

# THE WILD CASCADES

October–November, 1966



# The Eye of the Storm

A PERIOD OF RELATIVE CALM, as the center or eye of a hurricane passes over, is preceded by very strong winds and is followed by even stronger winds. So it is with the North Cascades. Strong winds have been blowing within the state of Washington; from organizations and individuals wanting multiple-use or preservation and from federal administrators and officials who think they have all the answers; various proposals have been made for Parks, Recreation Areas, and Wildernesses; Congress held hearings and then adjourned to draft legislation. Now the eye is here and it is a time for strengthening weak spots and preparing for the storm to continue; this time with winds from across the nation as bills go to Congress, more hearings are held and forces both for and against become more numerous and more vocal.

WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW? This we are being asked. Legislation is in the process of being drafted by the Bureau of the Budget to implement the recommendations of the Federal Study Team for a North Cascades National Park, and Okanogan, Alpine Lakes, Enchantment and Mt. Aix Wildernesses. Being considered in this drafting are "The North Cascades Study Team Report" (October 1965 - see February-March 1966 issue of The Wild Cascades), the testimony presented at the Senate Interior Committee "Hearing on the North Cascades - Olympic National Park" (February 1966) and Governor Daniel J. Evans' "North Cascades National Recreation Area Report and Recommendations" (July 1966 - see pages 29-34 of June-July 1966 issue of The Wild Cascades). This is a period of preparation and little publicity; a period of speculation as to what the details of this carefully guarded legislation will contain. There seems to be little more that can be done to influence this drafting process at this point.

WHAT SHOULD WE BE DOING NEXT AND WHEN? This also we are being asked. The bill for a North Cascades National Park and the new Wilderness Areas will be introduced into Congress in January of 1967. Due to strenuous objections, Olympic National Park will not be a part of this bill, so we are told. This bill will be the starting gun for the nation's proponents and opponents of parks and wildernesses to support, amend or reject specific Congressional legislation. The Board of the North Cascades Conservation Council is certain to be vocal in its reaction to the bill.

MEANWHILE WE ALL HAVE OUR HOMEWORK TO DO. We should reread The Wild Cascades to see how we have been setting forth our arguments. We should obtain (from our Congressmen, Senate or House Office Building, Washington, D.C.) and read the "North Cascades Study Team Report" and the "Senate Hearings on the North Cascades". Points should be outlined for inclusion in letters to be written to Senator Henry M. Jackson or in testimony to be given at the hearings that are certain to come. We urge you to be critical of the Forest Service for the scenery it's not saving but also to be critical of the Park Service for its stated plans for mass visitation into wilderness. Agency administrators and Congressmen will be listening to all of us and what we finally get in the way of protection of the North Cascades will be the outcome of all the little pieces each one of us individually adds to this complicated jigsaw puzzle.

WE CAN'T AFFORD COMPLACENCY. We have come a long and successful way toward the ultimate preservation of the North Cascades' Scenic Resources, partly by Park and partly by Wilderness. However new hurdles keep appearing. The latest is the appearance of a new organization, Outdoors Unlimited. Here are associated all the familiar faces who opposed the creation of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and now are united "to oppose the creation of a North Cascades National Park"; grazers, loggers, and hunters as well as riders of horses, Jeeps, and trail vehicles, all led by Reverend Riley Johnson, opponent of wilderness and champion of the lumber industry. However, despite such obstacles, we shall win, but the quality of our victory will depend heavily upon the willingness of each of us to do his part for the cause. We hope you will be prepared to answer the call when we shout for help.

P. D. G.

# THE LOWDOWN ON OUTDOORS UNLIMITED

(The Irate Birdwatcher Views the News from Yakima)

Remember the Rev. Riley Johnson? Of course. Who could forget his pious denunciations of the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, later established despite his earnest prayers? Or the famous sermons from a Chelan pulpit, implying that when the Lord created the forests of the Agnes He had specifically in mind the needs of Chelan Box Company? Since then the Rev. Riley has accepted a call to a new parish in Yakima, where he now reveals that the Divine Plan also makes provision in the North Cascades for Boise-Cascade, particularly in the Bumping Lake area.

The Rev. held a party in Yakima October 22. An interesting gang gathered, including our Yakima Correspondent, Hal Foss (who was publicly introduced as chairman of the local Mountain Rescue Unit, but was quickly identified by around-the-group whispers as a director of N3C). Bill Cross was there, repeating his complaint that he and other lip-movers didn't have time before the hearings to read the North Cascades Study Team Report, which has a lot of hard words in it, and that park advocates are spending fortunes on slick propaganda, such as this here slick magazine published at enormous expense by N3C. The Washington State Grange came in force, as well as other cattlemen and sheepherders. The Four-Wheel Drive Association was noted as having been represented at an earlier (July) planning meeting, along with Skip Voorhees, who self-admittedly is trying to make a buck in the ski-resort development business.

Equally interesting, though, are those who weren't there. Bert Cole was advertised as a speaker; he didn't show up and that obviously shook the organizers of the festivities. William Tinney, District Forester for the Industrial Forestry Association, also was featured as a speaker, and he also was an unexplained no-show; in his absence, May Meyring, a skier, told what bad news National Parks are for yoyos and read an article by that good old friend of the land, Hardin R. Glascock, Jr. of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association.

A director of the Yakima County Sportsmen's Association, Walt Lindberg, was on hand and

was elected as a director of Outdoors Unlimited. However, other directors of Yakima Sportsmen, including the current president, refused to have anything to do with the organization. Also, the immediate past president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, who golly knows thundered loud against a North Cascades Park at the hearings last spring, not only didn't come but made a public statement before the Monday Morning Quarterbacks categorically condemning the personnel and goals of Outdoors Unlimited. In summary, sportsmen on the Yakima scene know the Rev. Riley as an articulate minister very active in politics, as a logger's apologist, but they do not associate him with any kind of sport, whether it be hunting, fishing, skiing, or even jeep-driving. They feel the new organization is nothing more than a front for loggers, miners, cattlemen, sheepherders, and that ilk.

The Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce is upset about the identification of Walt Lindberg as its representative on the Board of Directors of Outdoors Unlimited. Mr. Lindberg is not even a member of the Chamber, which as of October 22 had taken no stand at all on the group. Mr. Lindberg's role as a Chamber spokesman was a fiction imposed upon the press by the reverend gentleman.

Despite the notable non-attenders, the organizational meeting staggered forward. Jack Larson, of the Game Management Department of Snoqualmie National Forest, showed colored slides of wildlife in the mountains. (Larry Barrett, Forest Supervisor, had another engagement and sent his apologies.) Dr. George Selke of the Department of Agriculture, a member of the North Cascades Study Team, was supposed to speak in the afternoon, but with so many other scheduled addresses canceled was called to the podium early in the morning. Accounts of his talk differ. According to the official minutes of the meeting, he "spoke on the need of forming such an organization as Outdoors Unlimited and stressed the importance of preserving the multiple use concept of the forests instead of changing to an exclusive tourist use National Park." Our Correspondent says "It was a fairly short, interesting, reminiscing-type speech, mostly about his youth.

# Yakiman Elected Head Of Group Opposing Park

Yakima  
Morning  
Herald,  
October 23

A Yakima man was chosen president and Yakima was selected the site of headquarters of Outdoors Unlimited — a statewide organization formed in Yakima Saturday to oppose the proposed North Cascade National Park.

Rev. R. Riley Johnson, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, was elected president. An office will be opened in the Larson Building the first week in December, Rev. Mr. Johnson said.

An executive director and assistant director have already been chosen but will not be announced until immediately before the opening of the office, he said.

The salaries of both directors will be paid from dues of the several state sportsmen, recreation, ski and land-user organizations which oppose the proposed park.

Dr. George Selky, Portland, Ore., a member of President Johnson's study team for the proposed new park, spoke to the group on the need of forming such an organization as Outdoors Unlimited.

Dr. Selky stressed the importance of preserving the multiple use concept of the forests instead of changing an exclusive tourist use rule.

Members of the newly formed organization elected John LaGrange, Spokane, vice president, and C. L. Flower, Sunnyside, treasurer.

Named directors were H. L. (Bill) Cross, Seattle, Washington State Sportsmen's Council; Loren Newell, Okanogan, Washington State Grange; Flower, Washington State Cattlemen's Association; Roy E. Peacher, Aberdeen, Washington State Woolgrowers; Marion Newkirk, Seattle, Outdoor



REV. RILEY JOHNSON

Recreation Association; Walter C. Lindberg, Yakima, Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce and the outdoor Resources program.

## Outdoor Group Plans

Yakima Republic,  
October 22

More than 50 persons from around the state, representing the U.S. Forest Service, ski associations, granges and sportsmen groups, began laying the foundation today for Outdoors Unlimited, a statewide organization of sportsmen, timber and mining leaders.

The group met in the Yakima Y.M.C.A. to hear speakers, and discussed need for the organization. Defeat of proposals in Congress to establish a North Cascades Park in Washington was taken up.

Speakers, including William Cross, chairman of the North Cascades Committee of the Washington State Sportsmen Council, proposed to retain management of the 166,000-acre area by the U.S. Forest Service, which has handled it for the past 60 years.

Other speakers were to include Dr. George A. Selke, a member of President Johnson's study team for the proposed park, who opposes turning over management of the area to the National Park Service.

He mentioned all the good things about multiple use but did admit it doesn't have all the right answers all the time."

A comparison of the "Tentative Agenda, Organizational Meeting, Outdoors Unlimited" with the published minutes gives one the distinct impression of a fiasco. The Call to Order, listed for 9 a.m., took place at 9:20. A lengthy Salute to the Flag followed, then various introductions, a Steering Committee report, two "pinch-hitting, impromptu" talks in place of scheduled addresses, two scheduled speeches, and all this occupied less than 2 hours. When the premature adjournment for lunch was made at 11:30, a motion had also been made, seconded, and carried to formally organize Outdoors Unlimited, "immediately concerned with, but not necessarily limited to, defeat of the proposal for a North Cascade National Park; an organization dedicated to keeping public land, now designated as National Forest, under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service." Another motion named a nominating committee, which was directed to have a slate of officers and directors ready by 1:30 p.m.

Lunch went down easy, and the group did reconvene at 1:30, and before adjourning at 1:45 (15 minutes flat) accepted the commit-

tee nominations and elected to the Board of Directors a Cattleman, a Woolgrower, a Granger (either another cowboy or another sheepherder), a logger who preferred to be identified as representing some sportsmen's organization nobody ever heard of, a non-representative of the Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce who is also a non-representative of the Yakima County Sportsmen's Association, and Bill Cross, the Demosthenes of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

And then a President was chosen, and if you have to be told who you haven't been paying attention.

The question arises, is this new group a threat? If so, to what? The North Cascades Park? The Episcopal Church?

Based on the non-presence at the organizational meeting of the genuine big guns in the War Against a Park (with the single exception of Dr. Selke, who — poor man — may be deduced from reports to have found himself embarrassed by the company), and on the discrepancy between the Advertisement and the Actuality, we are inclined to relax momentarily from our mood of high seriousness.

Bill Cross and the Rev. Riley on the same stage, arm in arm and cheek by jowl. Sheepmen and cattlemen giving the responses and the "Amen, brother!" Loggers and miners clashing the cymbals and booming the drums. That would be worth a pretty penny to see.

## Opposition to National Park gets teeth at Yakima confab

<sup>2259</sup>YAKIMA - Opposition to a national park in the North Cascades, grew teeth in Yakima last week. The sharp bite developed during a meeting here to form a group known as Outdoors Unlimited, a collection of various interests which dispute the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

Representing everybody from sportsmen to miners, about 75 people gathered for the kickoff meeting of the new group. They voted unanimously to start the OU organization and elected a group of nine directors. Reflecting the varied interests of the group, three were from Western Washington, three from Eastern Washington and three directors were elected at large. They were instructed to immediately consider bylaws and elect a slate of officers for the new group.

Initial effort of OU will be designed to oppose the formation of the proposed North Cascades National Park. A bill to establish such a park, although exact size of the park is questionable, is expected to be introduced to Congress sometime next year.

Proposed legislation is following the completion of the North Cascades Study Team Report released last spring. Although the report made 21 specific recommendations, study team members disagreed on the most essential point...should there or should there not be a park in the North Cascades. Department of Interior members of the five-man team recommended a National Park. Department of Agriculture members recommended a National Recreation area under administration of the U.S. Forest Service. Dr. Edward Crafts, chairman of the group, also recommended a park.

Later another study team, ap-

pointed by Gov. Dan Evans, recommended a smaller National Park, about 355,000 acres called the Picket Range National Park, plus a National Recreation area. Additional recommendations are expected before the proposed park bill is written.

During the past few months, opposition to a park has increased among Washington citizens. However, such opposition was scattered, and organization of Outdoors Unlimited is an effort to gather the "Nays" under one roof, members say.

The membership is not confined to sportsmen, although it is strongly supported by the Washington State Sportsman's Council. In fact, the Council kicked off financial support by tendering a check for \$250 to the new group last week, reports council president LeRoy Wright of Olympia.

Major interests of the state which would be effected by a park in the Cascades were strongly represented including the Grange, the mining industry, the timber industry, skiers, cattlemen, landowners and conservationists who believe in the multiple-use principle.

One of the leading conservationists of the country, Dr. George Selke, who was a member of the five-man Cascades study team, was the keynote speaker.

In essence, he expressed the attitude of the new group by pointing out that the area "is outstanding now because of wise Forest Service administration for the past 60 years" and suggested that Congress and the people allow that type of administration to continue in the form of a national recreation area in the North Cascades.

Fishing and Hunting  
News, October 29

INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION EXAMINES THE NORTH CASCADES FROM HIGH IN THE SKY (But They Don't Miss a Single Tree, You Bet, Because Never Fear, Hagenstein is Here.)

Walt Woodward



## Timbermen View N. Cascades, Indicate Stand on Park Bill

There was a moment last week when this writer wondered if there were not a safer way to earn a living.

That was when a startled, lonely forest-fire lookout stood beside his ridge-top shelter and looked DOWN at 27 timber executives and two reporters flying in a four-engine, propeller-driven chartered airplane maneuvering between canyon walls in the rugged North Cascades.

But the pilot, Jack Bowman, skillfully tucked the plane between a cloud cover and that jagged terrain to give us, in two hours, a view of millions of acres of timber-rich country.

And in a running loud-speaker commentary, William D. Hagenstein of Portland, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association, indicated how timbermen will make their stand next year when Congress finally begins action on a bill which, in one way or another, will seek to reserve many of those acres for open space and recreation.

THE TIMBER executives, returning from the flight, immediately plunged into a closed-door session to begin framing their position, a stand which will take much time to prepare and which they are not expected to make public immediately.

But there was not a murmur of protest on that plane as Hagenstein, a professional forester who spent his youth

plodding up almost every creek in that vast area, gave the timberman's impression of what we were seeing.

"Look at that area of bark-beetle-infested trees down there," he would say. "Probably one of every three trees you are looking at is infested. If the multiple-use concept of this region is lost, that infestation will spread. We will not be allowed to remove diseased trees."

Or he would say:

"Over there you see where tremendous forest fires in other years swept away whole hillsides of valuable trees because there were no roads over which to move men and equipment to fight the fires. If these areas are given wilderness classification, no roads will be permitted. Future forest fires will rage unchecked."

HAGENSTEIN saw virtue in large, ugly squares of exposed earth where, recently, clear-cut logging operations had removed every growing thing.

Foresters have learned that the best way to obtain a perpetual-yield regrowth of Douglas fir is to cut to the ground. New Douglas firs do not grow rapidly in the shade. Hagenstein said:

"See the logging road leading to that clear-cut area? It will be there, ready to use in fire-fighting, in the years ahead while the new stand of Douglas fir is growing."

But if a Douglas-fir clear-

cut does "grow back," the 300-foot wide swaths cut for hundreds of miles in the mountain forests for electric-power transmission lines do not. Once stripped, they are kept bare so that no growth tangles with those lines.

This led Hagenstein to another comment. It was one which he made at last February's North Cascades hearing in Seattle. It is certain to figure in the timbermen's formal position before Congress. He said:

"We are being squeezed today on the front end through the taking out of

production of tens of thousands of acres of forest land each year for space for people to live, highways, transmission-line rights-of-way, industrial sites and all the other things needed to provide the services essential for accommodating more people.

"IF WE ARE squeezed too hard on the back end, we are caught in a giant pincer which can put thousands of workers in our industry out of work because there won't be enough land on which to practice forestry."

Moments later, as the plane settled down for its

return to the airport, Hagenstein made one more significant statement:

"How much more timber can we afford to lose? None

of the study-team reports on the North Cascades so far have faced up to this question. Yet, right here in King County, timber—which built this community—still is contributing a \$40 million payroll."

Those were prophetic words. It is, indeed, true that both federal and state study reports on the North Cascades — both of which recommend land withdrawals for a national park and various wilderness areas — have little to say about the dollar values.

It is a safe bet that the timbermen intend to talk dollars.

Seattle Times,  
September 4

## Tending to Business

By DON DAVIS  
Industrial Editor

SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of the Industrial Forestry Association flew over the North Cascades Monday to look at the vast area variously proposed for withdrawal from Washington's timber growing area. IFA President L. J. Forrest, Hoquiam, said the flight is part of the association's land-use study of the North Cascades. "As employers of 69,000 Washington citizens our industry has a great responsibility to examine every proposal to reduce the land available for growing raw material for Washington's leading resource industry," Forrest said. "Our industry pumps more than \$1 billion into Washington's economic bloodstream annually and provides \$430 million in payrolls," Forrest continued. The forestry leader said there are so many confusing proposals on how the Federal government should manage and develop the North Cascades that the IFA Board is making its own study of the alternatives. Forrest emphasized that IFA favored withdrawals of federal lands for other uses than sustained-yield multiple-use forestry, but only after study of the alternatives including the highest contribution such lands can make to local employment and communities, as well as providing opportunities for all forms of outdoor recreation. "We can't, however, turn our backs on our industry's 10,500 employes in Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish Counties whose jobs, homes and communities depend heavily on the adjacent national forest lands for a permanent supply of raw material," he said.

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SOMETHING WE HAVE been expecting for some time and have mentioned before may be developing now. John Ortman, consulting geologist for Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, third largest of its type in the United States, has been looking over iron deposits in this area with the idea his company may revive mining in Snohomish County. He has been touring and looking over the entire Cascade Mountain range and along the Columbia River but apparently is quite interested in iron deposits in this county. The company plans to make a study over the next several months.

Everett Herald, September ?

The Everett Herald, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1966

## Tending to Business

By DON DAVIS  
Industrial Editor

FEW PEOPLE REALIZE the magnitude of access roads in the national forests of this or any other area. Darrington Ranger District of Mt. Baker National Forest alone has 400 miles of access roads and a planned total of over 1,200 miles when the system is completed. It is true that at the present time most of these roads are low standard single-lane roads but considerable improvement is being done and is scheduled to make these roads available for full public use. On the whole, the roads originally were built to serve logging operators and were suitable for high-powered trucks only. But under newer plans, many of these "logging" roads are built to specific standards, making a number of them much superior to the regular automobile roads of yesteryear.

About 25 miles of new roads are constructed annually on such a district as Darrington. This is done by timber purchasers. Future plans call for construction of some of these roads to double-lane or paved highways. Many now being built are double-lane. At the present time, the Sulattle River Road is receiving the heaviest attention of those on the Darrington District. Four miles have been paved and another four miles built to gravel standards. Further work on this road is planned. The Mountain Loop Highway from the Darrington area to Barlow Pass undoubtedly will come in for a lot of attention too. It has been a matter of discussion for a number of years. It is expected that a considerable portion of this road will be moved across the river (Sauk) to a better grade and shortening of distance. The federal Bureau of Public Roads is expected to aid in the costs of this construction as it did between Barlow Pass and Verlot. Other roads scheduled for early consideration are an access road up the Boulder River drainage and reconstruction of the first four miles of the North Fork Stillaguamish Road.

Such work will further help in easing the problem of gaining access to forest lands for all uses. The road system provides a way for people to get into areas that most would never reach on foot for such interests as sightseeing, camping, hunting and fishing. But the primary purpose is to provide more thorough and efficient management of public lands by providing protection of valuable resources from fires and to allow access for prompt salvage of timber attacked by insects or disease, as well as removal of overmature timber. Such roads have played a high part in discussions and arguments over establishment of such things as wilderness areas which do not allow roads for any purpose.

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## AN HISTORIC EVENT:

### THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TOUR THE NORTH CASCADES

If further confirmation were needed that SOMETHING is going to be done about the North Cascades, this past summer the area received what may be unparalleled attention in the history of federal lands, being personally inspected by both Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Freeman made two visits. On the first, in August, he was accompanied (though he didn't know it) by the Irate Birdwatcher (who didn't know it either). The latter was prowling around Mount Anne, across Lake Anne from its better-known neighbor, Shuksan, scowling down the valley at the horrid scars being made by Mr. Freeman's people to within several miles of Lake Anne, and berating Puget Sound Power and Light for drowning ancient Baker Lake with an obscene new reservoir of the same name. A light plane flew over, headed toward Heather Meadows. Somewhat after, a helicopter appeared from that general direction and fluttered off behind Shuksan. Irate later deduced that this was the Secretary, himself.

On the second trip, in September, Secretary Freeman was joined by Secretary Udall, as well as by Senator Henry Jackson, the man most likely to introduce a North Cascades omnibus bill into Congress this coming session.

Feeling the importance of the visits by these distinguished secretaries, the editors of WC wrote both, asking for their personal impressions and precise itineraries.

Secretary Udall regretted that his current schedule was much too tight, but offered to prepare an article for some future issue of WC.

Secretary Freeman was initially most enthusiastic, and requested specifications on article length, deadline, etc. Upon later examination of his notes, however, he found they weren't sufficiently detailed to provide the basis for an accurate report. But he promises to keep better notes next time and honor us with a story then.

For now, we present selected newspaper clippings which summarize both visits.

# Freeman Still Against Park

By HU BLONK

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, just out of the mountains, said here Tuesday afternoon he still feels the Forest Service alone ought to administer the North Cascades area.

He made the statement in commenting for the Daily World on the question: What is your opinion of Governor Daniel Evans' proposal to establish a park west of the Diablo-Ross Dam area on the west side? (This would be half the size of the park proposed by the National Park Service in a comprehensive study of future use of the area by a five-man study team, completed last January).

"Well, I came here not to reach any judgement at this time," Freeman said. "This whole matter is still under discussion and my position is the same as it was last January. But I wanted to come and personally see it. I've visited most of the national parks and wilderness areas now. I try to do one each year. I felt it would give me a much better back-

ground when decision-making time comes.

"However, you will recall that I said last Saturday that I had not seen any reason why we should duplicate administrative organizations within an area and I was flexible in relations to being convinced in that regard.

"But I had not then and I do not now see any reason why we should have in the same area both a Forest Service administration and a Park Service administration. . .

"I haven't yet found any reason, in my mind, that would justify the additional investment, the additional cost, the additional personnel, or the duplication that would be involved by putting a park in where there has been for over 60 years a Forest Service administration."

The secretary, dressed in multi-colored sports clothes, was enthusiastic about the country he'd visited.

"It is spectacular, beautiful and exciting country and I'm very grateful that all the forces were in balance and we had

about as beautiful a day that could be had," he said.

"We went in and flew over most of the Cascade area on Saturday. The helicopter pilot said there is about 15 days of good flying weather — really top flying weather — in the year and we had one of them. So we saw a good bit of the entire area.

"We went over and landed and looked at Mt. Baker, looked over the Baker Lake and that area, flew through the main passes leading over to Ross Lake, and Diablo Lake.

"We then went up through Granite Creek flowage, up across Rainy Pass and Washington Pass, looked at the new highway going through there. Then went on in and up the Cascade Pass and finally down into Stehekin and spent the night there. Then we went out the next day and took a swing for two days, packing in so we saw a good bit of the country. We saw all the country by air and saw a good bit of the country on foot."

In relation to expanding national demands for recreational

opportunities, Freeman was asked:

"Do you see with a growing need for recreation among the population, the need for greater appropriation for your Forest Service agencies in catering to these needs? Will you be asking for more money?"

He replied: "I think there is no doubt but what we will need more money in the future as more and more people use a national forest. It will take more personnel. It will take more funds to develop them. The trails which I just finished riding over cost money to build. They cost money to maintain. The more people that walk on them and the more horses that walk on them, the more money it will take to make them so people can enjoy them.

"Actually, the number of people who use the national forest for recreation have almost doubled since I became secretary of agriculture. The budget is a long way from having doubled. It has increased some.

"As a matter of fact, it has  
See FREEMAN on Page 2

## FREEMAN

Continued From Page 1

increased rather considerably.

"If we are to care for these areas and make them available for people to use and enjoy — why it is going to take a growing investment to do so."

The Freeman party spent considerable time in the Stehekin area.

In the group were Mrs. Freeman, Edward P. Cliff, chief of the forest Service from Washington, D.C.; Ken Blair, supervisor of Wenatchee National Forest; Bill Rines, Chelan district ranger; Jim Thornton, aide to Secretary Freeman; Al Spaulding, deputy regional forester, Portland, Ore.; and packers Ray Courtney, of Stehekin and Clyde Scott and Jim Alexander of Twisp.

The party went horseback up Rainbow Creek trail, then to McAllister Meadows, along McAllister Creek to Bridge Creek and down to the Stehekin Road. It spent the night at Stehekin.

Then it went by car to Tumwater campground, above High Bridge and fished in the Stehekin River. Next morning the group came down to Lake Chelan by car to board a Forest Service boat and one belonging to Dr. Douglas Dewar of Chelan.

While Freeman was being interviewed at Pangborn Field, an emergency call to provide aerial tanker service at a CleElum fire came in. The secretary saw two planes take off.

He left shortly afterward for Seattle.

He is to fly today to Alaska to visit the University of Alaska at Fairbanks and then go on to Anchorage. ☺ ☺ ☺

Wenatchee Daily

World, August 24

# Udall Says North Cascades Would Make Ten Parks

BY HUNTLY GORDON  
Of The Bellingham Herald  
**NEWHALEM (Special)** — After a day-long tour of the North Cross State Highway, Ross Lake and a large area of the North Cascades, two cabinet members and Sen. Henry M. Jackson faced an early morning of more trekking through the vast wilderness before returning to Seattle enroute to Washington D. C.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, in commenting on the vastness of the area under study as a possible national park site said, "If you could chop it up into ten pieces and put it in other states you could have 10 national parks."

Udall, Sec. of Agriculture Or-

ville Freeman and Jackson headed a party which started the two-day arial survey at the request of President Johnson.

## FIRST TRIP

It was Udall's first trip to the area which is contested by the departments of interior and agriculture. Freeman slipped in to the area quietly August 20 for four-day assessment of its assets.

Senator Jackson Saturday night told the Herald that the first day had gone well. The party headed for Marblemount by helicopter from Bellingham Airport before noon Saturday, after arriving in two U.S. Forest Service Aero Commanders and another from Bonneville Power Administration in Portland.

The helicopter trip took about 45 minutes, then the party, which also included Dr. Edward Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the President's personal representative, Philip Hughes, deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Dr. Crafts was chairman of the North Cascades federal study group, which has recommended that a national park of 698,000 acres and a wilderness area of 720,000 be carved out of the area. This has been heralded as a compromise between the department of agriculture and the interior.

## OTHER OFFICIALS

Other federal officials on the tour were Edward Cliff, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and

George Hertzog, director of the National Park Service.

Bad weather had forced one change of plans for the high governmental party. The group had expected to spend Saturday at Stehekin, at the head of Lake Chelan.

Today's touring will be contingent on the weather and time available, Jackson noted. He said he had to be back in Seattle by 11:30 a.m. to catch a plane to return to the Senate for voting on cloture on the Civil Rights Bill.

Jackson said that neither he nor the secretaries felt that statements were in order until after their reports have gone to the President.

## PLANS BILL

Jackson said the President would make his recommendations in time for legislation to be presented in January. Jackson, as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, will introduce the bill.

"I think we are in general agreement as to the splendor and beauty and the need to preserve the area," the senator said. "Then we get on to

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

## Udall Figures Cascades For 'Ten Parks'

(Continued from Page One)

the question of what the approach should be."

"In reality the argument is whether the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior should administer the area. It is a matter the President will have to resolve."

Jackson said earlier Saturday at the airport before departing that he has not decided which management approach would be best.

## WORK IT OUT

Udall expressed confidence he and Freeman "can work out something so we can get going next January.

Secretary Freeman objects to the establishment of a national park, to be managed by the National Park Service, in an area already under the management of the U.S. Forest Service.

At the airport, Freeman said he has not yet found any compelling reasons which would lead him to change his position.

Prior to arriving in Bellingham, the group flew along the Cascade Ridge from Seattle in the trio of light twin aircraft.

The spent a comfortable night in Seattle City Light's posh guest quarters at Newhalem. John Nelson, superintendent for all of City Light's operations out of Seattle, was host.

Flight plans this morning call for the dignitaries to reboard their three choppers for a trip to Bay View airstrip, a satellite strip operated by Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, where they will fly to Seattle in their Aero Commanders.

The helicopters were furnished by the U.S. Air Force. They are rescue units from Paine Field and McCord Air Force Base.

Bellingham Herald, September 18



### Cabinet Members See North Cascades

Shown before their flight over the North Cascade area, looking over plans are, from left, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Secretary of Interior

Stewart Udall. One of the Cabinet members remarked after returning from the aerial survey that the area contained "some of the scenic masterpieces of the country." (Associated Press)

Spokane Spokesman-Review, September 19

## North Cascades Inspection Fails to Resolve Problems

SEATTLE (AP) — An aerial inspection of the North Cascades has failed to resolve the differences between two cabinet members over future management of the wilderness area.

"Since last January, I have been looking for reasons why there should be a park in this area," Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, whose department now manages the region, said Sunday.

"After this weekend, I'm still looking."

"I agree with Secretary Freeman in general," said Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, "but my department holds the view it should become a national park."

"The difference, regardless of who administers the area, is small," Freeman said. "In any case, no timber will be cut and

Glacier Peak will remain a wilderness area."

The two cabinet members were accompanied on their inspection by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who said:

"I feel a lot of progress has been made in reaching agreement regarding the use of the North Cascades. It is now down to the management question."

Jackson said the differing proposals will be submitted to President Johnson, and his decision will result in a bill which Jackson will introduce in the Senate.

No matter what form the bill takes, Jackson said, it will have no affect on the cross-state highway route through the area.

Everett Herald, September 19

## The President Should Act on Cascades

THE two cabinet members intimately concerned with the future of the North Cascades took a long aerial look at that disputed scenic area the past week-end—without apparent change in their opposing views.

Secretary of the Interior Udall reiterated his support for a North Cascades national park. Secretary of Agriculture Freeman held to his opinion that the area should remain under Forest Service jurisdiction.

*In view of this bureaucratic impasse, we think it timely to restate our own position, namely that President Johnson should act to break the deadlock.*

As long as the administration speaks with conflicting voices on the North Cascades, the issue is almost certain to remain unresolved in Congress.

And the longer the future of "America's Switzerland" remains unsettled,

the less unspoiled acreage will be left to quarrel over.

*The federal government has only a limited time in which to act before the issue is forced by the population pressures now gathering momentum in the Puget Sound basin.*

Senator Jackson, a member of the federal week-end inspection party, has announced his intention, as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, to introduce the North Cascades bill the administration is expected to prepare. Jackson therefore will be in an excellent position to protect the state's interest as he sees it.

We are hopeful that Mr. Johnson will issue without delay a presidential directive to break the deadlock within his cabinet so that an administrative measure can be prepared for introduction in the early days of the next congressional session.

Seattle Times, September 20

## Don't Over-Simplify Battle Of The North Cascades

The fight over the proposed North Cascades National Park has been described simply as a battle between two Federal agencies. The National Park Service would operate a national park. The U.S. Forest Service currently controls most of the proposed park area.

The widely heralded visit here last week of the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman might even tend to perpetuate the simplicity of the belief.

In fact, one government official characterized the weekend tour as a "little summit conference." It reportedly was ordered by President Johnson, although U.S. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, the author-to-be of a yet-to-come North Cascades National Park Bill in Congress unquestionably was the godfather.

Nevertheless, this is an over-simplification, akin to judging an iceberg's size by its tip.

Certainly, the bureaucratic battle exists. And the deadlock hasn't helped speed things along in recent months.

However, the solution would be far simpler were only a couple of Federal bureaus involved.

The bureaus in this case actually reflect different spectrums of public opinion in regard to the primary use of our natural resources.

The National Park Service has the backing of the rock-bottom wilderness advocates (best exemplified, perhaps, by the powerful Sierra Club). Generally, these modern-day Thoreaus like the park service administration because it doesn't harvest the timber crop, mine the minerals, turn out the cattle to graze or otherwise change nature's landscape.

On the other hand, the U.S. Forest Service concept is called "multiple use." It emphasizes outdoor recreation, too — but slicing it up here and there in between a lot of other types of commercial interest. The commercial interests historically have come first.

In a sense, the ability of the Forest Service's "multiple use" concept to generate political muscle is on trial — just as is the name of the National Park Service.

Under the "multiple use" concept, the U.S. Forest Service has undertaken the all-but-impossible job of being all things to all people — to satisfy the rockhound, the logger, the camper, the pulp mill operator, the cattleman,

the fisherman, the miner — and others (all of whom, one might say have an "equal" right to publicly owned resources). Or do they, at least at one and the same time?

To its credit, the U.S. Forest Service, under trying conditions, has successfully, so far, managed almost to be all things to all people but the bind is getting increasingly tight.

Historically, the Forest Service, as the name suggests, has been oriented primarily to management of our forests, which means, generally, the timber interests — loggers, lumbermen, plywood mills, pulp mills and so on.

Undisputedly, the Forest Service has safeguarded the public interest while at the same time guaranteeing a perpetual supply of timber for a growing number of homes.

At the same time, it is supplying recreation to about a million and a quarter visitors a year in the Wenatchee National Forest alone. And it's laying plans for the year 2000 A.D. when the total is expected to rise to five or six million recreational visitors a year.

Nevertheless, it's still viewed generally as a "forest" service.

Unfortunately, for the Forest Service, it has come up against one of those tough things of life — a changing situation.

The U.S. people, particularly in the big population centers where many voters live, have become smog-bound, traffic-crowded, overly honked-at, living in asphalt jungles, where the sounds of a brook, let alone the smell of a clean stream or the view of a starry sky scarcely can find admittance.

These people are turning in increasing numbers to natural settings, if only for a night or a day now and then, in hopes of rekindling a spark that burns inside men.

This works in favor of the National Park Service.

Nationally, the National Park Service is more closely identified in the public mind with a single purpose — public recreation. That it does this no better, if as well, as the Forest Service in many instances in the past likely will be of little consequence in this instance.

This constitutes a ground swell of basic support "built-in" for the National Park Service's position.

It is a worthy opponent for the powerful timber, mining, and other commercial lobbies that traditionally deal with the U.S. Forest Service.

The public wants more recreation grounds.

Where does this leave the U.S. Forest Service?

Here, in North Central Washington, where the Forest Service is appreciated for the jobs it provides in lumber, mining, etc., (plus recreation), most private-interest groups tend to support the U.S. Forest Service position in the current battle.

However, this battle isn't being decided just in North Central Washington but nationally.

The issue in the case at hand, the proposed North Cascades National Park, is the development of additional recreational lands.

The Forest Service, for better or worse, still appears saddled with its heritage as a "Forest" Service.

Maybe it is time that the Forest Service even more emphatically hitch its wagon to the bright new star: Recreation in the wilderness.

Short of that, it's a little hard in the long run to win a battle over a North Cascades National Park in competition with the National Park Service. If there's to be a "park" at all. And maybe that's a point, too. — By Ray Schrick.

# MINING INDUSTRY PLANS TO RAPE THE NORTH CASCADES

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION IS THREATENING TO START A \$15,000,000 OPEN-PIT COPPER MINE IN THE VERY HEART OF THE PRESENT GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA AND PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK.



THE REGION'S PRICELESS SCENIC CLIMAX OF IMAGE LAKE AND GLACIER PEAK WOULD BE DESECRATED.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP. PLANS CALL FOR A 1970 INVASION OF THE WILDERNESS-CORE OF THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL FOR A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK. AMERICA'S FINEST EXAMPLE OF CLASSICAL ALPINE SCENERY WOULD BE RUINED.

AN OPEN-PIT MINE WOULD BE BLASTED ON THE SHORES OF IMAGE LAKE AND A MINE DUMP DEPOSITED AT THE VERY BASE OF GLACIER PEAK ON THE SUIATTLE RIVER.

PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL,

Patrick D. Goldsworthy commented that "We are absolutely horrified at the prospect of an open-pit mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area."

GENERAL MANAGER, NEW MINES DIVISION OF KENNECOTT, M. J.

O'Shaughnessy commented, "I think we can live within a reasonable design to protect the wilderness. To me a wilderness area sets aside something forever. Time will take care of any temporary invasion of the area."

## Open-Pit Copper Mine Possible In Proposed Park

By WALT WOODWARD

The Kennecott Copper Corp., is considering production in 1970 from a proposed \$15 million open-pit copper mine in the heart of the area now being considered for a North Cascades National Park.

Both M. J. O'Shaughnessy, general manager of the firm's new mines division in Salt Lake City, and Harold C. Chriswell, supervisor of Mount Baker National Forest in Bellingham, confirmed this today.

They said they have held discussions on how the company might comply with federal regulations requiring "reasonable" protection of wilderness values. The company owns 350 acres of fee-simple patented mining claims in the center of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area at Miners' Ridge, about seven miles northeast of Glacier Peak.

"We are absolutely horrified at the prospect of an open-pit mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area," Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, Seattle, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council, said.

O'Shaughnessy emphasized that the company has made no firm decision on the proposal, but added:

"Copper is in short supply throughout the world. Our government is hoping that the mining industry will come up with more sources of copper in this country. We, therefore, must look at all sources of copper and must plan ahead.

"I THINK we can live within a reasonable design to protect the wilderness. To me, a wilderness area sets aside something forever. Time will take care of any temporary invasion of the area," O'Shaughnessy said.

Goldsworthy said a two-pronged effort will be made to block the project.

"An effort is being made to purchase the land," Goldsworthy said. "I am not at liberty to say who the purchasers would be.

"Second, both the N. C. C. C. and the Sierra Club plan national campaigns to alert the public."

O'Shaughnessy stressed that Kennecott has no firm plans. He said:

"We still must obtain a tremendous amount of field data. The operation must be 'reasonable' to us, first."

**THE NATION'S** Wilderness Act, by which the Glacier Peak area was set aside, permits mining but places restrictions on how it must be conducted.

Chriswell called the rules "ambiguous."

Seattle Times,

December 22, 1966

"I suppose they eventually will be clarified by the courts," Chriswell said. "But we can do a lot to control things. We told Kennecott it would have to bring in all possible alternatives if, as and when it makes a formal application.

"We will exercise all control possible within the law to protect wilderness values."

Details of the proposal, informally discussed at the Bellingham meeting, include:

Open - pit mine, 5,000 - ton daily capacity concentrator, crushing plant, 15-mile access road, mine plant, dump site, tailings disposal area, electric power right-of-way, water storage and supply, total employment of 2000 persons, 12- to 15,000 tons annual copper production, by-products to include molybdenum, tungsten, gold, silver and scheelite.

Original owner of the property was the Glacier Peak Mining & Smelting Co. In 1954, the Bear Creek Mining Co. obtained an option for Kennecott. Purchase was completed four years later.

**FEDERAL LAW** permits fee-simple patented claims in mining areas showing good mineral prospects.

Federal law also permits access over Forest Service lands to such areas.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
ADVOCATES OF WILDERNESS PRESERVATION  
PROPOSERS OF A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

What are your reactions ?

Justly horrified and properly shocked ?

Feel suddenly helpless and believe all we've been fighting for is lost ?

Now fighting mad and determined to stop ruthless industry from  
ruining what little wilderness we still have left in this country ?

If public opinion was successful in preventing Kennecott from mining in  
Michigan's Porcupine Mts. State Park, the same public opinion should  
be equally successful in preventing mining in one of America's most  
scenic wilderness areas and possible future national parks.

EXPRESS YOUR CONCERN BY WRITING TO:

1. Senator Henry M. Jackson (Senate Office Bldg. , Washington, D. C. ).
2. Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman (Department of  
Agriculture, Washington, D. C. ).
3. "Letters to the Editor" of your local press.
4. Frank R. Milliken, President, Kennecott Copper Corp. (161 East  
42nd St. , New York, N. Y. 10017).

WE CAN AND MUST FIGHT BACK. WE CAN WIN WITH THE  
WEIGHT OF STRONGLY EXPRESSED PUBLIC OPINION.

The North Cascades Conservation Council welcomes contributions and  
members to help in this latest crisis of preserving the scenic and wil-  
derness resources of the North Cascades (PO Box 156, University Sta.  
Seattle, Washington 98105).

# KENNECOTT CLOSES IN ON MINER'S RIDGE

The Everett Herald, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1966

## Tending to Business

By DON DAVIS  
Industrial Editor

KENNECOTT COPPER Corporation officials met with members of the U.S. Forest Service in Bellingham Thursday to explore the feasibility of access and development of their Glacier Peak Mines or Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, announces H. C. Chriswell, forest supervisor, Mt. Baker National Forest. Kennecott's mining property on Miner's Ridge was prospected and patented years ago. Recently the Wilderness Act placed restrictions upon mining and access in wilderness areas. Mining was specifically provided for in the act. The meeting was held to explore all lines of study necessary for Kennecott Copper Corporation to make formal application to the Forest Service for use of national forest land in connection with the development of its private holdings. According to Chriswell, Kennecott has not yet announced any definite plans or timetable of actual operations.

\$ \$ \$

## *If Copper Price Goes Up It's Goodby Wilderness*

A letter to the editor of the Seattle Times reminds us of a possible threat to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

It is that the advancing price of copper may lead to a big scale mining operation in the Miner's Ridge area of the Suiattle.

Miner's Ridge is the second ridge north of Buck Creek Pass. We remember it as a fairly open, meadow-type hillside with the trail coursing up through high grasses, all the while in full view of the north face of Glacier Peak. There's nothing between you and Old Glacier, then, but sweet, clean mountain air. And just over the ridge, the trail dips into Image Lake, which because it provides a perfect reflective pool for the big mountain, is one of the most-photographed lakes in the Cascades.

Miner's Ridge is the very epitome of the High Country.

But it's true: if the price of copper keeps going up, that country could be turned into a sorry duplicate of the ugly scarred hillsides surrounding Butte, Montana.

There has been mining activity on Miner's Ridge for many years.

In the last decade, some serious exploration has been conducted there by the Bear Creek Mining Company. Core drillers were supplied for some time by helicopter relays, but dedication of the area as Wilderness stopped the choppers by banning all motorized equipment.

By then, however, mineral explorers had the extent of the veins pretty well stacked out. The information is all ready for use if the price of copper rises high enough to make it profitable.

Wilderness Area status won't stop it. The wilderness law prevents staking of any new mining claims after 1983. But existing claims can be developed. And if the Bear Creek Mining Co. wants to mine Miner's Ridge, the Forest Service will have to let them do it, and give them a permit to build a road in.

Archie Mills of Wenatchee Forest Service says the Miner's Ridge claim is just one of three major copper claims in these mountains. The Phelps-Dodge Co. has two near Snoqualmie Pass. There is copper in the Red Mountain area, too, and some near the head-

waters of Jack Creek in the Icicle. There are patented claims at the head of Railroad Creek and up the Agness, but not necessarily copper.

If it becomes profitable, any of them can be mined at any time and the Forest Service has to approve reasonable road requests to service them.

Some of our hottest controversies have been over dedicating sections of the mountains as wilderness. Logging has been prohibited from great sections of the back country, and even roads are outlawed in order to preserve the natural qualities.

But, always, the laws stop short of preventing mining, probably because of a fear that they would deny mankind some material necessary to his survival. Yet, aesthetically, nothing spoils the mountains more quickly than a mining operation. The tailings remain as a silent rebuke forever.

Perhaps there is wisdom in leaving the door open so no mineral resource can ever be shut out. But certainly with all our preoccupation with retaining wilderness, some laws should be included to require that any intrusion for minerals should leave as small a scar on the landscape as is possible to do.

Wenatchee Daily World, August 18

## U.S. COPPER USERS FACING A SQUEEZE

Defense Needs Are Draining  
More Metal Than Anyone  
Had Earlier Foreseen

PRICE DROPS IN EUROPE

Fabricators Find It Feasible  
to Import Rather Than  
Buy Refined Scrap

By ROBERT A. WRIGHT

The Vietnam war effort is putting more pressure on copper supplies than is generally believed.

An analysis of defense needs for copper indicates that increasingly less domestic copper will be available for civilian consumption in the months ahead, contrary to a number of recent market moves pointing to an easing of the two-year-old shortage.

Reflecting declining demand in Britain and West Germany, prices on the London Metal Exchange, which are the basis for most European copper pricing, have been falling in recent weeks. Last week, for the first time in about two years, the London quotation fell below the so-called outside price paid by United States fabricators.

Cost to Fabricators Go Up

The price domestic producers charge for copper has been held by Government pressure at 36 cents a pound. But because of

tight supplies, fabricators of the metal have had to pay premium prices in the outside market for secondary copper refined from scrap.

Last week, the London prices fell to 46½ cents, compared with 48½ cents in the United States outside market. At that price, American consumers of the metal could pay some 1.5 cents a pound in freight charges and import the European metal more cheaply than they could obtain it in this country. A 1.7-cent United States import duty was eliminated this year in an effort to ease the shortage. Earlier this year, the outside market had reached 98½ cents in London and 90 cents in New York.

Another indication that supplies are getting less tight has been the recent reductions in surcharges by brass mills, whose basic raw material is copper. These mills imposed surcharges on certain semi-finished brass products to assure themselves an additional source of copper.

Profit Possible

A great deal of scrap is generated in the manufacture of screw machine equipment from brass rod, for instance. With a soaring so-called gray market for copper scrap, manufacturers could profit by selling this scrap. But the brass mills supplying the brass rod offered rebates of the surcharge if their customers returned this scrap, which they could reuse in the production of rod.

Recent reductions, albeit not elimination, of the surcharges indicates that copper scrap is easier to come by than it had been.

But this trend may be upset because of an apparent miscalculation—perhaps as much as 80 per cent—by the Department of Defense in figuring its copper requirements. Releases from the Government stockpile have not met these needs.

The Government has resorted to a program of set-asides under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to assure supplies of copper and other materials for the war effort. Under set-asides, copper producers are required to reserve a set percentage of their output and accept defense orders for that amount. The Government established a 10 per cent set-aside for copper early this year. It was raised to 13 per cent for the third quarter and to 18 per cent for the fourth.

Actually, defense needs have taken much more.

In establishing the set-asides, the Government uses average domestic quarterly output in

1965, which was 338 tons, as a base. The set-asides apply only to domestically refined copper, which accounts for about 60 per cent of the metal consumed in the nation. Other sources are from scrap, custom smelters, marginal mines and imports.

The 13 per cent set-aside established in May for the third quarter would indicate that the Department of Defense estimated its needs at 43,940 tons, 13 per cent of the 1965 base. But of the 100,000 tons of copper released from the national stockpile for the third quarter, 64,245 tons were earmarked for defense, some 10 per cent.

In addition, producers that did not participate in processing the released copper are obligated for another 2,500 tons for defense purposes. And an estimated 6,500 tons have been called for by the Government in directives, also authorized by the Defense Production Act, above the set-asides. Altogether, this brings the third-quarter copper defense requirement to 73,245 tons, or 21.6 per cent of

the 1965 base, while the set-asides indicate just 13 per cent is being taken.

Prospects are for the defense copper requirement to rise still further. The fourth-quarter set-aside alone is established at 18 per cent. There are some 600,000 tons of copper in the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials, compared with a stockpile objective of 702,840 tons, so it is doubtful how much this source can help supplies.

Effects Still in Doubt

The effects of the defense chew-up of copper on the outside market and imports remain to be seen. It is likely that imports will rise with defense requirements. But it is not as likely that prices will immediately jump back to their previous high marks. Many industry observers have believed all along that speculators had exaggerated the tightness of the market.

Very little copper was purchased at 90 cents a pound when outside quotes were that high; most copper moved in the range of 48 to 60 cents. Now, suddenly, there appears to be more copper around than most people had believed there was. The question now is raised, Is the bearishness of speculators as exaggerated as their previous bullishness?

New York Times,

? 1966

## Not a Commercial Speedway

<sup>2259</sup>  
**W** **RITING** about the developing North Cross-State Highway last week, Walt Woodward, Times columnist, asked this question: "Will it be another Snoqualmie Pass high-speed, cut-and-fill wide ribbon of concrete . . . or will it resemble Chuckanut . . . that inspiring piece of highway sculpture chiseled out of the rocky eminence above Samish Bay?"

*And at the recent Sierra Club wilderness conference, this question was asked: What gives rise to the myth that engineers can calculate what's best for everybody?*

Harold Gilliam, a San Francisco writer and former government official, answered the Sierra Club question thusly:

"Engineers justify dams and highways in wilderness areas (and elsewhere) by elaborately calculated 'cost-benefit ratios,' showing that the dollar benefit is greater than the dollar cost. These calculations are gobbledegook . . . The engineers fail to calculate what may be the greatest value of all—the value of natural beauty left alone."

But to return to that first question—"Snoqualmie" or "Chuckanut"?—Woodward's articles yielded a mixed answer. The federal and state builders of the North Cross-State Highway do not, in recent times, at least, fit the image of Gilliam's concrete-rigid engineers.

There has been a realignment of the original route so as to provide improved vistas of the magnificent North Cascades scenery at points along the highway, and there is yet time, before east and west construction crews link up in the heart of the mountains, for a substantially greater revision in the direc-

tion of natural-beauty preservation.

Still, the road is being built, in grade and curve treatment, to accommodate trucks and to meet what the engineers broadly define as "highway standards."

*The Times believes that before the beginning of another construction season, a further review of construction plans is in order, with yet greater emphasis upon the "Chuckanut" concept. Our main reasons are these:*

- The responsible officials, including Governor Evans, now agree that recreation use of the highway will far outweigh its use by truckers.

- The likelihood that the next Congress will establish a North Cascades national park makes it doubly important that the major highway serving the area should be "parklike"—not a speedway for commercial traffic.

- In the words of William E. Siri, Sierra Club president, "Times and attitudes have changed . . . Americans are beginning to ask why the world must look like a junk yard . . . Scores of millions, without realizing it, are becoming de facto conservationists."

- In view of rapid population growth and urbanization, Washington State has an especially urgent need to act now to preserve and develop its major outdoor recreational assets.

The North Cross-State Highway is being constructed under a state and federal partnership arrangement. Both levels of government have passed legislation, in recent years, aimed at preserving scenic values in line with the oft-declared policies of their respective executive branches.

*Plans for the highway that will bisect "America's Switzerland" should be reviewed anew in the light of these enlightened policies.*

BACKSTAGE IN OLYMPIA

# State 'Wilderness River' Bill Is In The Making

By <sup>2259</sup>ROBERT C. CUMMINGS

OLYMPIA — A long-range initiative proposal which could stir up more discussion and controversy than the North Cascades issue is taking shape in Olympia.

The measure would establish river districts on any number of the state's more than 35 major rivers. Within these river districts, the river valleys to a width of one mile on each side would be preserved in their natural state.

The plan for an initiative was originated by Herb Legg, former chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and now an assistant attorney general.

Legg says it will be strictly a non-partisan program, and he already has a pledge of support from Lewis A. Bell, Everett attorney and one of Gov. Dan Evans' appointees to the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation.

Bell wrote he has felt for some time that legislation of this type is needed.

Legg plans to have the bill drafted this fall and circulated for comments.

It would involve statewide zoning which would take precedent over county or city zoning, but would permit continuance of any presently permitted or exercised use.

Uses to be permitted in the established river districts would include agriculture, controlled logging under state approval, community recreation areas in public ownership and wildlife management.

The initiative also will provide for the establishment of a rivers study center at Central Washington State College and establishment of citizen river advisory groups in each watershed, to work with county planning commissions.

Beyond the designated river districts, such other state zoning as would seem desirable would be authorized, with the remainder of the state to be designated as "unclassified," for handling by city and county planning commissions.

The law would be administered either by the State Department of Commerce and Economic Development or Department of Natural Resources, with a \$100,000 appropriation to cover administrative costs biennially.

Legg said he has done considerable briefing of court decisions and believes selection of river valleys as 'natural rivers' would be permissible under the constitution.

He added, however, that a thorough brief-

ing will be needed to assure the plan's constitutionality.

He said he is convinced the 39 counties could go ahead with such a program now, without legislation, but he said statewide action would seem desirable to avoid a patchwork job.

In describing the program as long-range, Legg doesn't expect to see the measure on the ballot within less than four years.

The bill will be introduced in the 1967 Legislature, but Legg doesn't expect the lawmakers to act on it. The purpose of introducing the measure is to get public hearings set up on the bill.

Following adjournment of the Legislature, the time schedule calls for spending the balance of the year and part of 1968 obtaining support pledges from various individuals and organizations and raising finances.

The measure will be filed as an initiative to the Legislature, as more time is allowed for obtaining signatures than is available for an initiative to the voters.

After the measure is filed, the balance of 1968 will be devoted to a signature campaign.

Assuming the campaign is successful, Legg doesn't expect the 1969 Legislature to act on the bill but to refer it to the people, as is common practice with initiatives.

That would put it on the 1970 general election ballot.

Legg said there are still many questions to be resolved.

These include what other uses to allow in river districts, such as flood control, etc.; what other safeguards and controls of land use are needed; the possibility of federal funds; what rivers should be selected, and the length to be included in river districts, and related issues such as tax assessment rates and economic development.

Besides the Columbia, a large share of which would be necessarily excluded, where one shore borders Oregon and where it flows through the Atomic Energy Commission Reservation, those listed as "major rivers" for possible inclusion in the program are:

Lewis, Kalama, Cowlitz, Willapa, Chehalis, Quinalt, Sol Duc, Dungeness, Deschutes, Nisqually, Puyallup, Green, Cedar, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Stillaguamish, Sauk, Skagit, Nook-sak, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Sanpoil, Okanogan, Methow, Entiat, Wenatchee, Naches, Yakima, Tucannon, Palouse, Snake, Touchet, Klickitat and Grand Ronde.

CONSERVATION FILM CENTER  
Box 98 - Main Office Station  
Seattle, Washington 98111

1 September 1966

Report on Operations:

Several new films have been added to our holdings, and circulation of films increased by nearly 50 per cent during the 1965-66 film-viewing year, as compared with 1964-65.

Following are the figures for the two years:

Film and number of prints held	1964-65		1965-66	
	Showings	No. of people viewing	Showings	No. of people viewing
WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHEKIN           9	131	6316	113	7915
GLACIER PEAK HOLIDAY               1	11	416	10	691
A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK?     1	23	1131	13	644
BEACH HIKE            1	37	1844	14	1595
TWO YOSEMITES       1	32	1336	10	623
MYTHS & PARALLELS   1	-	--	18	1581
GLEN CANYON          2	-	--	23	1580
BULLDOZED AMERICA   1	-	--	15	532
LIVING WILDERNESS   1	-	--	3	628
WASTED WOODS         1	-	--	5	360
ZERO HOUR IN THE REDWOODS             1	-	--	2	24
TOTALS                20	234	11,043	226	16,173

The above figures are conservative. Some film borrowers omit reporting how many people view films; also, several telecasts -- especially in the Yakima area -- undoubtedly increased the viewership of our film holdings considerably above these figures.

The Conservation Film Center is now supported by five organizations: the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the North Cascades Conservation Council, the Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Mountaineers and the Olympic Park Associates.

Two people have operated the Center, as heretofore: Mrs. Norman Tjaden has handled bookings, correspondence and publicity; Louis R. Huber handles mailing, inspection and repair. Considerable work is involved by each and Mrs. Tjaden is now obliged to give up her share; a replacement for her services is being sought as this report is written.

Accounting for the Center is handled by the heaviest supporter -- the North Cascades Conservation Council -- which pro-rates operating costs and bills the other supporting organizations for their shares. A report on finances is thus periodically submitted to all component organizations.

A new policy was instituted during the year, whereby film borrowers are billed for damage to films. This resulted in remittance of \$26.05 for damage to GLEN CANYON and \$27.59 for damage to THE WASTED WOODS. This policy is the same as that of the Seattle Public Library and numerous other free-loan film libraries. Also helping the financial situation have been several donations received from film borrowers:

The Conservation Film Center continues to enjoy liberal support by the Sierra Club in donation of some films and sale at cost of others. Nearly all the new films acquired in the past year have come to us in this manner. Payment for new films, where required, has come chiefly from the Mountaineers.

Respectfully submitted by:

Margaret Tjaden and Louis R. Huber, Co-Chairmen.

## *Now Pink Ribbons Mark Trail To Enchantments*

The beauty of North Central Washington's wilderness area was brought home forcefully recently on a back packing trip to the Enchantment Lakes.

So were some of the problems that a growing need for recreation brings to this area as it is discovered by outdoor-minded people from across the country.

The previously little known areas of the deep Olympics and the heartland of the North Central Washington Cascades are changing from "property" of the backwoodsman to often-used, sometimes-crowded facilities.

With the boom comes a conflict between the hardy wilderness seekers and the weekend campers.

Both certainly have a place in the mountains and until the population explosion made recreation space a premium commodity, there was little conflict between the groups.

The family campers stayed at the easy-to-reach and still pleasant drive-in spots or hiked short distances for a little more beauty.

The wilderness hiker could make the 10-to-20-mile trips to high mountain lakes to escape civilization—even the civilization carried by the short distance hiker or camper.

Today, some of the wilderness privacy seems to be disappearing.

With it goes much of the enjoyment of the backwoodsman.

This was proved on the Enchantment hike as parties with four-year-old children and gear ranging from toy ducks to portable radios made the trip.

Other parties of former lowland campers littered trails and proved their inexperience as they cut switchback corners—aiding the erosion which makes trail maintenance difficult even without their harmful addition.

Part of the invasion into the once remote Enchantments is the result of this summer's addition of pink ribbons marking the trail. These were strung from trees and wrapped around boulders by the forest service to make the hidden area easier to find.

What brought the challenge of untamed area last year—the lack of any trail and a hidden, peaceful, secluded spot—is beginning to show the wear of countless parties dropping paper and leaving orange peelings and cans on the way.

Certainly no group of people have any special claim to the forests.

The beauty should be shared by all.

Still, the lover of the wilderness shivers as inexperienced people litter, disturb and destroy areas that were once loved for their very remoteness.

—By Dave Offer

THE EXPENSIVE ADVERTISEMENT REPRODUCED BELOW WAS PAID FOR BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THROUGH THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT, THE TIMBER AND STONE ACT, PERVERSIONS OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT, THE TAX SUBSIDY GRANTED TIMBER OWNERS BY THE STATE, AND MANY OTHER DODGES.

Fifteen years ago this was a stagnant area of old and decaying trees



Now it is producing wood, water and wildlife as never before



*New trees thrive under sunlight let in by harvesting old stand.*

Trees, like people, grow old and die. In wild, unmanaged forests millions of doddering old trees tumble to the ground every year. Diseased. Rotten. Dead. Gone forever.

This is wastefulness. The exact opposite of conservation.

This country can't afford to waste wood. It is used in 5,000 products we must have. And the demand grows every year.

That's why private tree farming makes sense. And why the Forest Service grows and harvests trees in successive crops.

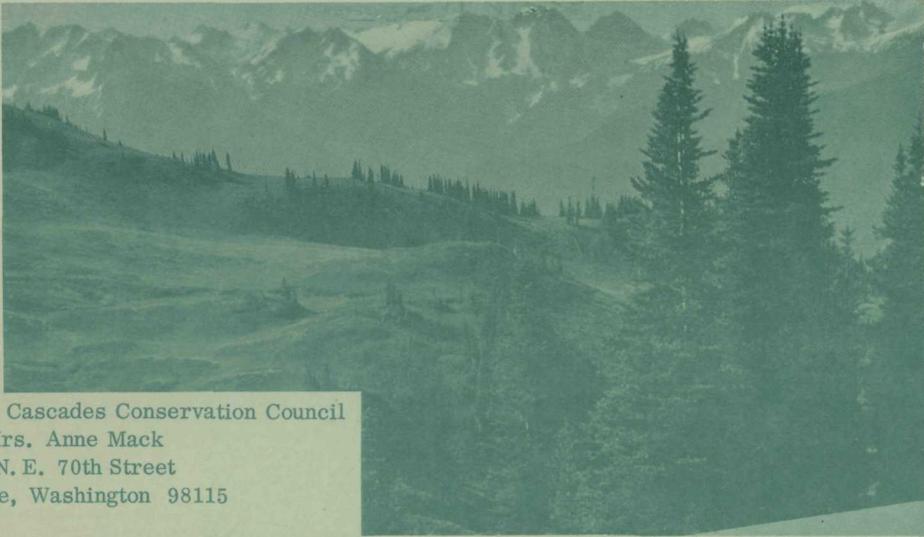
On tree farms we harvest mature trees before the wood is lost and plant a new crop right away. Soon the area is beautiful again . . . a wildlife habitat and recreation spot. Meanwhile, the wood we saved goes into products you need.

If you would like to know more about conservation through tree farming, send for our booklet, "Tree Farm to You." Box A-43, Tacoma, Washington 98401.



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NOTE THE FOND REFERENCE ABOVE TO THE FOREST SERVICE. DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS ABOUT WHO SLEEPS IN WHOSE BED.



North Cascades Conservation Council  
 c/o Mrs. Anne Mack  
 4800 N. E. 70th Street  
 Seattle, Washington 98115

Please send the following giant (G-largest), jumbo (J), and regular (R) glossy, color, postcard scenes of Washington's North Cascades:

No.	Scene	Size	
1	Trapper Lake near Cascade Pass	J - 10¢	
2	Johannesburg Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
3	Magic Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
4	Cascade flower garden and stream	R - 5¢	
5	Bonanza Peak above Lake Chelan	R - 5¢	
6	Glacier Peak through Cloudy Pass	R - 5¢	
7	Autumn colors along Stehekin River	R - 5¢	
8	Autumn colors along Stehekin road	R - 5¢	
9	Magic Mt. , flowers at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
10	Stehekin road and mountain glaciers	J - 10¢	
15	Glacier Peak across Image Lake	G - 15¢	
17	Myrtle Lake in the Entiat Valley	R - 5¢	
18	Sunrise on Glacier Pk. & Image Lake	J - 10¢	
19	Mt. Challenger from Tapto Lake	J - 10¢	
28	Clark Range from Image Lake alplands	J - 10¢	
31	Suiattle River Basin and Tenpeak Mt.	J - 10¢	
41	Aerial view of Chickamin Glacier	R - 5¢	
Set of 17 cards (1 of each)		\$1.25	
Check, payable to North Cascades Conservation Council, enclosed for:		\$	



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# Soviet's Lake Baikal: 400 Years to Refill

Unusual Fauna and  
Flora Threatened  
With Pollution

COMMUNIST EXPLOITERS CAN BE  
JUST AS PIGHEADED

AS CAPITALISTS.

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to The New York Times

IRKUTSK, U.S.S.R., July 21—

The young man in the Limnological Institute on the shores of Lake Baikal solemnly said: "Do you realize that once the waters of the lake become polluted it will require 400 years to refill the basin with pure water?"

Most of Eastern Siberia and many people in the Soviet Union and elsewhere are gravely concerned over the future of Lake Baikal, one of the world's most unusual ecological areas.

The lake, near the border with Mongolia, is threatened with despoliation. One of the Soviet Union's largest pulp and paper plants is nearing completion on the south shore of the lake and it plans to use Baikal's remarkably pure water—almost as pure as distilled water—and discharge back into the lake millions of gallons of raw, untreated sulphate wastes.

## Largest Fresh-Water Lake

For more than 150 years a scientific research station on Baikal has been studying the lake's remarkable qualities. The lake is the world's largest fresh-water body, its depth of approximately one mile is the greatest of any fresh-water lake and its capacity is so large that all the water in the Great Lakes could be poured into it and there would be space left over.

The young scientist's remark about requiring 400 years to refill Baikal with pure water reflects the fact that this is the time it would take the 336 rivers that flow into Baikal to fill it again were it to be entirely emptied.

Only one river, the Angara, one of the world's swiftest and steadiest in flow, comes out of Baikal. The Angara is the site of a vast hydroelectric project involving construction of nine or ten dams that will ultimately produce about 10 times the power of Niagara Falls. Two dams—

Irkutsk and Bratsk — have been built so far in the series.

The enormous pulp and paper mill now in construction on the south shore of the lake is designed to utilize vast virgin pine and larch forests, which grow for hundreds of miles almost down to the Baikal water line. The mill was planned without concern for conservation practices or the disastrous effects it would have on Baikal's water, fish, plant and animal ecology.

The mill was half built before Soviet conservationists began to raise objections. A notable denunciation was made before the 23d Congress of the Communist party in Moscow last March by Mikhail Sholokhov, the author. Since then the protests have become worldwide and there have been demands by Soviet literary and public figures that steps be

taken to halt the pulp mill or to compel the papermakers to take steps to prevent pollution of the lake.

Thus far, the papermakers' only answer has been that too much money has already been invested to scrap the plant and that if Baikal suffers it is too bad, merely the price that must be paid for progress.

Opponents of the mill have proposed to the government that the operators be compelled to install an aqueduct that would carry waste products around the southeastern end of the lake and discharge them into the Angara River. Such a long and large pipeline would be costly but conservationists feel it is the only answer if the Baikal environment is to be preserved.

Lake Baikal is about 20 million years old. The area is formerly volcanic and still suffers occa-

sional earthquakes. There are more than 1,000 varieties of animals and fish and 500 species of plants in the Baikal region—of which 70 per cent are not to be found anywhere else in the world.

One animal unique to the Baikal is a small, fresh-water seal called the nerpa. After years of over-hunting, the nerpa population has been stabilized at a level that permits a moderate catch.

The world's best wild sables live on the shores of the lake, preying on other animals, sometimes even bringing down deer or elk by leaping from a branch and slashing a jugular vein.

Siberian tigers and leopards are found nearby. Most of Baikal fish, including the omul, a delicate fish resembling the lake trout, are found nowhere else. More than 300 varieties of fresh-water crabs and crayfish live in the lake, some at depths of more than 300 yards. At that point, sunlight does not penetrate and all fish are albino.

(Conservation Knows No Politics: It's a Human Problem.)

## THE WORST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS

THE MOTORIZED SHEEP-HERDER has appeared in this state. To help handle his four dogs and 1,000 breeding ewes, Scottish-born Jim Fletcher of Selah rides a small Japanese-built trail cycle. He thus patrols the edges of his flock during summer grazing on range near Mt. Rainier.

To stimulate the home market, a company founded in part by Honda—and 90 percent owned by his employees—is building what are called Motorcycle Sportslands all over Japan. There are 20 already in existence, a total of 62 planned. Costing \$800,000 each, they are to the sport what rinks are to skaters. Here, on their own motorbikes or rented ones, the Wild Ones can blast up and down hills, cross-country, over seesaws

and plank bridges, through skill-testing trick courses, as well as around tracks laid out for *Grand-Prix*-type racing, all for an admission price of \$1 or less. Here they can put on straight pipes and make as much noise as they like. In addition, there are parks with rollercoasters, merry-go-rounds and restaurants, fun for the entire family.

WE HAVE PRETTY MUCH THE SAME SORT OF THING IN THE U.S. HERE WE CALL THEM "NATIONAL FORESTS—LAND OF MANY USES."

# Forest Wants Horseshoe Basin Excluded From Wilderness

OKANOGAN — A majority of members of the Okanogan forest advisory council agreed with plans of the Okanogan national forest to leave the Horseshoe basin outside of the North Cascades wilderness area.

The voiced approval by the 12-man council came after members had been flown over the basin and after forest officials had presented management plans.

Forest service boundaries for the area would leave about 7000 acres presently in the primitive area outside of the proposed North Cascades or Okanogan wilderness area.

"We feel that this area should be multiple use land and that the 83 million board feet of timber in it should be available," said Andy Wright, super-

visor of the Okanogan national forest.

He said the proposals to leave all of the area under wilderness would mean that timber could not be taken and that present boundaries are difficult to define.

"We also are seeking to establish administratively identifiable and defensible boundaries around our wilderness areas,"

said Wright. "We want the boundary to be so obvious, such as a creek or a mountain ridge, that even the first-time visitor knows he has crossed something."

Wright said the timber in the area lies generally in a pocket along the Middle fork of Toats coolee creek west of Iron Gate and south and east of Windy peak.

"This isn't of commercial value right now because there is better timber closer to market," said Wright. "At some time in the future there may be a need for this material."

Bob Snoich, Conconully district ranger, presented a management plan to the council which indicated roads would not, in the foreseeable future, penetrate the Horseshoe basin.

A road might be extended partway to the basin but probably would go no further than Sunny camp, said Wright.

"The beauty of the area is that it is so accessible to the person who can make an easy hike. By moving the road end another two or three miles toward the pass, it would be accessible to even more people," Wright said.

Members of the council include Vic Barnes, Dr. Charles Benson, Ken Clarkson, Lewis Cooley, Wilbur Hallauer, Stan Holt, Earl Nansen, Fred Pauley, Irwin Stokes, Leonard Theriault, Bruce Wilson of Omak and Jack Abrams.

Omak Chronicle,

August 25

# SUN Prints Complete Text Of Study Of Bumping Lake By Cascadians

October 12, 1966

U. S. Department of Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Regional Office, Region 1, Box 8008  
Boise, Idaho, 83707

Subject: Bumping Lake Enlargement,  
Yakima Project, Washington

VIEWS OF THE CASCADIANS, A CLUB INTERESTED IN THE OUTDOORS, Including Hiking, Climbing and Conservation Activities

A portion of the Cascadian constitution states the following:

"The purpose of this organization shall be the promotion of interest in the climatic and scenic advantages of the Northwest, and especially of the State of Washington; the preservation of the forests and other features of mountain scenery as far as possible in their natural beauty; the collection of scientific knowledge and other data concerning same; and the dissemination of such data and knowledge by every possible means."

In view of the rapidly developing Northwest Region, the expanding population, the increase in recreational interests and the resulting demands upon our resources, a system of priorities has been established to evaluate potential developments in the region. They are:

1. To preserve and protect the quality and quantity of our water. Without this critical resource our semi-arid region would not be the productive agricultural area it is.
2. To preserve and protect the healthful and diversified environment we are fortunate enough to live in. We are especially concerned with the future of this environment and its preservation.
3. To preserve and protect the varied, healthful and natural recreational potential of the region.

The Cascadians are reviewing the Bumping Lake Enlargement Proposal with the above in mind.

They will not attempt to evaluate the cost feasibility.

They will not try to evaluate the technical construction problems involved.

## Objections to the Proposal:

1. A large part of the area's water potential apparently is not considered. Drainage of streams below the proposed dam, the American River System, the Ratlesnake Creek System and tributaries of the Naches to the Tieton River are not included in the study. The proposed dam on the Little Naches would not help control a major portion of the runoff of the area.
2. Recreational Potential is Limited by:
  - A. Relative distance from Yakima and other east side populated centers as compared to other potential sites.
  - B. The shorter season of the High Bumping River Valley.
  - C. The Bumping River Valley is a cold pocket which would limit water skiing, swimming and similar recreational activities.
  - D. The necessary priority of irrigation demands over recreational uses could eliminate or diminish the recreational potential.
  - E. The nature of the terrain tends to limit mass recreational development.

## Recommendations:

Further studies made to determine alternate sites which could offer a comparison of all potential benefits.

Recommended Alternative Study: The Horse-shoe Bend area of the Naches River

## Reasons:

1. More water available. See paragraph (1) under objections
2. Closer to Yakima and other east side population centers.
3. Most land involved not developed or not productive.
4. More recreational possibilities for more people.
5. Better climate and weather conditions for recreation.
6. Highway rerouting cost not excessive as existing highway needs rebuilding.
7. More water potential for irrigation reserve or for possible development of additional irrigable land.

To bring the existing Bumping Lake up to its full recreational development we recommend:

1. Remove stumps from lake bed.
2. If an alternate dam is built low in this system, stabilize the water level for full and con-

stant recreational potential.

3. Build foot bridge over Upper Bumping River.

4. Establish west shore of Bumping Lake from the confluence of the Upper Bumping River to west end of existing road on north shore as part of the proposed Cougar Lake Wilderness Area.

5. Develop more camping and other mass use areas on south shore and along existing road leading towards the west end of the lake.

6. Provide additional access to the lake as needed for boating and other uses.

Recommendation Regarding Proposed Dam on the Little Naches:

1. If all alternatives are considered, there seems to be no real need for it.

2. If more water storage is considered essential, sites of greater water potential low on the Naches River should be considered.

Criticism on Report:

1. There's not enough data available on the quantity of the runoff of various units of the Naches River in the report. Such a report should contain all such pertinent data.

2. Alternative plans not provided. If more water is needed, or is expected to be needed in the foreseeable future, the various potential systems should be considered and data provided for comparative study.

3. Priority involving irrigation demand vs. recreation, primarily fishing considerations, not clear from data if a serious water shortage problem develops.

4. Information indicates a doubt as to quantity of water necessary to do what enlarged dam is supposed to do.

5. The time needed to fill the proposed enlarged Bumping Lake considering usual seasonal demands and commitments is not clear.

Conclusions:

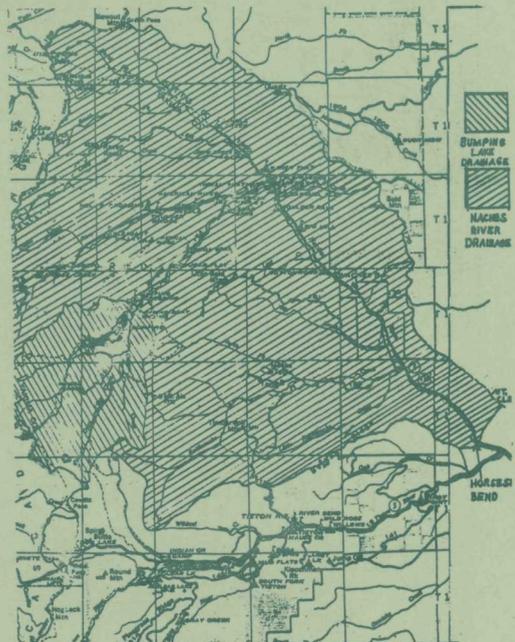
It appears that much important data is left out or is so vague as to be valueless.

Possible alternatives were not considered.

Future developments of our water system should be looked as a whole, not piecemeal. In that way our water resources, our environment and our recreational potential can be fully considered and evaluated.

Since the Bumping Lake Enlargement Proposal fails to establish a satisfactory case in these critical areas, the Cascadians oppose the Bureau of Reclamation's proposals as indicated in the preceding summary.

James Linse, President  
The Cascadians



MAP OF AREA IN REPORT

# Dick Tracy Unmasks the Tree-Lover Conspiracy

(—Can J. Edgar Goodguy be Far Behind? — And is it True that Daddy Warbucks is Slated to be Chief Forester in the Administration of President Reagan? "ARF!" says Sandy.)





NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

PRESIDENT: Patrick D. Goldsworthy

EDITORS: The Wild Cascades

Harvey and Betty Manning

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Issaquah, Washington - 98027

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THE WILD CASCADES

October-November, 1966

North Cascades Conservation Council

3215 N. E. 103rd Street

Seattle, Washington - 98125

BULK RATE  
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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

Miss Helen Waterman, Membership Chairman

North Cascades Conservation Council

1811 Queen Anne Ave. North, Apt. 201

Seattle, Washington - 98109

I (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ wish to:

1. Enroll myself and support the Council's purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, including establishment of Wilderness Areas and a North Cascades National Park.

Enclosed find (\$2-regular, \$1-spouse, \$5-contributing, \$10 or more-patron, \$50-life) for annual dues, including subscription to THE WILD CASCADES - \$  Mail to: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Send a gift membership for enclosed \$  to: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Send a gift subscription (\$2) to THE WILD CASCADES for enclosed ----- \$  to: \_\_\_\_\_

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