

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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"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..."

Yvonne Prater

EDITOR

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Acknowledgements go to Edith English, Harvey Manning and Lee Rosenkranz.

CITIZEN SUPPORT FOR CASCADES NATIONAL PARK GROWING

Last month saw the birth of the Ellensburg Citizens' Committee for a Cascades National Park. Already there are 50 members. An enthusiastic program is planned for keeping letters going to our congressmen in Washington D.C. They will be showing slides and movies to local groups and expect their snowball to soon turn into an avalanche with a little pushing. This is the third citizens' committee supporting a Cascades National Park, the other two being in Everett and Yakima.

More of these committees are needed and undoubtedly will appear to show that there really is strong support for completing Washington's GOLDEN TRIANGLE of NATIONAL PARKS.

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TO PULL THE WOOL OVER SOMEONE'S EYES, START WITH A GOOD YARN

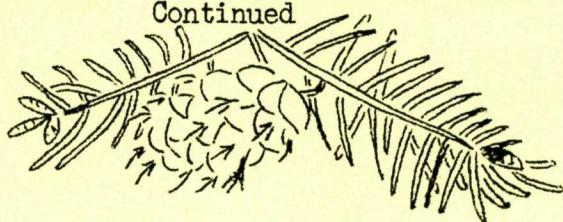
(Such might be the charge leveled at the timber industry by conservationists. You have seen in the newspapers the spectacle of the enraged lumbermen procrastinating about the proposed Wilderness Bill which, they assert, would lock up vast acreages of commercial timber necessary to the lumber industry. The story is re-told many times in the pages of our dailies, but what type of conservation are the forest industries practicing? Following is a report sent to us by North Cascades Conservation Council member, Lee Rosenkranz of Vancouver, Washington. This report was given by Mr. I. Richard Adlard, the Cowlitz County Agent at a Western Washington Weed Conference held in Everett in November of 1959.)

"We have made a lot of changes in our past few years. This has been true in forestry as well as other fields. For example, up-to-date forestry practices today call for aerial spraying of herbicides, basal spraying during the winter on the hard-to-kill trees, the use of such materials as Termine and Endrin treated seeds so as to keep the rodents from eating our broadcasted tree seeds. Last year there was as much as 20 tons of this seed broadcasted and sowed in Southwestern Washington. Then in forestry too, we have elite trees--trees that should be in our Crop Improvement Program with a lot of research behind it. Coming to the forefront this past year or two has been the recognition and use of Alder as a crop. Before this time, it was considered by all foresters as a weed tree. What do all these recent technical changes in forestry mean? It means merely this--we can now get our cut-over lands back into a tree program that will eliminate weeds much easier and much cheaper. This is a fact and is being done and accepted by industry as well as a few small woodlot owners.

"We realize that if we could just get a program in order that would keep up with our present land that is being harvested of trees, and close the door by getting re-forestation back, we would soon get on top of our weed control problem in the wild land area--the land which I call no-man's area.

"There are two holes that we need to plug. One is to get assurance that those lands going into the Soil Bank get back into good cover that will prevent weed re-germination. The other one is to get all of our forestry harvested areas back into trees within a year or year and a half through the cooperation of the State Department of Natural Resources. Under the present program, with cutting permits in Southwest Washington, a woodlot owner can make application for an agricultural permit or a forestry permit. When making application for an agricultural permit, he is not required to give assurance that the area will be developed and put back into either trees or an agricultural crop that will prevent weed growth. Only in a rare occasion does our protective forester find immediate action to develop these lands which are issued agricultural permits into agriculture. When we get into the forestry cutting permits, we find that the logger may choose to not leave a seed tree area, but to post a 16 dollar per acre bond, thus, shirking the responsibility of forestry re-establishment. Present day costs for re-establishment range from 17 to 30 dollars per acre. This means that the State Department of Natural Resources is losing money on this program, and that individuals as well as industry can have them plant their areas back at 16 dollars an acre when it would cost the individual as much as 30 dollars an acre. This becomes a grave problem, for the state can only spend as much money as was provided by the permit. Thus, oftentimes, we will find an area of say 70 acres needing reforestation at an expensive cost. What actually happens? Maybe 40 acres will be planted back and the 30 acres left untouched to go back into brush and weeds."

Continued



"Now let's look at the picture as we have drawn figures concerning our Western Washington operation:

Conservation Reserve:

Acres signed up 1956 to 1959	=	22,492
Acres requested for 1960	=	4,537
Total conservation reserve	=	27,029 acres
Acres planted to trees 7/1/58 to 7/1/59	=	1,267
Acres remaining to be planted	=	258
Total acres going into trees	=	1,525 1,525
Total acres going into weeds	=	25,504

Cowlitz County

Acres of wild woodland pastured (1954 census)	=	35,504
Acres signed for Conservation Reserve	=	626
Acres planted to trees	=	42
Conservation acres not planted to trees	=	584
Acres Going Into Weeds	=	34,920

"A small percent of these acres of course, go back into good grassland management and that we are not concerned with, but we are concerned with the vast areas of acres that are being left idle and going back into weeds. There is a law under the Conservation Reserve Program providing that weeds will not go to seed. This is good. However, in the actual practice, the law does not function this way."

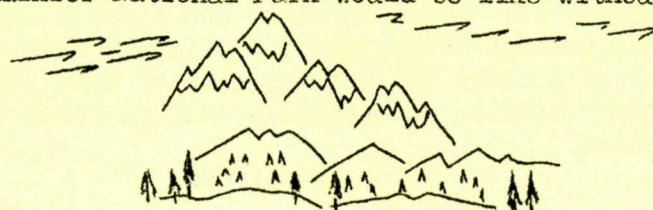
"In this one county approximately 7,000 acres a year are being harvested and opened up for weeds to move in. Naturally, not all of this acreage goes into weeds for some of the farmers do develop their areas into either agriculture or regenerated forestry, but on the whole, most of it is left."

END OF REPORT

We are grateful to Lee Rosenkranz, who is a Senior Experimental Aid at the Southwest Washington Experiment Station at Vancouver, for sending us this illuminating evidence of faulty forestry practices. Lee makes the following observations in commenting on the report:

"As you can see from this report we have an opportunity to offer at least a partial solution to the people crying for more timber to cut. This land that has been cut over is mostly class two and three. In other words, the land that is going to weeds is capable of producing more and better quality timber much faster than the fourth, fifth, and sixth class land that is being disputed in the North Cascades. The figures for Cowlitz county show that with the land available in the 19 counties on the west slope of the Cascades and the coastal ranges we could relieve much of the pressure for use of the valleys of the North Cascades.

"If the Department of Natural Resources could urge more reforestation and the timber companies would use their resources to promote proper use of the cut-over lands the money and effort would have been spent to far better advantage than it is when used to combat wilderness and park areas. Likewise we could perhaps show the timber people that we do have an interest in the timber economy if we help urge a solution that will help them. While a large percent of the cut-over land is owned by small woodlot owners the large portion of them sell to the major timber companies. Perhaps a little combined effort would help save the approach valleys to the North Cascades. I hate to think what Mt. Rainier National Park would be like without its valleys."



NORTH CASCADE NATIONAL PARK STUDY BILL

Petitions - From the 1000 petitions, supporting a national park study of the North Cascades, which have been distributed during the last month (600 enclosed in N3C NEWS and 400 additional sent on request), over 2,000 signatures have already been received. This is fine, but we need more; lots more! While the sooner we get the signatures the better, there is no deadline and we must continue to seek out every last supporter if it takes all year. For Washington residents there is enclosed another petition. Can you think of 20 more people you haven't contacted yet? Petition signers need not be registered voters. You are responding wonderfully. Keep up the good work!

Letters - The success you are having in filling the petitions should not overshadow the necessity of writing letters. Congressional bills HR 9342 (Magnuson's) and HR 9360 (Pelly's), now in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park in the North Cascades. This is a study only. Send a letter or postcard, NOW, setting forth, briefly, reasons why you believe such a study should be made. Write to Congressmen Wayne N. Aspinall, Jack Westland, Thomas M. Pelly or Don Magnuson (House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

All we want is the facts. We have the Forest Service facts. This bill will provide the Park Service facts.

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ALONENESS

By Edith Hardin English, Seattle

Much is written and said these days about togetherness. It is high time something be set forth to glorify that equally wonderful state, aloneness. Anyone who hopes ever to know even a little of the wilderness needs first to acquire the ability to endure his own company, to be unafraid and to be at peace with his environment. In short, he needs to achieve the happy state of aloneness.

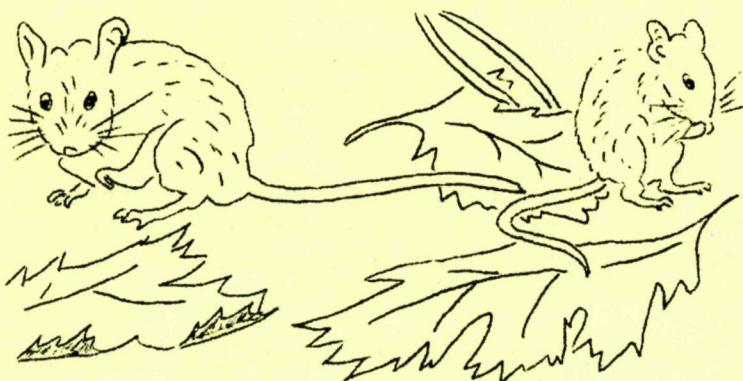
Henry Thoreau held to the theory that in order to know a man you must eat a sack of flour with him. To that I would add a corollary that the sack of flour should, preferably, be eaten in the wilderness, part of it, say, during a northern Cascade rainstorm. And a part of it, really, should be left for the man to consume alone. His condition and state of mind at the end of the storm, or at the end of the sack of flour, would tell you quite a bit about his character.

It is interesting to note how differently various personalities adapt, or fail to adapt, themselves to the wilderness when they first come face to face with it. The majority of persons sense immediately its great potential for refreshment of spirit, peace of mind, relief from pressure, absence of noise and interference, its opportunity for the continuity of thought, and time and incentive to carry on creative endeavor--writing, sketching, painting, research or exploring.

On the other hand are those friendly persons of good intent but with complete lack of understanding of the wilderness aspect, who shiver as they ask, "But aren't you afraid up there in the mountains all alone?" Afraid of what? Actually a person is far safer in the wilderness than he is on the crowded highways or on the busy, hurried streets of a great metropolis.

Wilderness is a place of never-ending wonders to the person who brings himself to a state of oneness with it. The naturalist who finds a life-long interest there feels fully rewarded when, perhaps after years, he finally ferrets out the life history of some obscure mammal or locates the nesting site of some little-known bird. His ability to carry out these studies successfully centers about one particular trait---his aptitude for aloneness.

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drama left off.

A little deer mouse may bustle up to you and climb over your boots, his tiny vibrant vibrissae fairly radiating the intensity of his exploration. Never could a specimen or even a moving picture in color ever tell you half so much about a deer mouse as you glean in those few fascinating moments before this small fellow with its ridiculously big ears goes busily on his way.

A doe may come stilt-leggedly down a little trail. If her sensitive nostrils tell her that someone is in her forest, she may stop, issue a sharp whishing whistle and then stamp the ground, meanwhile tuning her ever-moving ears to the slightest sound and casting her great, liquid eyes about in an effort to find you.

If you undertake this quiet approach to the wilderness often enough, the interesting day may come when you will glance up casually, as I have twice, to find yourself looking straight into the quizzical face of a very surprised bear. The accepted etiquette of the wilderness, of course, and incidentally your best protection, is to maintain your composure and remain quiet. If the truth were known, the black bear in this circumstance is usually much more apprehensive of you than you are of him.

On one of these memorable days the face I looked into belonged to a big cinnamon-colored mother bear, accompanied by her little black cub. If tradition holds true for this occasion, then I was eaten alive on the spot and have never been heard of since.

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ANNUAL BOARD MEETING AND ELECTIONS NEAR

The Council will hold its fourth annual Board meeting on Saturday, March 12 on the University of Washington campus. The meeting will start at 10:00 AM in the Student Union and will include on its agenda discussion of (1) Cross State Highway in North Cascades, (?) North Cascades National Park Study Bills, support and opposition, (3) views of Congressional candidates re wilderness and the North Cascades, (4) membership drive, (5) Alpine Lakes Cascade area, (6) publicity--TV, radio, bumper strips, films, (7) educational displays--maps, pamphlets, books, (8) Irving Clark Conservation Award. All Council members are welcome to attend and are invited to suggest additional items for the agenda.

When the Board meets, the vacancies left by the Board members, David Brower, Pauline Dyer, Emily Haig, Rick Mack, Yvonne Prater, David Simons, Jack Stevens, Jack Wilson and Arthur Winder, who have served the last three years, will have been filled. The Nominating Committee of Joseph Collins (S. 2207 Sunrise Rd., Spokane 64) and Ruth Lampert Brown (W. 417 Euclid Ave., Spokane 17) will accept suggestions for nominees. The Council's officers for 1960-1961 will be elected at the Board meeting.

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The testing of this premise can bring a never-to-be-forgotten experience. Just before dusk some nice day, go by yourself to a remote and unspoiled forest spot, choose a comfortable resting place, sit down, relax and keep very quiet. Within a surprisingly few minutes the wilderness will come alive. All the activity that your coming interrupted will be taken up more or less where the various performers in the great out-door

SUMMARY OF THE MOUNT HORNBLOWER HEARINGS
By H. Hawthorne Manning of Cougar Mountain

(Ed. note: Sometimes, a change of pace in conservation writings is needed to revive our humorous outlook on serious matters. Such is the following which will come in three installments.)

The Mount Hornblower hearings were very well attended considering the difficulty of reaching Danktown. The Volcano Service officials, who came by helicopter, were surprised at the turnout, particularly since the only public notices had been in the Congressional Record and the Danktown Weekly Gazette and Shopping News.

The first witness was Abraham J. C. Lincoln, former Rhodes Scholar, All-American Quarterback, and one of the nation's Fifty Outstanding Young Men. As Chief Counsel for Behemoth Corporation Mr. Lincoln briefly sketched the Behemoth plans to tear down Mount Hornblower and sluice it through the Dank River to a projected pumice block factory in Damp City.

John Slob, representing the Mistville Volcano-Climbing and Bird Watching Society, spoke in opposition to the proposal--quite briefly, being still out of breath from the thirty-mile hike over Dank Pass.

Arthur Creep, president of the Damp City Smelt-Dippers and Eel Grabbers Club, stated his fear that pumice might damage the smelt and eel runs. Dr. Chowder, Chief Biologist for Behemoth and winner of the Nobel Prize for his work on the biology of smelt and eels, testified that pumice stimulates the metabolism of smelt and eels; in every river used for sluicing pumice the smelt and eel runs increase, on the average 25% a year. Mr. Creep then placed his organization on record as favoring the removal of Mount Hornblower, and immediately boarded a Behemoth helicopter, being in immediate need of medical attention for devils club wounds while hiking up the Dank River from Damp City.

G. F. Magmas, executive Secretary of the Committee for the Protection and Extension of Vulcanism, though in considerable pain from riding a burro over Dank Pass, outlined the history of Mount Hornblower. The Indians worshipped the mountain. As the legend goes, Indians used to eat raw venison and fish and were always sick to their stomachs. Then Hornblower erupted and burned down the forests and boiled the rivers and that's how the Indians learned to roast venison and boil fish. Their digestion immediately improved. The Indian name for the mountain was Komo Kulshan Hamma Hamma ("Big White Mountain Which Sometimes Smells Very Bad").

Sir Francis Drake gave the present name while claiming the continent and ocean for Queen Elizabeth. The first ascent of Hornblower was accidentally made by Lewis and Clark while lost in the fog. The entry for that day in Clark's journal reads, "right smart chance for an early winter in these parts". Lewis, always the practical one, commented, "poor country for corn and small grains". Sacajawea is quoted by Francis Parkman as saying, "heap cold feet by golly".

Mr. Magmas was unable to complete his narrative owing to his painful injuries. Furthermore, the Damp City Chamber of Commerce chose this moment to shower upon Danktown leaflets condemning those who stood in the Way of Damp City's Progress. The leaflets told how the pumice factory payroll would enable Damp City to build sewers, close down the card rooms, and provide a heating system for the orphanage. The mayor was quoted as saying, "what does it matter if we can't get all the pumice out of the city water supply? A little roughage never hurt nobody!"

Those in the hearing rooms first learned of the leaflet shower when one of the scatter-bombs failed to explode and crashed through the roof, instantly killing three

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volcano climbers and a Volcano Service Ranger. The hearings adjourned briefly for funeral services.

Sir Humphrey Tinker-Evans Chance, KBE, Commander RN ret., was the first witness following resumption of hearings. Being still quite seasick from running the Dang Rapids in a foldboat, his message was delivered by his secretary, who looked none too good himself. It was put on record that Her Majesty's Government, though reaffirming the Treaty of 1847, retains a certain interest in Hornblower and its companion volcanos, Nelson, Hawkins, Jellico, Raleigh and Prince Valiant, and urges all who share in the common Anglo-American heritage to remember the historic bonds of friendship that unite our Great Nations.

(To be continued in next issue)

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GAME HUNTERS OPPOSITION TO PARK OPPOSED

Enos Bradner, columnist for the Seattle Times, expressed his opposition to the proposed North Cascade National Park on February 4, 1960 by stating:

"...such a study should send chills of apprehension chasing up and down the backs of the big-game hunters of the Pacific Northwest.

"The state already has two national parks, Rainier and Olympic, where the deer, goat and elk are locked up tight. These two parks should insure forevermore that future generations can observe the animals in their undisturbed habitat. We do not need additional park area.

"The proposed Cascade National Park would embrace about 1,600,000 acres. The Game Department has compiled estimates of the kill of game that take place each year in the areas of the counties that would lie within the proposed park--3,000 deer in Chelan County, 500 in Okanogan County and 1,000 in Snohomish and Skagit Counties combined. The estimated kill of mountain goat is 80, black bear 1,000 and grouse 7,000.

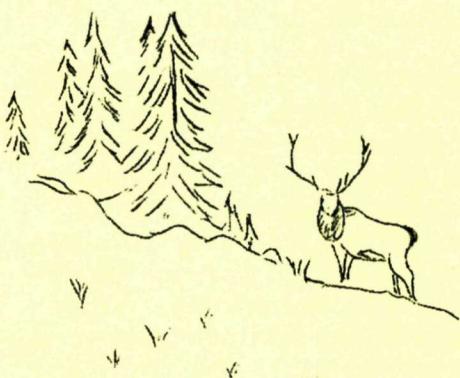
"Such a park would cut the heart out of Washington's goat-hunting and its High Cascade deer season. Surplus game should be harvested and one method is hunting. A national park curtails this method of control."

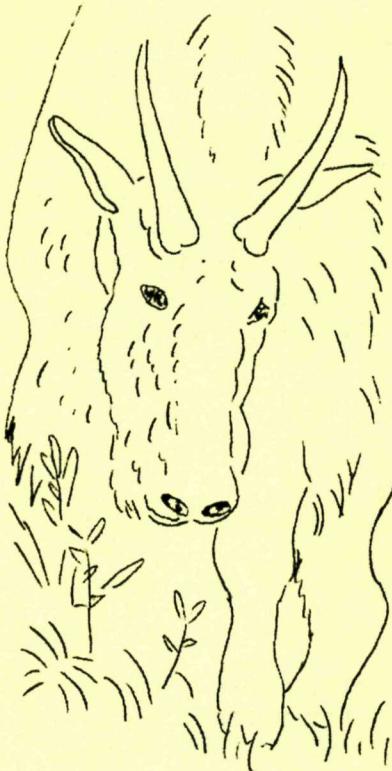
Dr. William R. Halliday, Washington Vice-President of Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and Doug McDonald of the Washington State Junior Sportsmen's Council criticized the Bradner article in writing to the editor of the Seattle Times that:

"Inasmuch as these Game Department statistics are supposedly highly confidential and this confidence has been kept by all others to whom these figures have been supplied, the propriety of Mr. Bradner's column appears dubious.

"These game statistics were originally requested by representatives of sportsmen's groups and outdoor groups who wished to learn which particular areas in the northern Cascades were of greatest importance to hunters. In this way, it was hoped that planning for the national park could be done along lines which could assure the best interests of all concerned. For reasons known only to persons in the state administration, however, the study mentioned above made no attempt to supply this information. Instead, it lumped together the statistics for one particular part of the northern Cascades, some of which undoubtedly will be under serious consideration for inclusion in the proposed national park, but part of which is obviously unsuitable for park use. In their present form, these figures are valuable for only one use--propaganda in the hands of those who are not

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particularly concerned with the accuracy of their information. It is regrettable that this column appeared in the Times."

WASHINGTON STATE GAME DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

Average annual deer kill:

Okanogan County 10,000 to 12,000

Chelan County 5,000 to 6,000

Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish 1,500

Annual goat hunting:

Permits issued	600
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(370 north of Stevens Pass)

Animals taken	200
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(100 north of Stevens Pass)

Annual bear kill (entire state) 7,000

Annual grouse kill (entire state) 250,000

To supply really accurate kill figures for certain mountain areas only, would involve an intensive study covering at least one hunting season.

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GLOSSARY OF CONSERVATION TERMS

We have received frequent requests for definitions of the different terms used to define various public lands and the agencies that administer them. In the next few issues we hope to provide a simple glossary for convenient reference.

NATIONAL FORESTS are administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture under the Secretary of Agriculture.

National forests are established by proclamation of the President, or, in some States, only by act of Congress. The earliest national forests were established by reservation of lands in the public domain. Under authorization of the Congress, lands may also be acquired for national forest purposes by purchase, donation, or exchange.

National forests are administered for the protection, development, and use of timber, water, range, and other resources in the public interest. A basic purpose is the management and protection of watersheds, to safeguard water supplies, prevent erosion, and reduce floods. Timber resources are managed to contribute toward a permanent supply of lumber and other forest products and to serve as demonstration areas of forest management for the benefit of private timber owners and operators. National forest ranges are managed to provide a sustained supply of forage for the grazing of livestock. Water may be used for irrigation, power, domestic supplies, etc.; mining is permitted; hunting and fishing are allowed under State laws. The forests are managed also to preserve their beauty and attractiveness for the recreational enjoyment of the people; to maintain a favorable habitat for wildlife; and in other ways to make their resources contribute to the economic stability and welfare of the Nation.

NATIONAL PARKS are administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior under the Secretary of the Interior. They are established, individually, only by act of Congress. They are dedicated to the primary purpose of preserving superlative examples of the scenic and majestic in nature, and permit wildlife conservation and watershed protection. As a rule, only lands containing outstanding scenic, geologic, or other natural exhibits are included. The law requires that they be administered "in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." They are thus, in a sense, great outdoor museums. Only such developments are permitted as are needed for the protection and administration of the areas or required for the comfort and convenience of those who visit the parks for the inspiration and recreation they offer.

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WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Though our membership is not growing at the rate of 200 a month as is that of the Sierra Club, we have acquired some new members since we published our last list in August, 1959.

Mr. and Mrs. E.M. Foisie, Kenneth B. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. Jack N. Titland, Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Boggs, Mrs. Allen B. Engle, Mrs. John Vodar Jr., Harold J. Wollack, Irene Urquhart, Marcelia S. Wahl, Leonora M. Wahl, Berntina Wahl, R.L. Dyer, Ione Grindrof, James A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Drobnack, John S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stellwagen, Ruby H. Sether, Claude C. Heckman, Grace Umbarger, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hamilton, Richard E. Taylor, Andrew L. Nelson, C.R. Aimes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Clark, George W. Farwell, Maureen O'Connell—all from Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. W.F. Isaacs, Maynard Pearson, Bellevue, Wn.; Mrs. Paul R. Ashworth, Willard M. Kluth, Bremerton, Wn.; Mrs. Mildred Close, Naomi A. Benson, Everett, Wn.; Andrew Galbraith, J.D. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Gerwig, Yakima, Wn.; Mrs. W.C. Keyes, Sumner, Wn.; Mrs. Ronald R. Drake, Mercer Is. Wn.; Mrs. Dean Pranger, Auburn, Wn.; John C. Drain, Port Angeles, Wn.; Mrs. Alison M. Mathews, Olympia, Wn.; Mrs. Lloyd H. Smith, Wenatchee, Wn.; Mr. and Mrs. Russel A. Whitman, Margaret E. Pepper, Salem, Ore.; James Kezar, Eugene, Ore.; Mrs. H.J. King, Dorothy S. Marshall, Barbara Struve, George Marshall, Elizabeth K. Rempel, Donna Lack, Lewis F. Clark, Mary E. Galton, Frank A. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. S.A. Seidell, California; Robert L. Quinsey, Mr. Elmo Richardson, Kansas; Warren S. Kennison, Mich.; Donald Curran, Paris, France; Marjorie Hurd, Mass; Roy White, No. Dakota; Helen Lytle, Iowa.

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MEMBERSHIP DUES

On March 1st, membership dues are again payable for the coming year—that is, unless you are a Life Member or joined after September 1, 1959. If you are not sure about your status, your current membership card will indicate the date on which your membership expires. To renew, just fill out the following form and return to:

John W. Anderson, Membership Chairman
3530 W. Laurelhurst Drive, Seattle 5, Washington.

And while you are renewing, why not include the name of a friend to whom we can send membership blanks. It is through such referrals that our membership will continue to grow.

We would like to count on your assistance again during the coming year. Remember that wilderness will never remain as such accidentally—if it is to be preserved it will require our continued support and vigilance.

Member's Name _____ Signature _____

Address _____ Date _____

Enclosed find dues for Associate (\$1.00) _____, Regular (\$2.00) _____,
Contributing (\$5.00 or more) _____, Spouse (\$0.50) _____,
Life (\$25.00) _____ membership.

In addition, I suggest membership forms and literature be sent to the following individual (s) who I believe would be interested in supporting the North Cascades Conservation Council.
