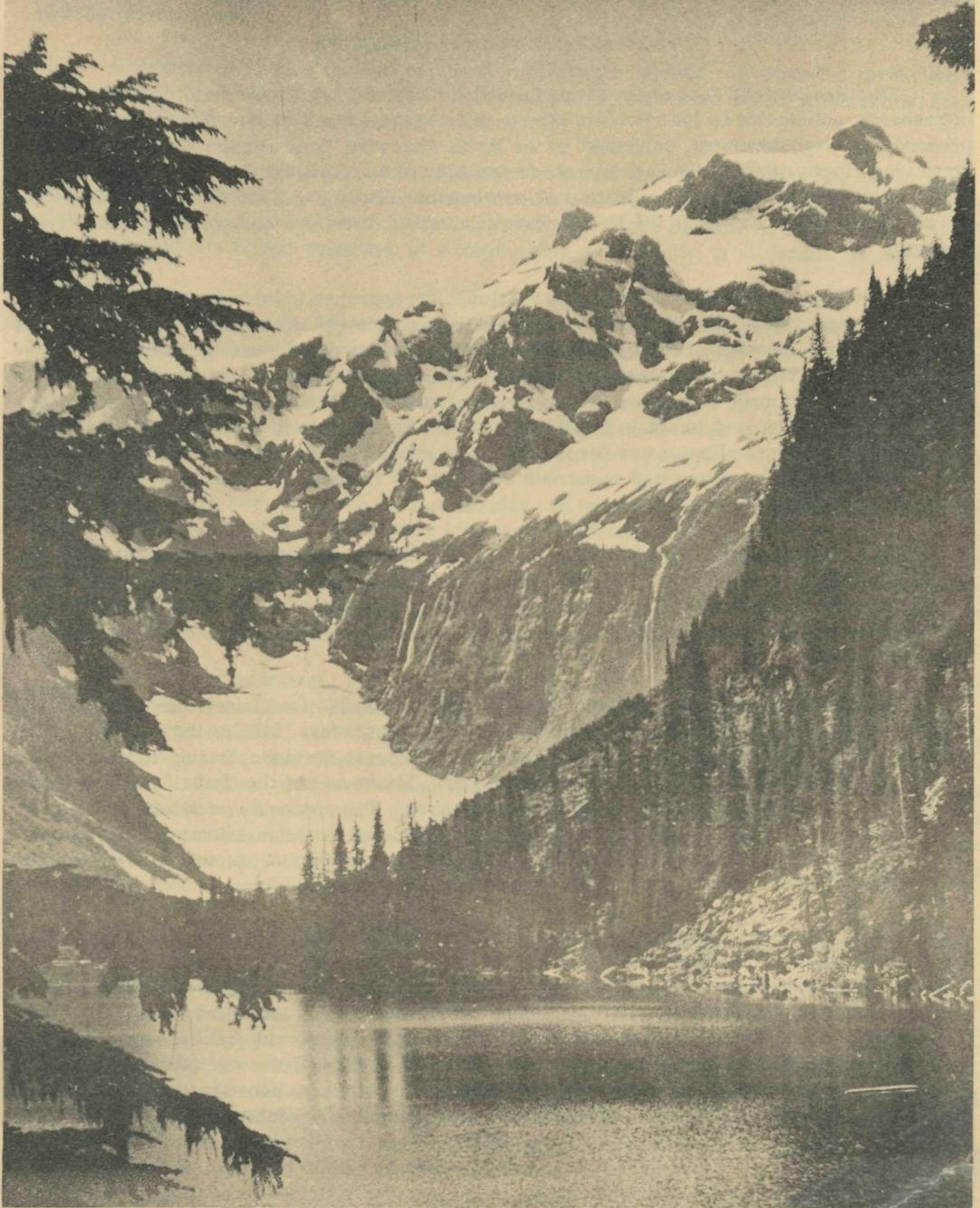


THE WILD CASCADES



Cover: Goat Lake, Weldon F. Heald, author of The Wild Cascades.

IN RETROSPECT

President Patrick Donovan Goldsworthy

This has been the Year of the North Cascades National Park Prospectus. Over five years of research, culminated by the intensive efforts of J. Michael McCloskey, has produced this impressive 120-page document, published by the North Cascades Conservation Council. We have given top priority, during the entire year, to assisting McCloskey, the Northwest Conservation Representative, in editing this milestone of conservation literature. The timing was close, as the glue was hardly dry when the Prospectus was rushed from the bindery to the Study Team hearings.

In addition to providing detailed information to the appropriate federal agencies, the North Cascades Conservation Council has started disseminating general information, both locally and nationally. This important phase of the Council's program was accelerated by obtaining the professional public relations assistance of Louis Huber, as Information Chairman of the Publicity Division. This has made it possible for the Council to discuss its proposal on 4 television channels, 3 radio stations and to obtain both local and wire service press coverage. The Council's subscription to a press clipping service is allowing it to evaluate the effectiveness of this coverage. This publicity has generated numerous requests for information, speakers, and displays which are being provided.

Supplementing the comprehensive data compiled in the Prospectus, considerable resource material, in the form of photographs, books, maps and bibliographies, has been forwarded to the North Cascades Study Team. This has been proceeding since April, when the Council, through its President and the Northwest Conservation Representative, first contacted the Study Team in Washington D. C.

In addition to promoting a North Cascades National Park, the Council has recently proposed two additional Wilderness Areas in the Washington Cascades. Late in 1962 a proposal for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area was submitted to the Forest Service. During the summer of 1963 final field studies were made by the Mountaineers, Mazamas and the Council prior to drafting a joint proposal for an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. The proposal, pertaining to the Cascades between Snoqualmie and Stevens Pass, will be completed for submission to the Forest Service and the North Cascades Study Team by mid-December. The joint preparation of the latter is being coordinated by McCloskey working with the three organizations.

All of this work, including library and field research, typing, photography, cartography, and mailing has involved many people in greatly varying capacities. Some have contributed intimate first-hand knowledge of the areas being studied. Many have donated their professional services and numerous others have generously done the various tedious and unrewarding but essential clerical jobs. Special mention should go to the many members who spent the better part of a week assembling 500 copies of the prospectus. We wish to thank those who have helped, either to prepare and disseminate our proposals or to support them through countless personal letters. Each of you, by acting separately, adds up to a significant and powerful social force.

Public Hearings on North Cascades

Patrick D. Goldsworthy and J. Michael McCloskey

Public hearings on the North Cascades, between the White Pass highway and the Canadian border, were held before the North Cascades Study Team in Wenatchee, Mt. Vernon and Seattle, Washington during the week of October seventh. Despite expected opposition from commercial interests, 45% of the 200 witnesses voiced support for preserving the wilderness values and the natural scene.

Chambers of Commerce and commodity industries opposed any expanded protection for scenic and natural values and, almost without exception, supported continuation of the Forest Service multiple commodity-use management.

Much of this testimony was highly repetitious and stereotyped, attacking the proposals for scenic preservation in undocumented and inaccurate terms based upon ignorance of the proposals being attacked. The inaccuracies and provincial nature of these arguments were further compounded by the biased reporting of a local press sympathetic to utilization of harvestable resources.

The Study Team also heard many individuals, as well as representatives of outdoor and conservation groups ask for increased scenic protection through the proposed establishment of the North Cascades, Alpine Lakes and Cougar Lakes Wilderness Areas and the North Cascades National Park. These proposals were fully documented, including a 120 page prospectus on the proposed national park prepared by the North Cascades Conservation Council. They were supported by an extremely varied and imaginative collection of arguments from supporting witnesses.

The intense interest in the North Cascades can be measured by an attendance of 600 during the five days, 200 of these presenting testimony. In Wenatchee there were 75 observers plus 59 witnesses (ratio multiple-use to nature preservation was 2 to 1); in Mt. Vernon 179 observers plus 56 witnesses (ratio multiple-use to nature preservation was 2 to 1) and in Seattle 132 observers plus 89 witnesses (ratio nature preservation to multiple-use was 3 to 2). In addition, over 300 statements had been submitted for the record by one week after the hearing.

National organizations, including the Sierra Club, The National Parks Association, The Wilderness Society and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, supported the North Cascades National Park proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council. Local groups, including The Mountaineers (Seattle), the Mazamas (Portland), The Cascadians (Yakima), the Audubon Society (Seattle chapter) and the Washington Alpine Club (Seattle) also backed the establishment of a park. The Nature Conservancy and the Garden Clubs of America joined with local groups in urging that the natural values of the area of the proposed park be preserved. Coincident with the hearings, editorial support of this proposal appeared in the New York Times, the Seattle Argus and the Portland Reporter.

The following are significant quotations from some of the testimony presented:

Margaret M. Miller (Science teacher) Bellevue - Individual

"I am speaking for myself, as a teacher of youth in the field of science. I am asking for a brake - a hand on the wheel of the machinery that is ruining the varied environment of our North Cascades. I feel that the machine of the Forest Service is out of control, that it has run away with too much, too fast, that there is no one at the wheel who is thinking about what the end result will be. There are those who argue that making a portion of the North Cascades into a national park would be turning it into a 'museum'. . . That is just what we need to do - make it another of those superlative museums for which our park system is world famous - lock it up so that the greedy, the mercenary, the thoughtless and short-sighted cannot rob the boys and girls of the

4 The Wild Cascades

future of their classroom of nature, their laboratory of ecology, and their spiritual inspiration."

Philip H. Zalesky (History teacher) Everett - Individual

"Wilderness Area designation, with or without the Wilderness Bill, leaves me with a sense of insecurity as to whether the area will be permanently protected. Why do I feel this apprehension about Wilderness designation? Mostly this stems from a lack of confidence in our congressional representative and the insatiable appetites of the forest industries who would lock the people out of their national heritage. . . . A national vice-president of one of the nation's major wood fiber concerns stated that one day the public's forest areas would of necessity have to be turned over to private industry as the private industries will have to have this land in order to expand. This threat involves some of the nation's prime scenic attractions."

Robert R. Williams, Olympia - Thurston County Poggie Club, Inc. (Big Game Chairman)

"We recommend that the entire area be made a national park."

Louise Marshall, Alderwood Manor - Individual

"Mankind would slip back into total savagery if some of us did not fight to keep him civilized. We need to fight for art, for music, for poetry, for religion, and for the preservation of natural beauties, for the savage will destroy them if he can."

Donald McKinley, M. D., Portland, Oregon - Individual

"To my way of thinking recreation is the resource available in the North Cascades that far exceeds in value any of the commercial aspects of this mountain range, simply because it applies to people and their feelings. The most important aspect of people is whether or not they enjoy life. . . . I think it would be very interesting to know how many of the people who have testified against the Park have been more than 4 miles from the end of a road within the region we are talking about."

Elizabeth B. White, M. D., Spokane - Individual

"People of the area should look to the future and the terrific increase in tourist business instead of quick gains made by leaving the countryside destroyed with dead towns. We have many dead lumber towns over in the Spokane area."

Grant McConnell (Professor) Chicago, Illinois - Individual

"It should be apparent that one of the most important facts about the Northern Cascades is that it has remained largely unknown. This accounts for the quite large degree to which it is as yet unspoiled and untouched. The public is just now learning a little of what is contained in the Cascades and the pace of travel in the region is accelerating very rapidly. In the meantime, the few commodity-oriented interests perceiving the opportunity for quick and transitory gain at the expense of the public interest in the area see an opportunity to exploit the area if they act quickly."

Frank Richardson (Biology Professor) Seattle - Individual

"Ladies and gentlemen: I speak as a professional biologist - a student of birds in particular - but also as a teacher, a fisherman and hunter, and as a life-long lover of the mountains in all their natural beauty and wildness. The North Cascades present many opportunities, unique in various ways, for biological and environmental or ecological studies whether in the alpine country or lower forests. The area includes the greatest natural alpine laboratories in the coun-

try which are at the same time close to population centers and the scientists who are studying or will study in these mountains. As a teacher of forestry students in some of their training at the University of Washington and as a friend of men in the lumber business I am aware of and sympathetic with forestry problems. It is very clear that our future source of lumber will be almost entirely from second growth and that cutting our last stands of virgin forest now merely puts off for a few years the needed emphasis on reforestation. There are already vast areas - infinitely greater than the relatively few thousand acres of timber in the proposed North Cascades National Park - in need of proper reforestation."

A. R. Kruckeberg (Botany Professor) Seattle - Individual

"It is easy to justify the word 'unique' in defending the preservation of the area. Even though there are very few 'unique' or endemic species to the North Cascades, the totality of the biotic and natural environment add up to a region of singular features. The combination of extremely rugged topography, altitude, climate (both micro- and megacclimate), exposed geological formations (acid thru basic igneous, metamorphics, and sedimentary rocks), geographic position (along 54th parallel 'storm track' and proximity to the mountains of British Columbia and the Olympic Peninsula), and minimal man-made disturbance all have contrived to evolve a biological province which cannot be precisely duplicated."

Jack B. Robertson (Engineer) Seattle - Individual

"The history of the creation of national parks does show that those nearest the proposed park boundaries tend to oppose that creation of the park for seemingly short-range economic reasons. However, as time moves on these same people live to see the higher value of the national park. I firmly believe that the proposed park will also build a firm and expanding economic base in the park vicinity due to expanding recreational activities."

Jonathan F. Whetzel (Lawyer) Seattle - Individual

"I would also urge that you give special consideration to the proposed and partially completed North Cross State Highway. Properly located and designed, this highway should become one of the outstanding scenic areas of America."

Donald H. Vetterlein, Portland, Oregon - Individual

"The North Cascades is the only area which is truly equal in rugged, alpine grandeur to the high backbone of the European Alps. Here the similarity ends for the North Cascades remain, for the most part, in their natural wilderness state, whereas the mountains and valleys of the European Alps have been highly developed for centuries... I want to see this area preserved because the Forest Service hasn't left us much in Oregon. I do not feel that the Forest Service's multiple-use management policies have done anything more than make a token effort at recognition and preservation of wilderness values."

Mrs. Anne A. Mack, Seattle - Individual

"I grew up in the Black Forest, one of the wilder parts of Europe... With the whole North Cascades we have got an area that should be protected and preserved at all cost, so that my children and their children will still be able to see that country as a primitive wilderness. There is nothing like it in Europe, I can safely say."

Donald T. Hall, M. D., Seattle - Individual

"Why not face up to the economic problem now while we still have a small amount of wilderness area left rather than having to face up to the same problem 15 or 20 years hence after

the wilderness area is completely gone?"

William R. Catton, Jr., Seattle - Individual

"Can any of us really say we would prefer to be part of a society that considered an uncuttable tree or an unhuntable deer worthless? Let us have multiple use, but let us have no mistaken notion that creating a national park is the antithesis of multiple use. . . . The primary issue is: is it in the national interest to create out of the scenic raw materials available in the northern Cascades another magnificent unit in America's national park system? . . . The annual number of visits to each of the two existing national parks in this state is more than five times as large as the number of hunting licenses issued by the state."

The New York Times Western Edition

The Argus, 11 Oct., 1963

Logging the Cascades

The great scenic wilderness of the Northern Cascades is being studied to determine whether that magnificent mountain region in the State of Washington shall become a national park. It is an area which, according to a survey made a generation ago, could surpass in scenic grandeur all our present parks.

Characterized as one of the country's most untouched remaining primeval regions, the Northern Cascades are now administered by the United States Forest Service under the "multiple-use" concept. A serious threat to its pristine grandeur in recent years has been the logging of its beautiful valleys leading into the high mountain country. Conservationists have tried to slow this destruction down.

Last March the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture jointly appointed a study team to examine all the resource potentials of the Northern Cascades and to recommend by Jan. 1, 1965, the form of management and administration most in the national interest. Field hearings are scheduled this month in the Northwest.

Although it is gratifying that these steps are at last being taken toward more complete protection of this irreplaceable scenic region, the Forest Service is defeating the purpose of the study by proceeding to log some critical parts of the Northern Cascades before the study team makes its recommendations. A halt should be called to all logging in areas of controversy. Otherwise the last opportunity for an adequate Northern Cascades National Park will have been destroyed.

Editorial:

Cascades Park -- Yes!

The New York Times recently took President Kennedy to task (rightfully, we believe) for his failure to include visits on his "conservation" tour of the West to such places as Grand Canyon National Park, the Redwoods Forest area of California and our own North Cascades mountain area.

"Why . . ." asks the Times, "isn't the President going to see and thereby help dramatize the importance of the Northern Cascade wilderness—an area which experts have for years been urging be included in the national park system, and which may even surpass all our present national parks in scenic grandeur?"

This comment was made before President Kennedy's departure for the West. In the same editorial, the Times concluded that President Kennedy was "missing a great opportunity to focus attention on some really significant issues in the constant battle to conserve some of the natural beauty and wonder of America."

This week, in Seattle, a joint study team from the Agriculture Department and the Department of Interior is holding hearings at the New Washington Hotel. Already such groups as the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Washington State Game Department have come out against adding the North Cascades to the national parks system.

The Game Department spokesman recently sneered at the national parks proposal, contending it would be nothing more than an "outdoor museum." The Chamber of Commerce, not unexpectedly, favors "multiple use," a soft-sounding phrase that really means log-cutting, mining and private commercial use of one of America's last remaining primitive areas.

We are given to wonder if the Chamber has so beautifully solved our local problems (industry, shipping, tourism, etc.) that it can now campaign for private interests in a wilderness area hundreds of miles from 215 Columbia St.

Why?

The Argus is unalterably opposed to further private exploitation of Washington's wilderness areas. And we will continue to campaign for preservation of the natural, unspoiled areas of this state.

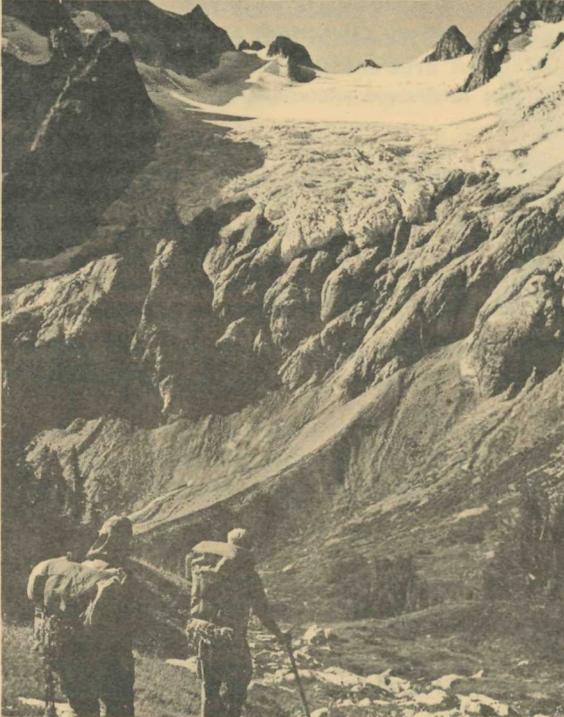
Summary

Prospectus For a North Cascades National Park

Prepared by

North Cascades Conservation Council
October, 1963

The Quality of the North Cascades



The North Cascades are America's finest example of classical alpine scenery. Two or threetimes more glaciers are found here than in all of the rest of the contiguous United States.

The North Cascades are true alps, contrasting with the volcanic cones of most of the Cascades. They offer scenery comparable to that of the European Alps, but at more comfortable elevations, with better weather, richer wildlife, and more diverse forests.

Among the most outstanding points of interest are the massive ice displays of the Buckner-Eldorado-Snowfield area, the cone of Glacier Peak, the nearly two-mile deep Chelan trench with 50-mile-long, fjord-like Lake Chelan, the gentle and sunny Stehekin valley reaching deep into the mountains, the peak-rimmed Napeequa valley, the rain forests of the Suiattle valley, and the profuse alpine gardens around the Hidden Lake Peaks.

With the nation needing more national parks, it is only logical that this alpland continues to be proposed as one of these parks. A National Park Service study team in 1937 recommended that a park be established in this vicinity, saying that such a park would "... outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

The Failure of the Forest Service to Safeguard the Quality of the North Cascades

The Forest Service has had jurisdiction over the North Cascades since the forest reserves were created in 1897. Since that time, it has allowed the scenic quality of the area to deteriorate seriously through failure to close areas of scenic importance to logging. Blocks of clear-cut logging have been permitted in forested parkland valleys which should have been forever safe from defacement, as in the Cascade, Suiattle, Sauk, and Whitechuck valleys. Logging is now planned in the Stehekin valley and in the valleys of Thunder and Granite Creeks.

The reasons for these failures are apparent in the history of the Forest Service. Historically, it has been hostile to the idea of protecting forest scenery and has opposed efforts to re-

serve some of America's most important parks. Gifford Pinchot, the Forest Service's founder, fought John Muir in his efforts to establish these parks, and Pinchot's successors in the Service are fighting new parks today. By training and aptitude, foresters are oriented toward economic resources and not toward esthetics. They are not trained in landscape esthetics and commonly lack the ability and desire to protect forest scenery.

That Forest Service policies in the North Cascades have not been in the public interest is shown by the actions of the two most recent Secretaries of Agriculture. Both of them have repudiated parts of these policies. Secretary Benson in 1960 overruled Forest Service attempts to keep the Suiattle, Agnes, and Phelps Creek corridors out of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. He did not think they should be open to logging, but closed to it. Moreover, he overruled the Regional Forester's attempt to allow logging as a key use in the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area, reserving it instead primarily for recreation. Secretary Freeman in 1961 ordered the Forest Service to suspend plans for any secondary logging in that area and directed the Service to prepare plans for preserving the appearance of important landscape associations. This has been done only grudgingly and inadequately.

In view of this history, there is no reason to believe that the Forest Service will ever adequately protect the North Cascades.

The Advantages of National Park Service Management

The National Park Service is the agency of the federal government organized to administer the nation's superlative scenic resources. The North Cascades are surely among those resources.

Under National Park Service management, trees of the forest landscape are secure from cutting. Logging is not allowed. Thus the forest scenery of the North Cascades will be definitely protected in a North Cascades National Park.

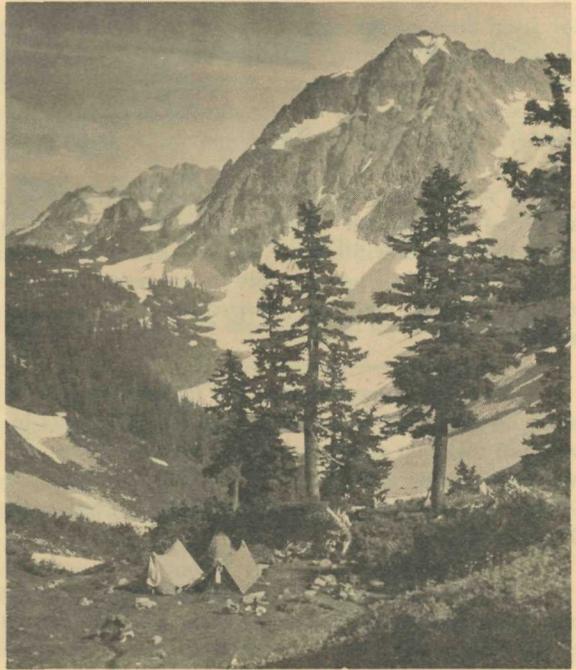
In a North Cascades National Park, the scenery will also be secure from scarring by mining activity. With the park act proposed, the Park Service will be able to prevent new defacement in the North Cascades by mining, whereas the Forest Service cannot. In a North Cascades National Park, the Park Service will also be able to prevent the flooding of prime valleys by power dams, whereas the Forest Service lacks the legal authority to prevent inundation. A park would also provide complete protection of watersheds.

The Park Service, in addition, would aim in a North Cascades National Park at eventually eliminating all grazing, and thereby would protect fragile alpine meadows. The Forest Service pursues an uncertain policy of allowing some grazing to continue in these meadows.

The Park Service also aims at reestablishing the native fauna of park areas. The public usually finds wild animals easy to observe in parks. In Forest Service administered areas, habitat is manipulated to favor preferred game species, and these animals are often frightened from public view by hunters.

The goal of the National Park Service is to maintain a park in unimpaired natural condition for public enjoyment. To provide for varied enjoyment, developments such as roads, campgrounds, and museums are provided. However, these are restricted to the periphery of the park, and a wilderness core is maintained. In the case of the proposed North Cascades National Park, all of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area will be maintained by law as wilderness. Developments to accommodate visitors will be in areas already developed with roads. The difference there will be that tourist facilities will replace logging activity.

These facilities will be keyed to the general purpose of preserving a natural environment and will harmonize with the landscape. Road standards will be geared to low-speed recreational use. The Park Service, in contrast to the Forest Service, will have police power to enforce its traffic regulations, as well as regulations restricting use of motorized trail vehicles and combating littering and vandalism.



An interpretive program to help visitors understand natural phenomena will also be provided. Thus a North Cascades National Park would become a major tourist attraction in Washington, and increases in tourist revenues should more than offset minor losses from curtailed timber production.

The Specific Proposal for a Park

Boundaries for the proposed park have been carefully selected with park standards clearly in mind. The area proposed to be put under the National Park Service consists of units which three historic studies have identified as meeting such standards. The units included are: the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the Cascade Pass-Ruby Creek area, the upper Lake Chelan area, and the valleys of the Stehekin, Cascade, Suiattle, Whitechuck, Sauk, White, Chiwawa, and Entiat rivers, as well as the headwaters of the West Fork of the Methow River and Early Winters Creek.

This area consists of 1,308,186 acres, of which 458,505 acres are in the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and 849,681 acres are in the surrounding areas. It lies in five counties: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Chelan, and Okanogan, and would be taken from four national forests: the Mt. Baker, the Snoqualmie, the Wenatchee, and the Okanogan.

The area to be put under the National Park Service would be divided into two parts: a North Cascades National Park of 1,038,665 acres and a Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area of 269,521 acres contiguous with the eastern boundary of the park. Hunting would be allowed in the latter area, which comprises 21% of the entire area proposed for transfer to the Park Service.

A bill to establish this park and recreation area has been drafted by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Under the terms of this bill, land for the park would be acquired by trans-

fer from the holdings of the Forest Service and by purchase of private holdings. Industrial properties (used for logging, mining, etc.) and unimproved lands could also be condemned, with payment of just compensation. Already improved property which conforms to appropriate zoning regulations and is used for residential, resort, or agricultural purposes could not be condemned. Property rights such as leases, permits, and mining claims would also not be forfeited.

The Park Service would administer this area under its general organic laws, with certain additional directives. The bill provides that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area will continue to be maintained as wilderness, that the North Cross-state Highway will be allowed to be completed, that hunting will be permissible in the recreation area, that air and boat service on Lake Chelan will be allowed, and that prospecting in the park for rare minerals needed for defense will be allowed.

Also special provisions are included to ease the economic impact of the park immediately after its establishment. Compensatory payments to counties from the federal treasury are provided to make up any losses from reduced timber sale receipts from the abutting national forests and losses from a reduction in the tax base caused by public acquisition of private lands. These losses are expected to be short-lived as growth in the tourist economy will soon make up the difference.

The bill also provides that local contractors will be given preference in the letting of contracts for park construction and that preference will be given to the employment of local people in the park.

Finally, a citizens' Advisory Board will be provided to make sure that local viewpoints are fully considered in the administration of the park.

The Economic Impact of a Park

The economic impact of the proposed park would fall primarily on timbering and tourism, stimulating the latter and restricting the former. Its impact on other economic activities would be slight. Mining in the area is almost non-existent, with only one very small mine operating and none planned for development. Only two grazing allotments exist in the area, and they would probably be allowed to continue for awhile. No dams exist in the area and none are planned. Reservoirs abutting the area would be unaffected. Only 3,000 acres of privately owned land would probably need to be acquired, and opportunity to kill only some 800 deer and 60 mountain goats annually would probably be foregone.

As nearly 10% of the area of the proposed park is covered with commercial forest land now open to logging, the removal of this timber land from production would have the effect of reducing the annual allowable cut to a small degree. It is estimated that 35.93 MMBF would be removed from the allowable cut, for a 6% reduction in the combined allowable cuts of the four national forests involved. This reduction is slight in comparison to normal fluctuations in log production and frequent technical revisions in allowable cuts. By 1980, it is estimated that this production loss might be worth \$5.3 million a year and be capable of supporting some 300 jobs. With a loss of some \$213,252 forecast as being caused by reductions in hunting opportunity (capable of supporting some 14 jobs), it is estimated that the total income reductions caused annually by the park by 1980 might run to \$5,602,252. This income might be able to support 314 employees.

It is foreseen that increased tourist revenues will more than offset these losses. It is estimated that the number of visitors to the area will more than double if a park exists, with 1.2 million more tourists visiting the area by 1980 if a park is established. This added visitation should bring almost \$50 million more annually to the state by 1980 and should support nearly

3,000 new jobs. In the immediate vicinity of the park, \$33 million in new business income should be brought in to support some 2,000 new jobs.

Thus, 9 new dollars will be gained in the state as a whole for every dollar lost, and six new dollars will be gained around the park for every dollar lost. The surplus of park gains in the state by 1980 should be over \$43 million and nearly \$28 million in the vicinity of the park. Employment gains by 1980 should run to 2,700 new jobs in the state as a whole, and 1,800 near the park. 10 new jobs thus will be gained in the state as a whole for every one lost and 6 will thus be gained in the park vicinity.

Also, it is estimated that more than \$2 million annually in new taxes to the state should be produced by these increases in tourism by 1980.

LOCATION:	Southward along the Cascade Crest from Diablo Reservoir (including the Glacier Peak Wilderness area) to Lake Wenatchee, just north of Stevens Pass Highway North to South --60 mi. East of the foothill towns of Marblemount, Darrington and Granite Falls to include the upper half of Lake Chelan East to West -- 50 mi.																																				
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NATURAL RESOURCES, ECONOMICS AND RECREATION:

1. Acreage outside Glacier Peak Wilderness Area containing merchantable timber	127,356	(9.7%)
2. Acreage outside Glacier Peak Wilderness Area containing rock, ice, water, meadows and non-merchantable timber.....	722,325	(91.3%)
3. Sum of 1. and 2.....	849,681	(100%)
4. Acreage of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.....	458,505	
5. Acreage to be transferred to National Park Service, plus sum of 3. and 4.....	1,308,186	
6. Reduction in annual allowable cut of four national forests.....	5.9%	
7. Mining in the area almost non-existent.		
8. Only two grazing allotments in area.		
9. No dams in or planned for the area.		
10. Timber production loss.....	\$ 5,389,000	annually or 300 jobs
11. Hunting income loss.....	213,252	" or 14 jobs
Sum of 10. and 11.....	\$ 5,602,252	" or 314 jobs
12. Tourist visitation gain (park area).....	33,525,900	" or 2,095 new jobs
NET GAIN (12. minus 11.).....	\$27,923,648	" or 1,781 jobs
13. Reduction in annual mountain goat kill.....	60	
14. Reduction in annual mule deer kill.....	800	

FWOC RESOLUTIONS

The FWOC Resolves:

At the 1963 convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, held at Asilomar, California, August 31-September 2, the following resolutions pertinent to the North Cascades were adopted.

Preamble

The conservation movement has faced many major crises in the past, but at present, because of the rapidity with which time is running out, the crises are reaching points of no return in at least five major areas.

(1) Since whatever wilderness and scenic areas not specifically designated for preservation and given strong long-time protection will soon deteriorate and be lost entirely to posterity, the passage of a strong Wilderness Bill without further delay is an essential to effective preservation.

(2) The U. S. Forest Service is completing its long-range management plans on all national forests and what is not classified as wilderness, wild, or canoe areas when this process is completed will soon be lost as wilderness.

(3) The opportunities to add areas of sufficiently high wilderness and scenic and scientific standards to the national park system are likewise vanishing with rapidity under a variety of industrial, raw material, military, and transportation pressures and new additions of high quality to the national park system not made soon will no longer be of national park caliber.

(4) The increasingly rapid encroachment of motorized vehicles on land, in the air, and on the waters of our previously roadless wild lands and wild lakes and waterways are creating precedents which will become increasingly difficult to reverse unless a strong, far-sighted policy to reverse this trend is adopted promptly by the various agencies with administrative authority and where necessary through legislation.

(5) The cumulative pollution and poisoning of wild life, plants, soils, and waters in wild lands of various kinds through old-fashioned types of pollution and litter, wholesale use of pesticides, and atomic fallout and other poisonings can reach irreversible stages unless sufficiently strong and effective protective programs are adopted in time.

Wilderness Bill

The future of an adequate American Wilderness System depends upon a strong Wilderness Law for its long-time protection. This truth has been recognized at many previous Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs conventions.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its support of the Wilderness Bill and urges the 88th Congress of the United States to pass without further delay legislation at least as strong as that passed by the United States Senate in 1963 (S. 4).

North Cascades Wilderness Area

There is evidence that timber is being sold within areas proposed for addition to the North Cascade Primitive Area in northern Washington.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses its regret that recommended additions are being committed to commercial uses before public comment on the Forest Service proposal is invited and a final decision is made by the Secretary of Agriculture. This procedure displays a lack of respect for public opinion, and has happened with respect to other areas also, such as the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Regional Forester expedite the early release of their reclassification proposal for the North Cascade Wilderness Area. The Federation further urges the Forest Service to establish the new boundaries of this area in accordance with the proposal by The Mountaineers of Seattle.

North Cascades National Park

Past Federation resolutions urged the establishment of a North Cascades National Park (No. 18, 1961; No. 10, 1960; No. 12, 1959; No. 2, 1958). A study of the area, including its park potential, is now being made by a team jointly appointed by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture. The Federation has urged in the past (No. 8, 1962) that a moratorium on timber cutting in the area be imposed while the study is under way, and the Secretary of Agriculture has responded by imposing only a very limited moratorium for 1963.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the specific proposal for a North Cascades National Park and Chelan Mountain National Recreation Area which the North Cascades Conservation Council has prepared and urges the joint departmental study team to recommend that this park and recreation area be established.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that in establishing the timber sales plans of the Forest Service for 1964 that the Secretary of Agriculture exclude sales in all areas for which a moratorium has in the past been requested.

Wild Rivers

A Wild River Study Team has been appointed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to "investigate the nation's need to protect recreation values of a share of its remaining rivers freeflowing in their natural state." The Study Team, Edward C. Crafts, chairman, has stated, "Undeveloped rivers offer unique values to all Americans. They are symbols of timelessness and continuity of history. Rivers substantially in their natural state afford a needed variety of recreation and related experience possible nowhere else." The Study Team has selected 64 rivers or segments of rivers for preliminary study to determine those to be protected and the best means for their protection.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs welcomes the Wild River Study, offers its co-operation to the Study Team, and requests that special emphasis be given to preserving those wild rivers which flow through wilderness or have outstanding scenic values.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that member clubs of the Federation make recommendations to the Study Team, both on rivers selected for study in their areas, or on other rivers in their areas which they may feel should be preserved and included in later studies.

Increased Consideration of Scenic and Recreational Values

Technological advances have increased the frequency and magnitude of construction projects. A woeful disregard of aesthetic as well as fish and wildlife values is increasingly evident. Under the guise of economy, construction has intruded upon parks and public-owned recreational facilities. Any economy is illusory when the cost of replacing eventual loss is considered.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the appropriate public agencies develop criteria for evaluating true loss to the public resulting from intrusions on recreation and scenic areas as well as alteration of other natural features, and that these criteria be applied to the evaluation of all public construction projects.

Aircraft and Wilderness

The presence of motorized equipment of any type is inconsistent with a true wilderness experience. The Federation position on trail vehicles and chain saws has been formulated in Resolution No. 25 of 1961 and Resolution No. 15 of 1962.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges passage of laws or regulations severely limiting air drops, landing of air craft, and low level flying over Wild, Wilderness, and Primitive Areas, and in wilderness portions of National Parks, except in emergency conditions.

Skiing Facilities and Wilderness

The desire for more downhill ski developments with their mechanical lifts, buildings, and roads provides a recurrent threat to dedicated wilderness. New proposals for such developments within wild, wilderness and primitive areas continue to be made. Any inclusion of such developments in classified wilderness necessitates modification of boundaries.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports and commends the U. S. Forest Service for its steadfast opposition thus far to all such proposals, and strongly encourages it to continue this opposition.

Pesticides

Americans are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers arising from the misuse of chemical pesticides. The intentional or unintentional misuse of chemicals intended to control insects and plant disease before adequate studies to determine their long-time adverse effect, if any, on the plant and animal populations is of growing concern. There is enough evidence to indicate that forests, fish, wildlife, water and even our soil resources may be endangered.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that criteria and regulations for control of dangerous or potentially dangerous agricultural chemicals be adopted on a national level, and diligent enforcement on all levels of government be effected.

Land Exchanges

With the checkerboard pattern of land ownership in the Pacific Northwest, some high mountain lands of great public value for scenic and recreational purposes, such as those on Mt. St. Helens, are under private ownership.

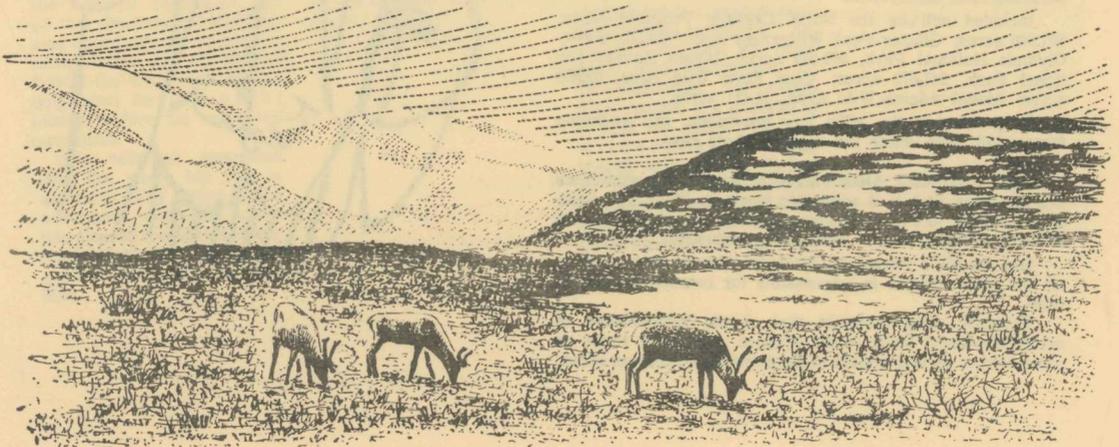
Under existing Federal regulations, exchanges of Federal for private lands must involve lands containing the same types of resources, and thus exchanges of Federal timber lands for high mountain lands are not feasible.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the revision of Federal law to provide an effective means of exchanging public and private lands of differing types of values when the objective is consolidation or expansion of public ownership in lands with wilderness or recreational values.

Mining Law Revision

Laws currently governing mining rights on public lands have not been revised significantly since 1872. They allow mining on these lands to proceed irrespective of the damage to other resources, such as soils, watersheds, and wilderness.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges Congress to modernize these laws so that the values of other resources of the land are considered in granting permits to mine. Reformation could be effected through placement of all minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as Congressman Saylor of Pennsylvania has recommended in H. R. 935, 88th Congress.



William W. Prochnau: Seattle Times, July 8, 1963

Conflicts Stalling Wilderness Bill May Be Reconciled Soon

WASHINGTON—A sense of history, the conscience of most public men, is about to dictate a compromise on the long-delayed wilderness bill.

Contrary to first impression, the passage of wilderness legislation has been stalled by more than the petty bickering between conservationists and timber and mining interests.

Far more disruptive has been a clash between the two houses of Congress—personified, in this instance, by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, former chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, and Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee.

Twice an Anderson-sponsored wilderness bill has stormed through the Senate. Twice Aspinall has refused to grant hearings in the house.

But Aspinall, like most men who climb to the top of Capitol Hill, is consumed by his role in history. He has no desire to be recorded as the man who blocked the attempt to preserve vast tracts of land in their natural state.

Encouraged by Aspinall's hints, several inside efforts are under way here to smooth over the differences which have separated the House and the Senate. Even the Budget Bureau has drafted a compromise bill.

THE MAJOR AREA OF ADJUSTMENT probably will be on congressional control over the establishment of wilderness areas. Under the Senate bill, the President would make wilderness-area recommendations, subject only to congressional veto. Aspinall has asked for a more affirmative role for Congress and probably will get it.

Other compromises are expected in the regulation of mining, a special interest in Colorado, Aspinall's home state.

But the most important provisions of the Senate bill, which would establish a national wilderness preservation system of up to 63 million acres, will be untouched.

NOTABLY, WASHINGTON STATE, which has a major stake in wilderness legislation, will be unaffected by the compromise. Almost 6 per cent of the state's land area will be taken into the system.

Included will be the North Cascade Primitive Area, 801,000 acres; Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, 458,505 acres; Olympic National Park, 869,599 acres; Mount Rainier National Park, 241,872 acres; Goat Rock Wild Area, 82,580 acres; Mount Adams Wild Area, 42,411 acres.

In preserving the bill's key provisions, the Anderson forces will have made the most of their case.

THE PRIMARY ARGUMENT AGAINST the wilderness bill has been that it is economic waste to "lock up" valuable acreage forever, causing additional problems for the already troubled lumber and mining industries.

But the bill's proponents have pointed out that virtually all the land affected is inaccessible for commercial operations.

Secondly, they maintain that simple reforestation of accessible forest lands would produce at least 12 times as much timber as is available in the potential wilderness areas.



WILLIAM W. PROCHNAU

THE WILDERNESS BILL

and
the Hon. Jack



The Seattle Times 17
Monday, September 16, 1963

Wilderness Bill Gets Sidetracked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — (A.P.) — The demands in some quarters for a wilderness-preservation system are not falling on deaf ears in Congress, but the progress of legislation to implement the idea seems destined to be difficult.

Editorial criticism and protests from conservationists were noted at a recent House Interior Committee hearing on a bill that calls for a three-year study aimed at updating ancient public-land laws. They were noted also in insertions in The Congressional Record.

The study bill is sponsored by Representative Aspinall, Democrat, Colorado, chairman of the committee, which has been criticized for inaction on wilderness legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE Saylor, Republican, Pennsylvania, a wilderness-bill sponsor and ranking minority member of the Aspinall committee, noted that the Aspinall study bill was called up for hearings a month after its introduction "while the wilderness bill has languished for over eight months before the same subcommittee."

One editorial suggested that the study bill was a device to delay voting on the wilderness measure, which has cleared the Senate twice. Aspinall said there is no connection between the two bills.

The Interior Committee, he said, would be willing to set aside 8.2 million acres of land in a wilderness system, but would not permit the executive department to "have control of vast areas of public lands . . . belonging to the people."

REPRESENTATIVE Baring, Democrat, Nevada, chairman of the Interior Committee's subcommittee on public lands, protested that both his and Aspinall's views had been misrepresented in the press.

Baring displayed a newspaper article on wilderness legislation. He said the report itself was accurate but the headline said he and Aspinall were "pushing" the bill. He explained that he and Aspinall oppose any action that might lock up mineral and other natural resources in a wilderness system.

House action this year on such legislation seems unlikely.

Judge Rep. Aspinall's Sincerity by Actions

Editor, News-Press: In Rep. Wayne Aspinall's recent reply to a critical News-Press editorial, he alleges that he has "repeatedly enunciated the principle that wilderness areas should be preserved for man's solitude and scientific values."

The sincerity of these noble sentiments may be judged by his actions. For six years, he has ably represented the mining and lumber interests by preventing wilderness legislation, overwhelmingly passed by the Senate, from reaching the floor of the House for a vote. He does not allow it to reach the floor because he knows it would pass easily.

So much for Rep. Aspinall's respect for representative government and for the interests of the people.

If one reads his letter carefully, one notices a remarkable preoccupation with the possible loss of opportunities to exploit wilderness areas but no concern at all for preserving such areas.

For example, his committee wants to allow current uses of wilderness to continue "for at least some period of time to permit evaluation of all resources." Apparently the past six years have been insufficient for this evaluation. Rep. Aspinall considers it a mistake to protect too much. To him, wilderness apparently means only money. It has no intrinsic value, no humanitarian value, no truly scientific value, no value for posterity. It has value only when used, that is, when destroyed.

Finally, he objects to the provision for executive establishment of wilderness areas, even though the legislature still retains a veto in the Senate bill. He wants his committee to have the power to use the same tactics to obstruct the establishment of new wilderness areas that it is using to obstruct the Wilderness Bill. To disguise this, he piously describes it as a constitutional issue. For many years, the executive has had the power to establish national monuments. This power has never been abused. Today millions of Americans can enjoy these irreplaceable natural treasures.

In 1961 the Senate passed the Wilderness Bill by 78 to 8. Rep. Aspinall succeeded in preventing a vote on this bill, calling its supporters "extremists." This year a similar bill was passed by the Senate by 73 to 12. How much longer will a small group of representatives of special interests obstruct the democratic process and the interests of the vast majority of our citizens?

David M. Merriell
2517 Medcliff Rd.

♦ ♦ ♦

August 9, 1963

Editor
Edmonds Tribune-Review
Edmonds, Washington

Dear Sir:

After reading Congressman Jack Westland's letter to you, which you published in this week's Tribune, I am beginning to wonder just whose wave length he is tuned to. It is this type of slanted reporting to the public by our Congressman that has caused so much confusion, misunderstanding and ignorance on this very important Bill that now rests in his own Committee, the same place where it met disaster after the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Wilderness Bill two years ago.

According to our Congressman, just about everybody in this State of Washington except for a few mountain hikers is opposed to the Wilderness Bill. This is far from the truth. . . .

The Wilderness Bill, it will be recalled, was passed by the Senate in 1961 by a vote of 78 to 8 but it did not reach the floor of the House, thanks to Jack Westland's Committee. On April 9, 1963, the Measure was again passed by the Senate by an overwhelming 73 - 12 vote that was of the same order as the 1961 vote. The party whips announced that, in addition to the 73 voting in its favor, 12 others "if present in voting. . . would vote 'yea'." Thus for the second time over 85% of the Senate had approved the Wilderness Act. I ask again, whose wave length is Congressman Jack Westland tuned to?

Merely by a quirk in Parliamentary procedure was Jack Westland able to prevent the Measure from coming before the House - by making a motion that the Bill be presented in its butchered up version without further debate for discussion. Of course, this would have been worse than what we have now. I am not denying that he didn't have the right to do this but it was an overt act that meant that both sides of the opposition could not fairly and objectively discuss the merits of the original Bill and its proposed Amendments.

So, the Wilderness Bill has been passed for the second time by an overwhelming majority of the Senate and once more it rests in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs where it now lies in the hands of the Sub-Committee on Public Lands. Will it die there again without having a chance to be openly discussed on the floor of the House or will the Commercial Interests again prevail upon this Committee to beat it into submission? Fortunately, Tom Pelly, Jack Westland's colleague in Congress, is tuned to a different wave length, as is Senator Henry Jackson. We should all write these men as well as our other members of Congress and Senate and express our views - either for or against. I am sure that if everybody took the time to write them Jack Westland's score indicating those "for" the Wilderness Bill would show a significant change in stature.

Then, perhaps, Congressman Westland's Committee would allow this Bill to be brought on to the floor of the House for a final vote. If it should reach there, the Wilderness Bill will be passed as it was in the Senate. Since the Administration itself favors the Bill, it's a certainty that it would become Law.

Sincerely yours,

Waldo M. Reed

August 9, 1963

Editor
Edmonds Tribune-Review
Edmonds, Washington

Dear Sir:

Congressman Jack Westland's recent letter to the Edmonds Tribune-Review should not go unanswered, for it contains numerous errors and exaggerations.

Representative Westland refers to the overwhelming reply in his questionnaire favoring "multiple-use." Let's set the record straight. This question was one of the most loaded I have seen. Here is the question from his questionnaire: "Should Mount Baker and Snoqualmie National Forest areas continue to be operated under the multiple-use concept or should they be restricted to recreational use only? (Check your preference) a. Multiple-use b. Single-use."

Does the congressman sincerely believe that this is an objective approach? Besides, this question, as the congressman should know, cannot possibly be answered. National Parks, wilderness areas, and recreation areas do not preclude the multiple-uses. In national parks these uses include recreation, watershed and soil conservation, game and fish habitat protection, a natural museum for public education about resource values, and a conservation reserve for the future. Wilderness areas include all the uses listed above plus grazing and presently mining. In addition, recreation areas, which include most of our road-side campgrounds, can be salvage logged.

One would suspect from his letters and questionnaire that the use Representative Westland is supporting for his friends is single-use logging. No one has ever suggested that the Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie National forests "be restricted to recreational use only." In fact, economic plans for our national forests can include a dynamically developing forest industries along with expanding recreational development.

Let's set the record straight to the congressman's statement: "I have never been opposed to wilderness." Jack Westland's record indicates opposition to almost every piece of public land legislation. This includes almost solo opposition to the Virgin Islands National Park in the House of Representatives. The congressman's pet "Wilderness Bill" was an amendment to the Senate-passed Wilderness Bill. This amendment was proposed by the opponents of wilderness, including the Second District representative, to destroy the wilderness system.

As your editorial of September 20, 1962, pointed out; the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources called this Westland-supported-bill "a retrogression from the whole concept of wilderness. It is a hunting license for the western mining interest."

Westland in committee moved the adoption of the resolution which would have brought this "non-wilderness" bill before the house with a suspension of the rules. This would have prevented both amendment and debate. The National Wildlife Federation newsletter quoted Westland as speaking on behalf of the committee resolution saying that he did not want to see this bill subjected to "the binge of emotion which would surround its discussion on the floor."

No opposition to wilderness, indeed!

Sincerely yours,

Phillip H. Zalesky

'Wild Rivers' Need Taming; Engineers Are Always Ready



By BYRON FISH

A study is under way to determine which of America's rivers should be preserved "in their free-flowing condition because their natural scenic, scientific, aesthetic and recreational values outweigh their value for water development and control purposes, now or in the future."

The "wild rivers" report is backed by the Departments of Agriculture and of the Interior, and is headed by the director of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

If there is an advantage in big governmental bureaus, it might be that it takes a big one, or a league of them, to offset another federal agency that grows so powerful it begins to get everything it wants.

The new conservation alliance, which puts the National Park Service and the Forest Service on the same side, can see that erosion, detergents and pollution are not the only conservation problems.

The destruction of fertile soil, timber, watersheds, national parks, scenery, fisheries, archeological treasures, highways, homes — none of these seems to carry much weight when there is a chance to build another dam.

Dams have, of course, contributed great benefits to the country, but countries and peoples can be benefitted to death. The time has come, when a new strip of concrete is to be poured across a river, to ask, "Is this strip necessary?"

IN THE SAME way a person lying awake in a silent house can be annoyed by a dripping faucet, the splash of water or even the sight of a current apparently is irritating to the Army Corps of Engineers.

Any flowing water, they feel, should be dammed. All rivers should be turned into lakes.

The reasons why the dams are necessary are that they control floods, produce electric power and irrigate land.

The jobs have come to billions of dollars by now, so the state of Washington should have a bright future.

Washington contains about a third of the running water in the nation. After everything else has been plugged, the Corps of Engineers can move headquarters here and still have a place to spend money.

What makes Washington such a good dam state is that it will hold water. Many states do not, at least not easily. They are short of mountains and valleys, or they have too much open space between valleys.

Even Alaska, big as it is, does not afford so many opportunities. A big dam being planned up there now would flood the whole center of the state.

The only difference that flooding a state makes to the engineers is that it leaves nothing else to dam.

NORTH DAKOTA has little water left to control. The Corps of Engineers has about finished off that state. Its dams are for flood control, and some residents told us they already can see how it works.

In the past, the Missouri River took away, but it also gave back. The farmer who lost land in a flood received a new deposit of silt from the

headwaters, and went on farming.

When the Garrison Dam was built, it first submerged thousands of acres of the state's richest agricultural land in a lake that will back up 200 miles.

Now the silt is deposited not on farms downstream, but in the bottom of the lake. When the river shifts its course downstream, as rivers always do, the farms simply lose their soil for good.

The engineers have a solution, though. They intend to build another dam farther down, thus submerging the rest of the best soil.

In the long run — say, about the time all of Washington state has been dammed — the lakes should be silted up. They will require dredging, by the Corps of Engineers.

What they can dredge is a river channel. This will change the Missouri back from lakes to a river again, and the engineers can start all over. So, they have the job supply figured on beyond Washington state.

By  HIS MARK



GOOD GUYS AND BAD GUYS

The Politics of Conservation: Crusades and Controversies, 1897-1913, by Elmo R. Richardson.

217 pages. Notes, bibliography, index. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1962. Paperbound, \$4.00.

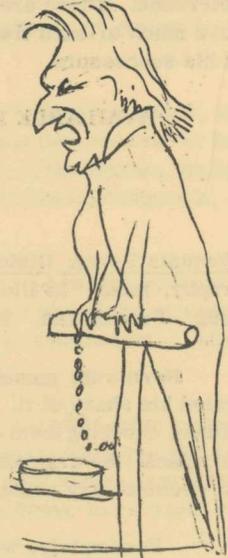
In his preface the author says of conservation: "The writings on the subject have, until recently, relied upon the viewpoints of the leaders of the crusade or been based upon a few secondary sources. Only in the last few years have trained researchers drawn upon official archives and manuscript collections in order to describe more accurately the complex nature of conservation and to assess its significance in the context of recent history."

Professor Elmo R. Richardson of Washington State University here offers a superb example of the sort of work that needs doing. This is a mandatory reference for scholars; it is at the same time exciting reading for laymen. The 17 years between 1897 and 1913 were perhaps the most dramatic and complicated in the entire history, to date, of conservation. These were the years when Grover Cleveland, as one of his final acts of office, withdrew 20,000,000 acres from the public domain for forest reservations; when Theodore Roosevelt gave Gifford Pinchot such power in land policy that "his influence was second only to that of the President"; when Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, of Seattle, was hounded from office and discredited by Pinchot and his supporters; when Pinchot, in dramatically resigning as Chief Forester, and in subsequent maneuverings, contributed in a major way to the defeat of President Taft's attempt at reelection; and when, under Woodrow Wilson, "conservation policy was no longer a political issue in the West... the subject had been exhausted by years of publicity and campaigns... The desirability of federal conservation was no longer an issue."

The story is divided into precise and logical chapters: Trials and Errors; Roosevelt, Pinchot, and Their Disciples; Ballinger's Beginnings; Pinchot's Gambit; The Critics' Campaign; The Limits of Reaction; On the Progressives' Band Wagon; and The Democrats' Opportunity.

Professor Richardson does not subscribe to the "villains and heroes" theory of history. He analyzes the motives and actions of Secretary Ballinger, and shows that though he opposed Pinchot's policy in many respects, he was by no means the irresponsible exploiter, "the tool of the interests", that Pinchot-inspired histories make him out to be. What, for example, are we to make of the Hetch Hetchy affair? It was Pinchot (the prophet of multiple use) who favored flooding the valley, and it was Ballinger (convinced by John Muir) who opposed it. In the long view of history, men are not black and white, but varying shades of grey. There were scores of men and organizations involved in the crusades and controversies of these 17 momentous years; the author traces their actions through the period, and by showing their mixtures of motives, and their pragmatic shifting back and forth, brings them into three dimensions as living, breathing, politicians.

From the standpoint of the present reviewer, one of the most interesting aspects of the book is the light it casts on the beginnings of the Forest Service - born in controversy and always since, by necessity, extremely active in politics and propaganda. Above all one remembers the giant figure of the inner-directed idealist, the hypnotic leader, the master crusader and controversialist, the master politician, Gifford Pinchot. One can understand how it is that his Forest Service disciples follow his precepts and sermons to this day with a fervor as much religious as scientific. They live in the shadow of, and walk in the path of, a Great Man.



Let me urge every serious student of the North Cascades - and of conservation in general - to buy this book. You'll want to read it once for pure story pleasure, then you'll want to go over it again to extract the historical patterns, and then you'll want it handy on your shelf for constant reference. There are many lessons that apply to our present crusades and controversies. We have much to learn from Pinchot - if only so that we can better cope with the misdirected idealism of his successors.

I. B.

AVAILABLE FROM THE N3C BOOKSHOP -- SEE ORDER FORM IN THIS ISSUE

Men and a Mountain

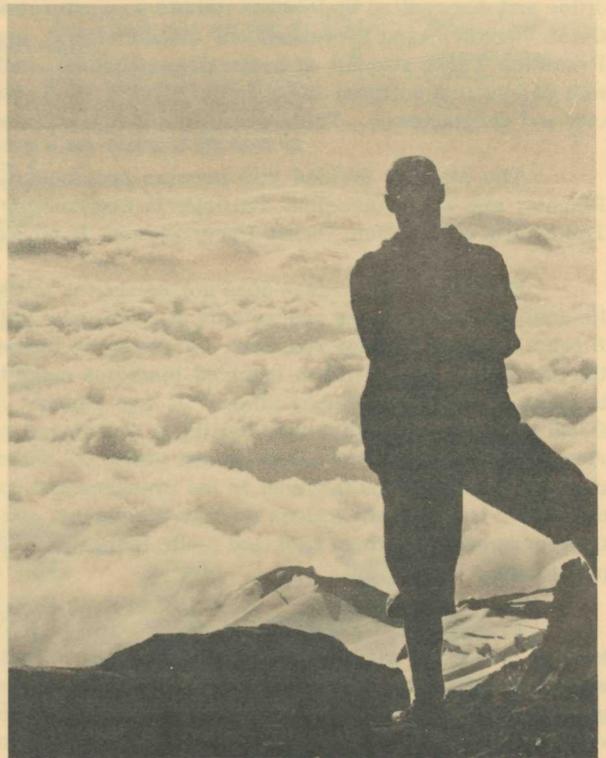
Mountain Fever: Historic Conquests of Rainier, by Aubrey L. Haines. 272 pages. Notes, bibliography, index. 16 illustrations, endpapers, 3 maps. Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland, 1962. Paperbound, \$2.45.

Northwest mountains are plagued with bad history, and the present reviewer has perpetrated his share of it. How does one go about writing "bad history"? By using secondary sources without checking them against primary sources. By fleshing out scattered facts with guesses and surmises. By dramatizing and humorizing and generalizing and judging with flimsy support from the documentary evidence.

Fortunately, we are beginning to get some new good history to augment the very small existing body of such. Mr. Haines, Park Historian of Yellowstone National Park, and for many years Park Ranger at Mount Rainier, here shows us the way with this example of magnificent history.

In his words: "I decided to attempt a re-creation of the events of that formative period which ended with the establishment of Mt. Rainier National Park. Viewed with the perspective of the intervening years, those events form a sequence, from discovery through exploration and conquest, to the development of a public interest which resulted in a recognition of the mountain's national park character. By the efforts of men who had the mountain fever, a new jewel was added to the nation's heritage. It had a new park - its fourth - and the first founded on the theme of mountain grandeur."

Mr. Haines has succeeded. His account of early Rainier days supersedes all bad history - and incorporates all good history previously written on the subject. At the same time, he tells a story of exploration and climbing that will absorb all of those (and they are numbered in the millions) who have hiked and climbed on Rainier. The familiar names - Tolmie, Kautz, Longmire, Van Trump, Muir, and all the rest - become in these pages more than legends; they become fellow travelers in the wilderness, suffering and exulting even as you and I.



The chapter titles indicate the scope of the book: Prologue; Wanderers in the Wilderness, 1833-57; Conquest of the Heights, 1858-70; Solitudes Forever Broken, 1871-84; Lower Gardens of Eden, 1885-88; Widening of the Ripple, 1889-90; Pearl of Great Price, 1891-92; Men of the Mountain, 1893-94; A National Park Forever; Epilogue; Appendix - A Summary of Ascents and Near Ascents, 1852-94.

The author has not been satisfied to pass along unverified rumors and speculations, but rather has painstakingly studied the original materials, and sought out many new ones never before examined by historians. From these and from his personal knowledge of the terrain, he has re-created the events. No matter how often one has read accounts of the historic conquests, in these pages they have freshness and immediacy.

Rainier is well-served by its historians. In addition to Mr. Haines, it has Dee Molenaar, a similarly careful scholar who at last report was working on a climbing history of the mountain that picks up the story where this book leaves off, and carries it through to the present. Let us hope that Mr. Haines and Mr. Molenaar continue their efforts.

Let us also hope that our other mountains gain, in years to come, attention from historians of their caliber. For now, in order that you may find how exciting good history can be, and how much better it is than the Brand X variety, read Mountain Fever. And if you've ever spent more than a casual afternoon on Rainier, you'll want to own the book, in order to re-read and browse at leisure.

I. B.

AVAILABLE FROM THE N3C BOOKSHOP -- SEE ORDER FORM IN THIS ISSUE

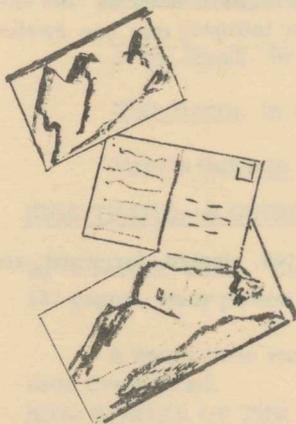
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- Use them as postcards all the year around.

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 North Cascades Conservation Council
 Mr. Richard Taylor, 5502 37th Ave. NE
 Seattle, Washington 98105

*Postcards with glossy colored scenes from the Cascades and description and short conservation message on the back.



Wild
Cards

N3C Bookshop

IN WILDNESS IS THE PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD

Words by Henry David Thoreau, photographs by Eliot Porter. Sierra Club, 1962.
72 color plates, 168 pages (10 1/4 by 13 1/2 inches). \$25.

Adjudged by a publishers' group as one of the "ten best books published in America in the past three years." Words fail in attempting to convey the quality of the photographs, the previously unparalleled quality of the color reproduction -- which represents a major breakthrough in technology.

There are books that interest, there are books that impress. This is a book that stuns.

THE PLACE NO ONE KNEW: GLEN CANYON ON THE COLORADO

Words and photographs by Eliot Porter. Sierra Club, 1963.
72 color plates, 168 pages (10 1/4 by 13 1/2 inches). \$25.

What the above book does for wilderness in general, this book does for Glen Canyon in particular. The same photographer, the same superb color reproduction, the same format, the same publisher.

THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH

Words by Nancy Newhall, photos by Ansel Adams. Sierra Club, 1960.
112 pages (10.2 by 13.5 inches). \$15.

William O. Douglas has called this "one of the great statements in the history of conservation." At last report, close to 20,000 copies have been sold.

WORDS OF THE EARTH

Words and photographs by Cedric Wright. Sierra Club, 1961.
96 pages (10.2 by 13.5 inches). \$12.50.

Edward Weeks has said, in Atlantic Monthly: "It is Mr. Wright's gift to show us 'the unmarked face of America's wilderness' with such clarity, grandeur, or intimacy that one dwells for a time in the scene and can return to it again for refreshment."

THESE WE INHERIT: THE PARKLANDS OF AMERICA

By Ansel Adams. Sierra Club, 1961.
104 pages (10 1/8 by 13 1/2 inches). \$15.

Derived from My Camera in the National Parks, with new plates, design, foreword, and text.

THE PENINSULA: A STORY OF THE OLYMPIC COUNTRY

By Don Moser. Sierra Club, 1962.
172 pages, 80 plates, (8 by 10 3/4 inches). \$6.50.

Wallace Stegner says in his foreword: "It is about a young man's love affair with a peninsula, and every one of these subtle and exact photographs and every line of text is a step in the search for communion with an essence, an essence that is loved the more, the more it is known and understood."

Christmas Shopping List

MOUNTAINEERING: THE FREEDOM OF THE HILLS

By the Climbing Committee of The Mountaineers, edited by Harvey Manning. The Mountaineers. 444 pages, 16 photos, 134 drawings, 14 tables. \$7.50.

More than 15,000 copies now in print. Comprehensive and detailed description of mountaineering arts and crafts. The textbook of the Climbing Course presented annually by The Mountaineers since 1935.

MANUAL OF SKI MOUNTAINEERING

Edited by David Brower. 256 pages, illustrated. Third Edition, 1961. Sierra Club. \$3.75.

What Freedom doesn't cover, this book does. --And Freedom didn't cover it specifically because this book does it so well.

GOING LIGHT WITH BACKPACK OR BURRO

Edited by David Brower. 166 pages, illustrated. Seventh Printing, 1961. Sierra Club. \$2.50.

A lighthearted, informative treatment of wilderness traveling and camping -- including a chapter which is required reading for mountain newlyweds!

EXPLORING GLACIERS WITH A CAMERA

By A. E. Harrison. 80 pages, 50 photographs. Sierra Club, 1961. \$1.95.

Photos of glaciers, and text that tells how to watch the ice at work.

CLIMBERS' GUIDES

Cascades and Olympics, by Fred Beckey. American Alpine Club. \$5.

Glacier National Park, by J. Gordon Edwards. Sierra Club: \$3.75.

Teton Range, by Leigh Ortenburger. Sierra Club. \$3.75.

High Sierra, by Hervey Voge. Sierra Club. \$3.75.

Starr's Guide to the John Muir Trail, by Walter A. Starr, Jr. Sierra Club. \$2.

HIGH TRAILS: A GUIDE TO THE CASCADE CREST TRAIL

By Robert H. Wills. University of Washington Press, 1962.

157 pages, many photos and maps. \$3.

A handy little rucksack guide for anyone aiming to walk along, and camp along, the Cascade Crest Trail.

HIGH WORLDS OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

Photos by Bob and Ira Spring, words by Harvey Manning. Superior, 1960. \$13.

More than 100 photographs, and a few thousand words, about the mountains of the West, including a chapter on the North Cascades which contains photographs taken by the third party to make the Ptarmigan Traverse.

AT LONG LAST they are here, ready for Christmas 1963--two books about the North Cascades, one from The Mountaineers, one from the Sierra Club. You'll want a copy of each for your personal library -- and you'll want to give copies to friends, and also to influential citizens who do not know, but should know, why the North Cascades deserve the highest possible degree of protection.

The North Cascades

Photographs by Tom Miller, words by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. The Mountaineers, 96 pages (10 by 12 inches), 80 photographs, 10 maps. \$8.50 until December 31, \$10 after.

Chapters: The Northern Pickets: Nooksack Cirque: Park Creek Pass: Cascade Pass: Kool-Aid Lake to White Rock Lakes: Dome Peak: Bonanza-Entiat Area.

A distinctive feature of the book is that each photograph is keyed to a map introducing each chapter. By a number-and-arrow system, the chapter maps show the exact spot from which each photo was taken, and the direction in which the camera was pointed. For each photograph the year and also the time of year is given.

Manufactured by the sheet-fed gravure process by the same firm that did This is the American Earth and Words of the Earth for the Sierra Club.

The text contains a number of personal anecdotes concerning adventures of the photographer and writer in the North Cascades, as well as an "Irate Birdwatcher" discussion of the past and future of the area.

The Wild Cascades

By Weldon F. Heald. Sierra Club.

128 pages (9 by 12 inches), 80 photographs, including 16 in color. \$7.50.

The author, who has traveled the North Cascades over a period of nearly 40 years, describes the Glacier Peak-to-Lake Chelan parklands that must become our greatest National Park.

Individual chapters treat the geography, geology, flora, fauna, mining history, conservation history, avenues of approach, and other subjects -- all enlivened by the personal knowledge and perception of a man who knows these mountains well.

The photographs are contributed by a genuine "hall of fame" among the mountain photographers who have traveled the forests, streams, meadows, glaciers, and peaks of the area.

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The Wild Cascades, Heald	\$7.50	_____
Politics of Conservation, Richardson	\$4.00	_____
Mountain Fever, Haines	\$2.45	_____
In Wildness is the Preservation of the World, Porter and Thoreau	\$25.00	_____
The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado, Porter	\$25.00	_____
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Mountaineering, The Freedom of the Hills, Manning	\$7.50	_____
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Going Light with Backpack and Burro, Brower	\$2.50	_____
High Trails: Guide to Cascade Crest Trails, Wills	\$3.00	_____
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Exploring Glaciers with a Camera, Harrison	\$1.95	_____
Climbers Guide to Cascades and Olym- pics, Beckey	\$5.00	_____
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Climbers Guide to High Sierra, Voge	\$3.75	_____
Starr's Guide to John Muir Trail, Starr	\$2.00	_____

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1811 Queen Anne Ave. North
Seattle 9, Washington

Editors: The Wild Cascades
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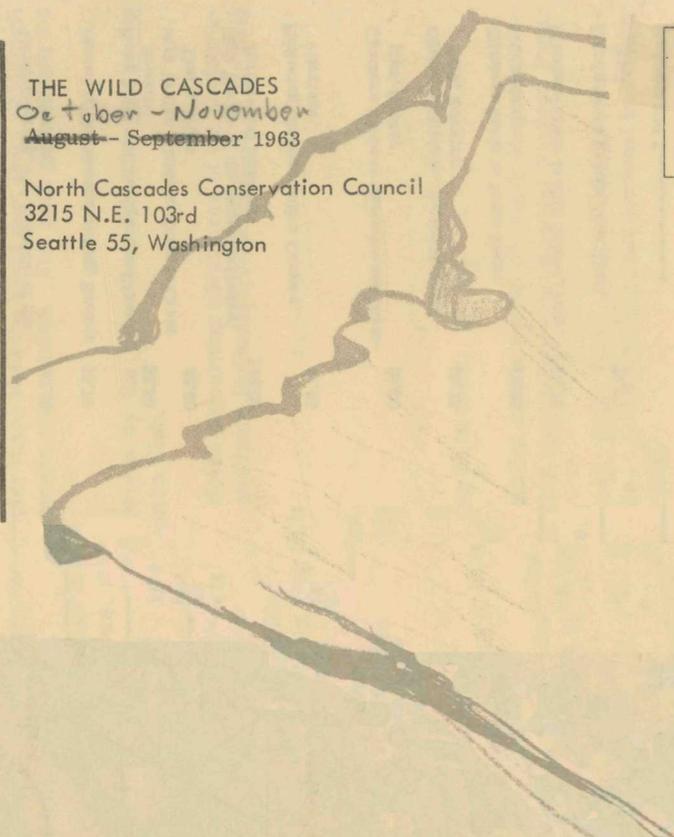
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THE WILD CASCADES
~~October - November~~
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