

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....."

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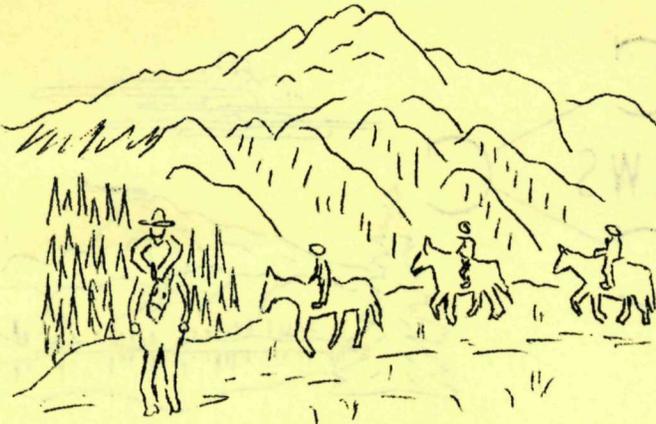
THE FIGHT FOR GLACIER PEAK

by Samuel Markham, in FRONTIER, January 1960

Must all wilderness areas be ravaged?

On February 16, 1959, the United States Forest Service unleashed another controversy in the Pacific Northwest by publishing the details of its plan for a 423,000 - acre wilderness area on the crest of the northern Cascades in the State of Washington. This area, about thirty-five miles long north and south and twenty miles wide east and west, will straddle the snow-capped Cascades radiating out from Glacier Peak. Mountaineering clubs, girding for an all-out battle to save the "Washington Alps" from tree cutters, road builders, and miners, immediately denounced the Forest Service proposal as a sellout. Lumbermen's groups, their axes sharpened to prevent any more timber-bearing lands from being set aside as wilderness areas, at once went into action to attack the Forest Service proposal.

What is this controversy all about and why does it have not merely local but national significance?



I made my first visit two years ago to this relatively unknown region of granite mountains and interminable glaciers, studded with alpine lakes, flower-strewn meadows, narrow tree-mantled valleys, and rocky upthrusts dominated by the massive 10,528-foot Glacier Peak. Much of the year this high, forbidding country, which from the air looks somewhat like the Swiss Alps, is wrapped in clouds, virtually closed to human beings and inhabited only by bear, deer, ptarmigan, marmot, mountain goat, and small game.

For only about two months in summer can the higher country, with thirty-eight peaks above 8,000 feet and live glaciers flanking the crests, be easily entered. Since there are no paved roads, only trails, you get in by hiking or on horseback.

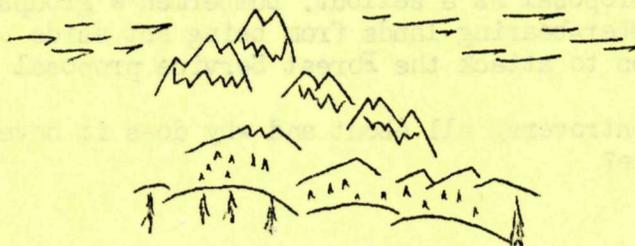
No Commercial Development in Present Plan

Until now the Glacier Peak country, administered by the Forest Service, has had a loose protective status. By proposing to set part of it aside as "wilderness", assurance is given that there will be trails, but no roads, airstrips, or railroads; that camping will be permitted but no permanent human habitation, no commercial developments such as ski lifts, tramways, lodges, hotels, or tourist camps; and of course, no farming or logging. The public may camp, fish, hunt, ski, and use pack animals but not automobiles, scooters, or other wheeled vehicles.

Offhand you might say that nature lovers and mountaineers should be happy with the Forest Service proposal to set aside 422,925 acres of wilderness. But the fact is that the enclave cut out by the Service is part of an area of a million acres or more which comprises some of the most stupendous scenery in continental United States. The Service has merely selected the mountain tops and most inaccessible and rugged country, and omitted gorgeous timber-rich valleys, with their cascading streams and boulder-strewn rivers, the lower elevations that comprise an integral part of the scenic whole. The mountaineers say, not without justification, that the Service, buckling under to the pressure of timber-hungry lumbermen, has removed from protective status the very heart of the Glacier Peak country.

Scenic Areas Should Be Saved For Posterity

As a result of the newest plan to decimate the Glacier Peak country and the eventual cutting of its heavily-forested slopes, all the mountaineering clubs in the Pacific Northwest, joined in the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, have organized a campaign to create a national monument or national park in the region. Only in this way would timber cutting be permanently outlawed; the landscape would not be massacred, as much of the Cascades has been, by patch cutting; and the harmonies of green valleys, rocky upthrusts and flowing glaciers and flower-carpeted alpine meadows preserved in perpetuity. Spearheading the campaign is the ten-thousand-member Sierra Club, which has taken a fatherly interest in the North Cascades wilderness and is mobilizing its potent strength to arouse regional and national support. Its primary aim is to wrest the "Washington Alps" from the hands of the Forest Service, which in recent years has shown signs of sacrificing to commercialism throughout the West scenic areas that should be saved for future generations.



By and large, the Service is in the business of selling timber, and incidentally catering to recreation seekers and nature lovers. It does not seem to have the apercus necessary to managing land with national park values; nor does it even tolerably exploit the recreational values of many national forests.

The Service is still smarting from the loss of 300,000 acres of the Olympic National Forest in Washington, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt boldly put into the Olympic National Park. Ever since coming to the Pacific Northwest, I have heard many a forester complain that the park is much too large and part of it should be returned to the Forest Service. They seem to be depressed about so much good timber standing idle and unused, and inferentially would like to see it hacked down.

Other opposition to the proposed Glacier Peak national park comes from the lumbermen's lobby. Lumbermen have raised the cry of "wilderness madness", pressured local chambers of commerce in the state of Washington and even hired ministers of the gospel to stump the region on their behalf. They argue that Washington already has two national parks and no more land should be locked up for the benefit of the mountain climber, hiker, and tourist.

The mining interests join the lumbermen. Although the Forest Service claims that the mineral deposits, mainly copper, of proven commercial quality are present in the Glacier Peak area, past history shows that commercial ore can be dug out of the rugged and inaccessible mountains only if heavily subsidized by Uncle Sam.

Standing aside in the battle is the National Park Service. Conrad Wirth, director of the NPS, flew over the Glacier Peak area in August of 1958. When he came down to Stehekin, at the head of lovely Lake Chelan, to address the annual meeting of the Wilderness Society (one of the foremost defenders of wilderness in the United States), he cautiously affirmed that the country was of national park quality. But Wirth cannot throw his organization into the fight to save a million acres from the despoilers. According to the silent laws of bureaucracy, one agency never lobbies to get land from another. Foresters and national park people rarely see eye to eye on land values.

The Forest Service held hearings on the Glacier Peak Wilderness proposal in October 1959. There was considerable opposition to the amputation of the area, but it is generally felt that the Forest Service will stick to its original intention.

The Decision Is In The Hands Of Congress

It is therefore up to the Congress and the people of the United States to make the decision. With population booming, every tract of land we can put into legally preserved status has inestimable value. Pressures for timbering, mining, grazing, and road building in the untamed west are mounting. As population grows and natural resources diminish, which they must, it will be increasingly difficult to save America's matchless scenery.

The time is now. With the bountiful timber resources of the Pacific Northwest being consumed at a mad pace, especially on private lands, no part of the northern Cascades will be safe from the ever-present greed of the forest industries, the cattle and sheep men, and the mining industry, all of whom have been traditionally antagonistic to national parks.



"HORNBLOWER HEARINGS - CONTINUED"

by H. Hawthorne Manning

Cougar Mountain

(Synopsis: The first part of the Hornblower Hearings have been fairly calm and orderly, but the Volcano Service Officials ordered the hearings shifted to the opposite bank of the Dank River. During the change, with the Dank River in flood, all opposing witnesses were either drowned or left stranded on the other side of the river. Among the lost were none other than Sir Humphrey-Tinker-Evans-Chance, and Mr. Slob. We rejoin the Hearings as Mr. Lincoln withdraws the aid proffered to the notorious ex-congressman and anti-Fascist, Thomas Pain.)

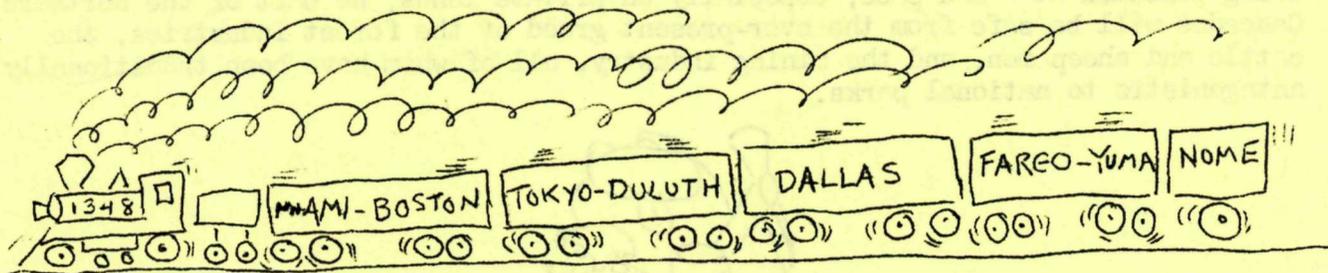
Despite this embarrassment the Behemoth array of witnesses proceed briskly through their testimony; geologists, hydraulic engineers, ceramic engineers, civil engineers, mining engineers, sanitary engineers, mechanical engineers, population engineers, sales engineers; all presenting succinct technical information concerning the transformation of Mount Hornblower into pumice blocks.

Suddenly, there was a commotion in the back of the hall. Mr. Pain, who had been presumed dead, arose from the floor, and asked by what right Behemoth Corporation proposed to tear down one of the most magnificent natural objects in the land, an object which was ancient before apes left the trees and became man, an object which belongs to the nation - by what right did a private corporation, dedicated to earning profits for its stockholders, propose to steal a publicly-owned volcano for private profit?

Mr. Lincoln did not deign to answer this outburst of demagogical hysteria. He nodded to a bright young assistant, a former Rhodes Scholar and ALL-American Quarterback, who reviewed the ownership of Mount Hornblower.

In 1933 Behemoth Corp. absorbed the assets of Great Western Expansion, Inc., a bankrupt investment fund, several of whose officers are still in jail. Among the assets of Great Western were a controlling interest in Great Eastern Expansion, another investment fund, also bankrupt, several of whose members are still in jail. All that was found in the Great Eastern vault was a stack of defaulted bonds from Consolidated American Railroads, which has been bankrupt for years, all of its former officers having achieved listing in the New York Social Register; several having served the nation as Senators and Cabinet Members. Consolidated American Railroads had no railroads; only residual land grants from railroads that had never been constructed.

One of the railroads, chartered during the administration of Ulysses S. Grant, was the Miami-Boston-Shreveport-Duluth-Dallas-Fargo-Yuma-Helena-Santiago-Bollingham-Tiajuana-Sequim-Tokyo-Nome Railroad, Inc. Even in that idealistic age when idealism was its own reward, there were some members of Congress who doubted any idealists were strong enough to build such a magnificently idealistic railroad. Therefore, the charter issued by Congress was extremely niggardly. The company was assigned title to every other state or county along the proposed right-of-way. However, the company must choose whether it wanted states or counties; it could not have both.



The bright young Behemoth attorney concluded with a survey of the relevant Indian treaties, which had been drawn up by the U. S. Commissioners' secretary in 1853 following the attack on Danktown by Funny-Boy-With-Crazy-Eye, who walked into town and stared crookedly at a group of Christians peacefully writhing in horror during a sermon about hell. The U. S. Cavalry crossed Dank Pass and demanded that the Indians hand over Funny-Boy-With-Crazy-Eye. The Indians, not understanding the language, threw bits of pumice at the Cavalry and were almost all shot dead. The remainder hiked to the top of Mount Hornblower, where several weeks later the treaty was negotiated which legally transferred all tribal lands to the U. S. for a down payment of three hundred cans of war surplus corned beef, plus a yearly installment of six pounds of flour for each member, if any, of the tribe.

As the Behemoth attorney said, there are those who think the price low, but then the Indians did not possess clear title to the land, and therefore the payments should be considered free gifts to a gang of probable trespassers. In any event, the title to Mount Hornblower rests currently, by every conceivable test, in the hands of Behemoth Corporation.

Mr. Lincoln then arose, and delivered a most impressive analysis of the role of Anglo-Saxon Land Law in founding American Democracy. He told about King Alfred, the Domesday Book, Magna Carta, and mentioned Justinian and Napoleon. Said he in conclusion, the essence of civilization is law, and from Hammurabi's Code to the Taft-Hartley Act, the most important laws have concerned the rights of property. Unless property rights are respected, there is no liberty, there is no freedom. A man's home is his castle!

Mr. Lincoln again sat down amid cheers, sobs, and women kissing his feet.

(To be concluded.)

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEW DEPARTMENT

THE WAY AND ITS POWER by Lao Tzu, Chinese mystic. Reviewed for the NCCC News by John Warth, Seattle, Washington.

Admirers of Wordsworth, Thoreau, and Muir will enjoy The Way and Its Power, a little book that antedates the naturalism of these moderns by over 2000 years. Its author was an obscure Chinese mystic, Lao Tzu, who left us only this brief poetic summary of his beliefs. Unfortunately the fact that the book is the bible of the degenerate Taoism, has caused Westerners to neglect the book and its profound but tersely expressed wisdom.

Nevertheless the general theme of The Way and Its Power is fully in harmony with "The Sermon On The Mount" as it glorifies humility in contrast to aggressiveness. Repeatedly it refers to the strength of water, which though unsubstantial in itself, overcomes the most resistant mountain. The author believes that by discovering nature's way, man can best learn how to adapt to the world in which he finds himself. Here is a philosophy which is the antitheses of that of modern technology, so honestly expressed by a prominent forester who recently remarked: "Nature never does anything right."

As if speaking out across the centuries to just such men as this, Lao Tzu writes: "As for those who would take the whole world to tinker it as they see fit, I observe they never succeed: for the world is a vessel so sacred that at the mere approach of the profane it is marred; and when they reach out their fingers it is gone." The poet then goes on to explain that things generally have their own individual characteristics and can not be made to submit to the whims of one person.

As Huston Smith writes in Religions of Man: "Taoism seeks to be in tune with nature. Its approach is basically ecological, a characteristic which has led Joseph Needham (biologist) to point out that despite China's backwardness in scientific theory she early developed 'an organic philosophy of nature closely resembling that which modern science has been forced to adapt after three centuries of mechanical materialism.'"

We on the West Coast particularly, see the wholesome influence Oriental reverence for nature has had on modern architecture and art. It is not to be doubted that early National Park Service policy makers were admirers of Oriental landscaping. For park developments at their best, like Taoist temples, blend in with nature. At his best, man too, blends in with nature.

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HARRY W. HIGMAN RECEIVES CONSERVATION AWARD

Last month a brass plaque mounted on wood and bearing the following inscription was awarded to noted Seattle author, Mr. Harry W. Higman:

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
IRVING M. CLARK
CONSERVATION AWARD
1960

presented for distinguished and continuous
contributions to Northwest Conservation
to

HARRY W. HIGMAN

outstanding naturalist, author, leader of youth, conserver of wildlife,
supporter of Olympic National Park and Cascade Wilderness.

It is due to the devotion and determination of men like Mr. Higman and Irving Clark that we have some unspoiled natural scenery in the state of Washington. We have an obligation to continue to preserve these lands so that their efforts shall not have been wasted.

* * * * *

NATIONAL PARKS VISION RECORD TOURIST SEASON

Washington (UPI) The largest resort and tourist business operator in the world - Uncle Sam - embarks on his biggest season Memorial Day, expecting to break all past records.

National Park Service officials estimated today that more than 70,000,000 Americans will visit the 29 National Parks and the 181 other federal recreation areas in the season starting Monday. They said the facilities were in shipshape condition and offered more attractions than ever.

Last year 62,812,000 persons visited the national parks, monuments, battle field parks and recreational areas. . . Mt. Ranier, Washington was visited by 1,105,000; Olympic National Park, Washington, by 1,077,000.

The Park Service wants everyone who can to visit the national recreation areas. But it asks three things: Be careful of the wild animals, don't take souvenirs unless authorized, and put out fires.

from the Portland, Oregon JOURNAL; May 30, 1960

MORE WILDERNESS OPPOSITION via NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL

The Wenatchee Daily World ran the following editorial on Sunday, May 8. It was originally quite lengthy, but has been shortened, and we hope that nothing important has been left out. It seems that the editor of this paper either knows nothing about local support for the wilderness legislation, or is just afraid to admit it. The item was contributed by Mary Staley, Ephrata, Washington.

WILDERNESS BACKERS NOW IN PROPAGANDA'S BIG LEAGUES

In this battle over Wilderness, the "nature lovers" have always been considered political neophytes, waging an unequal battle against the moneyed timber and cattle interests.

They have been regarded with pity as they pit their nonprofessional lobbying abilities against the trained publicity of special interests.

But no more.

Today the proponents of legislation that would restrict vast areas of the West to perpetual wilderness are reaping the benefits of one of the shrewdest propaganda bits we've ever seen.

The propaganda ammunition was in the form of a book published by the supposedly defenseless Sierra Club. This Is The American Earth is a technical masterpiece of prose and picture compiled by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall.

It's on the slickest of paper in a jumbo size (13 1/2 by 11 inches) and it tells its story magnificently.Through it all runs the theme, never expressed in so many words: "What we save in the next few years is all that will ever be saved."

The pictures are among the finest ever reproduced. The prose is poignant, irresistible.....

But it was published for a purpose other than enjoyment. It was published to promote wilderness. And instead of just being sold it was sent as a gift to editorial writers of newspapers all over the United States - perhaps to all 1785 of them.

The Sierra Club should be gratified by the response. Apparently editors from all over the country heeded the advice and spent some quiet time with the book.

Each editorial says it in a little different way, but the message comes through loud and clear: Pass the wilderness bill.....

Besides the message, most of the editorials have one more thing in common: they represent sections of the country that have no idea of what or where a wilderness area is.

What does Dundee, Ill., know of the North Cascades? What does Hartford, Conn., know of Glacier Peak? What does Wichita, Kansas, know of the Agnes timber corridor?

Yet because of this book, they are all voices crying for passage of the wilderness bill, for shutting all development out of some of the great areas of the West. . . . And if Congress heeds the voices, we may wake up some morning to find a vast area of the North Cascades shut off from all future development.

Arguments on the wilderness bill are being heard in Congress now. The Sierra Club's book has evened the battle. . . . In their book they have come up with as powerful a lobby device as any the forest industries have. It has reduced the wilderness battle to one of facts and principle.

The major fallacy of the wilderness advocates' argument is that unless all this wilderness legislation passes, there will be no wilderness left. It will all be despoiled.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Wilderness is a part of the forest service's multiple use concept. The service's recommendation for the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundaries are even now being studied. In due course such an area will be declared to preserve all the natural things that the Sierra Clubbers want preserved. But the forest service's boundaries are set realistically, not an all-inclusive grab that the wilderness advocates would make.

The wilderness people believe there should be no use made of the forest areas. They are even fighting the Multiple Purpose Bill that would require the forest service to consider wilderness as one of the uses of the forest, along with timber and watershed control. They are adamant in their belief that the forest should serve but a single need - wilderness.

There is a very real danger to the Northwest in all of this. If the wilderness advocates are successful, control of our forests will be taken away from the people who live in the Northwest and know its needs and potentials. It will be given to people in Iowa and Missouri and Kansas, and others who don't know a pine from a fir. These are the people the Sierra Club is appealing to in its "American Earth" book. And the quantity of response proves the danger we face.

* * * * *

MULTIPLE USE BILL THREATENS NATIONAL PARKS

With the passage of the MULTIPLE USE FORESTRY BILL HR-10572 by the House and the Senate, is Congress empowering the United States Forest Service to veto the creation of any further National Parks from National Forest lands?

We are gravely concerned lest the Forest Service seek to use this latest piece of legislation to stop the National Park Service. We have been informed from the nation's capital that this may be the real purpose of this iceberg-like bill, nine-tenths of which is not seen but is the most dangerous. The bill is aimed at preventing "single use" of National Forests and the Forest Service and the commercial exploiters of our National Forests have constantly and insistently stigmatized National Parks as "single use".

The Forest Service's wholehearted support of the Multiple Use Bill and its open opposition to a strong Wilderness Bill (it supports the present watered-down amended version) and the creation of any further national parks out of National Forest lands should serve as a challenge.

There is going to be a battle before a North Cascades National Park is created. Conservationists and the National Park Service will be pitted against the commercial interests and the United States Forest Service, the same opposing forces that fought so bitterly before the Olympic National Park was established.

CASE FOR SEASHORE PARKS VALID

Portions of this editorial which appeared Sunday, 29 May, in the Oregon Journal come ver close to hitting the conservation nail squarely on the head. Ed.

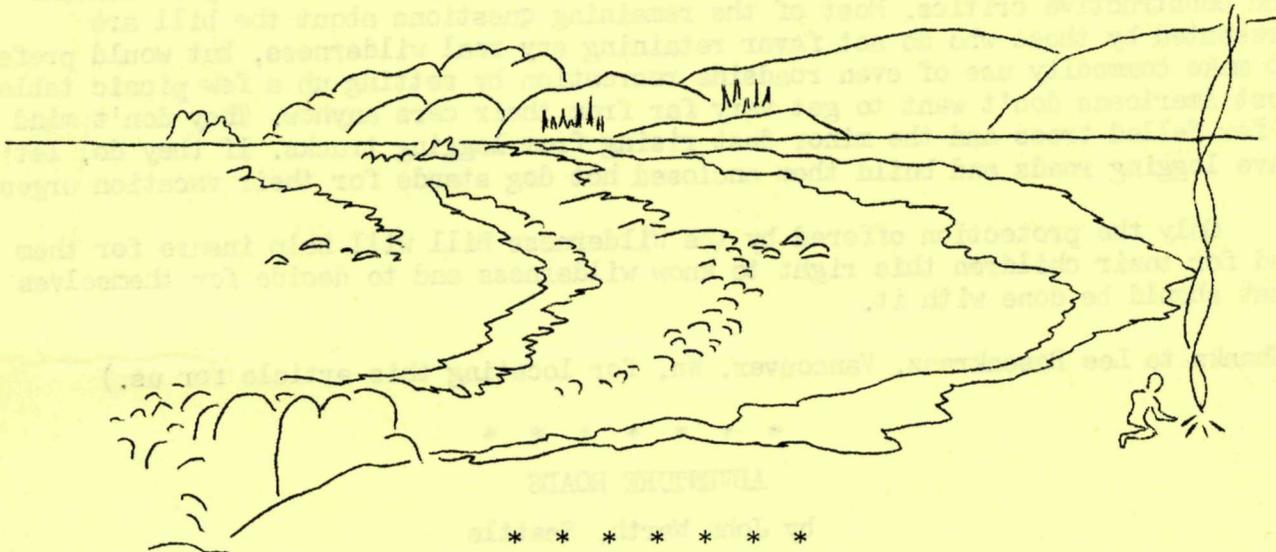
"A news report from Washington has stated that the chances of legislation this session which would create three national seashore parks, including one in the Oregon Dunes, are fading.

"This appears to be less the result of opposition than of lethargy and the fast approaching time of adjournment in an election year.

"Bills, which are resting in both Senate and House Committees, have the support of the Interior Department and President Eisenhower, and, as one Washington spokesman put it, 'almost no opposition'.

".....This might not have been true if the late Senator Richard L. Neuberger had been around to push thigs, for the seashore proposals were close to his heart, and he was sufficiently influential to get things done which otherwise might drift."

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WILDERNESS CAMPING FOR A STRONG AMERICA

by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
condensed for N3C NEWS from

The Magazine of Family Camping and Outdoor Recreation, July 1960

Millions of Americans this summer will load the family car with fishing gear and knapsacks, cameras and bird books, tents and sleeping bags and head for their favorite vacation spot. Many of them will camp out during this time, some for just a night or two - others for weeks at a time.

Whether they plan to hike 25 miles a day with a 50 - pound pack or simply to rent a canoe and paddle a few hundred yards in the man-made lake near an auto campground, they all have something in common: namely the enjoyment of being out of the city, away from the cares of the office or factory, and closer to the simple life of our pioneer forefathers.

There is an all-too-prominent inclination toward effortless living among a majority of our citizens, born of riding in automobiles, sleeping on innerspring mattresses and living in houses with perfectly regulated heating. My friend and associate in Congress, the Hon. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania has asked pointedly: "Shall we, exploiting all our resources, reduce also every last bit of our wilderness to roadsides of easy access and areas of convenience, and ourselves soften into an easy-going people, deteriorating in luxury and ripening for the hardy conquerors of another century?"

A number of us in Congress say NO! We think that preservation of a portion of the American wilderness for hardy outdoor recreation complete with primitive hardships is a must if we are to maintain a nation of strong, healthy people.

But all the values of wilderness and the opportunities of camping in such areas with your family cannot be taken for granted. The special spot you knew in your childhood is probably not there anymore. Have you checked recently? Likely the marsh over which you shot ducks has been drained to plant corn; the forest you hiked through may now have a major express highway right through its center. All of these products and services are worthwhile and desirable in themselves. But we must ask ourselves if we can afford to lose any more of our all too few recreational resources in exchange for dollars and cents revenue?

Considered by many conservationists as one of the most important pieces of legislation awaiting action insofar as the future of wilderness camping and recreation is concerned, it appears that 1960 may be the year of decision for the Wilderness Bill. Changes have been made to meet the objections of any reasonable and constructive critics. Most of the remaining questions about the bill are presented by those who do not favor retaining any real wilderness, but would prefer to make commodity use of even roadside recreation by setting up a few picnic tables. Most Americans don't want to get very far from their cars anyhow. They don't mind a few felled trees and the minor dust rising from logging trucks. If they do, let's pave logging roads and build them enclosed hot dog stands for their vacation urges."

Only the protection offered by the Wilderness Bill will help insure for them and for their children this right to know wilderness and to decide for themselves what should be done with it.

(Thanks to Lee Rosenkranz, Vancouver, Wn. for locating this article for us.)

* * * * *

ADVENTURE ROADS

by John Warth, Seattle

The latest tourist map of British Columbia shows a new designation in recreational developments, enticingly named "Adventure Roads." The real nature of these forest development roads, however, is apparent from the road-by-road description on the back of the map. A few random quotes:

"Motorists who use these roads. . . do so at their own risk." "Industrial traffic has the right-of-way at all times." "Private industrial road open to public from 5:00 PM to 7:00 AM weekdays . . . except when fire hazard and logging conditions rule otherwise." "Extensive logging activity; turnouts unmarked." "Roads closed due to construction." "Logging trucks and sharp curves demand cautious driving". "Heavy industrial traffic." "Travel hazardous as logging operations active all along route." "Good fishing."

One almost gets the impression that the person assigned to publicize these logging roads lacked enthusiasm for his job. Or are all these warnings but a polite way of saying "keep out"? Obviously, use will be limited to adventurous souls - that hardy minority we hear so much about. The writer as much as says these roads are no place to take the family for a picnic. Would that logging road promoters in our own country were equally as honest!

NATIONWIDE SUPPORT FOR A CASCADES NATIONAL PARK STUDY

The following information was sent to all members of the Congressional delegation from the State of Washington as well as the members of both the Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. The petitions were sent to Congressman Thomas M. Pelly.

TALLY #1 of the number signatures in favor of having the North Cascade Mountains of Washington, from Stevens Pass to the Canadian Border, studied by the Department of the Interior with the object of possibly recommending the establishment of a national park within this area. 10,440 signatures were collected on petitions #1 through #595 from January 1960 to June 1960.

TALLY BY STATES

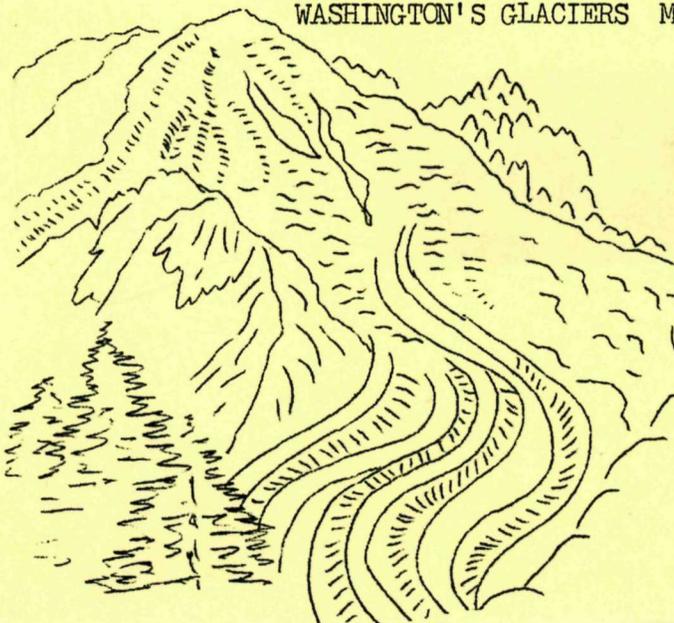
Alabama	1	Kansas	2	North Carolina	31
Alaska	9	Kentucky	3	North Dakota	4
Arkansas	2	Louisiana	17	Ohio	57
Arizona	3	Maine	1	Oklahoma	3
California	834	Maryland	16	Oregon	506
Colorado	81	Massachussets	389	Pennsylvania	86
Connecticut	145	Michigan	34	Rhode Island	24
Delaware	20	Minnesota	24	South Dakota	1
Wash. D. C.	13	Missouri	40	Tennessee	41
Florida	9	Montana	38	Texas	5
Georgia	10	Nebraska	1	Virginia	14
Hawaii	43	Nevada	26	Vermont	22
Idaho	59	New Hampshire	36	Washington	7304
Illinois	108	New Jersey	76	West Virginia	1
Indiana	2	New Mexice	1	Wisconsin	11
Iowa	23	New York	238	Wyoming	24

TALLY BY WASHINGTON CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

# 1	244 + Seattle	# 5	992
# 2	1214	# 6	269
# 3	100	# 7	232 + Seattle
# 4	782	SEATTLE	3471
TOTAL = 3833 + 3471 = 7304 in Washington State.			

* * * * *

WASHINGTON'S GLACIERS MAY BE MELTED ARTIFICIALLY



From May 3 Seattle Times. A way to tap the 250,000,000 acre-feet of water locked in Washington's 250 glaciers will be the subject of a study to be made next summer. Earl Coe, director of the State Department of Conservation, said the study will be made in co-operation with the U. S. Geological Survey at a cost of less than \$ 5,000. Research will be directed toward the feasibility of melting the glaciers to provide water for hydroelectric power and irrigation in water-shortage years. The state has more glaciers than all the states combined, with the exception of Alaska.

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B U L K R A T E



Form 3547 requested.