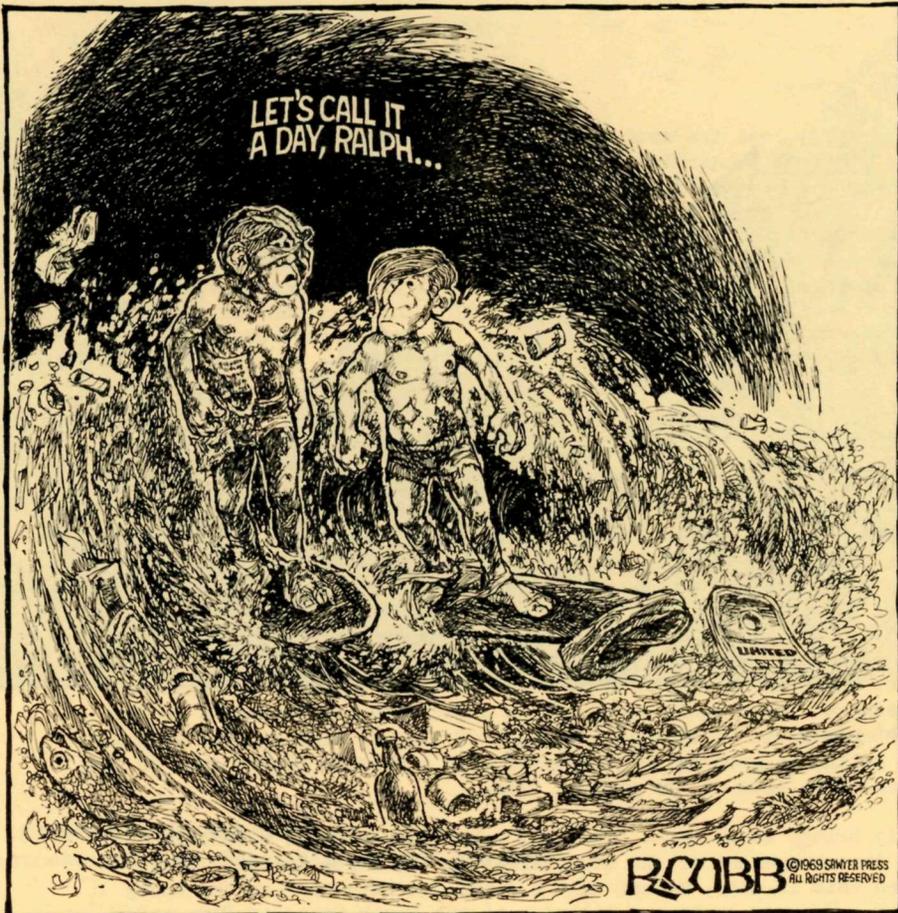
CONCLUSIONS

At a meeting in Victoria on January 14, 1971, between Ray Williston - B.C. Minister of Lands, Forest, and Water Resources, Ken Kiernan - B.C. Minister for Recreation and Conservation, and Mr. Woodworth (President of Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society), Mr. Williston advised the OSPS to re-apply for park expansion and mentioned a possible Reserve on the area requested. If immediate transfer of the Crown land to Class "A" Park status is not at this time feasible, then the OSPS requests, at the very least, transfer of the land to the status of Recreation Reserve under the Parks

Act, with a view to it becoming a Class "A" Park after necessary studies have been made.

Action on this project is urgent now, because Northwood Mills Ltd. is already laying out road and cutting plans within the surrounding Provincial Forest for presentation to the B.C. Forest Service. If action on the OSPS request is not taken now, much of the ultimate value of the Cathedral Lakes Park to British Columbia citizens will be lost.

Respectfully submitted,
Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society
Box 787
Summerland, British Columbia
Canada



from Raw Sewage by Ron Cobb

Baker Forest Acts in Good Faith

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Mt. Baker National Forest
P. O. Box 1198
Bellingham, Washington 98225

1650

November 29, 1971



Mr. Harvey H. Manning
Route 4, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

Dear Harvey:

I recently read the article in the June-July 1971 issue of the Wild Cascades regarding Kindy Creek and the Lucky Fire. The article appeared on pages 13 and 14.

From the article, it is apparent that several things have taken place since October 1970 about which we failed to keep you informed. On December 3, 1970, Supervisor Chriswell wrote Ranger Novy at Baker River and rescinded his August 25, 1970, instructions for preparing the Lucky Fire salvage timber sale. This was done because color photographs of the fire showed a large percentage of green trees throughout the entire fire area. The plan was to look at the area again in the spring of 1971 to see if more trees had died, and at that time make a decision on whether or not a salvage timber sale should be made.

Early in June it was brought to my attention that a decision was scheduled to be made on the proposed fire salvage. After reviewing the entire situation, I wrote Ranger Novy on June 24, 1971, and stated we would delay any decision. My reason for the delay is that the Lucky Fire took place in the Cascade River Study Area, a part of our North Cascades Plan, and we have publicly stated there would be no additional road building and the only timber sale activities would be salvaging down, dead and dying timber from existing roads, at least until such time as a decision has been made on how the area is to be managed. Because of this, I did not feel we would be acting in good faith to proceed with a salvage timber sale on the Lucky Fire area at the present time.

This brings us to date. The next scheduled event is a decision on the management of the study areas in the North Cascades Plan. When this is done, we can make a final determination on the Lucky Fire. We hope to have a decision on the North Cascades Plan before the end of December. We will, of course, keep you posted.

I am aware of your keen interest and concern in the Cascade River, as well as all the North Cascades area. I hope this explains and brings you up-to-date on the Kindy Creek situation. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call on me.

To help keep everyone informed, I have sent a carbon copy of this letter to Brock Evans.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. TORRENCE
Forest Supervisor

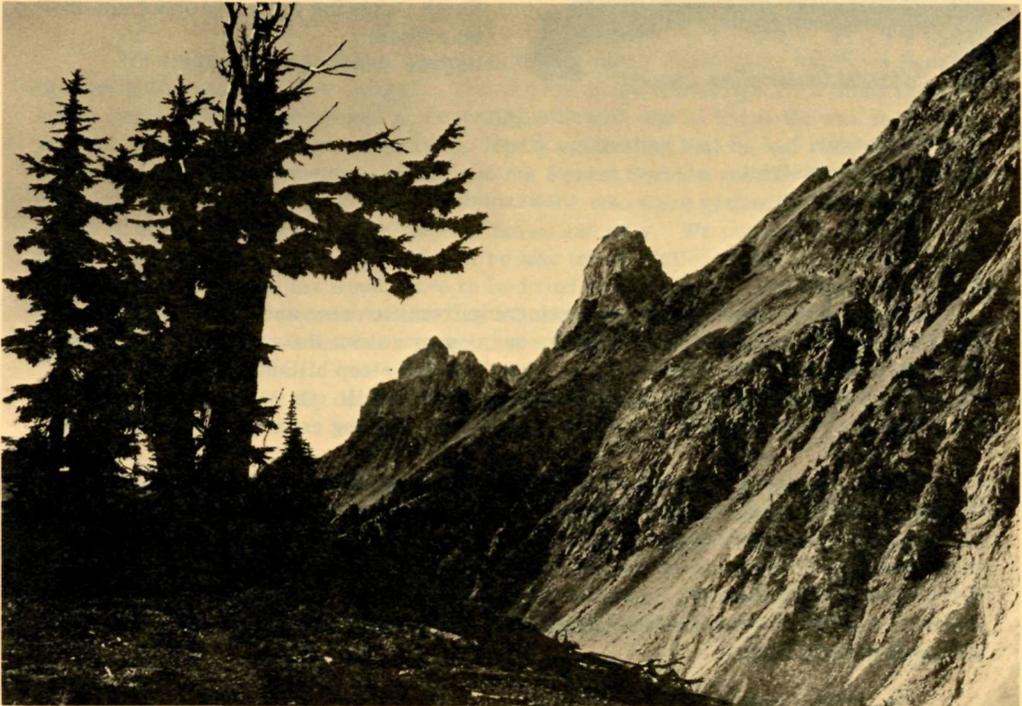


photo by John Warth

U. S. - Canadian border mountain
within recommended Mt. Baker National Park extension

**MORE ABOUT THE
FOREST SERVICE LOVE AFFAIR
WITH
Sheep and Motorcycles**



North Cascades Conservation Council

Charles Hessey, Jr.
Vice-President
North Cascades Conservation Council
Star Route
Naches, Washington 98937

District Ranger,
Twisp Ranger District
Twisp, Washington

D r Sir,

We stopped at your station on returning from Surprise and Oval Lakes during that blast of heat in late July, to express our concern about the serious over-grazing by sheep of the beautiful basin north of Star Peak and steep hillsides north of the basin along the route to Oval Lakes from the Summit trail. On our visit about eight years ago the route had been a garden. It was sick-looking country this summer.

Your "wilderness manager", Mr. Greg Thayer, whom we met at Oval #1, informed us that you had just discovered the overgrazing and would be reducing the number of sheep permitted on that allotment. After reviewing our pictures of some of the damage, it seems to us that the only chance for a rapid recovery of that basin is a period of complete rest. Some of the damage is more than superficial, it is radical. We found it depressing. This is late in the twentieth century, and we are supposed to know better.

The small "range study plot" at the foot of the basin just above the Summit trail can only be misleading if used as a sample of soil and forage conditions over the grazed area. Since the plot is subirrigated it is not typical. It was a lush oasis surrounded by pulverized soil; in its center were a few flowers still unbroken, which led us to observe that the herder obviously had been successful in screening it from the bulk of his herd. (It would be to his advantage to have a healthy range-study plot.) Damage above the plot was so severe that it seemed fair to assume that not only were there far too many sheep, but they had been held there too long.

This kind of abuse of the public domain is more than just unfortunate in a place like Star Peak basin, which is, in our minds, one of the loveliest alpine parks in the mountains.

My wife and I returned to your district early in September, and found ourselves studying your plans for the Twisp Pass trail, as revealed by red paint and survey stakes, with some misgivings. We thought the trail in excellent condition as it stands; even the abominable trail bikes were using it without trouble. We have been sympathetic in the past with Forest Service problems through inadequate funding. Is it wise to spend the too-little you receive on turning adequate tracks into boulevards? We were particularly concerned with the new location just across the North Fork, which apparently will cut a new gash through a thick grove of trees now useful for shade on a hot trail. The new location reflects the flaw in the practice of reducing trail location to a simple engineering problem. Engineers, accustomed to brute machinery, are notoriously heavy-handed. Mountain trails should tread lightly through the forest with a minimum of disruption. A landscape architect might help an engineer achieve such a location.

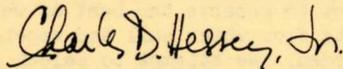
The Twisp Pass trail is destined for heavy foot traffic, and if the new trail location indicates a boulevard for motor bikes, we think you have made a mistake. Inviting a multitude of bikes to, or near to, the Park boundary can only interfere with the wilderness management of that part of the Park, and can only reduce the quality of the experience of those hikers passing through your forest while going into or coming from the Park.

We spent our last night a few miles up the North Fork trail, which we found in a delightful state of "low-usage". There were three hunters on trail bikes camped below Copper Pass, and we had a revealing talk with one of them. He was very unhappy with the primitive condition of the trail, loudly contending that he had recently been taxed for trail improvements. He cursed the Forest Service roundly for trail management that favored the professional horsepackers who were getting rich from this same policy of keeping the trails primitive for horse use only. We pointed out to him that the tax he had paid was a state tax, and that he was on the National Forest, and that the trail benefits from his tax would have to be found on state land. This made him swallow a couple of times. It amused us that, as a hunter, he and his friends had the valley to themselves. If the trail had been paved there might have been a hundred more hunters.

Have you made any decisions regarding the budworm infestation at the Eagle Creek crossing?

The North Cascades Conservation Council is expected by its membership to be kept informed. We would appreciate your comments on this letter. Our publication THE WILD CASCADES will then reprint this and your reply for the benefit of all our members.

Sincerely,



Charles D. Hessey, Jr.

Vice-President

North Cascades Conservation Council

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Twisp Ranger District
Twisp, Washington 98856

REPLY TO: 1630 Written Information

November 19, 1971

SUBJECT: Management Practices



TO: Mr. Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
Vice President
North Cascades Conservation Council
Naches, Washington 98937

Thank you for your recent letter regarding management practices on the Twisp District.

I recall your visit of August 8. Several other Forest Officers and I returned from a four-day trip in that area on August 6. This was my first visit on the ground to that area. As I mentioned to you, I had just observed the grazing and concurred with your concern. We talked about the current management plan which calls for grazing only on alternate summers. This practice began in 1962 (at which time the areas of concern were grazed). Grazing was deferred in 1963; the areas were again grazed in 1964. From 1965 through 1968 no grazing use occurred on the area. It was grazed in 1969, deferred in 1970, and grazed again this season.

We appreciate your concern regarding the sheep use this year. According to our records that area was not grazed eight years ago; therefore, you witnessed no current grazing at that time. It is often difficult to realize that in some areas grazing can occur, under alternate or other special grazing systems, with beneficial results to vegetation in the long run. It is when man enters the scene, with his many different sets of values, that issues are interpreted from various user viewpoints.

The small range study plot just above the Summit Trail is known as Transect Cluster #60, and was installed in July of 1955. My range assistant re-read it September 7. I believe you are referring to a single transect in the cluster. Cluster #60 contains three separate transects and samples a strip 700-800 feet long, containing both the subirrigated area you mention and also much of the dry slopes to the north and south. The purpose of transects is not to observe the best or worst areas, but to establish reference points from which soil and vegetative changes can be measured and recorded. We attempt to select reference points in the most sensitive spots representative of a given area. The most sensitive spots are selected in order that changes (both good and bad) can be observed as quickly as possible and management practices or restrictions adjusted accordingly. I believe the transects are typical of the area below Fish Creek Pass and in Tuckaway Basin.

In reference to your statement that the herder was deliberately restricting use on this study plot, he probably was; but for a different reason than you suggest. It is our practice to instruct all persons herding and using livestock on the National Forests to reduce the amount of grazing along water and subirrigated zones in order to protect these delicate areas. This particularly applies to our higher mountain and alpine areas where backcountry and

wilderness recreation use occurs. All livestock permittees on the Twisp District have been given these instructions. Just this year the Okanogan National Forest initiated a grazing permit system for the noncommercial user. A sample copy is enclosed. A key provision of this permit allows pack and saddle stock near lakeshores and camp areas only when loading or unloading cargo.

It appears that a misunderstanding has occurred in your conversation with Mr. Thayer. He was not aware of the situation in the Star Peak area on the day he conversed with you enroute to Oval Lakes. Perhaps our conversation in my office on August 8, in which I stated that "We had just become aware of the grazing in the Star Peak area, and I felt some adjustments were needed", contributed to the misunderstanding.

Since my inspection trip during the first week in August, I have again personally visited the areas you mentioned, as well as other portions of this grazing allotment. I was accompanied by the Okanogan Forest Range Staff Officer, Austin Klahn, Twisp District Range Assistant, Lowell Dubbels and the permittee, Albert Treiber. Regional Office Range and Wildlife specialists also visited the area with us the week of August 17. We are concerned that the grazing use this year was objectionable to you, and agree adjustments can be made to better coordinate these important uses. This has not been fully explored as yet, but will be before the area is grazed again.

The proposed improvement of the Twisp Pass trail is not only for the cycle user, but rather for all users, including the hiker and horseman. The proposed improvement will make this trail easier and less costly to maintain. I also wish to point out that the only red paint along this trail is found on the survey stakes. No trees or rocks have been defaced with paint. The stakes are temporary and will be removed upon completion of improvement work.

The original trail was not laid out with proper considerations of erosion control or safety of the users. In some areas the tread has eroded to depths of 18" or more. This is virtually impossible to correct and therefore an improved location is needed.

At milepost 2.6 an area of potential danger to all trail users exists. Here the trail was built across a rock cliff. This section of trail has claimed the lives of several pack animals who have accidentally lost their footing on this narrow section of trail. Our new location should solve these problems.

The new location across the North Fork of Twisp River will create a new opening on the landscape. However, this area will still be amply shaded and the reduced grades should make a more enjoyable trip for the hiker.

I'm sure you are aware that a considerable percentage of the trails in North Central Washington are designated exclusively for the nonmechanized traveler. I am referring to the trails in, and many of those leading to, the Pasayten Wilderness, North Cascades National Park, Glacier Peak Wilderness, and many of the high country areas on the Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests.

The "Sawtooth" portion of the Okanogan Forest is one area where the cyclist can, in a relatively short time, enjoy a backcountry experience. On the Twisp District we have four primary trails leading to the lands administered by the Park Service. I do not know of a single incident where a cyclist has entered the Park; the Park Officers certainly have not complained of our "all purpose"

designation of these trails. If a "multitude of bikes" do begin to interfere with Park management, I am sure our inter-Agency communication and cooperation is such that motorized use could be restricted. You pointed out the fact that there are other users who would like to see many more improved trails.

The North Fork trail which you found in a state of "low usage" is known as the Copper Pass trail. It was last maintained by the Forest Service in 1968, at which time it was abandoned due to its condition, maintenance costs and low usage.

We have been carefully observing the spruce budworm problem on the Twisp District this year. Although many areas appear to be extensively damaged, the actual loss of trees is slight up to this point in time. Unless drastic changes occur, no action is planned.

Budworms are always present in a natural forest environment. The populations fluctuate from year to year based on climatic conditions and the presence or absence of natural parasites that are nature's way of controlling these populations. Man-made control measures are used only when these natural controls are inadequate to do the job, and there is a likelihood that vast numbers of trees will be destroyed.

Our entomologists have made an extensive survey of the area and have collected egg cases and larvae. They will determine population trends by studying egg cases from the past two years. The larvae will be studied for numbers and the presence of parasites. These, along with other data, will determine what we can expect next year in the amount and extent of damage.

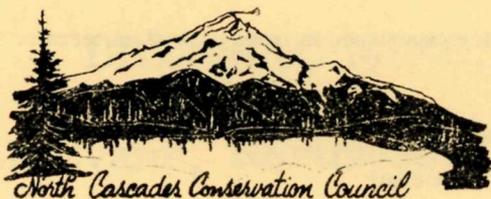
Before we attempt any man-made control, we will evaluate the economical and ecological impacts of this project. In other words, we will determine whether the benefits derived from a control project outweigh the possible detrimental effects to other resources, such as aesthetics, soil, water, wildlife and other beneficial insects.

Regardless of the decision made, some people will be for it, others opposed. Rest assured we will consider viewpoints of your organization and many others before a final decision is made.

Again, thank you for your comments. We attempt to manage the National Forests for all the people. We appreciate having concerned individuals take the time to express their views.

David P. Anderson
 DAVID P. ANDERSON
 District Ranger





Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
 Vice- President
 North Cascades Conservation Council
 Star Route
 Naches, Washington
 December 5, 1971

Mr. David P. Anderson
 District Ranger
 Twisp Ranger District,
 Twisp, Washington 98856

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Thank you for your detailed reply to our inquisitive letter. In pursuit of our basic aim -- the protection of the scenic resource of the North Cascades -- we sometimes find ourselves questioning practices of the managing agencies. Because we understand the complex nature of your work, we try to disagree without being disagreeable, and the search for areas of consonance with administrators gives us great satisfaction when we find it. For instance, we applaud your approach to the spruce budworm outbreak at Eagle Creek.

We are grateful, too, that you made no attempt to assure us that sheep grazing and recreation are compatible uses. Every sensitive mountain traveler knows that this is not so, and to have an administrator insist that it is only serves to widen the gap between us. We tend to believe that the Forest Service has too long delayed identification of its prime recreation areas wherever they may be in whatever part of each National Forest, and that much exceptional recreation environment of the stream- or lake-forest-meadow association type has been needlessly degraded by logging and domestic herd grazing as a result. It must be apparent to everyone by now that use-pressures are such that careless overrunning of prime recreation areas is no longer acceptable management.

We hope that range study plots are useful, but it was obvious last summer that attention to Transect Cluster #60 has not prevented serious overgrazing and soil erosion. We find ourselves bewildered by the range management method. You select sensitive reference points so that changes can be observed quickly and management adjustments made. Then you advise restricted use in one transect which results in haphazard grazing. The transect's value as a reference point if there were no grazing on it, or if it were subjected to the same pressures as the acres around it would be understandable. We point out, too, that a short distance above the moderately grazed subirrigated transect, there was an area along the streambank that had been stripped of vegetative cover, with plenty of evidence that the herd had been massed there. If he was in truth observing instructions to reduce grazing along water and subirrigated zones, the herder had been selective indeed, and it was the sensitive reference point that had benefited.

We understand much of your management point-of-view; but we still stand behind our comments on the Twisp Pass trail, although we won't belabor the subject right now. We do want to make an observation on one of your remarks: "The Sawtooth portion of the Okanogan Forest is one area where the cyclist can, in a relatively short time, enjoy a backcountry experience." Our comment: It no longer is a backcountry experience

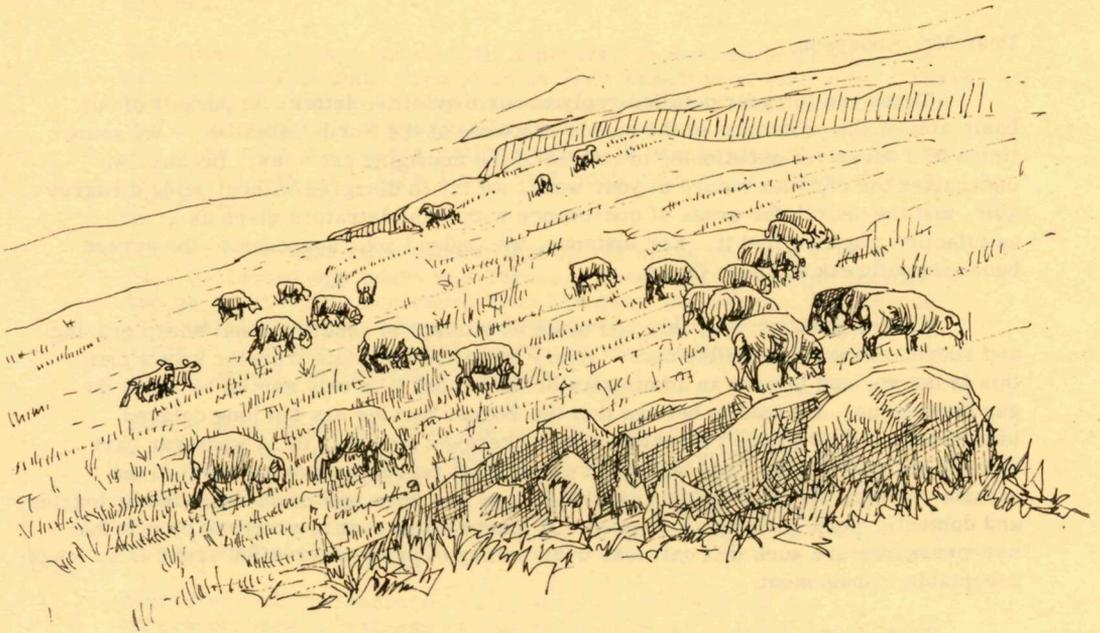
when motorcycles intrude. A real backcountry experience is mood as well as terrain. Sheep and motors kill it.

Thank you again for your attention.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Hessey, Jr.

Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
Vice-President
North Cascades Conservation Council



Everett's mayor is alarmed by mining plans for Sultan Basin

Seattle Times,

April 13, 1972

By JERRY MONTGOMERY

Everett Mayor Robert Anderson has begun an inquiry into the legality of proposed state financial help to a mining firm because of possible danger to the Everett water supply.

Everett receives its water from Spada Lake near the proposed mine site in the Sultan Basin.

"We have received numerous assurances that water quality standards would be

met through unlimited expenditure of funds by Bren Mac (the mining firm) in constructing water treatment facilities" for waste water from the mining process, Anderson said.

(The mine water would be contained in a closed system and not drain into the lake, company officials have said.)

But the apparent need for state financial help to get the mine started "makes

those assurances from Bren Mac highly suspect, since they do not have the funding to even establish the basic mining requirements," Anderson said. He added:

"I would suspect the necessary appropriate water-treatment facilities are completely beyond their financial capability.

"I am asking the city attorney to review the proposed (state) action and advise me whether immediate

legal action should be taken to attempt to do everything possible to stop this strange fiscal venture."

Bert Cole, state land commissioner, earlier had said his agency, the State Department of Natural Resources, might aid the mining firm in constructing improvements on state-owned land in the Sultan Basin.

(Gov. Dan Evans supports the state's plan to aid the mining firm. B 4.)

BRENNMAC MINE, SULTAN BASIN

Brock Evans, Northwest Conservation Representative

The proposed new BrenMac copper (apparently some uranium and molybdenum also) mine is located near the headwaters of Williamson Creek. This tributary of the Sultan River flows into Spada Lake, a reservoir which furnishes the water supply for the City of Everett. The mine is located at the base of Vesper Peak, on its south side. The mining operation is entirely within the Sultan River Basin, an area already heavily laced with extensive logging and roads and containing the fluctuating Spada Reservoir.

Officials of the BrenMac Mining Company, at Brock Evans' request, came to his office and made a full presentation of all of their plans to the FWO and the North Cascades Conservation Council. A little later, Brock went on a field trip with the miners and some state officials to look at the site and told the press that he approved of what BrenMac plans to do with the following reservations:

1) This proposed mine is in no area of any historic interest to conservationists. It is entirely within the Sultan Basin, which has never been a part of any proposal ever made for wilderness, park, or even recreation or scenic management. Earlier BrenMac was considering locating its concentrator site and workers camp in the Upper Stilligumish, around Big Four Flats, and that was the source of the conservationists' original concern. Brock served BrenMac with notice that the company could be fought every inch of the way if it did this. Now it has withdrawn its plans to go into the Stilligumish valley.

2) BrenMac's mining methods appear to be compatible with the surroundings. This is not an open pit, but rather will be done by the "block caving" method. This involves sinking a shaft deep into the mountain, hollowing out a chamber in the ore body, caving in the ceiling of the chamber, and then removing the ore. This is all done underground--sort of like hollowing out the mountain.

3) There appears to be no danger to the water supply of Everett (barring a catastrophe like an earthquake, which would probably destroy Culmback Dam anyway). BrenMac is putting a dam across the little valley of Williamson Creek, about three miles up from Spada reservoir. This will furnish the water for the mine and also a place for the tailings. A recycling closed system will be used. The tailings themselves will be a problem; the best that can be said is that the company has designed measures to capture any possible leaching through the material, as has happened at Holden, that it is the upper part of a valley of minimal historical concern, and that the company promises to revegetate by methods which have proven successful elsewhere.

4) The ore will be crushed and then extracted by the flotation method, on water. This is a non-chemical process that will result in no water pollution, and release minimal amounts of dust.

Professional Rangers Organization

ROUTE 3, BOX 480
PORT ANGELES, WASH. 98362

May 1971

Supporters of National Parks
and Conservation

Dear Friend,

For over 50 years our National Parks have been protected by a core of men called Rangers. These men often work under trying conditions in isolated locations protecting our priceless natural lands and the people who visit there. Over the years a high standard for ranger recruitment has evolved beginning with college training in natural science, in addition to physical ability and aptitude for the ranger life. From these standards have emerged today's corps of versatile, dedicated rangers. Wages are moderate, but when combined with the appeal of the ranger life to outdoor people, the Park Service has attracted and held good men in ranger work.

For some years now small changes in the ranger profession have been taking place. Transfers have been so rapid as to discourage rangers from knowing an area well, or their field job. Office work and training have been pushed by management at the expense of field experience. A reduction in the number of men working in park protection has occurred. Now we are faced with a plan to do away with rangers completely!

Rangers are to be replaced by two groups called managers and technicians. Managers will be college trained people who will be given three years' work training experience in Washington, D.C., and other urban parks. Afterward, they will be sent elsewhere to manage parks and units of parks, including wilderness parks. The work will involve all phases of operations including maintenance, budgeting, accounting, etc., so there will be little time outside an office to learn an area, much less the skills needed for protection of wilderness.

Technicians will be recruited from high school graduates. College people are now being discouraged from even applying for jobs. Pay will be low for the technician and advancement slow and limited. These will be the people doing the field work of protecting our parks and the visitors.

We, in the Professional Rangers Organization, are trying to stop this plan. Our goal is to keep top educated men working in the field protection jobs. You can help us reach this goal by writing to the Director, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240. Express your concern for the future of our parks faced with lowered standards in quantity and quality of the people charged with the protection of these areas. Success in this will help preserve our National Parks and protect the visiting public.

Thank you for your concern and support.

Jack Hughes

Jack Hughes
Chairman, Professional Rangers Organization

THE HIGH ADVENTURE OF ERIC RYBACK: CANADA TO MEXICO ON FOOT

207 pages, 75 photos, \$6.95. Chronicle Books, San Francisco, 1971

Reviewed by H. M.

In 1969, at the age of 17, Eric Ryback hiked the Appalachian Trail. That saunter of some 2000 miles having nicely loosened up his legs, the next year he took on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Leaving the Trans-Canada Highway on June 10, on October 16 he stuck a boot through the border fence onto Mexican soil.

The statistics amaze. Accepting his figure for the length of the trip, 2300 miles, he averaged 18 miles a day for 128 straight days. (He doesn't say whether his total mileage includes side-trips, such as to Mt. Rainier for a guided summit ascent.) From each food drop (only five of these, spaced roughly 375 miles apart) this 130 pound lad set out with an 80-pound load. The 185 miles from Allison Pass to Stevens Pass required 12 days, below his average pace -- but nearly the whole route was in soft snow.

Not that Eric was intent on piling up statistics. He sought a certain experience, and, as a young man in a hurry, wanted to cram it all into one summer.

It is too easy to quote Stefansson's definition, "an adventure is a sign of incompetence," and cite chapter and verse about Eric. Inexperienced on snow, but determined to attempt the North Cascades in June, he might at least have bought an ice ax or improvised an "alpie". He needn't have fled the coyotes at Hopkins Lake; they don't, as he believes, tear human beings to pieces. Over and over again he breaks the rules of safe wilderness travel because he doesn't know them. Did he know, or care, this was literally a death-defying journey? That at a hundred places a simple stumble, a broken leg, would have killed him -- what with his "support party" (his parents) being home in Michigan?

Picky picky. Since the ranger and the Mountain Rescue Council didn't have to spend weeks searching for his broken body, forget the might-have-beens and the nearly-weres. He made it. Scrapes and bruises. Some terrible frights. One bad concussion. Severe headaches by the time he got to Oregon, a spell in California when his stomach would accept only pabulum. But he made it. And we are fascinated.

As in reading accounts of 5-day ascents of Yosemite walls, here we wonder, "What makes Eric run?" There's the intrigue, seeking glimpses inside this fantastic hiking machine. We get precious few, unfortunately, yet enough to want more. Perhaps in later books, with mature introspection, he will round out the character. We do know he drives himself in a way customary on expeditions, but rarely on trail hikes. If Eric ever takes up climbing, look out. (Ditto for motor-cycling.)

The chronicle of physical, spiritual struggle is not matched in value by the portrait of the Pacific Crest Trail. He obviously was moving too fast to keep a careful journal and many stretches have gone completely blank in his memory; he hikes up Deception Creek and from the top of Deception Pass immediately starts down the Snoqualmie River. Names are misspelled wholesale. Mt. Adams (in a photo caption) turns up in Southern California. There are long blurs where his route is a mystery. Here and there -- on a summit, during an encounter with other hikers -- the picture comes in sharp focus; we feel we are with Eric. However, most of the country is a hazy background to the solitary boy pounding, pounding, pounding.

Again, picky picky. Who could average 18 miles for each of 128 consecutive days and not suffer spells of numb brain? The book should be read not for a clear view of the Pacific Crest Trail, but as the story of an exceptional walker on an exceptional trip -- one very few people would care to do even if they could.



THE WILD CASCADES

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