

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Volume IV April, 1960 Number 4

Philip H. Zalesky 1st Vice-president	Patrick D. Goldsworthy President	Don Fager 2nd Vice-President
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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...."

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POLICY REFORMATION IN FOREST SERVICE THOUGHT

North Cascades Conservation Council member, Burr Singleton of Manson, Washington, contributed the following clipping taken from the April 1, 1960 Wenatchee Daily World newspaper.

"Foresters To Concentrate on Protecting Watersheds"

"To combat an alarming potential water shortage, the philosophy of the United States Forest Service is swinging back to emphasize the purpose for which it was originally set up--the preservation of water and soil, a Forest Service official said Thursday.

Fritz Morrison, in charge of watershed management for the Wenatchee National Forest, returned this week from a three-day short course in the conservation of watersheds on forest land at Oregon State College.

"We were told that present estimates place the United States population at 1,000,000,000 persons in 100 years. In Washington State, the predicted increase during the next 10 years alone will be 33 per cent," Morrison said.

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"There has been much concern over the inadequacy of timber for a population of that size. But the thing to worry about is the thought that long before the timber is gone, we'll run out of water to irrigate the timber."

Morrison said that in Arizona 50,000 acres of irrigated farm land per year since 1954 have gone out of production because of lack of water.

With this in mind, the Forest Service, concerned primarily in recent years with the timber and recreational resources, is shifting its focus back to soil and water conservation. Timber, recreation and grazing will become secondary, Morrison said.

What will this mean locally? Because the Forest Service has never lost sight entirely of watershed conservation, there will be no big change noticeable in the operation, Morrison said. Money will continue to be spent on camp-grounds and other recreation facilities.

"Now we'll use even more care in laying out the timber sales and the roads so there will be less soil disturbance," Morrison said. "All our work will be geared so as to disturb the least amount of soil, prevent erosion and maintain an ample, clean, unpolluted water supply."

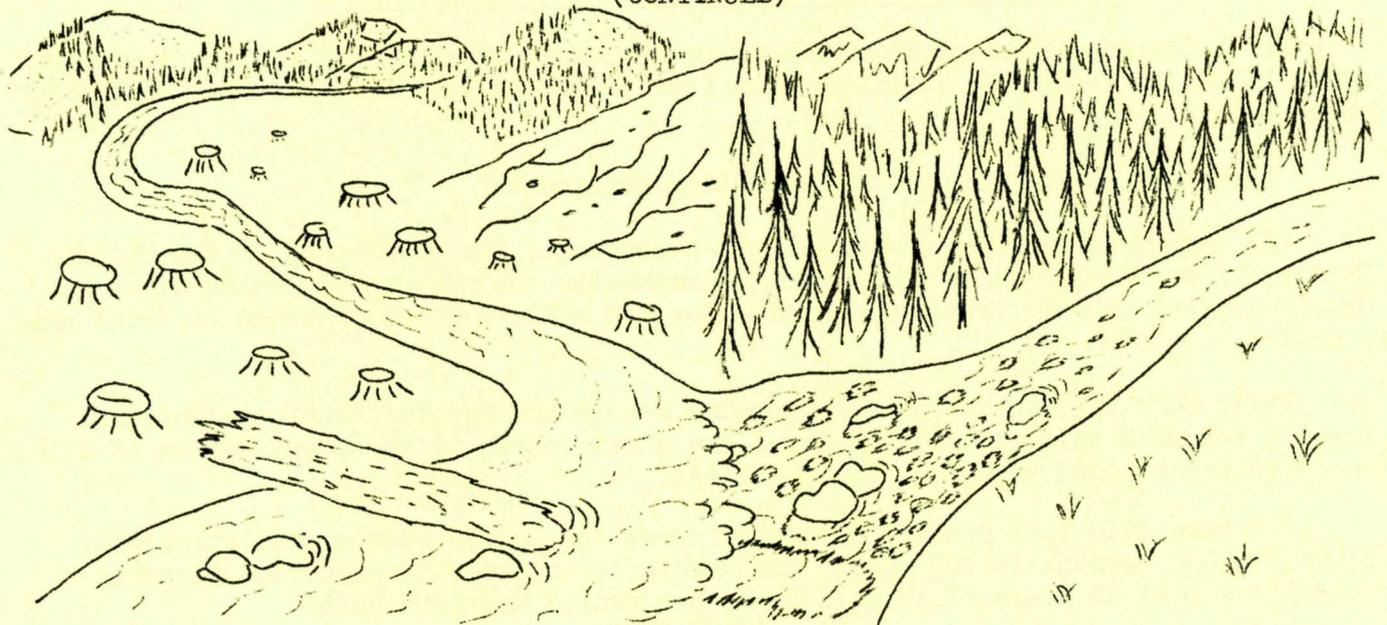
"The main thing we must remember is that if we strip the watershed areas by excessive use -- over grazing or over timber cutting -- then we produce deterioration of the area and the rain and snow run off and are lost. Proper management would leave the area undisturbed so water will seep into the soil and be stored there for future use," Morrison explained.

(Ed. note: We are indebted to Burr Singleton for this clipping and we will anxiously look forward to hearing more details of this "swinging back" to protect watershed values.)

Perhaps the Forest Service is heeding Burr Singleton's advice, for Burr, in a statement at the FS's own advisory hearing on the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area held in Wenatchee during October of 1959, reminded the Service that according to its own Region 6 research findings:

"There is enough soil precariously perched on our hillsides to fill all the lakes and reservoirs in existence or yet to be built. We manage water largely by managing the land on which it falls; over which it flows; thru which it percolates."

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Quoting further from Burr's statement in opposition to the inadequate Glacier Peak Wilderness Area proposal--in Burr's own words: "It is fairly obvious that the Forest Service, while giving lip service to multiple use and sustained yield, is in fact, committed to logging as the dominant use. A better phrase is dominant misuse. The adverse attitude of the Forest Service toward uses other than logging is evidenced by the nearly complete exclusion of the Forest Cover in its most scenic streams, from the revised Glacier Peak Wilderness boundaries. Before cutting more forest cover in the public domain, the Forest Service should avail itself of the studies of the Reports of the president's Water Resources Policy Commission."

'NUFF SAID!

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"A CAMPFIRE CONFESSIONAL"

This term seems appropriate for the following article and it was coined in the 1930's by a writer, Althea Dobbins, who often wrote for the Forest Service.

Thanks go to Phil Zalesky of Everett for sending in this fine article by John B. Oakes which appeared in the Feb. 7, 1960 New York Times.

"Conservation: Parks or Forests?"

"Less publicized is still another front where an agency of the Department of Agriculture, the United States Forest Service, is tending to block some important conservation advances. It is stubbornly resisting proposals that it relinquish to the National Park Service (Department of the Interior) parts of its vast National Forest domain for the purpose of insuring absolute protection of irreplaceable scenic or wilderness areas.

The Forest Service does a fine job of scientifically managing the national forest preserves for lumber production, watershed protection and other subsidiary uses. Although it has, with admirable foresight, set aside large tracts of wilderness preserves as untouchable, it is not primarily an agency for the conservation of the nation's scenic wilderness resources.

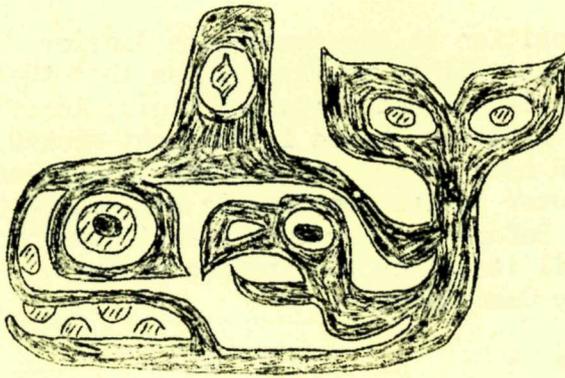
These areas can be and sometimes are reclassified by the Forest Service, by mere administrative order. They do not have the guaranteed protection of national park or monument status given under law to areas controlled by the National Park Service. To give such wilderness areas this permanent protection is one of the objectives of the pending National Wilderness bill.

Meanwhile, the Forest Service balks at any proposal to transfer, or even to think about transferring to the Park Service areas now under Forest Service control that might properly be included for permanent preservation within the national park system. In at least three widely separated national forest areas in the West that ought to become national parks, the Forest Service is standing pat.

Most urgent of these situations is the one involving the Northern Cascades in the State of Washington, an area where a year ago the Forest Service itself proposed to establish the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Aside from the inherent impermanence of any administratively established wilderness, the most immediate objection to this proposal is that the suggested boundaries cover only about half the terrain that ought to be preserved.

Furthermore, the Forest Service's projected boundaries would run along fingers of unprotected forest land as corridors into the very center of the tract, thus permitting lumbering and other forms of exploitation in the heart of one of America's most spectacular untouched alpine areas.

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Shortly after the latest Forest Service proposal was made last year, Representative Thomas M. Pelly of Washington suggested that the National Park Service make an inquiry of its own to evaluate the potential for park purposes of the national forest land in question. To do so permission had first to be obtained from the Forest Service. After months of delay Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service, finally refused to give the required permission for "an investigation of this area by an agency of another Department (Interior) looking for a possible transfer of jurisdiction and establishment of a national park."

In the first week of the new session of Congress, Representative Pelly and his colleague Representative Magnuson, also of Washington, replied to Mr. McArdle's letter by introducing bills requiring the Secretary of the Interior to make such a study. If this measure is passed, as every conservationist must hope will be the case, the possibility of a national park in the Northern Cascades of Washington will have become a little greater."

End of Quote

(Ed. note: And now, comes confessional time. The Ellensburg Committee for a North Cascades National Park has grown in its support beyond all expectations. And the theme that keeps recurring to us is found in the following typical comments: "Why doesn't the Forest Service support this national park study?" "The country is so beautiful that it would be a drastic mistake to cut it up into a straggly looking piece of inadequately protected wilderness area." "It should be protected as a unit in a national park."

About 500 local people have seen the films, "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" and "Glacier Peak Holiday" in a three-week showing with bookings as tight as we could arrange them. We have sponsored two public showings and at the first showing we withstood the violent attack made by four men from the State Forestry office on the park idea. (These men also disliked the Wilderness Bill and Mission 66.) Some free advice to all NCCC members--be prepared at all times to do battle with the representatives of "the money tree" philosophy. Simple, direct answers will often stall them and their own statements incriminate them.

At one of our film showings we were honored to have one of the Forest Service representatives, who had a hand in the drawing up of the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area present, and he did a good job of explaining the proposal. So we explained the park proposal to the group and just how and why the park proposal is so necessary for this particular area and the response was such that we got invited back to show the other film and netted stronger support for our efforts.

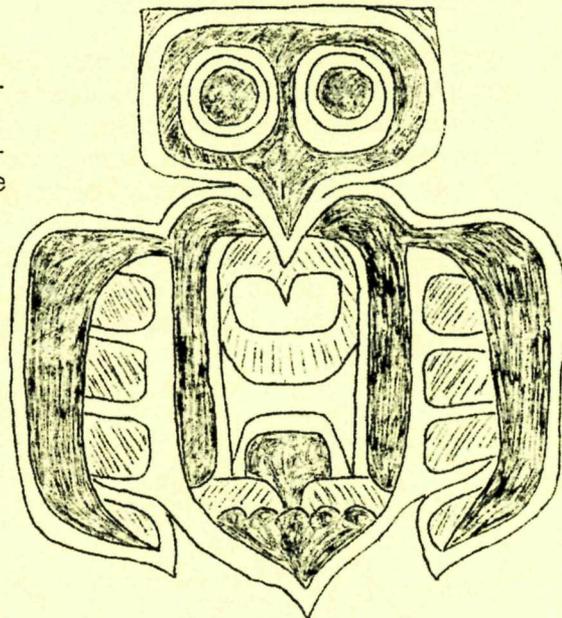
In conjunction with the film showings and talks, a local photographic studio kindly displayed Philip Hyde's wonderful photographic essay on the Northern Cascades in a storefront window. The owner of the store, Dwain Mason, received many complimentary comments on the Hyde pictures and he gave us an 8 x 10 photograph of the display in thanks for the wonderful advertising it netted his business.

A college art professor, Reino Randall, assigned his advanced lettering class the task of making posters advertising our films, and the class did an excellent job on

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the 20 posters, which were turned over to the committee and, which in turn, have been divided up for use in several communities. (The art instructor is a park committee member. Another committee member is on the staff of the local newspaper and we get ample favorable publicity.)

Several Yakima Cascadians have been kind and enough interested in the work of the Ellensburg committee to leave their comfortable firesides and lend moral support to our film showings. And that is what the conservation movement needs most--people who are willing to sacrifice pleasant, familiar surroundings to attend meetings where people are largely uninformed and where opposition must be faced and conquered. The Ellensburg park committee has formed new friendships and philosophic alliances where none were known to exist before--not because people didn't already think the way they do but merely because there was no cause to rally behind and no concerted local movement. This grass roots effort is good, rewarding and challenging!



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"HORNBLOWER HEARINGS - CONTINUED"
by H. Hawthorne Manning
Cougar Mountain

(Synopsis: So far, the Hornblower Hearings have been fairly calm and orderly but excitement may reach a new high pitch as the scene of the hearings shifts to the opposite bank of the Dank River where the "Volcano Service officials hope to gain a fair and impartial sampling of opinion" as to the future status of Mt. Hornblower.)

"The decision was unpopular with both sides. The Behemoth helicopters spent the entire weekend moving the company compound to the opposite bank, a very expensive undertaking. The Mistville Foldboat Club, concerned about the effect of pumice on foldboats, worked heroically attempting to ferry witnesses over the river. Unfortunately the Dank River was in flood. A foldboat which had been designated for the occasion HMS Ward Irwin was swamped with the loss of all hands, including Sir Humphrey Tinker-Evans-Chance and his secretary and valet. Another foldboat containing Mr. Slob was carried away and has not been seen since entering the Damp City filtration plant.

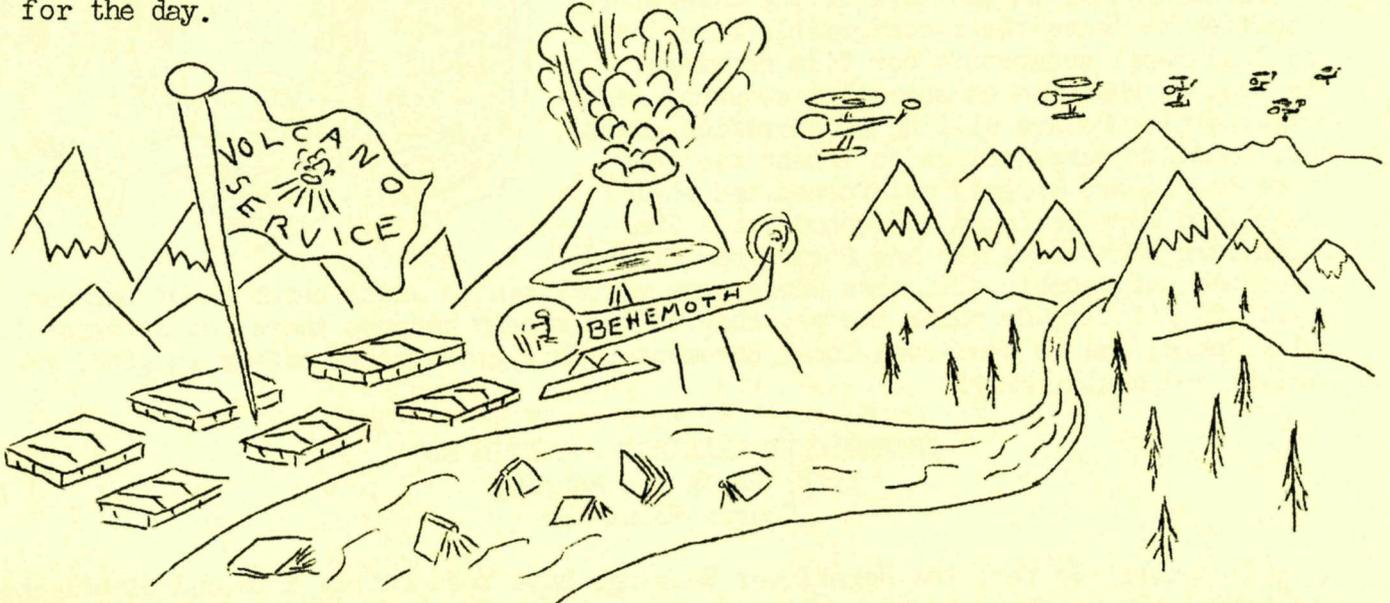
With all opposing witnesses either drowned or left stranded on the far bank the Volcano Service expected much quieter hearings, particularly since the trail over Dank Pass had been closed due to excessive fire hazard and the flood waters of the Dank River were rising hourly. The Behemoth Helicopter Fleet brought in a fresh team of lawyers and geologists and Nobel Prize Winners to replace those whose livers had gone bad. Hearing reopened in an atmosphere of cheerful friendliness.

Mr. Lincoln delivered a prepared speech in which he respected the right of others to disagree with him--indeed, being ready to die to defend their right--Mr. Lincoln begged his audience to take the larger view of the public interest. True enough, Hornblower as a volcano has served the public interest many years. It taught the Indians how to roast venison and boil fish, it served as a landmark to pioneer wagon trains, and recently has given a great deal of honest pleasure to volcano climbers and bird watchers. But time is passing, the world is changing. This is the Twentieth Century, the Space Age, and Hornblower has outlived its usefulness as a volcano. But Hornblower will not die, Hornblower can never die. It will live in our memories as a

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symbol of the great American past, and it will live in our cities as a symbol of the great American future, hundreds upon hundreds of thousands upon thousands of particles of Hornblower all around us as we work, shoulder to shoulder, to build a bigger, better America. In large part, the great future of America depends upon the pumice blocks manufactured from Mount Hornblower.

The audience cheered and hollered and clapped and stamped for twenty minutes after Mr. Lincoln sat down, and most had tears in their eyes. William Rudolph Burst, openly sobbing, led the audience in "God Bless America" and hearings were adjourned for the day.



The dismantling of the Behemoth compound next morning reflected the general conviction that a conclusion was near. But the Volcano Service reckoned without the flood. Several years previously a group of Mistville professors and lawyers and engineers and scientists, finding themselves unemployable, had taken to the woods and established a community near the headwaters of the Dank River. As many had commented, the flood debris sweeping by Danktown contained a surprising number of books. Now the mystery was explained. The settlement of unemployable intellectuals had been totally destroyed by the flood. The only survivor was cast up on a logjam, and staggered into the hearings on that last day, more dead than alive. Behemoth physicians immediately rushed to his aid, and Mr. Lincoln publicly ordered a helicopter to be warmed up. However, Lincoln rescinded this order when the survivor gasped out his story, and when the mud had been washed from his face. Lincoln also ordered the physicians and nurses to let the man alone. For it was none other than the notorious ex-Congressman and anti-Fascist, Thomas Pain.

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NEW CONSERVATION GROUP IN ALASKA

Just received - the first News Bulletin from the Alaska Conservation Society. The new group was organized in February of this year "to secure the wise use, protection, and preservation of the scenic, scientific, recreational, wildlife and wilderness values of Alaska".

Information or membership (\$2.00) may be obtained through President Leslie A. Viereck (Box 512) or Secretary Celia M. Hunter (Box 526) both College, Alaska.

The organization of the Society was prompted by: (1) the fact that Alaska has come into the Union with its outdoor resources comparatively intact, and has the opportunity to profit by the mistakes made in the misuse and depletion of these resources in other states; (2) the knowledge that with increasing population and

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consequent economic development of Alaska, many conflicts will arise regarding the best use of many areas, and the hope that the Society will be able to represent the many values other than immediate financial gain inherent in such areas of conflict.

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NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

At the March 19 Annual Board Meeting held on the University of Washington campus, the following officers were elected for 1960-1961:

- PRESIDENT - - - - - Patrick D. Goldsworthy
- FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - Philip H. Zalesky
- SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - Donald Fager
- CORRESPONDING SECRETARY - - - - - Miss Una Davies
- RECORDING SECRETARY - - - - - Mrs. Edith English
- TREASURER - - - - - Charles D. Hessey, Jr.

Board members whose terms expire in March, 1961:

- Mrs. Ruth Lampert Brown - West 417 Euclid Ave., Spokane 17, Washington
- Miss Una Davies - 13641 S. W. Fielding Rd., Oswego, Oregon
- Mrs. Edith English - 8546 30th Ave. N. W., Seattle 7, Washington
- Grant McConnell - 6052 Kimbark, Chicago 37, Illinois
- Rod O'Connor - 2500 Dean St., Bellingham, Washington
- Jess Peck - Manson, Washington
- Chester Powell - 7627 South 114th St., Seattle 88, Washington
- Burr Singleton - Manson, Washington
- Philip H. Zalesky - 2433 Del Campo Drive, Everett, Washington

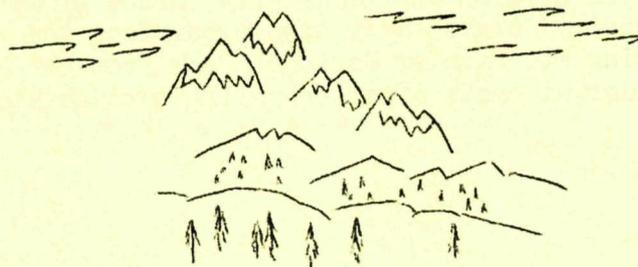
Board members whose terms expire in March, 1962:

- John W. Anderson - 3530 W. Laurelhurst Dr., Seattle 5, Washington
- Irving Clark, Jr. - 5314 East 42nd St., Seattle 5, Washington
- Joseph Collins - South 2207 Sunrise Rd., Spokane 64, Washington
- Ray Courtney - Stehekin, Washington
- Byron Fish - 801 S. W. 168th St., Seattle 66, Washington
- Patrick D. Goldsworthy - 3215 East 103rd St., Seattle 55, Washington
- Charles D. Hessey, Jr. - Star Route, Naches, Washington
- John Osseward - 12730 9th Ave. N. W., Seattle 77, Washington

Board members whose terms expire in March, 1963:

- David R. Brower - 40 Stevenson Ave., Berkeley 8, California
- Mrs. Polly Dyer - 6425 36th Ave. N. W., Seattle 7, Washington
- Dr. Donald Fager - Route 3, Wenatchee, Washington
- Mrs. Neil Haig - 2216 Federal Ave., Seattle 2, Washington
- Dr. William Halliday - 1117 36th Ave. N., Seattle 2, Washington
- William H. Oberteuffer - 1128 S. W. Englewood Dr., Oswego, Oregon
- Mrs. Yvonne Prater - Route 1, Ellensburg, Washington
- David Simons - 749 West M St., Springfield, Oregon
- Jack Stevens - Manson, Washington

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"CHARGES TRY TO DISCREDIT LOGGING FIRMS"

(From the March 21, 1960 Ellensburg Daily Record)

SPOKANE (AP) - A national campaign is being waged to discredit the logging industry and lock up a large share of the nation's federal timber resources, the president of the Intermountain Logging Conference said Monday.

Donald E. Colwell of Yakima was one of the principal speakers at the opening session of the three-day conference meeting.

Colwell said the anti-logging propaganda campaign is being master-minded by a capable group with millions to spend (see article below).

"These people are creating in the big centers of population a mass hysteria. They are creating the impression that all our wonderful recreational resources in the West are going to be destroyed by what they term 'greedy lumber interests'".

(A later news bulletin from the same conference--also clipped from the Ellensburg Record states:)

"Air-lifting of logs from the forest to the mill was foreseen Tuesday at the Intermountain Logging Conference here." "It is coming by helicopter or some other kind of air machine." "Something is needed," he said, "so there will be no erosion problem, no loss of growing area and no distraction of new growth."

Neils, administrative assistant in the J. Neils Lumber Division of the St. Regis Paper Co., said ways must be found to bring logs out of the woods without disturbing the forest floor."

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WHO HAS THE "MILLIONS TO SPEND" ON PROPAGANDA?

The public has recently been treated to some beautifully painted pictures in advertisements generally slanted to impress the people that every single board foot of timber must be used to meet the economic needs of our people. This large lumber company evidently does use millions for the pictures are painted by some of our nation's top artists and the northwest has been featured in the ads quite often, recently. However, the comments below the picture indicate that the wilderness recreationist is to be satisfied with riding (according to the picture) only in high, remote areas if he wants to enjoy "untouched" country--however, always in the background is the view of the patch-cut forest.

Another recent picture depicted a group of boy scouts hiking through a tree farm area--with extensive views of cut-over timber in the background and the viewer was left with the impression that we must content ourselves with recreation in areas where timber production is the primary function of the forest. (One sage comment came from a friend who asked, "How did they ever manage to climb over the locked gate?")

"Timber is a crop" looks good in advertisements but what do we see in practise? The second crop is often erosion and blackberry bushes growing in a desert of rolling hills with "no trespassing" signs amply displayed along the roadsides. If you don't believe it--try entering Mt. Rainier National Park from the Mowich Lake side. The park seems like a wonderful oasis after traveling through stumpland, U.S.A.

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CONGRESS AND THE NORTH CASCADES

We received your petition; or did we? If you still have it, it is NOT too late to get it filled out. WE NEED EVERY SIGNATURE WE CAN GET! Petitions have been coming in with from 2 to 20 signatures and every one counts.

Comment from one petition circulator: "Rarely meet an objector and it always is selfish reason".

Have YOU written a letter or postcard to Congressman Thomas Pelly or Don Magnuson or Senator Warren Magnuson supporting the three bills in Congress, HR 9360, HR 9342 and S2980? These bills will never pass without your letters. If they don't pass there will be no study made by the National Park Service. If there is no study then there will be no national park and you should know what that means; one of the most scenic areas in America will be opened to logging.

Only those of you who know about this area, and we hope care about it, can insure its protection by writing a brief, sincere letter to one of the above Congressmen (in House Office Bldg. or Senate Office Bldg.).

If you have already written YOUR letter, may we thank you on behalf of the present and all future generations?

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WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Miss Garda Fogg, Tacoma, Wash.; Richard Wagner, Mrs. M. T. Jensen, Mrs. W. B. Allen, Elizabeth Goodfellow, Fred H. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Read, Margaret Powers, all of Seattle, Wash.; Joe Hankins, Chehalis, Wash.; L. O. Shearer, Maple Valley, Wash.; G. E. Parker, Mrs. W. D. Berry, May Nobs, Paul W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morley, all of California; Mrs. W. B. Cannon, Mrs. E. M. Wheelwright, Mass.; Robert E. Shull, N.J.; Mrs. Louis Lovenburg, Nebraska; Dr. Gertrude Tank, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie A. Viereck, Miss Celia M. Hunter, Alaska.

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CONSERVATION GLOSSARY

WILDERNESS AREA - Comprises those National Forest Service lands in a single tract of not less than 100,000 acres, within which: (1) No roads or other provision for motorized transportation, no commercial timber cutting, and no occupancy under special use permit for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, or similar uses. (2) Grazing of domestic livestock, development of water storage projects which do not involve road construction, and improvements necessary for the protection of the forest may be permitted. (3) Landing of airplanes and the use of motorboats are prohibited unless such use by airplanes or motorboats has already become well established. (4) Establishment of mining claims is permitted. (5) Hunting and fishing are permitted. (6) The area serves as a natural watershed, game reserve, and place where the scientific study of ecology can be carried out.

WILD AREA - also National Forest Service lands with the same restrictions as exist on wilderness areas except that the size is between 5,000 and 100,000 acres.

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