



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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Editor

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1st Vice-President

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

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**BOX SCORE OF FOREST SERVICE
GLACIER PEAK HEARINGS**

	Bellingham	Wenatchee	Total
Oppose Forest Service 1959 proposal as being inadequate (not enough lowland timbered valleys)	30	33	63
Oppose Forest Service 1959 proposal as being too large (too much timbered or mineralized area included)	6	18	24
Support Forest Service proposal	7	12	19
Total	43	63	106

#1 ROBERT ALVERTS, Seattle, Washington
Member Boy Scouts of America

"Our national leaders recognize the tremendous importance of saving our wilderness areas as they have written on Page 22 of the Nature Merit Badge Pamphlet: 'With the exception of virgin or wilderness areas, most of the communities you will see have been greatly disturbed by man through cutting or fire. For this reason and many more, we should try to preserve our few remaining wilderness areas. They are among our most valuable, natural history possessions.'

The Hornaday Award is Scouting's highest award in conservation. William T. Hornaday said: 'The saving of the wildlife of the world is a duty that by no means is confined to a group of persons who work for nothing and subsist on their own enthusiasm. The saving of the fauna of a nation is a national task. It is literally everybodys' business.' "

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#2 KENNETH COULTER, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"Must we be such slaves to the automobile that we want to have them go into every possible nook and cranny of our country? Moreover, the motorists who drive along these new roads will not be able to avoid seeing many of the newly logged off patches and the accompanying slash and litter.

A weekend of camping in the wilderness is certainly one of the least expensive ways to spend that weekend.

If the wilderness area includes little but the high country, it will also exclude those wanting to enjoy wilderness, but unable to chuck up steep mountain slopes. Even those who are physically able to hike along the famous Cascade Crest Trail will not be able to enjoy the wilderness unimpaired.

Although the Glacier Peak portion of the trail is within the boundaries of the wilderness area, proposed by the Forest Service, the Crest Trail hiker will have to view logged off patches of excluded valleys below. Such a wilderness area will be a wilderness area in name only."

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#4 JOHN OSSEWARD, Seattle, Washington
President Olympic Park Associates, Inc.

"The forests and the Alpine regions complement each other; each is a necessary element to the proper appreciation of the other. Without these forests, the mountains would be like a house devoid of surrounding lawn and shrubbery.

It appears that one of the boundary determinates is to exclude from the proposed wilderness area the timber below the 3,000 foot elevation. This is a shock to those who have looked forward for over 20 years to the time when this region would be given a more permanent preservation.

(Continued)

If you've wondered how accessible these fabulous mountains are, you'll be reassured — or maybe alarmed — by the fact that no point shown on the map is more than ten straight-line miles from a road.

There is a strong obligation on the part of the forest industries and forest land owners to manage their forest resources to their optimum potential. To the degree that this obligation is not fulfilled means that the public forests of the United States Forest Service must oversubsidize the industry at the expense of the public's share of wilderness.

We feel that the forest products industry has made substantial strides over its past unenviable record of wasted resources. It is this past record of neglect that has resulted in the need of today's hearing. Contrary to the impressions released to the press, the forest industries have a long, long way to go if they are to bear a responsible measure of the task to adequately supply the expanding needs of the American economy.

...if every mine to market road will require a corridor two, three or four miles wide, how long is the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to remain?"

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#6 A. E. HARRISON, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"The wilderness is not just a country that no one wants; wilderness includes the complex ecological units over a wide variety of terrain from the mature low-land forests to the region where the only growth is lichen. The wilderness use is one of multiple-use, and as such it is in conflict with the timber harvesting.

...wise management recognizes the fact that multiple-use does not necessarily mean simultaneous use. Logging is one of the most restrictive uses of all. I think that anyone who goes to the mountains for recreation will recognize the fact that probably logging is a more restrictive use than wilderness reservation."

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#7 RICHARD BAYNE, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"There is, of course, no need to explain why the map of the Forest Service proposal is shaped, as some have described it, like a many-armed octopus. It is thus better able to reach for more timber.

In addition, most of the forested valleys in the Cascades are so individually unique there is no argument that can really justify leveling any one of them to the stereo-typed pattern easily viewed ten minutes outside the city limits of any metropolis between Portland and Bellingham.

...how little concern for the land is had by some who are intent on transforming green Washington into greenbacks as fast as possible,"

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#8 LEO GALLAGHER, Tacoma, Washington
The Mountaineers

"We can always establish a wilderness area on the tops of the mountains, but to get at the balance necessary to adequately protect its scenic grandeur and make it enjoyable to those who will visit it, more consideration must be given to protecting some of the timber on its borders, particularly along the river valleys."

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#9 JOHN PIERCE, Bellingham, Washington
Individual

"It is all very well for you people who come from California, the Sierra Club and the people who come from other parts of the State to want to preserve some very fine area up here, and we want to help you; but we do not want you to preserve it at the expense of our economy.

...we do not want you, even though you do like this wilderness area, to handicap us, either by payroll or by taking this money away from the schools and the counties so that we will not have money to operate with."

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CONGRESSMAN WESTLAND

"We are talking about Port Angeles and the Olympic Peninsula, the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and all things which affect my district very substantially. I am somewhat familiar with the area. I once took a trip up one area with Chris there, up the White Chuck to Kennedy Hot Springs, and my young son and I jumped in that little thing, — what is it? four by two feet? Chris and I only wish it were bigger so more people could get into it."

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#11 JOHN WARTH, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"Thornton T. Munger, retired Forest Service forester and former Director of the Forest Service Experiment Station, wrote for the Wilderness Bill hearing in Seattle, 'In Oregon and Washington there are now many more sawmills than can be supplied with timber on a sustained yield basis. Many must fold up for lack of timber anyway. Holding a few thousand acres of usable timber in a wilderness cannot be a material factor in hastening this inexorable process.'

Everyone sees something different in the peculiar configuration of the Glacier Peak Wilderness proposal as it by-passes virtually all stands of any conceivable importance, timber stands. I see it as a wilderness skeleton, a wilderness with the meat picked off.

Dr. James T. Gilligan of the University of California wrote in 1954: 'There is a national trend in wilderness boundary modification which, since 1940, has eliminated over half a million acres of land.

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33 different units, timbered zones within wilderness areas that can now be logged are being removed as rapidly as feasible.'

He goes on to say: 'These deletions have been offset by high rocky zones in each area where there is little possibility of development demands or timber harvests.'

After the northern half of the original Glacier Peak wilderness was thrown out on account of the mines and claims, that have yet to pay off, the southern portion was modified exactly as Dr. Gilligan describes -- timbered zones being offset by high, rocky zones.

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#13 L. A. NELSON, Portland, Oregon
Individual

"The proponents of wilderness are requesting a reversal of multiple-use to a single use, ...

It is evident that the differences are simply one of opinion between esthetics on the one hand and practical conservationists and the United States Forest Service on the other.

Cultural resources are natural areas of mountains, deserts and seashore, primeval and essentially scenic. These resources in national forests and national parks are a source of inspirational appreciation of the phenomenon of nature, for recreation and education in the study of nature. Cultural resources are a factor in the lives of the users, measured in the scale of production of knowledge, health, happiness and physical well-being derived from their use.

Cultural resources must be conserved by wise use to preserve them as an economic factor and benefit in the appreciation of scenic and historical features, recreational and educational needs of the people."

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#14 DR. FRED DARVILL, Mt. Vernon, Washington
Individual

..."there are many of us that hope that eventually a North Cascade National Park will be established accepting the superlatively beautiful areas and leaving the areas that are not superlatively beautiful to be managed by the Forest Service with a multiple-use concept."

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#16 WILLIAM H. LARSON, Seattle, Washington
Manager Washington Forest Protective Association

"We have stated that modern forestry techniques require freedom of action by the technical foresters, if they are to manage and protect these areas for their best uses, be they wilderness or other.

(Continued)

We recognize this hearing as a technical discussion of a land-management problem. The long range nature of wilderness dedication requires detailed professional consideration, or it can be anticipated that succeeding generations of trees will live their span and die within the boundaries of this area.

Included in the Forest Service proposal also is an additional area of some 17 thousand acres of commercial timber classed as inoperable by today's standards.

It is probable that, before this wilderness area is many years old, equipment in being and being developed will be capable of placing all commercial timber in the operable category.

The commercial timber areas within the proposed wilderness area are at relatively high elevations and rugged terrain. The annual operating season is short, on the order of five to six months. These problems make operational accomplishments relatively slow.

...certain areas of commercial timber proposed for reservation are too large from a forest protection standpoint. These areas are in the following drainages: Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek, Canyon Creek, Upper Suiattle River, and Sauk River. Two principal considerations suggest this conclusion.

The areas are of a relatively heavy fuel type. Their roadless character presents unnecessary problems of protection from fire due to delayed access of men and equipment.

Hazard reduction of sanitation cutting by logging would not be completed for up to six or seven years. This is an unnecessary period of risk to these areas and their surroundings. There is the added factor of escaping values with which to rehabilitate the area because of the deterioration of the trees.

The boundaries should be adjusted, therefore, to make these heavily forested areas more accessible and amenable to protection (from fire, insects, disease and wind-throw)."

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#17 MISS BETTY MORSE, Bothell, Washington
Washington Alpine Club (Seattle)

"...the proposal submitted by the Seattle Mountaineers does best serve the interests of all concerned."

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#18 LAURENCE PEASE, Corvallis, Oregon
Conservation Committee, Oregon State College Mountain Club

"Since a mine-to-market road appears inevitable in the Suiattle corridor, we suggest that all the corridor still be retained in the wilderness area, but that a buffer strip be established along the road when built, which would allow all recreational values inherent in such a road, but without the consequences of commercial development.

We earnestly ask that the Forest Service dedicate an adequate sample of wilderness, not only of the treeless areas above timberline, but including adequate samples of lowland wilderness as well in one integral unit."

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#19 JESSE SAPP, Sedro Woolley, Washington
Sedro Woolley Chamber of Commerce

"Taking the broad figure of \$10.00 spent a day on wilderness recreation and allowing for inflation, if you please, we receive about \$32,000.00 for about 3,200 people to roam over approximately 422,000 acres of ground in a given year.

...Mr. John Pierce said we in the Northwest were suffering because of an economic timber depletion and he wasn't kidding anybody. We are. On Exhibit No. 5 (map of Mountaineers' proposal) he brought it before us. If you came up and looked at that exhibit, you would find that it takes in the timber and the land back of the Seattle City Light properties down in the Thunder Creek area and Ruby Creek and Canyon Creek areas, and I am told by government figures that we have approximately one million seven hundred-some million feet of timber up in that particular region up in there. A while back we tried to tie it up by hearings and so on and by legislative action in Washington, D.C., everything from north of Snoqualmie Pass to the Canadian border. None considered what we in the Northwest here felt or thought about the timber in those specific areas.

Again, we have a semi-hysteria as to these terrible scars in the side of mountains and the timber devastated and taken away. Certainly, that is true. We do have devastation. You can't take out timber without that,...

I think it is time that we got away from this hysteria. I just wonder if you people who represent certain organizations that can see only the wilderness and the chance to travel through there, a restricted view, if you please, I wonder how you would feel if you didn't have those trucks rolling down the highway one every seven minutes coming out the Baker Lake district last year..... I wonder how you people would have felt if you didn't have it (timber) coming out. If your economy was going downhill and you don't have the reserve coming in after the sale of that timber and the multiple uses and the wages paid for putting the timber into profitable use. I wonder how you would have felt when the state and government said, 'We have got to have more taxes.' 'There isn't enough income coming in. We have to raise the taxes again on you.' "

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#20 MRS. EDITH WOLTEN, Blaine, Washington
Individual

"I am speaking for myself and for our children and other unorganized lovers of wilderness country.

One of the arguments of people who do not advocate the wilderness have used is that it would be accessible only to hardy back packers and to the wealthy. My husband and I are not wealthy, and this summer we took our six children to Image Lake. It is 13 miles. The youngest girl is 4-1/2. The little boy is 5-1/2, and he carried a pack all the way in and all the way out, and they enjoyed it and he was very proud of having carried a pack.

Now, we feel that these boundaries should be extended to include more of the timbered area for these reasons: first, you can imagine what this would look like if you were looking down on logged off land. Here you are, up in some of the most spectacular scenery in the United States, and just below you, as if you

(Continued)

could throw a stone in it, is the Suiattle River basin. If it were logged off, you can see, certainly, it would detract greatly. We have to give something to the esthetic value of these things.

There has been some talk about the bugs that would destroy this timber. It has been growing some 700 years, and the bugs haven't destroyed it yet. I think it would be here for ourselves and our posterity if we don't log it off.

The sad thing is that if we do log it off, then it is gone because reforestation doesn't put back a virgin forest. It might be that they can put back marketable timber, but it doesn't put back those beautiful big trees.

It wouldn't be much fun to hike 13 miles through logged off slashings to get there and have nothing else to look down upon but slashings, either."

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#21 GERRY WORTHEN, Bellingham, Washington
Bellingham Sportsmen's Club

"We do not see how the comparatively small area asked for is going to affect those chances of success, not only for our children, but our children's children, and so into time.

We do, however, feel that the lack of a wholesome outdoor area in which they can go and feel near to both nature and God materially affects their chances of living a full and wholesome life.

...this population of this state and area, and for that matter, this nation, is growing by leaps and bounds, so that in a very few years the wilderness areas now infrequently used will now become heavily used and very likely overcrowded.

It is time to get away from television and chase our children outdoors where they can grow up and become useful citizens of God.

...arguing that the wilderness areas are for the privileged few and for that reason can be abolished, might be analagous to church going. They are open to everyone, but more people stay away than attend. In spite of that, churches have a pretty good attendance."

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#22 MRS. DOLLY CONNELLY, Bellingham, Washington
Individual

"I don't know anything more irritating than the argument that few people use the wilderness areas. Why not? They don't require anything of anybody.

There is nothing but just simple laziness and indifference that prevents people from enjoying wilderness areas.

We have run across people in there who didn't even have hiking boots, who wouldn't have known an ice axe if they had seen one, who had army surplus packs on their backs that they bought for 50 cents, and they were having as good a time

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as a mountaineer with all his elegant gear. It doesn't take anything but the urge to put one foot in front of the other and the esthetic capacity to enjoy it. We have a type of person that makes them understand that is valuable for no better reason than it is there, and on the other hand we have a kind of man that has to cash everything in, put a price tag on everything, a kind of person who would sell a baby's smile for a quarter and its laugh for 50 cents if he could figure out a way to package it.

There is too much public and too little public land, and the plan that you have evolved for it is the result of a great deal of deep thought, of the most careful consideration of every factor. I wish it were larger."

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#23 MRS. HENRY J. KRAL, Everett, Washington
Emander Home Demonstration Club

"Since we are so concerned with economy, and we are to believe that there is such a great shortage of timber, it seems to us as housewives that it could be more efficiently used. It would seem that after taking the cream of the crop, the small logs and slash that are left could also be utilized in some way. We as housewives are also concerned with the economy and must practice it in our homes. You gentlemen would be the first to complain if your wives were to use only the best slices of a prime roast and throw the rest away. The only difference being that it is on a smaller scale.

Your idea of a Glacier Peak wilderness was a good one, but somewhere along the line it lost the purpose for which it was started."

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#24 HENRY J. KRAL, Everett, Washington
Plywood and Door Employees' Union of Everett

"We, like any other lumber industry, are dependent on timber for our livelihood and success of our mill. At the same time many of us also depend on our forests for our recreation and relaxation.

Since the volume of timber and other commercial resources involved is a very small part of the resources available in our great state, we feel it would be a tragic loss if the Suiattle, White Chuck and Agnes Creek valleys were excluded from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I have been hearing a lot of talk by some of the opposition, claiming they are fighting for their bread and butter. These companies they represent must certainly be on the verge of financial collapse if an area like this spells the difference between their livelihood or starvation.

...every time the Glacier Peak area is reclassified or the boundaries discussed, they are pushed farther and farther in, making the area smaller and more cut up every time.

Now I would like to drop a few remarks that I have heard around the mill: I happened to see a six-foot log laying there, and one of the men remarked that that must have been a beautiful thing when it was standing. ...the biggest logs aren't necessarily the best ones for plywood. He said that 30 inches or so make better peeler material anyway. One of them also said we have cut too 'darn' much of this already."

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#25 JESSE EPSTEIN, Seattle, Washington
National Parks Association (Wash., D.C.)

"It is entirely possible that we should even consider enlarging the area northward from the originally proposed boundaries of 1939 to the Canadian border, because some of the finest untouched mountain and forest country in the Northwest is located in that region.

...you are not sacrificing very much commercially when you give us the ridge tops, the glaciers and the peaks, beautiful as they may be. In many cases they would remain largely untouched without a formal change of status.

The real question as to the value of a wilderness area for nature preservation purposes, and for purposes of protection of the natural outdoor environment, is whether some portions of the more heavily wooded areas are to be included in the wilderness boundaries.

The canyons and valleys of the region should be an integral part of the wilderness which is to be preserved and should therefore be roadless areas.

The Northern Cascades region is a part of America which has thus far miraculously escaped the kind of destruction which has been visited upon too much of our forest and wilderness lands. Great as our economic needs may be for wood and wood products, there is a growing conviction that the need to preserve some of these untouched regions is of even greater importance. One of the great rewards an affluent society may eventually win for itself is the opportunity for its people to get out into this kind of unspoiled country and enjoy leisure, relaxation, and re-creation there. As has been well said, we are not so poor as a nation that we cannot afford to set aside a few acres of this kind, nor so rich in open spaces that we can afford to sacrifice all of them to economic exploitation."

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#26 VIRLIS FISCHER, Las Vegas, Nevada
Mazama Conservation Committee (Portland)

"Wilderness, itself, is one of these renewable resources when protected from fire, insects, disease and other damage, by good management.

After experiencing the smog and traffic in California, it is easy to understand the zeal for wilderness that develops in these people. It is the material of which crusades are born; and crusades have a way of making converts. But when such crusades threaten the exclusion of other forms of needed public recreation or threaten to stifle all economic use, it does not appeal to our sense of balance in land management. To tell our young people to go somewhere else for a livelihood when they grow up does not solve the problem. Rather, this would result only in more and more people in California looking for more and more wilderness in the Pacific Northwest.

And so it is with the so-called studies of the Glacier Peak area. With all due respect for the thought and hard work that was put into them by various individuals, we have found the Forest Service study to be the only one which meets our definition of scientific methodology.

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We were impressed with the new techniques employed for determining and assessing the several values. It was an acre by acre study whose completeness and thoroughness have never before been achieved. It weighed all the values and all the factors involved. None were omitted. It considered present needs and projected all known future demands on the area, including recreation, and its ability to supply them. It employed a set of rules or criteria for determining predominant wilderness values which would be helpful in eliminating controversies if more generally understood.

It was a professional study made by dedicated career people possessing specialized training in forest and land management.

We think the corridors leading into the area were justified by a combination of values, both commercial products and roadside recreation, which predominate over single use. ... The same can be said for other typical tree farming terrain excluded from the proposal, such as Sulphur and Downey Creeks.

Thus we think better access represents a forward looking advance in the management plan for the wilderness of tomorrow.

The corridor up the White Chuck to Kennedy Hot Springs we think is fully justified; likewise, those up Railroad Creek, the Chiwawa and White River.

We can understand the enthusiasm of Californians, their transplants, and their converts, but we think there is a responsibility on the part of their leadership to inform themselves and their members as to the vastly different problem existing in the Pacific Northwest in forest land management as compared to much of California and other western states where watershed protection and recreation are the prime objectives."

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#27 HAROLD KLUTH, Everett, Washington
Individual

"Multiple use of our timbered areas by some is fine, but I have seen areas so proposed logged, but no trails were constructed thereafter. Just try and climb in the Mt. Higgins area sometime. I wonder how sincere these folks are. Do they really want multiple use?"

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#28 CHAUNCEY PAXSON, Penn's Park, Pennsylvania
Director of a boys' camp

"It is of significant importance that this phase of young peoples' development not be neglected. I am referring to the broad sense of conservation education. I am referring to physical fitness, mental fitness, as well as spiritual fitness.

I have taken my own youngsters across this continent many times. I have enjoyed the benefits of the Park Service, the Forestry Service and the facilities they have offered. ...we seek out the places that are uncrowded. We seek out the places that have the vistas of view, that have the senses of wilderness.

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It is becoming a luxury. It is becoming hard to find. What you have here is priceless. I say what you have here, because I wish to bring out this one significant point, that while it is within the limits of your state, we are talking about an area that the nation as a whole is looking to as part of America, just every bit as much as Betsy Ross' house or the Washington Monument or, if you will, Independence Hall. While perhaps those things were man-made, this is certainly built into the very structure of the people who live, not only in this state, but throughout all 50 states by now. I have taken time to travel 3,000 miles to do what I feel is important, if it can be afforded and can be done, and that is as citizens to speak honestly on how we feel on subjects that affect all of us."

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#29 OLAUSE J. MURIE, Moose, Wyoming
Wilderness Society (Wash., D.C.)

"Shall we drop the wilderness idea so wonderfully developed by the Forest Service some years ago? I mean shall we drop it by slow attrition, looking upon it as something unimportant to toss certain groups of people, so long as it does not interfere with the accumulation of dollars? For instance, in the study of the Cascade situation a comparison was made between the amount of money derived from wilderness recreation as against that derived from lumbering. And the euphemistic word "economy" is always used. Is this to be America's aim in life?

What are we to do with ourselves? Are we merely to grub along to make a living, to stay alive, and nothing more? Or are we to think of "economics" the dollar, as a means to something more important for us?

And some serious planners have pointed out that here we do have a problem which we can refer to as a crisis in recreation.

Now, how shall we meet this problem? By cheapening all recreation, making it all alike, lowering it all to a common average, with government telling us just how to have a good time? Or shall we meet it with full consciousness of all the progress of human social composition? Shall we continue to try for democracy in America or shall we give it up? Democracy means diversity, the freedom to choose. Not everyone wants to go into a wilderness, and we should plan abundantly for those who do not or cannot use it. On the other hand, there is a fast growing segment of the American public who crave the freedom of wild country. And in future generations, if we are at all interested in our future, I am positive that more will want that kind of environment to spend some of their leisure in."

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#31 GEORGE MARSHALL, Los Angeles, California
Editor Living Wilderness (Wilderness Society)

"There is a concentration here of unusual scenic beauty and unusual concentration of opportunities for wilderness preservation and a wilderness of a type that is more than just a little bit of a splinterized wild area which happens to be the best thing we can have in certain regions; but here there is the one big remaining opportunity to establish within continental United States a large and sizeable wilderness area with all that means for that type of recreation, for that type of scientific study, for that type of geographic and esthetic and ecological whole.

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...I would like to enter on the record as an exhibit, if I may, Mr. Chairman, a map that is in the autumn, 1959 issue of the Living Wilderness about to be published, which is headed: 'United States Forest Service Wilderness Proposals for the Glacier Peak Area — a Comparison of Areas.' . . It starts with the 1939 proposal, jumping down to the limited area proposal down here, a proposal of two years ago, and then this area here. You could almost call it a 'going, going, gone map'. Not that the acreage might be called gone, but when one sees the intruding arms and the possibility of bisecting and trisecting this into a further splinterized area, one sort of wonders for the future as well as being dismayed as to the type of wilderness that is being established."

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#32 DAVID BROWER, Berkeley, California
Executive Director Sierra Club (San Francisco)

"We agree there is some importance in leaving some places the way God made them. Not reducing the superlative things found nowhere else to common things you find anywhere.

None of us knows what man's need for wilderness is going to be. We have made an effort to forecast the water need, freeway need, and so on. We are further studying the wilderness needs, but have not got very far. The more people that go into a place, the heavier the visitation, the better everything is. That is still what is being stressed. We are tending to compare Beethoven with Elvis Presley and prove with last year's record sales which is better. We are going to have to consider quality. The question is, will there be much quality left when we get around to it? . . . We are close to the days when wilderness was something to be conquered and we realize it suddenly becoming something different, something to rescue from obliteration, to cherish. We hadn't learned to distinguish. Then we woke up.

The Sierra Club is now in vigorous support of reserving one of the finest sanctuaries from the automobile and the chain saw that exists anywhere in the lesser United States, excluding Alaska."

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#33 F. EDWARD RAYMOND, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"We feel that we, the people who love this land with all its beauty, are being exploited by commercial interests who care only about using government owned land for making money for themselves and they care not a whit about future generations or that they are destroying native beauty. We do not feel that we are getting a square deal from the Forest Service."

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#34 MISS BETH BARTHOLOMEW, Seattle, Washington
Roosevelt High School senior

"May I remind you that we who are teenagers today are the adults of tomorrow; we are the ones who will have to live tomorrow with the decisions made by the adults of today. We teenagers hope that the adults will exercise at least that maturity of judgment that they expect us to display.

(Continued)

...why must the industries opposing a larger area pick on land that is now well used by humans and wild life? Are the industries too inefficient, impatient and lazy? Or are they just plain mean? Can they think only of themselves and money, money, money? Can they not remember that they are only one small fraction of this nation and that the fraction becomes smaller when compared with all the future generations?

When a child is young, his parents discipline him.

The forestry child is young now, at least in actions. We must teach him discipline by refusing to let him have what also belongs to others -- for instance, the Glacier Peak limited area. If we deny his selfish desires, he will eventually grow up and learn self-denial, self-discipline, and, most important, consideration of others."

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#35 MISS JEAN STARR, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"I have found escape from my emotions while hiking through the forests to reach the highlands. Many of my friends in Junior Mountaineers feel that this is better than any gang fight or drag race they have ever been in."

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#36 VIRGINIA SIMMONS, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"...as I interpret the proposal, there would be nothing left for people like me. For a climber who doesn't care about logged off-slopes behind him, this proposal is fine, but for those of us who dream of virgin forest with clear streams cascading at the foot of snowclad mountains, this proposal is a nightmare."

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#37 MRS. RUTH BARTHOLOMEW, Seattle, Washington
Individual

"...let's forget the economy value. What about the hundreds -- probably thousands of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and other outdoor groups of young people that make use of this land every summer? This is worth more to the future of the nation, to the economy of our local area, than any other part of it could be. Because it is the kids that do not have the opportunity to visit such an area that are the ones who make our delinquent teenagers of today and tomorrow. You will find, if you know statistics, that there are very, very few from the outdoor groups who turn to delinquency."

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#38 MORLEY VOUK, Sedro Woolley, Washington
Individual

"A man from Yakima I ran into, said he had to come up here or go to pieces. The therapeutic value of the woods we are trying to save. A lot of people don't recognize this. It is not publicized. As far as I am concerned that is one of the principal uses of it.

(Continued)

I do want to say that I am heartily in favor of Exhibit Number 5 (Mountaineers' proposal) and, if necessary, clear to the Canadian border."

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#39 W. A. TINNEY, Seattle, Washington
District Forester, Industrial Forestry Association

"The proposed boundaries will deny recreational use of too much area to too many people by prohibiting roads to many of the scenic wonders and potential campgrounds in the area."

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#40 MRS. GLEN RANKIN, Darrington, Washington
Individual

"It is getting so late. It is quite exhausting, but I would like to go on record as being in favor of the Forest Service's proposed boundaries."

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#41 MURRAY MASON, Bellingham, Washington
Bellingham Chamber of Commerce

"The Bellingham Chamber of Commerce has for several years gone on record as consistently opposing the wilderness concept.

...don't by dedication build a fence, close the gate, lock it and throw the key away, because someday in the unforeseen future people, citizens of the United States as you and I, might have need of this land to live and make a living, to feed and clothe a family, which is their right in a free country."

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#42 DAVID R. SIMMONS, Springfield, Oregon
Individual

"Essentially, the Forest Service proposal is a Gerrymander outline.

...the Forest Service desires to exclude the entire valley to this point because the hot spring is considered more appropriate for roadside recreation than wilderness use. Presumably the parking lot will be large, but the waiting line is going to be long for that 2 x 4 foot pool.

...I found that the area above 5,000 feet in this proposal in Exhibit 3 is about 60 percent of the total. The Alpine timber zone defined as between 3,000 feet and 5,000 feet is approximately 38 percent of the entire area. What is defined in this proposal as Douglas fir, hemlock zone, consists of only 2 percent of the entire area. In other words, 98 percent of this 428,925 acre proposal is above 3,000 feet or above the forested zone."

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#43 MRS. ROY ANDERSON, Mt. Vernon, Washington
Individual

"...I wonder whether the proposed valleys which would be logged, if the Forest Service's outline is put in effect, would increase the danger of flooding in our low farm valleys."

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WILDERNESS SOCIETY QUARTERLY FEATURES NORTH CASCADES

The entire Autumn 1959 issue of the Living Wilderness, published by the Wilderness Society, is devoted to Washington's fabulous scenic North Cascades. "A North Cascades Wilderness Trek" written by Margaret Oberteuffer and illustrated with breath-taking photographs is followed by "Glacier Peak Wilderness Proposal" (1959), J. Herbert Stone, USFS, and "Recommended Glacier Peak Wilderness Area", The Mountaineers.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY PETERSON OPPOSES NATIONAL PARK
(Seattle Post Intelligencer November 12, 1959)

At the Pacific Logging Congress in Seattle Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ervin L. Peterson opposed plans for a North Cascades National Park when he said, "This kind of proposal when it involves the national forests constitutes a threat and precedent for dismemberment of the whole national forest system."

Mr. Peterson, former Oregon State Agriculture Director, went on to say that "whether you like it or not, loggers and timbermen are a minority group. You are counted in thousands; recreationists, hunters and fishermen are counted in millions".

Other words of warning to the industry came from Gov. Albert D. Rosellini, who said in his welcoming address that plastics and light metals will replace usage of wood unless timber products research keeps pace. He said, "Just how much of a part wood will play depends upon your research programs. You must combine research with an all-out campaign to keep the public sold on the advantages of wood. Otherwise, our great timber industry will drop to a secondary role in the years to come."

The Congress passed a resolution stating: A Forest Service proposal for a wilderness area in Washington's Glacier Peak area "is desirable", but the proposal encompasses "too much area that could be devoted to multiple use".

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
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BULK RATE