

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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"to secure the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades...."

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Thank yous for article clippings go to: Carmelita Lowry,
C. Edward Graves, Marion Hessey, Margaret Sturgis, and
Ross Gregg.

WRITER'S CONFERENCE

As we go to press the fourth annual Pacific Northwest International Writer's Conference will be in progress at the Student Union Building on the University of Washington Campus. The dates for the conference are July 30, 31, and August 1st.

The reason for the extra interest in this particular gathering of writers is that there will be some of the top people in the field present representing the popular magazines and other publications. However, many conservation and outdoor minded individuals may be taking part in the panel discussion on "Conservation-Out-of-Doors" with Kramer Adams as moderator. Some of the topics being covered are: "The Future of Fresh-air Writing"; Mike Hudoba talking on "Forests for Recreation"; Frank DuFresne speaking on "Take the Reader with You"; and Stan Fagerstrom describing "Free-lancing the Outdoors."

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For more information, write the Office of Short Courses and Conferences, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington; or telephone LAkeview 4-6000, Extension 3841.

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THE FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN

More information has come across the editor's desk (our kitchen table) concerning Secretary Benson's spectacular plan for wiping out our last vestiges of forest wildernesses on Forest Service lands.

Ross Gregg of Renton, Washington sent in a clipping from the Seattle Times which illustrates how fast the Department of Agriculture is working to get this plan across.

"WASHINGTON, June 29.--(AP) Congress has been asked to approve a modest beginning for a \$3,500,000,000 national forest program.

"Bills introduced in both houses last week would authorize appropriations for construction of roads and trails needed for access to timber in the forests and for fire-fighting.

"The legislation would authorize appropriations of \$40,000,000 for the year beginning July 1, 1961 and \$50,000,000 for the next year.

"The Forest Service is proposing to begin a year from now a 12-year development and conservation program, concentrating on tree-cutting and planting. It estimates \$720,000,000 would have to be spent on roads and trails. This would average \$60,000,000 annually--about double the expenditures in recent years.

"There is a possibility Congress may be asked to jump the gun on the forest program, although a House group is on record against such a start.

"There was talk about an early start when Forest Service officials described the program several weeks ago. Western Senators talked about getting an appropriation for the fiscal year beginning this week.

"Forest Service officials told a Senate committee the program would begin immediately.

"The road building bills were introduced by Senator Murray, Democrat, Montana, and Representative Metcalfe, Democrat, Montana.

"Murray told the Senate, "Intensive land management is not possible without first establishing the arteries of transportation.

(Ed.'s comments. Let's hope that this is part of a much needed plan for intensive commercial harvesting of forests not needed for their recreational and scenic potential. Unless these access roads into our national forests are integrated with an equally essential program of adequate reforestation we will see one more example of using up raw resources without thought for their replacement. With an ever expanding industrial economy developing substitutes that outwear, outlast, and outperform wood, why the rush to use up our last stand of virgin timber? We are surrounded by glaring examples of stripped, denuded, and "developed" wastelands where once stood magnificent prairies and forests, and where now there should at least be replacement crops growing.

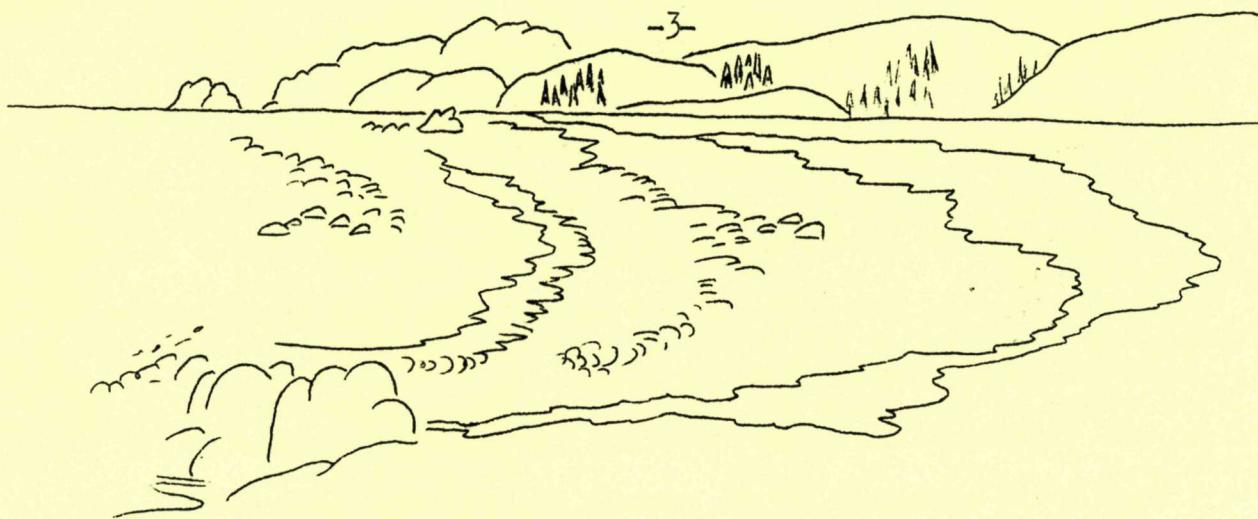
An intensive use program will be welcome providing it is applied to the proper areas and it will demonstrate that an adequate timber economy can co-exist along with preservation of some of our forests for their scenic and recreational values.)

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ANOTHER WILDERNESS GONE

One of our NJC members sent in a very interesting clipping from the May 31, 1959 issue of the New York Times and thanks go out to Miss Carmelita Lowry of St. Louis, Missouri for taking the time to send it along.

(Continued)



"ISLAND BEACH, N. J., MAY 30—Island Beach, one of the last remaining wilderness areas along the North Atlantic seaboard, was invaded for the first time today by crowds of bathers, picnickers and surf fishermen.

"The occasion was the opening of Island Beach State Park to the public. By noon, according to John Verdier, superintendent of the park, 400 admissions had been paid.

"Island Beach is a 2,200 acre strip of unspoiled oceanfront, dune land, bog and bayside between the Atlantic Ocean and Barnegat Bay. It has been described by the National Park Service as the "last significant stretch of natural beach and dune land in northeastern United States."

"The birdlife is said to be more variegated here than elsewhere along the coast. The area is also a wonderland of coastal vegetation. This is why many conservationists and nature lovers had hoped it would be set aside as a nature preserve.

"These hopes were dimmed when the state bought Island Beach Peninsula from the heirs of the late Henry Phipps, the steel magnate, in 1953. Development was delayed by the opposition of deed holders reluctant to part with small parcels of land.

"But now there is an 800 car parking lot and a bathhouse adjacent to the 1,600 feet of beach set aside for the use of swimmers. Future plans call for the development of a huge facility comparable to Jones Beach.

"The conservationists and nature lovers can, however, take comfort from the thought that, although three miles of Island Beach has been lost to the public, the remaining seven miles are to be kept as a botanical preserve and wildlife sanctuary."

And they tell us the Wilderness Bill isn't necessary—that there will always be wilderness for the people who like nature in the "raw." Piece by piece, we will lose all we shall ever have.

Your editor happened to be listening to CBS's "Monitor" radio program last Saturday and out of the wild blue yonder came a 5 minute discussion of the pros and cons of the Wilderness Bill by a commentator who presented both sides of the picture, for a change. He mentioned Senator Humphrey's sponsorship of the Bill and commented on the bitter opposition the bill would face in future efforts to get it passed. He stressed the fact that backers of the proposed legislation fear wilderness will disappear if the Wilderness Bill is not passed and that opponents to the measure say that there is "more wilderness left than you can shake a walking stick at" and "you can't see the forest for the trees." A parting pun at the situation was taken when he said, "a man can't even leave anything alone anymore without starting an argument", a statement which is perfectly true.

SPOKESMAN REVIEW EDITORIAL TAKES A CRACK AT THE WILDERNESS BILL

There was a dilly of a lopsided look at the Wilderness Bill in a recent issue of the Spokane Spokesman Review and following are some choice excerpts:

"True friends of conservation throughout the western states should be gratified to see the chief of the US forest service again speak clearly on the so-called Wilderness bill.

"Richard E. McArdle took occasion last week to urge multipurpose conservation, development and management of the public lands during a citizens conference on Pacific Northwest forest resources in Portland.

"That cannot be done under the terms of the latest revised version of the wilderness bill introduced in the senate early this year by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota.

..."Most of the agitation for the measure has come from professional self-styled conservationists in Washington, D. C. and New York. These men cannot speak for the many forestry, livestock, mining, reclamation and agricultural interests which would be hard hit by the lockup of wilderness regions for the exclusive use of a few individuals.

"The recreational interests of the hardy hikers who are promoting the wilderness bill are not being neglected now by the men who manage our national forests, our national parks and other preserved areas. It is now more necessary than ever for the federal government to consider all elements in the national economy in its program for conservation and development. That could not be done under the terms of the Humphrey legislation."

The volly was very ably returned to the Spokesman in the form of a letter, most of which was printed, from Marion Hessey well-known conservationist of Naches, Washington.

"Newspapers unite in maintaining that Freedom of the Press is essential to political freedom, and I agree; but when the press takes a little too much freedom with the facts, then they are not protecting but tearing down.

"Your editorial on the Wilderness Bill mangles facts. Why don't you print the complete text of the Bill? You would be performing a public service. It might clear up misconceptions about the intent of the Bill, including some of your own as evidenced in your recent editorial.

"Is there support for this legislation in the West, or isn't there? You infer that there is not. The record of the hearings held in the West by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs discloses the following: 1,284 communications For. 173 Against. Testimony (printed in the Record of the Bend, Oregon hearings): 109 For. 59 Against. The record also states that an additional 177 For and 17 Against were received but were not printed. The Record is available to all, including your research staff. Why do you find it convenient to ignore these facts in your editorial comments? Most of the printed testimony came from people in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and a few from Alaska.

Endorsers included the following: Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington Wildlife Association, Washington State Sportsmen's Council, the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, the International Woodworkers of America, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Opponents of the Bill (many of whom had not bothered to read it) are those same groups who have fought the establishment of America's proudest possessions—our National Parks—for 50 years.

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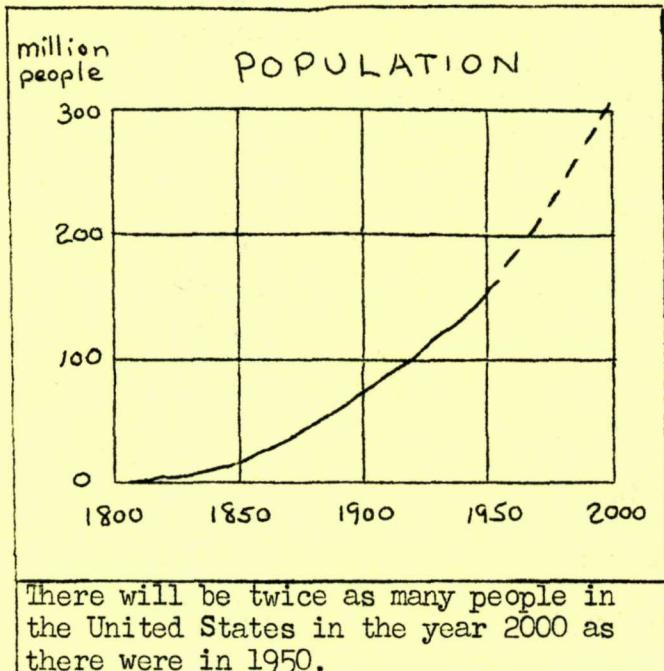
Apparently Mr. Mc Ardle likes his own (the Forest Service designated Wilderness Areas) for he declared his intention to protect them. All the Wilderness Bill hopes to do is to help him with that defense with Congressional sanction. Perhaps Mr. Mc Ardle can hold the line against Timber, Stock, and Mineral Interests. Perhaps his successor will not want to. The Wilderness Bill provides legal protection against the possibility of a "bought" man in high office. We have had them before, we'll have them again. Why, then, this chorus of assurance from the angelic trio of Timber, Stock, and Mineral that the Wilderness Bill is unnecessary legislation? Why the fear of transferring policy to law? We have a congress to represent and to protect the interests of the people. Do not the angelic trio, do not newspaper publishers, believe in our form of government?

Let us remember that we are not the last to inhabit this land. In our greed to take it all for ourselves we will surely lose everything."

(Ed. Since you can bet the paper didn't quote all the letter, I am quoting from Mrs. Hessey's original draft.)

* * * * *

THAT POPULATION PROBLEM



As Dave Brower would say, "it's a touchy cat to tie a bell on" but predictions for the population of tomorrow are staggering. Following is a recent quote from the Yakima Herald:

"SEATTLE (AP)--By 1980 there will probably be an unbroken, 350 mile long "strip city" stretching from just below the Canadian border to south of Eugene, Oregon, the vice president of the American Trucking Association said Wednesday.

"Welby M. Frantz of Terre Haute, Indiana, told the Seattle Rotary Club of the 600-mile long urban area now stretching from Boston to a point south of Washington, D. C.

"I am told by experts that you're headed strongly toward the same sort of strip metropolitan development here," Frantz said.

"The year 1980 will see, if these predictions are correct, an almost unbroken urban zone reaching from above Bellingham all the way down to somewhat south of Eugene.

"This would create "a city something like 350 miles long and maybe 50 miles or more wide," he said."

The Wilderness Vacation will be a vital experience to these crowded humans and they will be ever so grateful to their predecessors for saving a few hunks of it, that is, if we can withstand the pressures of the selfish interests who would have wilderness annihilated. An old saying goes, "Fight while the fight is on" and that's exactly what we intend to keep doing. With so little wilderness left there is nothing left to do but fight claw, hammer, and nail. So we may be labeled as being that "extremist" group. Perhaps so, but we "extremists" are the only ones willing to fight the hard fight with what we have. If it takes "devoted letter

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writers," "ambitious Carrie Nation axe bearers," and the other aliases the opponents care to tab us with. We can turn out in goodly numbers for Wilderness Bill hearings—most of us are just average citizens with a desire to do everything possible to save our wilderness. Realizing the serious situation of an apathetic public, we'll keep working.

* * * * *

MONEY CHANGERS IN THE TEMPLE

ANONYMOUS

(Sent in by C. Edward Graves of Carmel, California.)

There are money changers

And money changers.

I have many valued friends

Among the money changers.

Money as a medium of exchange

Is all to the good.

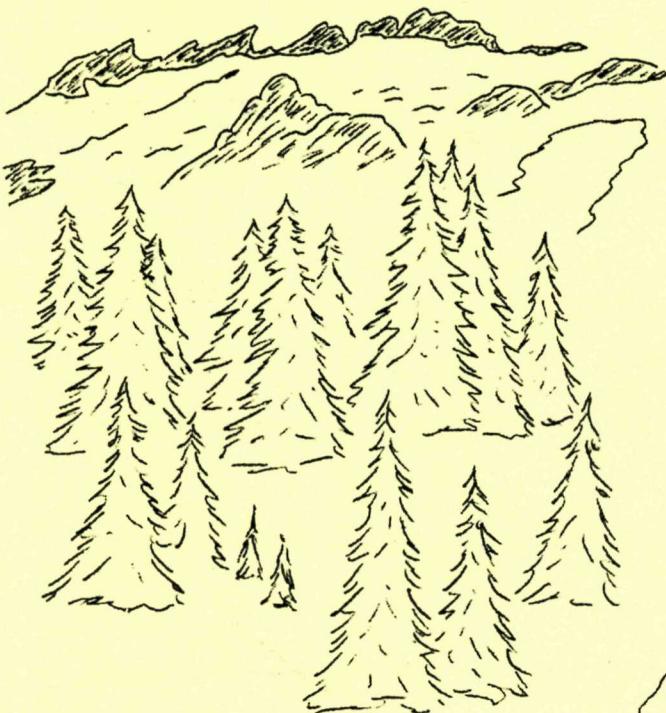
Money for needless luxuries

Is all to the bad.

He whose waking thoughts

Encompass only "making" money

Is not congenial company for me.



In the temple of our national forests

There are opportunities for making money..

In the temple of our national forests

There is opportunity for higher inspiration.

The all important question is,

Which set of values do we worship?

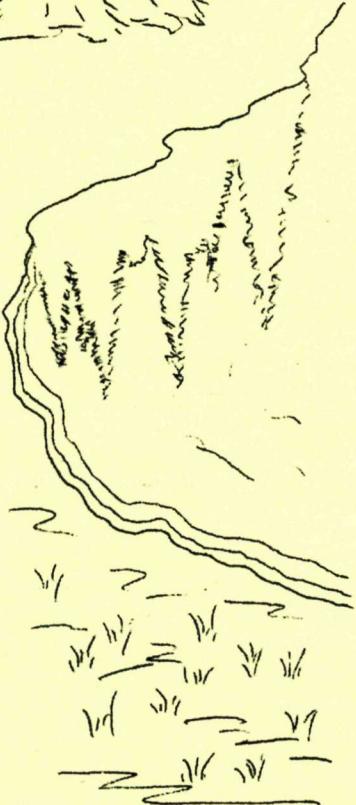
Money to run the temple building

Is absolutely needed.

Money "made" from a temple sacked

Should have its tables overturned.

Who has the courage of Jesus?



"TEDDY AND CONSERVATION

"TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an ardent conservationist, I have been greatly disturbed by the failure of so many newspapers in the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Year to give adequate mention to his great public service in setting aside millions of acres of public land for national forests, parks, and monuments. I was therefore greatly pleased to read in the Monitor State of Nations column of last Nov. 26 the following statement: "The word (dangerous radical) was widely used against him in his own party, largely because...he had taken wide stretches of forest and grazing plain away from the reach of private enterprise developers and set them aside for public use and enjoyment."

Recently a series of four Interim Hearings on the Wilderness Bill have been held in certain western cities by the Senate Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs. As a participant in the San Francisco hearing I was struck by the fact that almost all the opponents of the bill, which is intended to give additional protection to wilderness areas already set aside by administrative action, were using arguments that would classify them among those people who considered Theodore Roosevelt a "dangerous radical." Their use of the stock phrase, "locking up our resources" indicated that they were opposed to action that would remove any wilderness areas "from the reach of private enterprise developers."

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger once said that he favored dividing the West up among the big corporations and the people who knew how to make money out of it. It was this same secretary who was strongly opposed during the Taft administration by Gifford Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt's right-hand man on all conservation matters. We owe our publicly owned wilderness regions to the vision and foresight of these two men and their successors in government circles.

Carmel, California

C. Edward Graves

(Editor's note: This clipping was from the June 20, 1959 issue of the Monitor and was sent in by N3C friend, Margaret Sturgis of Moses Lake, Wash.)

* * * * *

HELP WANTED

Our organized membership is now over 600 representing a recent growth of approximately 1 member a day.

Our potential unorganized membership is thousands. Everywhere there are citizens who would want to support us if they only knew we existed. We must give them this opportunity.

It is essential that all available support in the state of Washington be recruited. Apathy on the part of the potential strong local support would obviously be disastrous.

Do you know any candidates for membership living in the following towns, or any others, where we have no members and whom you would sponsor: Aberdeen, Arlington, Centralia, Chehalis, Colville, Coulee Dam, Darrington, Dayton, Enumclaw, Goldendale, Grand Coulee, Hoquiam, Kennewick, Leavenworth, Longview, Monroe, Moses Lake, Okanogan, Omak, Pasco, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Pullman, Raymond, Snohomish, Toppenish?

If you do drop a card to John W. Anderson, Membership Chairman (3530 W. Laurelhurst Drive, Seattle) DO IT NOW!

Washington North Cascades Conservation Council members now live in: Anacortes, Auburn, Bellevue, Bellingham, Alderwood Manor, Bothell, Bremerton, Cashmere, Castle Rock, Chelan, Edmonds, Ellensburg, Ephrata, Everett, Issaquah, Kelso, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Stevens, Manson, Marysville, Medina, Mercer Island, Mt. Vernon, Naches, Oak Harbor, Olympia, Orting, Port Blakely, Renton, Richland, Roslyn, Seattle, Sedro Wooley, Selah, Spokane, Stehekin, Sunnyside, Tacoma, Union Gap, Vancouver, Veradale, Walla Walla, Wapato, Wenatchee, Yakima and Zillah.

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TRAIL TRIPS FOR THE SUMMER

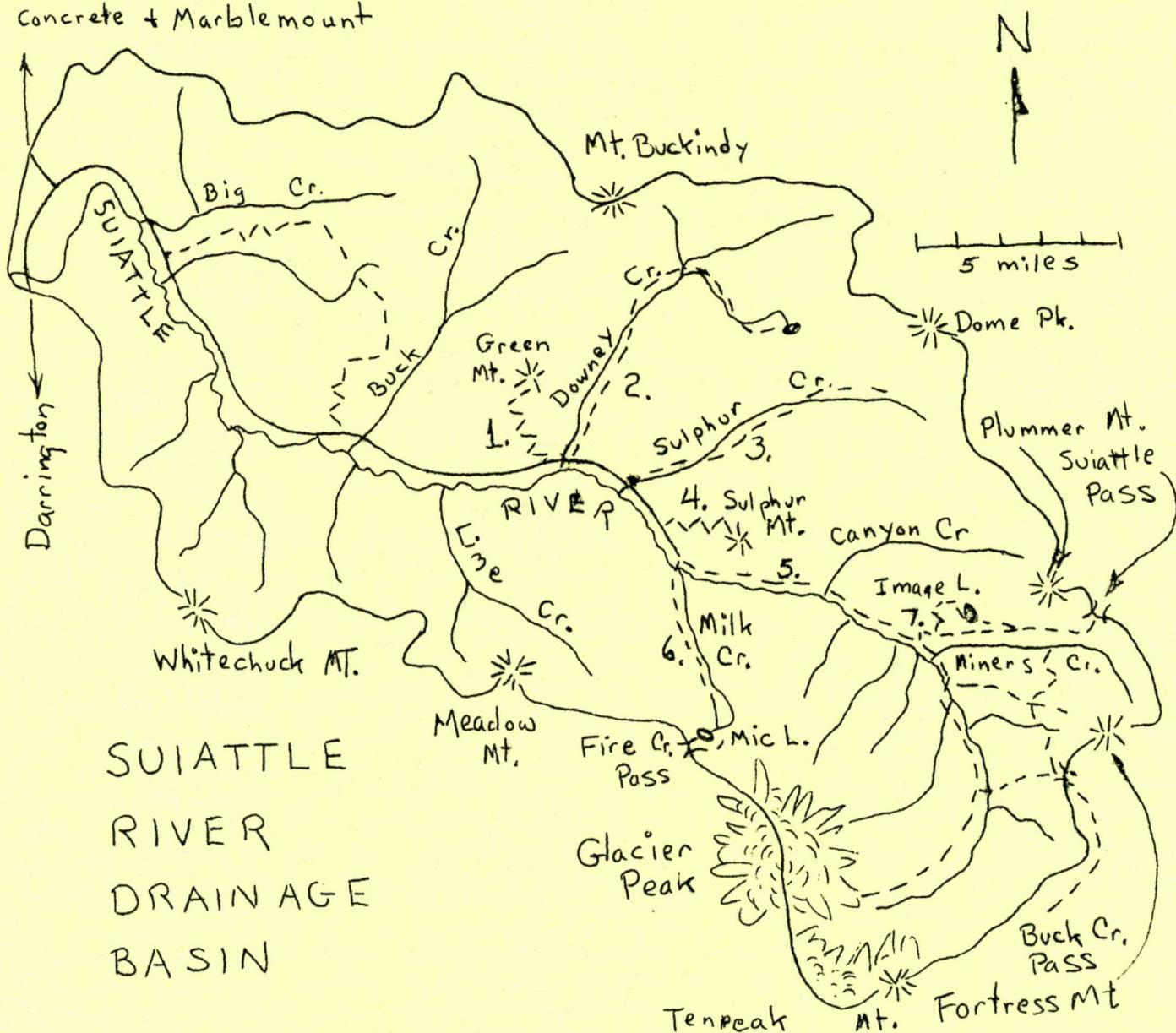
Suiattle River Watershed

by Patrick Goldsworthy

Drive 78 miles from Seattle to Darrington via Everett, Marysville and Arlington. Drive approximately 25 miles further to Buck Creek campground which is the nicest roadside camp in the area. Additional campgrounds further up the road are Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek Camps 5 and 7 miles respectively from Buck Creek Camp.

1-4. The Green and Sulphur Mt. and Downey and Sulphur Creek Trails can all be explored on a two day round trip from Seattle. These four trails described in the September 1958 N3C-NEWS are highly recommended for the views from the two mountains and the forest scenery of the two creek trails.

Concrete + Marblemount



5. Suiattle River Trail (2 to 4 day round trip from Seattle) leaves the road about 2 miles above Sulphur Creek camp. After 15 miles of hiking along the banks of the Suiattle River with a total climb of less than 2000 feet one arrives at the Suiattle Glacier at the head of the river and on the southern slopes of Glacier Peak. Due to the numerous glaciers on the eastern slopes of Glacier Peak and the northern side of the Ten Peaks Mountain Range the volume of this river is impressive.

6. Milk Creek - Mica Lake - Fire Creek Pass Trail. (3 day round trip from Seattle) a 3700 foot climb in seven miles will take you from the road-end along Milk Creek to Mica Lake situated practically in Fire Creek Pass on the very slopes of Glacier Peak. This is one of the most beautiful alpine spots on the western side of the crest.

7. Image Lake - Suiattle Pass. (A 3 or 4 day round trip from Seattle) The trail leaves the Suiattle River Trail approximately 6 miles from the road-end and climbs 3400 feet in 6 miles to Image Lake from which one gets the classical view of Glacier Peak. Five miles further along the slopes of Plummer Mountain where Kennicot is prospecting for copper one may reach Suiattle Pass at the head of Agnes Creek, the route to Stehekin and Lake Chelan.

8. Middle Ridge - Fortress Mountain. (3 or 4 day round trip from Seattle) This trail leaves the Suiattle River Trail a mile beyond the Image Lake Trail and also climbs 6 miles and 3500 feet to a beautiful grassy bench high on the western side of Fortress Mountain. Glacier Peak looms up only six miles away directly across the valley.

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Citizens' Committees for a Cascades National Park

Recognizing the need for tapping the immense popular support that exists in the State of Washington (see HELP WANTED above) the North Cascades Conservation Council is actively stimulating the formation of local citizens' committees. These groups are in no way affiliated, except through common interest, with the North Cascades Conservation Council. These committees serve to advertise and gain support for the establishment of a Cascades National Park on the local level. Eventually they should form a statewide network that will convince our opponents and sceptics that a Cascades National Park is not the Will-o-the-Wisp that the Mazamas say it is.

The first of these committees to be established was the Snohomish County Citizens' Committee for Cascades National Park under the chairmanship of Harold Kluth (1026 Maple St., Everett). The second was the Central Washington Citizens' Committee for Cascades National Park with George Gans (R.D.3, Box 171, Wapato) doing an excellent job. Others are expected to spring up in short order.

Do you have suggestions for establishing such a committee in your town or any other and suggested leadership?

* * * * *

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

J. F. Carithers, Tucson, Ariz.; Leonard Horwitz, Berkeley, Calif.; Patricia Caughey, San Francisco; S. M. Foster, Altadena, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Leistikow, Mercer Island, Wash.; Roy W. Meinke, Seattle; F. B. Whitman, San Francisco; Charles C. Bates, Carmel, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloxsom, Santa Monica, Calif.; David C. Angell, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Vincent Splivalo, Oakland, Calif.; Donald Niesse, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Walsh, Suffern, N. Y.; Robert Angle, Seattle; Walter Diehm, Palo Alto, Calif.; Mrs. Bickford O'Brien, Davis, Calif.; Helen Rosenman, San Francisco; Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Petersen, Orinda, Calif.; Mr. & Mrs. Brian O. Mulligan, Kirkland, Wash.; Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Casslo, San Francisco; Jeff Forsythe, Everett, Wa.