

THE WILD CASCADES

COVER PHOTO: Chiwawa River, Wenatchee National Forest— John F. Warth

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
Founded 1957

PRESIDENT: *Patrick D. Goldsworthy*
3215 - N.E. 103rd
Seattle 55, Washington

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN: *Miss Helen Waterman*
1811 - Queen Anne Ave. North
Seattle 9, Washington

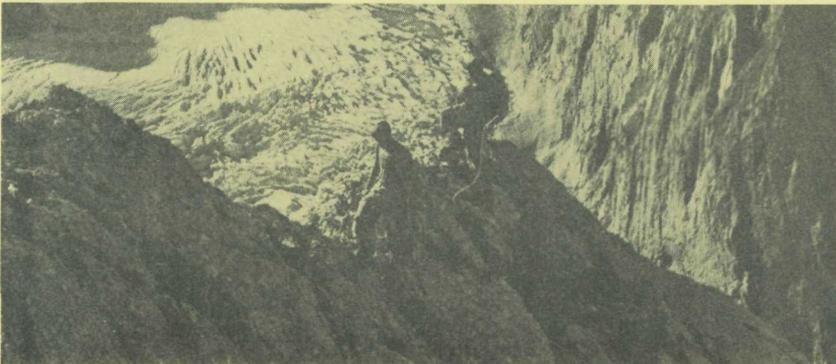
Editors: *Harvey and Betty Manning*
Rt 2 Box 6652 Issaquah, Washington

CONSERVATION PROGRESS in 1962
Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior

President Kennedy has called for "a new conservation effort in the 1960's worthy of the two Roosevelts." He focused attention on opportunities for action in this area when in May 1962 he called the first White House Conservation Conference since Theodore Roosevelt's landmark 1907 conference. Earlier, in February, President Kennedy delivered the first comprehensive conservation message to Congress in many years. . . . (Among the) conservation accomplishments in 1962:

. . . In unparalleled action for parkland preservation, two new superb national seashores were created— Padre Island on the Gulf Coast of Texas, and Point Reyes on the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco. These authorizations, plus Cape Cod in 1961, represent the first major additions to the National Park System in the continental United States in sixteen years, adding 285 miles of unspoiled seacoast for outdoor recreation. Expansion of the National Park System, according to Congressional Quarterly, is the best record achieved by a single Congress.

. . . While 1962 has been a high-water mark, we will press forward in the coming year to match—if not surpass—the progress of the past twelve months. Many problems have been solved, but many more still require resolution—measures such as the Wilderness Bill. . . . 1963 will be a year of new natural resource challenges—and, I am sure, a year of new accomplishments.



NEWS ON THE CONSERVATION FRONT:

N3C members will do well to bear in mind these news items during the next few months, as the Wild Cascades will be focusing on local news and news about the proposed North Cascades National Park. But keep in mind the new drive for passage of the original Wilderness Bill:

THE NEW YORK TIMES WESTERN EDITION, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1963.

Administration Plans New Drive For Passage of Wilderness Bill

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The Administration will make a determined effort this year to win approval of the often-side-tracked Wilderness Bill.

The proposal to set aside a permanent wilderness area within the national domain has the highest priority in conservation legislation being drafted by the Administration. But officials are under no illusion that they can gain it before the first session of the new Congress ends. They believe that its passage may come in 1964.

It is expected that Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, will reintroduce, soon after the session starts, his own original bill, which the Senate adopted 78 to 8 in 1961. Senate action once again would leave the next move up to the House, where Representative Wayne N. Astinall has succeeded in bottling up the measure.

It was understood that the Administration would open a quiet lobbying campaign in the House and generate sufficient pressure to force Mr. Astinall to report a bill to the House.

Restrictions on Bill

The House Interior Committee, which Mr. Astinall heads, voted out a bill last year that conservationists deplored as contravening the concept of the wilderness system. The committee also took the unusual step of adopting a resolution instructing Mr. Astinall to seek

floor consideration of the bill only under suspension of the rules. This would have imposed strict limitations on debate and barred any amendment.

The Administration is hopeful that wilderness advocates on the committee, including the No. 2 Democrat, Representative Leo W. O'Brien, upstate New York, and Representative John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican, can promote a committee bill to the floor where the Senate bill could be offered as a substitute.

Mr. Astinall's bill, among other things, would limit the size of tracts that could be changed to wilderness areas and also would require that wilderness-designated lands in the national forests remain open to lumbering and mining prospecting for at least 12 years before being closed off as a wilderness. It is these provisions that conservationists contend would be a "hunting license" for mining and other commercial interests in the western public domain.

The Senate bill would put into the system some 14,000,000 acres already designed as wilderness by the Forest Service. Present grazing and mining in these areas would be permitted to continue but any future development, for exploration would be subject to Presidential authorization.

Seattle Times, Dec. 14, 1962

Outdoor-Recreation Needs Outlined

By NORMAN KEMPSTER
United Press International

OLYMPIA, Dec. 15.—Within the next ten years, Washington needs 40 new state parks, 222,000 more acres of big-game - and - waterfowl - hunting areas and 800 additional acres of oyster-bearing tidelands, a report on outdoor recreation said today.

The cost undoubtedly would be many millions of dollars.

THE REPORT, prepared by Governor Rosellini's Committee on Outdoor Recreation, said the state must act now to keep waterfront, woods and other recreational lands from passing into private ownership.

"Immediate acquisition of recreational properties will save Washington taxpayers millions of dollars in coming years," the committee said. "In the future the finest recreational areas will no longer

be available for public purchase and second-rate areas will probably be more expensive than the best are today."

The report will be presented Monday.

The draft made public today was marked "subject to extensive revision."

THE COMMITTEE'S final report is scheduled to be completed in time for presentation to the 1963 Legislature.

The draft said 631 acres should be added to the parks system by 1965 and an additional 2,185 acres should be purchased by 1973. That would provide about 40 new parks.

But the committee also said the Parks Department should get rid of 18,872 acres not up to state-parks standards.

Members of the committee are the directors of the Commerce and Economic Development, Fisheries, Game, Highways, Natural Resources, and Parks Departments and the Central Budget Agency.



The Mountaineer

... To explore, study, preserve, and enjoy
the natural beauty of the Northwest ...

VOLUME 55

DECEMBER 1962

NUMBER 13

THE BOOK OF NORTH CASCADES PHOTOGRAPHS *It's Almost Yours*

It's time to put aside our crystal ball. The response to recent Bulletin notices on **The North Cascades**, the forthcoming Mountaineer-sponsored book of photographs, has been encouragingly prophetic. And although advance orders have not quite reached the desired goal, we're almost there. All we need now is **your order**—the one you've been saving for that final heroic push over the top.

The chief reason for joining the crusade we believe, is amply justified by the superior quality and composition of the book itself—features that match the natural perfection of the mountain country that it brings into view. But a further, perhaps more real incentive for placing your order now is that the number of advance orders will influence the final sale price of the book. Mountaineers are a hard-headed resourceful lot, accustomed to planning the route ahead. We suggest that you take a long, carefully premeditated look at the advantage to be gained by acting now. Here's how you benefit: Books, like most other commodities ordered in quantity, are priced in proportion to the size of the order. The larger the order, the lower the unit cost. Since **The North Cascades** will be produced by gravure—a superior quality, once-only printing process—the cost of future printings will probably be no less than that of the original. With more conventional printing processes plates can be salvaged and used again, thereby reducing the cost of subsequent printings. With the gravure method, the only way to economize is to distribute the mechanical costs of printing over a proportionately larger original order of books. Our plan is for a single order only—one that is large and farsighted enough to last indefinitely. The point is manifestly plain: **the size of the printing order and the ultimate book sale price will be decided finally by the number of advance orders received.**

Now that you know, don't you feel obliged to tell your mountaineering friends? Tell them also what they'll get:

96 photographs by Tom Miller, covering the Picketts, Nooksack Cirque, Park Creek Pass, Cascade Pass, the Ptarmigan Traverse, Dome Peak, and the Bonanza-Maude area; **9 maps** by Dee Molenaar, using a unique arrow-orientation method that shows exactly the point from which each photograph was taken and the direction in which the camera was pointed. **Introductions and text** by Harvey Manning, describing the characteristics of each province of the North Cascades country, and providing useful information on how you can reach the areas shown in the photographs.

The page size is a generous 10"x12". The gravure process of reproduction, which has been used extensively in the finest European collections of alpine photographs, is unique in books of North American mountains. The price (still to be determined) will be no more than \$10 retail after publication and, with member discount, will be substantially less. **Your order now will determine not only how soon you receive the book—but also for how much.**

Order From: N3C BOOKSHOP
 Rt. 2 Box 6652. Issaquah, Washington.

Reserve _____ copies of The North Cascades, at the prepublication price, to be decided after final printing, at which time I will be billed.

Name _____ (Print)
 Address _____
 Signature _____

The North Cross-State Parkway

(Continued from the December Wild Cascades)

STATISTICS - - - TRAFFIC - The Planning Survey Division of the Highway Department in 1958 forecasted the following average daily traffic (no. of vehicles):

1965 350
1975 900 (10% trucks)

Typical Week in August 1975

<u>Volumes per Month in 1975</u>					
January	100	July	2,400	Sunday	34,000
February	150	August	2,650	Monday	2,600
March	200	September	1,500	Tuesday	2,300
April	400	October	900	Wednesday	2,500
May	800	November	200	Thursday	2,250
June	1,400	December	100	Friday	2,600
				Saturday	2,800

The high traffic figures for June, July and August reflect the anticipated recreational movements. In 1947 the Highway Department stated the "the low volume of traffic that can be foreseen does not provide economic justification for the expenditure required and the pressing requirements for improvements of the many heavy travelled portions of the State highway system preclude consideration of the construction of this highway in the immediate future".

The Director of the Highway Department stated "It is possible that the establishment of a North Cascade National Park could have some material effect on the future traffic using this route when completed, and while no estimate of future traffic has been made giving consideration to the establishment of a national park, it is the opinion of the Department of Highways that the establishment of a national park in this area will not cause an increase of traffic using the route equal to that using the Chinook Pass route.

FINANCING - - - Construction from the west side up to Washington Pass would be completed with Forest Highway funds with the construction contracts being awarded and supervised by the Bureau of Public Roads, Forest Highway Division; and that the location and construction work on the east side from Mazama to Washington Pass would be accomplished by the Department of Highways with a combination of Motor Vehicle and Federal Aid funds. It is probable that the total construction would be approximately equal between the State Highway and Forest Highway funds. However, they would be jointly used to effect the completion of the highway as early as practicable. The project of selecting the Skagit River bridge was selected in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the Washington State Highway Department and is being constructed with Federal Forest Highway funds. Our present discussions with the Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service officials do not indicate that any of the highway cost would be financed by the sale of timber. It is probable that some timber sales would result as the road construction advances but only the only the construction of the highway itself is contemplated to be from appropriations for Forest Highway funds allocated to the State of Washington, together with funds from the State Highway.

WEATHER AND TERRAIN - - - The terrain is very mountainous and is exceptionally rugged being some of the most rugged of the entire Cascade Range. As a consequence the excavation quantities will be very high and therefore costs will be very heavy and tunnels of varying lengths will be necessary. The main slide potential is from the heavy deposits of snow, since several of the routes follow bald, open faces. This could be a major consideration if it is necessary to maintain this highway as an all-weather route. It is possible that maintenance costs during the winter months will be so high as to require closure of the route as is now done on Chinook Pass.

MARBLEMOUNT TO TWISP
(see map in December 1962 Wild Cascades)

	Cascade Pass Route	Harts Pass Route	Rainy Pass Route-1	Cutthroat Pass Route-2	Granite Pass Route-3	Mebee Pass Route-4	Copper Pass Route-5	Twisp Pass Route-6	Easy Pass Route	Hootowl Pass Route
Total mileage* B to Mazama	98.7	96.3* 38.0	96.8* 38.5	95.8	94.0	93.2	90.4	90.1	99.2	99.9
Maximum elevation#	5500 ft. Wash. Pass	6200 ft. Harts Pass	5500 ft. Wash. Pass	5800 ft.	5600 ft.	5500 ft.	5800 ft.	6000 ft.	6000 ft.	5500ft.
Elevation rise & fall			10,300	11,300	10,900	10,700	12,300	11,900	11,800	11,800
Miles 7% grade	1	18	1.5							
Switchbacks	25/25 mi.	5/3 mi.	none							
Tunnel length	1000 ft.	1780 ft.	1630 ft.	7630 ft.	8630 ft.	5630 ft.	4630 ft.		4630 ft.	
Area of heavy snowfall	47 mi.	46 mi.	47 mi.							
Area of snowslides	14.5 mi.	8 mi.	3 mi.							
Total cost 1947 estimate	10,769,300	15,665,400	12,796,300							
Total cost 1958 estimate			12,694,200	15,628,200	15,558,100	15,178,000	14,015,100	14,420,900	15,968,800	11,981,400
Avg. cost/mile 1947 estimate	140,225	210,699	170,913							
Avg. cost/mile 1958 estimate			131,140	329,300	343,300	229,700	327,900	349,000	287,000	174,200
Max cost/mile 1958 estimate			415,000							

*Distances: Marblemount to B, 36.4 - B to Rainy Pass, 17.0 - Rainy Pass to Mazama, 21.5 - Mazama to Twisp, 21.9 miles

P O E M S

A Conservatinnist's Lament

The world is finite, resources scare.
Things are bad and will be worse.
Coal is burned and gas exploded,
Forests cut and soils eroded.
Wells are dry, and air's polluted
Dust is blowing, trees uprotted
Oil is going, ores depleted,
Drains receive what is excreted.
Land is sinking, seas are rising --
Man is far too enterprising.
Fire will rage with man to fan it --
Soon we'll have a plundered planet.
People breed like fertile rabbits,
People have disgusting habits.

Moral: The evolutionary plan
Went astray by evolving man.

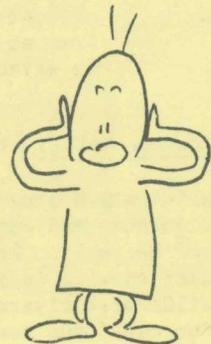
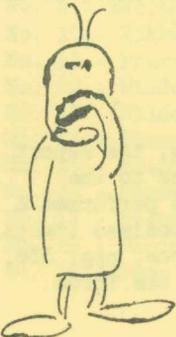
(Written by Prof. Kenneth Boulding while
attending a conference on "Man's Role in
Changing the Face of the Earth")

The Technologist's Reply

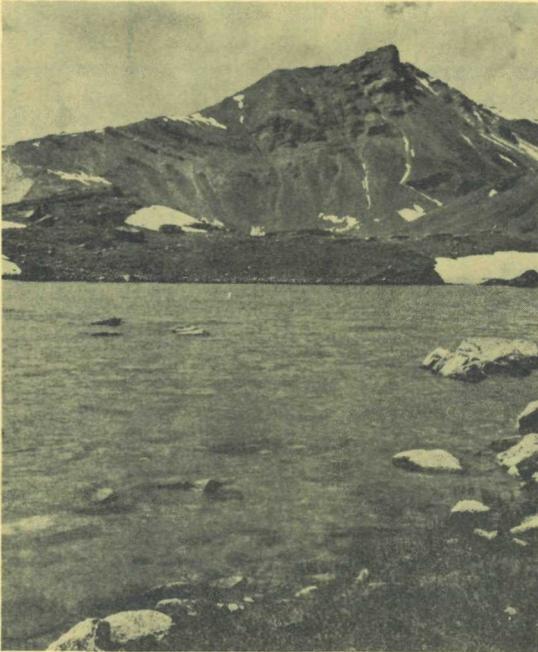
Man's potential is quite terrific;
You can't go back to the Neolithic.
The cream is there for us to skim it --
Knowledge is power, the sky's the limit.
Every mouth has hands to feed it;
Food is found where people need it.
All we need is found in granite
Once we have the men to plan it.
Yeast and algae give us meat,
Soil is almost obsolete.
Man can grow to pastures greener
Till all the earth is Pasadena.

Moral: Man's a nuisance, man's a crackpot,
But only man can hit the jackpot.

(Author unknown)



The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs Resolves...



Continued here from the October, 1962 issue of Wild Cascades are further resolutions of the FWOC at its 1962 Convention. Refer to that issue of WC for Resolution No. 2— High Mountain Policy, (of the Forest Service); Resolution No. 6—Addition of Recreation to Forestry Curriculums; Resolution No. 7—Control of Allowable Cut Resolution No. 8—Moratorium on Logging in the North Cascades.

* * * *

Resolution No. 3 DE FACTO WILDER- NESS

. . . The conference of the FWOC. . . endorses the resolution on DeFacto Wilderness as set forth on page 11 of the 1962 issue of the Western Outdoor Quarterly.

FURTHERMORE, the Federation urges that the following specific action be taken in the immediate future:

- . . . D. Alpine Lakes Limited Area. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated it is interested in the wilderness potential of the Alpine Lakes Limited Area in the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests of Washington State. It is an area abounding in numerous pinnacles, deep pocketed lakes, and magnificent mountain scenery which qualify it for wilderness classification. Those portions of the Alpine Lakes Limited Area and suitable adjacent areas which are now roadless should be reclassified as a Wilderness Area under Regulation U-1. All commodity development within a mile of the present limited area should be held in abeyance until the classification is completed.
- E. Cougar Lakes Limited Area. The Cougar Lakes Limited Area, located in the Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National forests in Washington State, has been recommended for Wilderness classification by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Wilderness Society. This area lies east of Mt. Rainier National Park and provides a Wilderness approach to the Park. Extension of logging roads toward the heart of the area in connection with the Copper City salvage sale makes immediate reclassification of the area imperative. Therefore, Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area as recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council, should be established as soon as possible under Regulation U-1.

Resolution No. 13 WILDERNESS TRACTS

With only a remnant of the nation's Wilderness resources remaining, the report on Wilderness and Recreation submitted by the Wildland Research Center to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC Study Report 3) performed a singular service in identifying the few sizable wilderness tracts, roadless tracts, and wilderness rivers that have survived (see pp. 26-36 for definitions, ppg. 338, 347 for maps, and see Appendix A). Among the tracts identified were the Three

(continued next page)

Sisters and Kalmiopsis areas in Oregon, Alpine Lakes and North Cascades areas in Washington, and the High Sierra area in California. Roadless tracts such as the Upper Trout Creek and Pueblo Mountains areas in Oregon and the Buffalo Creek area in Nevada were identified. Wilderness rivers identified include the Grand Canyon of the Snake in Idaho and Oregon, the Owyhee and Lower Rogue Rivers in Oregon, and the Middle Fork of the Feather River in California.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to make an intensive study of all the areas identified in this report to determine the best plan for preserving their values. Pending completion of the study, the Federation urges all public agencies managing these areas to declare a 5 year moratorium on developments that are inconsistent with their wilderness character.

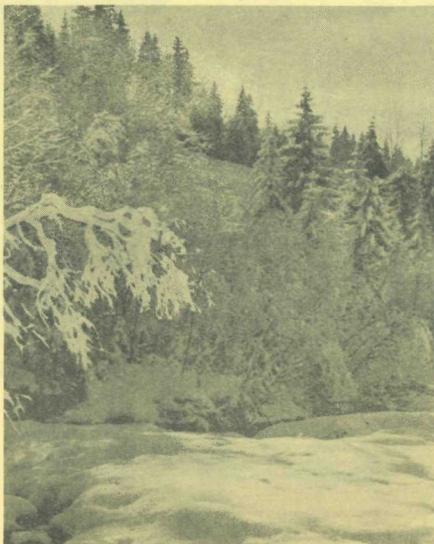
Resolution No. 18 MINING CLAIMS

There has been a history of spurious use of mining claims and misuse of mining laws. In some instances, mining claims have been filed for the simple purpose of acquiring land without intent to mine the claims. HR 10773, now before Congress, would confer upon occupants of unpatented mining claims, not engaged in legitimate mining activity, the right to purchase up to five acres of their claims. Moreover, parties not legitimately interested in mining desire to occupy federal lands under the pretext of mining such common substances as limestone. HR 9553, now before Congress, would designate limestone and other common substances as minerals upon which claims could be filed and patented.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes the principle of HR 10773 conferring purchase rights on occupants of unpatented claims and recommends that cases of hardship be solved by the use of private bills. It also opposes the principle of HR 9553 designating limestone as a mineral on which claims can be filed.

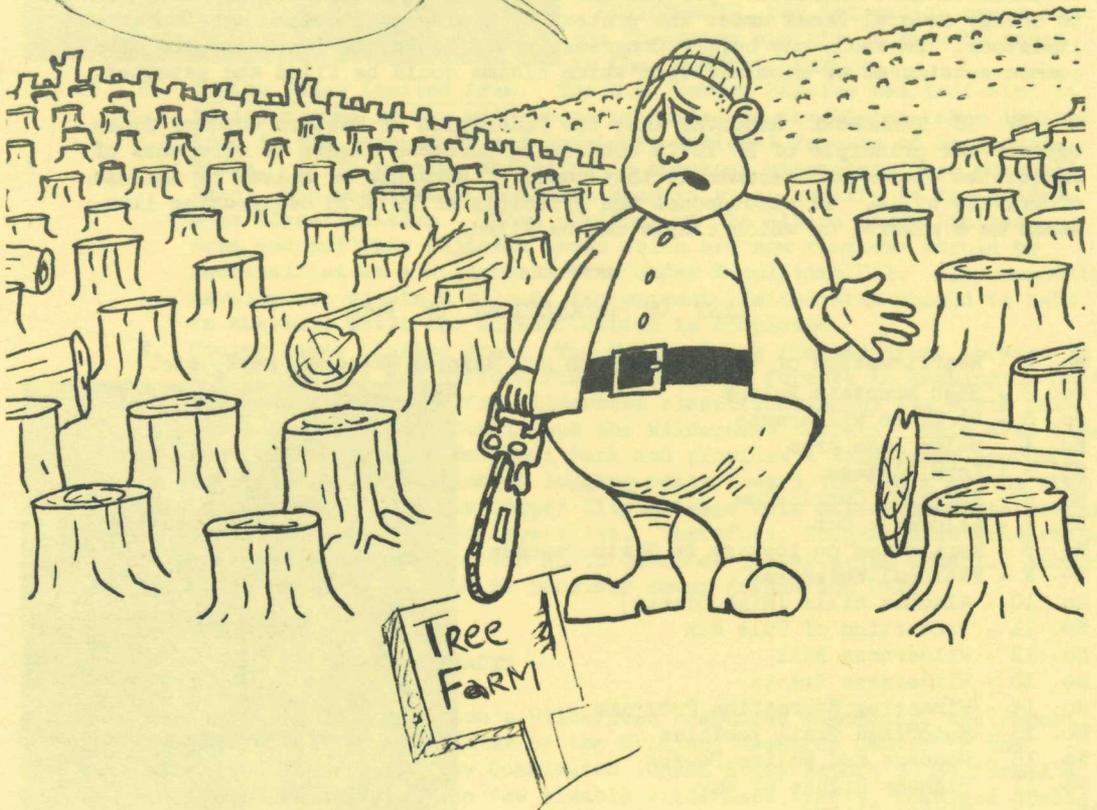
LIST OF RESOLUTIONS OF FWOC

- No. 1 - Reaffirmation of its position on Mt. Rainier National Park, etc.
- No. 2 - High Mountain Policy
- No. 3 - De Facto Wilderness
- No. 4 - Waldo Lake Area
- No. 5 - Kern Plateau
- No. 6 - Forestry Curriculum
- No. 7 - Allowable Cut
- No. 8 - Moratorium on Logging in North Cascades
- No. 9 - National Seashores
- No. 10 - Alabama Hills (High Sierra)
- No. 11 - Protection of Tule Elk
- No. 12 - Wilderness Bill
- No. 13 - Wilderness Tracts
- No. 14 - Financing Recreation Programs
- No. 15 - Motorized Trail Vehicles
- No. 16 - Manners and Police Powers
- No. 17 - Highway Rights of Way
- No. 18 - Mining Claims
- No. 19 - User Fees and Charges



FACTS? FACTS? FACTS? FACTS? FACT

Trees are a crop, Mr. Freeman, and that's a FACT. All us Farmers ask is a chance to do our duty, and that's a FACT. Let us loose in the National Forests and we'll harvest them just as carefully as if they were our personal property, and that's another FACT.



Facts Facts Facts Facts Facts Facts FAC

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Sun., Dec. 23, 1962

Merry-Go-Round: Northwest Timber

BY DREW PEARSON

in Chicago last summer there was held a meeting at which was launched a campaign to get a much heavier cut from the National Forests for the private lumbermen.

The meeting, held at the Water Tower Inn, was attended by the representatives of the biggest lumber companies of the nation, ranging from B. L. Orell, vice president of Weyerhaeuser, to E. C. Rettig of Potlach Lumber in Idaho, and Walter W. Black of Austin Lumber in South Dakota. Even some of the Southern lumbermen—J. F. Muller of Willis, Tex., Ralph S. Taggart of Mississippi, and Warren Briggs of the Alger Sullivan Company in Florida—were there.

At this meeting it was decided to put up \$145,000 to start a publicity campaign to win a public demand that the 900 billion board feet now preserved by the Department of Agriculture be opened up to further exploitation.

The minutes of the Chicago meeting provide that an organization called "FACTS" shall be set up in county seats in timber areas "so as to identify with the public interest, win the support of elected county officials, as well as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other professional people with the mill operators participating as interested local citizens with special knowledge of the problem."

The county seat was chosen for this campaign because 80 per cent of the present members of the U.S. Senate reside in county seats; and the drive is to influence Congress to force Secretary of Agriculture Freeman to relax National Forest cutting restrictions.

Who Pays?

"Although the over-all project will be identified by the name of the responsible committee within NLMA, the timber policy implementation committee, it will be essential to adopt an easy, catchy, and meaningful name such as COPE, Medicare, HELP, AID, Etc."

So the name FACTS, taken from Federal and Community Timber Supply, was adopted.

According to the strategy issued after the Chicago meeting, FACTS will put across its "patterned speeches" before "captive" luncheon and dinner audiences. These meetings are to be made to appear non-partisan by inviting local Democratic and Republican leaders.

It was decided that the National Lumber Manufacturers Association would put up \$25,000 for the campaign; the Western Pine Association \$25,000; and the Southern Pine Association \$5,000.

It was agreed that companies cutting over 100,000,000 board feet of government timber would ante up \$10,000 each. This would include Weyerhaeuser, Edward Hines Co. of Chicago, Boise-Cascade of Boise, Idaho, American Forest Products of San Francisco, and Simpson Timber of Seattle.

Companies cutting fifty to one hundred million board feet of government timber would put up \$5,000 for the campaign. They would include Southwest Industries of Arizona, Georgia-Pacific of Portland, Ore., Diamond National of New York, and St. Regis Paper of New York. Lesser purchasers were assessed lesser amounts

U.S. Increases Allowable Timber Cut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (A.P.) — The Agriculture Department announced yesterday a net increase of 547,000,000 board feet in the annual allowable timber cut for the 42 national forests in the West.

The action applies to Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, where the timber demand was described as critical.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman said the increase will raise the total allowable cut to about 7,750,000,000 board feet for the 42 forests, where the demand for stumpage is in excess of timber available for sale.

THE ALLOWABLE cut is the annual amount of timber which may be harvested from forests under sustained-yield management and good conservation practices for permanent timber production.

Freeman said there has been a steady increase in the total allowable cut from the national-forest system during the past 15 years, primarily as a result of timber reinventories which reflect industry's improved utilization abilities.

"Our objective is to build up as rapidly as practicable, under sound conservation practices geared to multiple-use management, the volume of timber under contract," Freeman said.

"Thus timber purchasers will have sufficient backlog for orderly operations so that average production of the full allowable cut can be attained."

IN PORTLAND, Ore., a spokesman for the regional Forest Service office said that in the Pacific Northwest, cutting of an additional 124,000,000 board feet will be permitted.

In the 13 national forests of Oregon, the allowable cut will be increased in 11 and will be unchanged in two. In the six forests of Washington, the cut will be increased in three, reduced in two and unchanged in one.

Here are the figures for Washington:
Snoqualmie, increase 2,500,000; Wenatchee, increase 18,200,000; Olympic, increase 2,200,000; Okanogan, unchanged; Gifford Pinchot, decrease 13,500,000, and Mount Baker, decrease 36,700,000.



North Cascades Conservation Council

THE WILD CASCADES

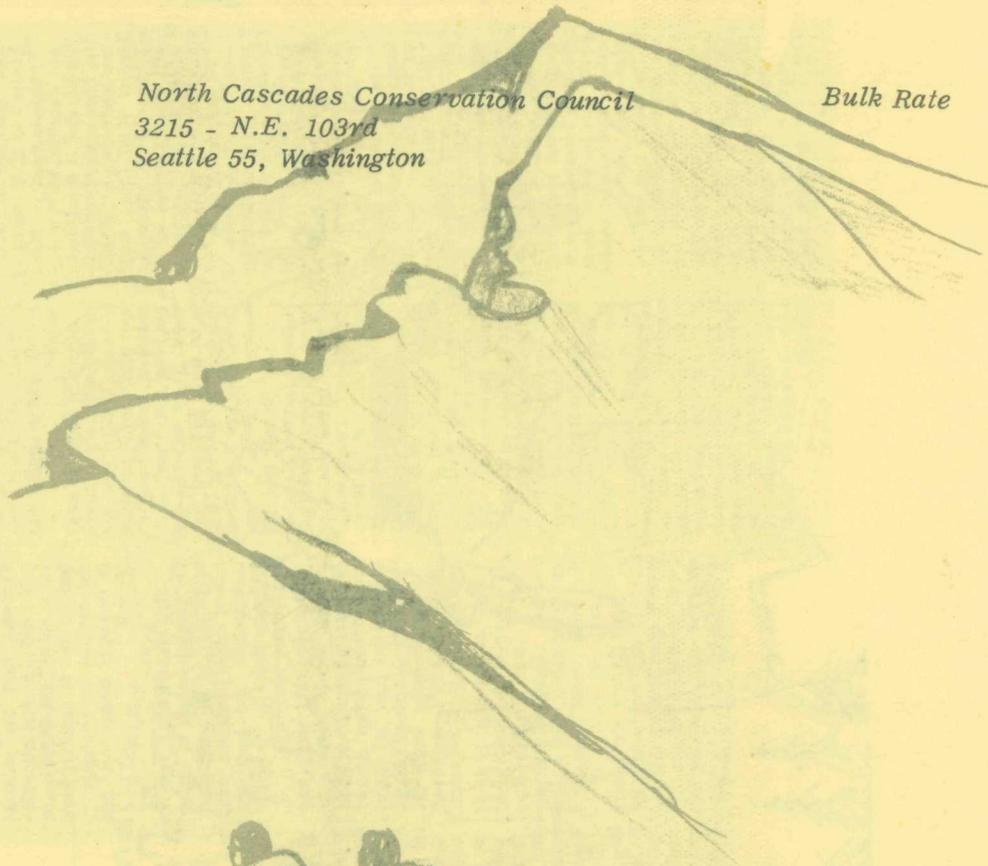
January, 1963

\$2 year

In this issue:	page
Conservation Progress in 1962	2
Book of North Cascades Photographs - it's almost yours. .4	
The North Cross-State Parkway (continued from December) . .5,6	
Poems7
FWOC Resolutions	8,9
Facts, Facts Facts Facts. . .	10,11

North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 - N.E. 103rd
Seattle 55, Washington

Bulk Rate



PUT THIS DATE ON YOUR CALENDAR:
March 8 - 9 - 10, 1963!

EIGHTH BIENNIAL WILDERNESS CONFERENCE

Sheraton Palace Hotel

San Francisco

Meetings: Friday and Saturday

Field Trip: Sunday

RETURNS REQUESTED