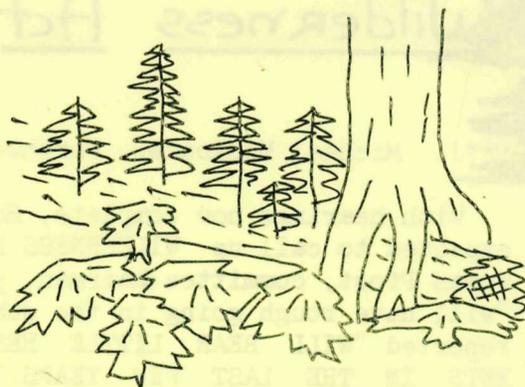
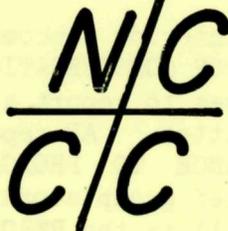


THE WILD CASCABES

NORTH CASCADES
CONSERVATION COUNCIL



Volume VI

June 1962

Number 6

"To secure the support of the people and the government
in the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific,
wildlife, wilderness and outdoor recreational resources
in the North Cascades. . ."

EVERYBODY HATES WAR...

In the midst of battle, the common soldier often feels a sense of isolation. Guns go bang and bombs go boom, officers orate and sergeants shout, troops charge hysterically and flee in panic, and none of it seems to have any relationship to the recruiting posters, and it seems there is no way or place for a single soldier to help win the battle -- or lose it. All Quiet on the Western Front comes to mind, and The Red Badge of Courage, and Hiroshima, Mon Amour.

Generals have the same problem. War and Peace describes Napoleon in the trance awaiting the result of a battle, knowing that by bringing his army into contact with the enemy he has done all a general can do, knowing that the outcome is now beyond his influence. Eisenhower on D Day, Halsey at Phillipine Sea, testify that they felt similarly humble and inconsequential.

* * *

We have been criticized for treating the wilderness controversy as a state of war, and for assuming a warlike editorial stance.

We hate war -- everybody hates war. But read the inner pages of this issue, and then tell us this is a situation that can be resolved by negotiation. We want peace, and we are willing to negotiate. The enemy wants peace -- but only on terms of our absolute surrender.

We submit that the enemy position is based on individual self interest and on social techniques that were useful in the past. We submit that our position is based on the general interest and on social techniques required by the future.

Maybe we can negotiate some issues. We hope so. But it is now perfectly evident that the Wilderness Act can only be won by war.

Troops, don't try to reason why at this late date.
Trust old instinct and SHOOT!

Our strategic situation is desperate, but not hopeless.



Wilderness Act - Whereaway?

***J. Michael McCloskey, Northwest Conservation Representative, reports:

With hearings now complete, House Interior subcommittee on Public Lands is expected to call up WILDERNESS BILL FOR CONSIDERATION IN EARLY JUNE. Congresswoman Pfof, committee chairman, promises to report a bill this session but says it "will have rough going in the subcommittee." AP reporter predicts that the bill reported "WILL BEAR LITTLE RESEMBLANCE TO PROPOSALS MADE BY ARDENT PROPONENTS IN THE LAST FEW YEARS." Chief group coordinating behind-the-scenes efforts of those lobbying against the bill is the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (RDC). Organized in Portland in 1958, it is composed of 171 mining, timber, grazing, farming, and reclamation interests in the west. Despite their efforts, Mrs. Pfof reports that her mail has again begun to run in favor of the bill. KEEP THE LETTERS GOING IN!

A glaring example of why the Wilderness Bill is needed to protect dedicated areas can be found in the fate of Oregon's KALMIOPSIS WILD AREA (78,850 acres). This area in the Siskiyou Mountains was set aside to protect the rare botanical species found there. This winter PLACER CLAIMS WERE FILED ON THE BULK OF THE MILEAGE OF THE CENTRAL RIVER DRAINING THE AREA, THE CHETCO RIVER. A NINE-MILE-LONG ROAD WAS CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE WILD AREA THIS MARCH, bisecting the area. Plans are to run a dredge along the length of the river. . . to recover gold. FS claims it is helpless, as the claims are valid. If the Wilderness Bill became law, this could happen only with specific presidential authorization.

***Lita (Mad Doggerel) Lowry, our N3C Roving Correspondent in St. Louis and Washington D.C., testified before the House Committee in favor of the Wilderness Act. Among the opponents she noted: "The N.A.M. was there along with the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and A. and your very own Bert Cole. . . Jack Westland asked a witness from Colorado 'What is a tote gote?' Hasn't he been home recently?" --Yes, Lita, the Hon. Jack is on the ball. Maybe taking a few more strokes than in days of yore, but still swinging away. Why, in a newsletter dated April 30, 1962 he demonstrated his firm grasp of the geopolitical situation, and came out with an imaginative new concept: he wants to balance the federal budget.

***We wonder how the Hon. Jack stands on the bill recently introduced in the House by the Hon. James B. Utt of California, a "Liberty Amendment" also advocated by the Hon. John H. Rousselot of California. By this measure it is said, the U.S. Government would save \$45 billion a year by selling off some \$262 billion in assets. Among these assets would be the national parks and other federal landholdings, which by the testimony of William Stone, chairman of the National Committee for Economic Freedom (introduced into the Congressional Record by Hon. John,) should be unloaded on private operators "at 25 per cent of their valuation."

***From a Roving Reporter we hear: "Boise-Cascade recently threw a banquet for the loggers. C _____ asked them all to write Congressman M _____ opposing the Wilderness Act. He further stated that they were now going into high gear to defeat it, and were appropriating money to help in the job."

(continued on page four)

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

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THE WILD CASCADES

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 **QUO VADIMUS?** 

Some things not to hold your breath waiting for:

(1) Revocation of the Northern Pacific Land Grant. --Though a Congressional Committee (contemporary with Teapot Dome) stated in the Congressional Record that the NP Grant was the greatest shame of the nation, and though the beneficiaries of this grant are now indirectly asking for more of the same (see pages 2 and 4), don't sell your timber stocks short.

(2) Proper protection of the dwindling public domain. --Only one civilized, overcrowded nation in the world allows every passing idiot or corporation to legally steal public lands but this one nation shows no evidence that it will revise Mining Laws in any future session of Congress.

Some things to keep your eye on:

(1) The momentarily expected Forest Service Proposal for a North Cascades Wilderness Area.

(2) The Forest Service implementation of the "High Mountain Policy" (see page 6).

(3) The Crafts-actions as Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, he who comes from the Forest Service into the Department of Interior to carry out the ORRRC Report--otherwise known as the PLAN FOR DESTRUCTION of the NATIONAL PARKS CONCEPT.

(4) WHAT HAPPENS TO THE WILDERNESS ACT. But don't sit around waiting:

START WRITING YOUR CONGRESSMAN.

***Kennecott Copper, which, as you'll recall from our January issue accompanied its 1961 dividend checks with an attack on the Wilderness Act, was in part hoist by its own petard. One stockholder mailed his dividend to the Wilderness Society, saying that he regarded it "almost in the category of blood money, and therefore can think of no more appropriate use for it than to counteract the propaganda of the Kennecott Copper Company and to forward the Wilderness Act. . ."

***Quoting further from The Living Wilderness, Winter-Spring 1962: "Attacks on the Wilderness Act were also made in November by The Anaconda Company and in December by the Phelps Dodge Corporation. Both, written from company headquarters in New York City, urged stockholders to write Congressmen in opposition to the Act."

**Weyerhaeuser Company mailed a letter April 26, 1962 from which we quote:

"Dear Shareholder:

". . . We feel strongly that presently classified primitive areas of the National Forests should not be included in the wilderness system at this time, that a complete review of the social and economic values involved should first be made, and that such inclusion should then be made only by an affirmative act of Congress. . . I hope that you will write to members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, with copies to your own Congressman and Mrs. Gracie Pfoest. . .

Yours very truly,
Morton Clapp"

***At the Intermountain Logging Conference in Spokane last March, Royce Cox, Managing Forester for Potlatch Forests, told the boys they'd better get into the scrap personally, and not leave the job to the public relations offices of their firms. George Dennison, a rancher from Lewiston, Idaho, drew a cheer from the loggers with a 14-foot petition signed by persons opposing wilderness--presumably the only paper available to him and his group is the sort that comes in rolls. Ever-faithful Hardin Glascock Jr., counsel for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, a group most curiously named in view of its habits, came out with the same old story about "Let's carefully inventory this land." --And we know what Glascock means by "inventory" -- a process most efficiently conducted in a mill.

Read
NATIONAL Wildlands News
to keep up with national Conservation news— 2607 Connecticut Ave. Washington, 8, D.C.



DICTIONARY for C-21 Slurbites

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A SLURB is defined in California Going, Going as "our sloppy, sleazy, slovenly, slipshod semi-cities." This pamphlet, published by California Tomorrow, 334 Forum Building, Sacramento 14, California (sample copies free) stimulated Mr. John Warth to the following notes for a NEW DICTIONARY.

Slark. 1. Slurban slark. A landscaped area with facilities for every sport, especially those that creatively enliven the slurbs with the noise of miniature-rocket launching, hydroplane racing, and waterskiing behind mechanical tows. 2. Slenic Slark. A unique natural wonder close enough to so many slurban-type accommodations and entertainments that it is economically defensible even without having an Aero-Space Factory on the acreage. Provides income to nearby communities while making the slark's wonders available to all. The natural wonder itself, ordinarily no more than an acre or two in extent (e.g., the face of El Capitan--measured horizontally) is given complete protection (e.g., no one is allowed to bathe in Old Faithful).

Sleach. An area of sand designed to accommodate the maximum number of human bodies relatively immobile during daylight. Usually bordered by a slewter.

Slewter. A mixture of sewage and chemicals diluted with enough water to make it "safe" for hardy recreationists.

Sliing. A side-slipping technique developed for snow slopes too crowded for the archaic technique known as "skiing."

Sli Slope. An area of inclined snow served by a mechanical lift economically justified by the heavy sliing traffic.

Slilderness. 1. A wilderness area so repeatedly reclassified that "wilderness values predominate" and the boundaries are "defensible." Sometimes called wilderness-on-the-rocks. 2. Any roadless area used by hikers, horsemen or scooterists whose principal avocation is packing in as much gear as possible and packing out as little as possible while living off the land whenever possible. (E.g., cutting lean-to poles, clubbing mother ptarmigans.)

Slogress. A technique invented in approximately 6000 BC but not perfected until the 20th Century AD. The highest aim of Americans, whose "know-how" has made possible so many, many recreational opportunities including the largest number of bowling alleys, swimming pools, and bathtubs in the world.

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE N3C's?
Membership renewals are due now -- and the Wild
Cascades does like the feeling that there are
readers out there.

Security of knowing, knowledge, emotional satisfaction. Choose one.

THE PRODUCT OF AN APPEAL: THE NEW HIGH MOUNTAIN POLICY

J. Michael McCloskey

May 15, 1962

-6

The competition for resources on public lands often results in similar experiences for different groups of land users. The lumber industry, in affixing blame currently for its depressed state, attributes much of the responsibility to the Forest Service and to its policies. Among the complaints is the claim that procedures for appealing adverse decisions by the Forest Service are unsatisfying and one-sided.

Recreationists have recently found just how unsatisfying those procedures can be. Eleven northwest outdoor groups banded together in early 1961 to file a formal appeal of the management plan for the declassified Waldo Lake Limited Area in Oregon. The appeal was made under provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations for those aggrieved by the decision of an administrator. Allegations were made in the appeal that federal laws and regulations, requiring full consideration of recreational resources in planning, were not followed.

The formal appeal was something of a precedent for recreationists and perhaps reflected the mushrooming importance of recreation as a land use. At first the Forest Service was disinclined to accept the appeal, but the intervention of key members of the northwest Congressional delegation secured its acceptance and much more. A "stop order" was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture halting development at Waldo Lake and at other areas in the northwest where similar, if not more portentous, controversies were raging—in the North Cascades, in the Cougar Lakes area, and in the Minam Canyon. Development was halted pending the preparation of a new policy for the high mountain areas of Oregon and Washington.

The new policy was troubled in gestation. A project team, drawing up the guidelines for the policy at the Regional Office in Portland, was reportedly inclined to key the new policy to a presumption against commercial cutting in high elevation areas, with the burden of proof shifted to the timber cutters to show the need for cutting and its feasibility. Such a presumption might have given a new lease on life to de facto wilderness (unreserved land having wilderness characteristics).

But the presumption seems to have been lost in the three thousand mile trip back to Washington, D.C. The final statement which emerged from the office of the Chief of the Forest Service in April of this year bore faint resemblance to the heavy report which was sent to the Chief.

The thick report which went in was built around a sensitive and perceptive appreciation of the need for reserving expansive portions of prime natural landscape, substantially unmodified. The report which came out was an eight page collection of ambiguous phrases preoccupied with restrictively defining the application of a policy so ambivalent that it is doubtful that its meaning is clear to its authors.

The new policy . . . avoids . . . making a general evaluation (recognizing) the higher worth of high country for recreation. No general allocation of land to the competing uses of timber and recreation is made. However, the covering press release did claim that such an allocation was made, saying "in the high country there will not be commercial timber harvest in the usual sense." No such statement is found in the policy document itself. . . (nor) of the lower country. . . recreational values.

The new policy begins by classifying the forests of the region into four broad

associations, the Principal Forests (low level commercial forests), the Upper Forests (between the Principal Forests and timberline), the Alpine Association (above timberline), and the Grass-Shrub Association (east of the mountains). Then, having so classified the forests, the new policy is boldly applied to all of the Alpine Resource Association, is excluded from applying to the Principal Forests (for all practical purposes) and to the Grass-Shrub Association, and is applied to only a part of the Upper Forest Association. That part consists of areas to be designated as "Landscape Management Areas."

These areas are the net product of the whole new policy. On management plan maps, these areas will be colored "orange" for recreation and will embrace significant features of the landscape. However, preceding policy provided for this also. The only new extension of policy seems to be a willingness to enclose a larger collection of features within an area "colored orange." Now a cluster of small lakes with intervening meadows and parklike clumps of timber will be managed as a whole.

Landscape Management Areas are also supposed to enclose broken topography along ridgetops with outcroppings that are scenic, but only if they are "significantly scenic." Similarly, "narrow fringes or stringers of timber" along the edge of scenic alpine areas will be reserved as buffer strips, but only if the area is "highly scenic." The foreground for scenic overlooks and buffer areas around large lakes, roads, and streams will also be placed within Landscape Management Areas. But similar management occurred under previous policy

THIS AREA HAS BEEN LANDSCAPED BY THE F.S.

It is stated initially that the management objective in Landscape Management Areas will be to "maintain a near-natural scenic appearance. . .with minimum modification of the landscape." But this hopeful prescription fades with amplification of what is considered to be compatible with "minimum modification."

Minimum modification does not ban timber harvesting, not even commercial harvesting. Harvesting will continue--in LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AREAS. In areas immediately adjacent to "sites of concentrated public use," commercial cutting is likely to be somewhat restricted, with only sanitary cutting done (removing diseased and dying trees). But progressing away from these sites, commercial cutting is permitted and can increase "so as to blend into the timber production area." All this cutting is justified as needed "to produce a thrifty, healthy forest cover that is aesthetically pleasing." The only limit on cutting is that "large openings in the forest canopy" are to be avoided.

The magnitude of the cutting contemplated is revealed in a statement of the regional forester in charge of timber management: "the impact of the policy on the allowable cut will not be great." That even the directive to reduce cutting close to camp sites is not too restrictive is brought to light in his statement that "in scenic value areas, the salvage of dead and dying timber will equal or approach the gross growth."

It appears, then, that the protection to larger areas of high elevation landscape which is given in one paragraph is taken away in another. Some are wondering whether the whole policy is not really a disguise for further intrusions of lumbering into recreation areas. Of course, even under previous policy it was regarded as permissible to have commercial cutting as a compatible secondary use in areas whose highest value was recognized to be for recreation. But now, a blessing is bestowed upon the cutting as a necessary part of the pruning and clipping that a landscape gardener, in the grand sense, must do. And it is being done, it is said, to make recreationists happy.

Logging Wilderness Boundaries - 8

J. Michael McCloskey

(Northwest Conservation Representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs)

Paragraph 2303-12 of the Forest Service Manual published in Washington D.C. states that "general public recreation values, such as . . . scenery, will be recognized in all resource management." This is presented as a basic policy of recreation management in the national forests. If the scenery appears as background or environment for a heavily used recreation area, it may be preserved in a buffer zone under paragraph 2323.6 of the Manual.

However, if the scenery happens to be in Region 6 of the National Forests and happens to adjoin a National Park or a Wilderness, Wild, Primitive, or Limited Area, it is not likely to be recognized as such. Region 6 operates under a directive of its own (R-6, Supplement No. 99, August 1959, to FSH 2341.11) which permits clear cutting right up to the boundary of a dedicated area.

But Region 6 does caution its officers to "conduct timber cutting, slash burning, . . . (and) road construction on national forest lands adjacent to dedicated areas so as to preserve, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, the recreation, watershed, and scenic values for which the area was dedicated" (emphasis added). Region 6 even directs that clear cuts "which are clearly visible from . . . public use areas located within the dedicated area" shall be set back from the boundary one-eighth of a mile.

With such appropriate set-backs and efforts toward harmonizing cutting and slash burning with scenery, Region 6 has just completed a full year of cutting close to boundaries. From the Canadian border to the California border, hikers can now walk out of a wilderness area into a slash pile. Not every dedicated area has yet enjoyed the company of multiple use at its border, but those that have not are few and are sure to be scheduled in 1962.

The 1961 roster shows how earnest the foresters of Region 6 are about intensive forestry. Trees were sold on both the eastern and western edges of the North Cascades Primitive Area, east of Burgett Peak at the southeast corner of the Primitive Area and down from Mt. Blum on the west. The Mt. Baker Recreation Area had sales on both its southern and eastern flanks. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area had the western corridors leading to it subject to active lumbering and one sale along Sloan Creek actually nuzzling its southwestern tip. This cutting unit is only a mile from the glaciers hanging on Sloan Peak. This area was closed this fall to recreationists who were told at the Darrington Ranger Station that the road construction there was trail improvement. Further to the south, timber was sold along the northern boundary of the Alpine Lakes Limited Area west of Silica Mountain at the headwaters of Beckler River. Lake Keechelus south of the Limited Area had cutting on its west shore.

Mt. Rainier National Park and the Cougar Lakes Limited Area to the east were girdled with sales. Timber was cut along the Misqually River at the southwest corner of the park and along the north around Clear West Peak. On the east, sales were advertised along Silver Creek back of Crystal Mountain on the park boundary. The sales at the headwaters of Silver Creek were less than a mile from the Cougar Lakes Limited Area. Then of course, the Copper City salvage sale in the C.L.L.A. went ahead after some hesitation due to protests. At the eastern end of this scenic complex, a sale was projected along the Mather Memorial Parkway where the Parkway turns south along the Naches River.

(continued on page nine)

May 24, 1962

QUESTIONABLE CUTTING HAS BEGUN NOW TO INVADE STATE PARKS— Investigation of the removal of 300,000 BF of old-growth Douglas Fir from Deception Pass State Park in Washington's San Juan Islands revealed that even in isolated areas, as above North Beach, every large tree was systematically taken out. With little butt rot visible on the stumps, the excuse given was that the area was infested with root rot. However, consultations with research foresters who are experts on root rot revealed: (1) so little is known about root rot that it is presumptuous to change the character of an area on the assumption that root rot exists; (2) it is difficult to judge the seriousness of root rot merely from the tufting of foliage, as was done at Deception Pass; (3) root rot tends to infect a whole area, young trees as well as old ones; (4) the incidence of root rot increases where management practices are intensified.

Another recommendation of the ORRRC report was implemented this past week: ESTABLISHMENT OF A RECREATION ADVISORY COUNCIL, composed of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, and the Director of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. With its mission being to coordinate federal recreation programs, it will be of interest to discover whether it will be of any aid in resolving aggravated jurisdictional problems in the Pacific Northwest. The council members are the key participants in the White House Conference on Conservation being held in Washington D.C. on May 24-25. Legislation to implement other ORRRC recommendations is currently before Congress: (1) authorization of a \$50 million grant-in-aid program to the states for recreational planning (S. 3117); (2) authorization of \$500 million for a Land Conservation Fund to acquire new recreation lands, with repayments to come from, among other things, recreational user charges at all federal recreation areas (S 3118); (3) amendment of Agriculture laws to assist with the conversion of some 23 million acres of 51 million acres of surplus farm land into recreational lands (H.R. 10010).

Hard work last year to get billboard control laws in Washington and Oregon has begun to pay off: OVER 400 SIGNS HAVE BEEN REMOVED SINCE LAST YEAR FROM WASHINGTON'S HIGHWAYS, AND IN OREGON PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO BAN BILLBOARDS ALONG 85 MILES OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY BETWEEN SANDY RIVER AND CELILO.

Logging Wilderness Boundaries-continued

The Goat Rocks Wild Area to the south had its flanking timber harvested also. A rash of sales were spotted along its northern border, and the Packwood Lake Limited Area to the west got a sale along its west edge by Lake Creek. Further to the south, the Mt. Adams Wild Area saw cutting climb up Stagman Ridge to its boundary at the southwest corner. Mt. St. Helens also looked south to see the forest on its southern slopes disappearing.

How many of these sales on the boundaries of dedicated areas actually damaged scenic values is not known, but some that were visited were quite damaging. The important thing is that the public is not permitted to know. Hearings are not held in advance. Public notice is not given to those concerned. . . . Some of the sales made in 1961 will not. . . be cut until 1962. The public can inspect the cutting on these sales . . . and note appearance before and after. Enough documentary pictures of this disposition of the public scenery might help save some of that which remains. . . the public can let the Regional Forester know its feelings. . . The large sale advertised on the west ridge of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area has already been cancelled. Others can be also.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL	
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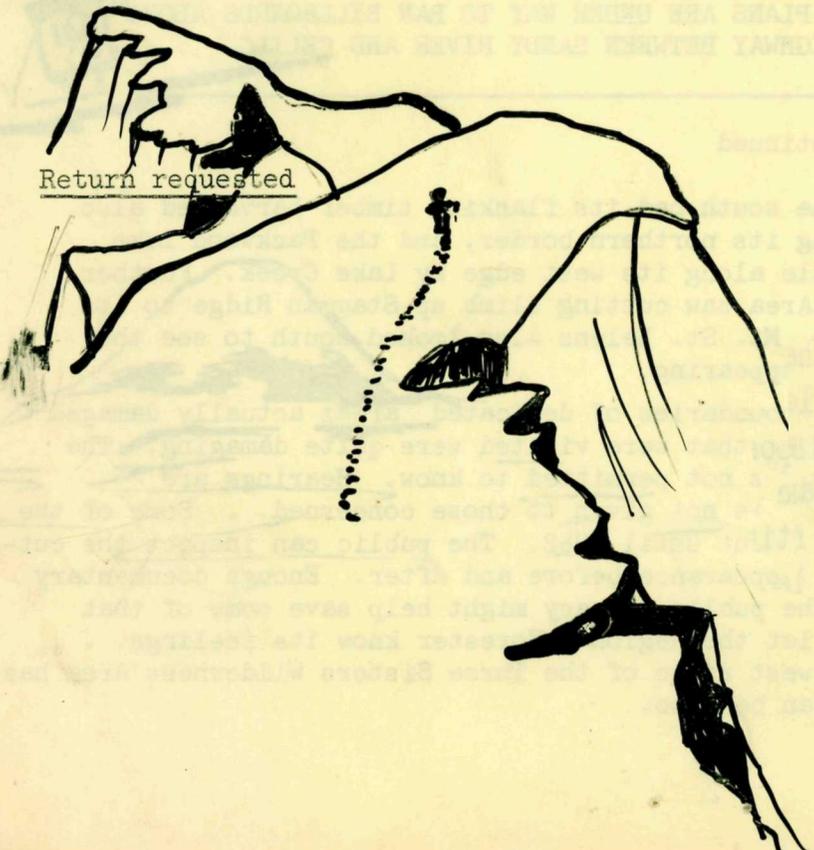
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