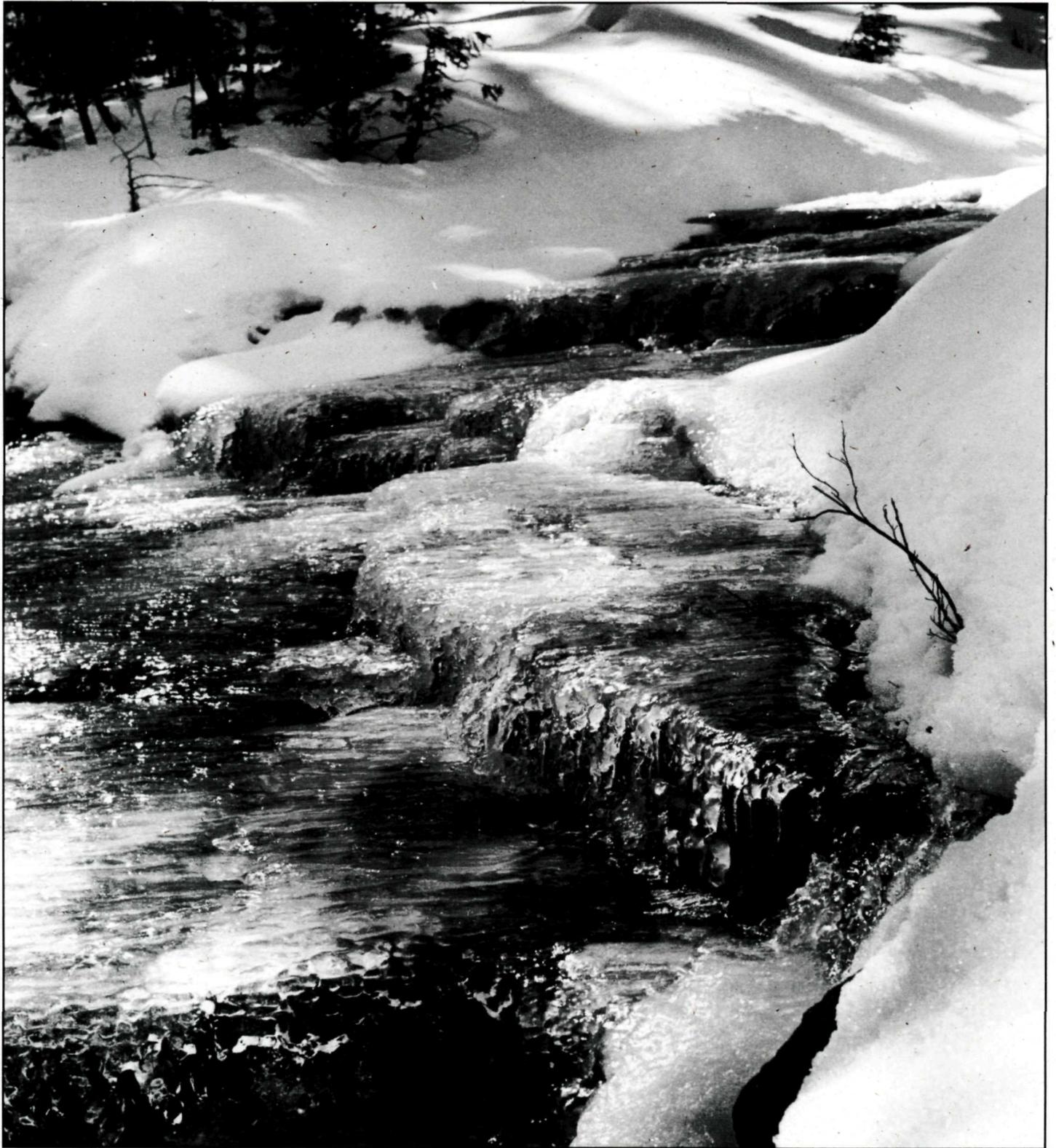

THE WILD CASCADES

THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

WINTER 1999-2000



Winter Scene in the North Cascades — IRA SPRING PHOTO

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The Wild Cascades

Journal of the North Cascades Conservation Council

EDITOR: Betty Manning

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North Cascades Conservation Council
University Station
Seattle, WA 98145-1980

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The North Cascades Conservation Council was formed in 1957 "To protect and preserve the North Cascades' scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, and wilderness values." Continuing this mission, NCCC keeps government officials, environmental organizations, and the general public informed about issues affecting the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem. Action is pursued through legislative, legal, and public participation channels to protect the lands, waters, plants and wildlife.

Over the past third of a century the NCCC has led or participated in campaigns to create the North Cascades National Park Complex, Glacier Peak Wilderness, and other units of the National Wilderness System from the W.O. Douglas Wilderness north to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, the Henry M. Jackson Wilderness, the Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness and others. Among its most dramatic victories has been working with British Columbia allies to block the raising of Ross Dam, which would have drowned Big Beaver Valley.

MEMBERSHIP

The NCCC is supported by member dues and private donations. These support publication of *The Wild Cascades* and lobbying activities. (NCCC is a non-tax-deductible 501(c)4 organization.) Membership dues for one year are: \$10 - low income/student; \$20 - regular; \$25 - family; \$50.00 - Contributing; \$100 - patron; \$1000 - Sustaining. A one-time life membership dues payment is \$500.

■

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Founded in 1957
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The President's Report

Winter 1999-2000

Someone asked me recently if the North Cascades Conservation Council had a vision for the new century or whatever. At first I was surprised that someone would think that our behavior should change because of a decision about timekeeping made hundreds of years ago. Then I started to worry that maybe it is time to reexamine our long-term goals.

Of course, in the short term, I know we will keep on trying to get an International Park, fight the motorcyclists, protect as many roadless areas as possible, and maybe keep the big money out of Stehekin.

What really bothers me, and it is something most of us don't want to think about, is the way our natural resources are being overwhelmed by the never-ending flood of people who all demand their slice of the pie. It is certainly not the charter of the NCCC to work for population control.

Our niche must be one of preservation of wildness in a very proactive way. How do we do this with a seemingly shrinking resource base and geometrically increasing demand? The only thing I see at this point is to make an effort to change attitudes of the public over the long haul. Perhaps in fifty years our remaining natural areas will be seen by all as treasures too precious to despoil in order to achieve the good life. Maybe in one hundred years, these lands will be the Crown Jewels.

What will take the place of the Tower of London? It can only be informed citizens who understand that there are things more important than their individual freedom to do whatever they want, whenever they want to do it. How do we get to that rather idealistic and certainly unlikely state of mind? I wish I knew. But one first step would be for people like us to start supporting things like overnight camping permits, reservations, closures, and quotas. As much as we hate these administrative infringements on our personal liberty, there doesn't seem to be an obvious solution to the long-term problem of too many people.

I say we still have to throw our hearts into protecting as much natural land as possible. We must do our best to forestall environmental degradation. Unfortunately, for all the successes we may have, the growth in demand for wildness and wilderness will stretch our resources to the limit.

Rather than wring our hands over a seemingly intractable problem, I propose that we conservationists take the moral high ground now. We must support a value system that looks at pure preservation as being the right thing to do and not just a "lock-up" which keeps people out. I expect that a "buy-in" of this concept from the majority will not occur in the lifetime of most folks reading this edition of *The Wild Cascades*. But please remember, we are talking about this new millennium.



What Future for the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest?

Mt. Baker Ski Area
— IRA SPRING PHOTO

Washington's Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest stretches along the west side of the Cascades from Mt. Rainier north to the Canadian border. Over five million people live within an hour's drive of the forest, making it one of the most accessible and heavily used national forests in the nation. Decisions soon to be made by the Forest Service will determine whether the forest adapts and successfully manages increased use or degrades through uncontrolled overuse.

Upcoming choices in two areas will greatly affect this future. One is whether the forest will continue with a timber sale program which seems more irrelevant with each passing year. The other is whether roads will continue to be maintained in areas where they are causing serious problems.

The current timber program on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie is a small fraction of what it was during the glory days of the '60s, '70s, and '80s. During those decades roads were punched into almost every valley and cut levels often surpassed 250 million board feet per year. Although a few forested valleys were preserved in the North Cascades National Park and other wilderness areas, it was mostly a case of locking the door long after the horse had been stolen. The reduction in cut levels which came about in the early '90s was the result of three factors — exhaustion of the available old growth timber, lawsuits by conservationists, and a Forest Supervisor, Doug MacWilliams, who realized that his

was now essentially an "urban forest." It was largely because of him that the last few areas of ancient forests which then remained escaped the chainsaw.

Another threat has emerged of late. Many of the lower valleys in the forest were railroad logged in the '20s and '30s. They have now in most areas grown back naturally, and if left alone will continue to mature and will one day hopefully resemble the old forests which preceded them.

The Forest Service may not let this happen, though. There is still a timber program on the forest, which, although much diminished, is now focusing on these valleys. They are putting forth the ridiculous proposition that logging these forests will turn them into old growth faster than they will do so on their own. Apparently there is no laugh test within certain segments of the Forest Service.

These valleys will be critical in accommodating the increased use which is coming to the forest. They are also vital to protect what few salmon runs still exist. More roads and stumps will do nothing for fisheries or recreation. With millions of acres of intensively managed privately owned timberlands in this state, there is no need for more of the same on our public lands — especially the ones closest to big cities. The timber bureaucrats need to find other places to ply their trade.

The question of keeping roads open will also be critical. Thousands of miles of roads of mostly poor quality were built during the heyday years of logging. Many of these are now dumping tons of sediment

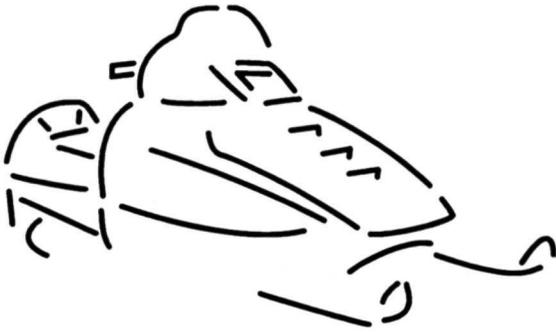
into already stressed river systems. They need to be decommissioned. The Forest Service has received funding to start doing that, but the results have not been encouraging. For instance, on the Skykomish District the Forest Service has decided to use these funds to reopen roads which have repeatedly failed in the past. They are even proposing to upgrade the maintenance level on some. An argument can be made that they don't want to properly decommission these roads because they hope to get more funding in the future to "fix" them yet again next time they blow out, which they certainly will.

Other districts look more hopeful, though. The North Bend District may soon implement a plan drawn up by various interest groups to manage the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley. This would mean closing problem roads, including the upper Middle Fork, converting a terrible road into a beautiful, valley bottom trail. This plan would create a huge area of backcountry in the upper valley while concentrating new campgrounds and trails in the lower valley. It could be a model for environmentally sensitive development in what many consider to be the "downtown" of the urban forest.

These are some of the choices which will determine the future course of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie. Will we have new trails and campgrounds or more roads and stumps? It will be up to NCCC and others to insure that the Forest Service chooses the right direction.

— RICK MCGUIRE

The COMMERCIALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION, AND MOTORIZATION of a National Forest



*Snowmobiles have taken over
the Chewuch River Valley*

December 30, 1999

Everyone concerned about wildlife habitat and our remaining relatively undisturbed landscape should be concerned about what we have just discovered on the Okanogan National Forest.

Nearly the entire Chewuch watershed (several hundred thousand acres) is now effectively the exclusive domain of a hoard of snowmobiles. The US Forest Service appears to have given over their Eightmile workstation to a snowmobile rental facility. This is US Gov't property and land (your property) and it has been converted to private, commercial use. All three paved roads on both sides of the Chewuch watershed that control all access to the mid and upper Chewuch watershed have signs closing the roads to all traffic except snowmobiles (despite the fact that we don't have much snow and one could drive up these paved roads to ski in the higher country). They also have FEE AREA signs up along with the road closure signs.

My wife and I were headed up to backcountry ski in the mountains in the upper Chewuch (as we have done for 25 years in the early winter before the snows get to deep to drive up the road) when we encountered this situation. There are huge parking lots right before the road closure signs that are filled with trucks, trailers and LOTS of snowmobiles. The stench of two cycle fuel belching from the beasts and the din of snowmobile motors is impressive. I've been hearing some well based rumors that some of the snowmobiles get driven

into the Pasayten Wilderness (since there's no one back there to enforce anything). Many certainly get driven into the many roadless areas up the Chewuch.

I have not gotten involved very much in the commercial use and FEE DEMO situation up to now. But now I see that the US Forest Service is DEAD SERIOUS about converting the national forests into commercial concessions. From what I hear, your favorite valley and/or national forest is next (if it hasn't already happened).

You could help us by writing a letter opposing the conversion of US Gov't property into commercial use such as this snowmobile rental facility and the designation of the Chewuch watershed and all roads going up the Chewuch as groomed snowmobile routes. Please state that you oppose setting aside such large areas to snowmobile use and that you oppose such attempts to commercialize the national forests.

Send four letters to:

Laurie Thorpe
District Ranger
Methow Ranger District
PO Box 188
Twisp, WA 98856

Sonny O'Neal
Forest Supervisor
Wenatchee/Okanogan National Forest
215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801

Harv Forsgren
Regional Forester
333 SW First Ave.
PO Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Mike Dombeck, Chief
US Forest Service, USDA
Auditors Building
201 14th St
SW at Independence Ave, SW.
Washington, DC 20250

Thanks so much for your concern and help.

Peter Morrison
Pacific Biodiversity Institute
PO Box 298 314 Castle Avenue
Winthrop, WA 98862

phone: 509-996-2490
fax: 509-996-3778
email: peterm@methow.com
web site: <http://www.pacificbio.org>

Stehekin purchase, not swap: Controversial land exchange dropped

The Seattle Times

Local/Regional News, B4

Friday, February 18, 2000

The National Park Service has changed its plan to trade public land in the Stehekin Valley to prevent development on a steep slope over Lake Chelan. Instead, The Conservation Fund will purchase 25 privately owned acres above Logger's Point, saving the land from development. The Park Service will buy the property from the fund later this spring, putting the land into public ownership.

The Logger's Point property purchase is the culmination of more than 10 years of work by NCCC and many others. If we had been able to purchase the property back then, THE RIGHT THING TO DO, we would have saved a whole lot of effort by proponents and opponents. As important as this land acquisition is, it encompasses only part of the original property. Mr. Stifter and family have retained the shore side portion of the land and intend to build there shortly. NCCC is on record as promoting this same property as the key shore side opportunity that the NPS has for visitor interpretation along the lakeshore. The view is expansive and the location is an easy walk from the pandemonium of Stehekin Landing — a perfect place for day visitors to enjoy.

The full story wrap-up will appear in the next *Wild Cascades*. In short, it took several appeals of Chelan County permit decisions by NCCC to keep environmental factors in the equation. It took expert natural resource assessment work by the National Park Service.

It took the formation of a new organization, Stehekin Alert, to carry the issue to the public and to rally support to block an ill-considered land exchange.

It took careful negotiations between the NPS and the property owner and the Conservation Fund. Our hats are off to all who helped.

Dave Fluharty

THE SEATTLE TIMES LOCAL/REGIONAL NEWS FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2000

Stehekin purchase, not swap

Park Service
to buy 25 acres
on Lake Chelan

BY LINDA V. MAPES
Seattle Times staff reporter

A controversial land exchange in the scenic Stehekin Valley has been dropped in favor of the outright purchase of 25 acres slated for development.

Terms of the deal, which involved the landowner, the National Park Service and a national land-conservation group, were finalized yesterday.

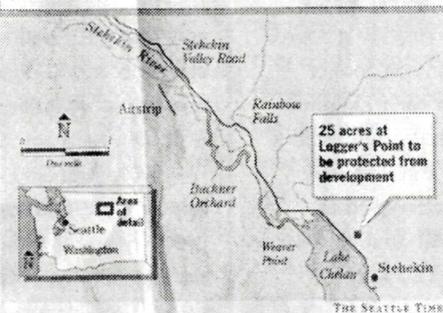
Stehekin is a remote settlement of about 100 year-round residents at the northern tip of Lake Chelan. A beautiful and rugged place, protected by the federal government as a National Recreation Area, it is reached only by air, boat or a hike over the Cascades.

The Park Service had been negotiating a land exchange with William Stifter, a Wenatchee physician who owns the 25 acres and wanted to develop it.

Development is allowed on private land within the recreation area, and Stifter had proposed

Controversial land exchange dropped

The National Park Service has changed its plans to trade public land in the Stehekin Valley to prevent development on a steep slope over Lake Chelan. Instead, The Conservation Fund will purchase 25 privately owned acres above Logger's Point, saving the land from development. The Park Service will buy the property from the fund later this spring, putting the land into public ownership.



building 11 to 15 wood-and-stone cabins on a wooded hillside overlooking the north shore of Lake Chelan.

The Park Service, believing the development was out of character for the area, moved to preserve the land from development. Stifter, who didn't want to see more pri-

vate land fall into public ownership, insisted any acquisition deal include not only cash, but an exchange for public land.

Under the terms of the deal, Stifter will keep property on the lake front and a slice of land upland of it for septic treatment should he ever develop the property, and sell

the rest to The Conservation Fund.

The Park Service will buy the 25-acre parcel from The Conservation Fund for about \$1 million, according to Bill Paleck, superintendent of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex.

That's slightly more than The Conservation Fund is paying Stifter, with the fund handling the transaction fees.

Stifter paid \$100,000 for the entire property 10 years ago.

The deal became possible after Stifter contacted the Park Service this winter to say he no longer needed a trade of public land.

After seven years of controversy, "I wanted closure," Stifter said.

"People that opposed the development also opposed the exchange," he said. "Although it was never publicly stated, there was a clear suggestion they were going to use whatever means necessary to stop it. Who knows what that would have led to. This has been going on for seven years. I'm just glad it's over."

"It's a really good outcome," said Janine Blackich of the Western Land Exchange Project in Seattle. "It's a triumph, better than I would have expected."

Linda Mapes phone message number is 206-464-2730. Her e-mail address is lmapes@seattletimes.com

HISTORY IS? ? ?

History, in general, only informs us what bad government is.

— Thomas Jefferson

Two histories of the North Cascades National Park were published in the 1990s. Even when discussing the same events, they don't tell the same story. Because one is by the North Cascades Conservation Council, the other by the National Park Service.

In the first edition (1992), our *Conservation and Conflict* spanned the century from 1892; the second edition, now moving toward potential publication, carries through the anguishing years to the present. Our history is of ideas and the men and women who expressed them, a tribute to the past. But the writing was done to meet an urgent need of the present — it is a “battle book.”

The U.S Forest Service is duly and gratefully praised by us for initiatives in wildland preservation during the era of Leopold and Marshall, but it is condemned for hoisting on high the banner of multiple-use in the 1950s and galloping over the border from sanity to absurdity and, in consequence, when facing up to the big show in the North Cascades, failing, failing, failing. . .

In the 1960s several books about the North Cascades were published by The Mountaineers and the Sierra Club; the latter also produced an award-winning film, *Wilderness Alps of Stehekin*. Through these and other means in 1968 we brought a new player into the North Cascades, the National Park Service. For a time our fondest hopes were gratified, and in importantly large part still are. However, coming to the hard part (Stehekin), the rangers failed miserably, and thus in 1992 we published our first *J'accuse*. As the century ends we are preparing to do it once more, with feeling, because in the same place in the same ways the Park Service keeps right on failing failing failing. . .

The National Park Service's *Contested Terrain: An Administrative History* (1998),

traces the in-house paper trail from the 1960s. In the late 1980s Gretchen Luxemburg and Stephanie Toothman began compiling a valuable “cultural resource”. In 1995 David Louter exploited their excellent materials for this 338-page, heavily footnoted doctoral dissertation. For various reasons we do not venture here on a review but simply give notification of the book's existence, and a judgment of its great value. Copies can be obtained from the National Park Service in Seattle and doubtless will be found in every major library in the nation and will be a resource for every scholar of the subject.

However, one must wonder if the sequence of publication dates, taken together with our successful prosecution of the Park Service through the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, does not reflect a stimulus-response, cause-effect connection.

An effect there surely will be. The research is so solidly footnoted and the writing so layman-readable that the book will certainly be accepted as *the* book, fully authoritative, by those who don't know there is another (our) book, another side of the story. Park Service people so devoted to tender loving care of their own gardens that they lack time for peering over the wall to what ranger neighbors are doing, and professors who will accord professional courtesy to a card-carrying member of their fraternity, and those lay environmentalists who place unquestioning trust in uniformed rangers and tenured professors, will conclude, “Those folks in Sedro Woolley are running a taut ship, yards trimmed and buttons shined.”

A final note is less a comment than a speculation based on the personal experience of a hired gun who in the past has written a lot of institutional history. The

institutions who hired him were as respected and honored as the Park Service, deserving and receiving the loyalty expressed in the historic toast, “My country. May she always be in the right — but my country, right or wrong.” Never did he receive from on high a command to lie. But on occasion drafts that he submitted up the food chain returned down to him and proceeded to publication containing nothing but the truth — but not the whole truth.

Dr. Louter's history describes certain actions of three rangers — members of the top echelon — in such partial-truth fashion that their children will be proud to quote passages from the book in their daddies' obituaries. The old condottiere reading those passages recognizes the scar tissue left by slashes of the blue pencil.

The true believers in the Park Service, good men and women and true, and academics of the caliber but not the North Cascades wisdom of the late Grant McConnell, and environmental quietists who are offended by crow-like rowdies who wake up the clubby swarms of “Little Brown Jobbies” — in summary, all of our brotherhood-sisterhood who don't know as much about the past and present of the North Cascades as we do — are reminded of what Hamlet said:

*“There are more wheels within wheels,
Horatio, than are dreamt of in your
philosophy.”*

—H.M.

Battle Mountain Gold Update

Clean Water Yes, Gold Mine No!

On January 19, 2000 the Washington State Pollution Control Hearing Board reversed the decision of the Department of Ecology to approve Battle Mountain Gold's proposed large open-pit cyanide leach gold mine. Ecology had approved permits to allow for the mine to use and pollute large amount of water. The water rights and water quality permits were appealed by the Okanogan Highlands Alliance and the Washington Environmental Council.

This is a great victory for the people and the environment of Washington State. Department of Ecology was wrong in approving these permits to use and pollute water and today's unanimous decision proves that we were right. It defied common sense to allow a multinational mining company to pollute our clean water while denying that same water to local farmers, ranchers and families. It was pure wishful thinking that this plan could pass the legal tests for protection of the environment and senior water rights. The public's right to clean, free-flowing streams is far more important than any fly-by-night gold mine.

[The full ruling of the Pollution Control Hearing Board can be found on the web at www.eho.wa.gov.]

P.S. In February 2000, the settling-pond dam broke on just such a gold mine in Rumania and wiped out fisheries of rivers draining to the Danube — the worst environmental catastrophe in Europe since Chernobyl.

Letters

Department of Ecology can't see its responsibility

(SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, OP-ED PAGE)

Your Tuesday (January 19, 2000) editorial "Pollution board's ruling is golden" about how the State Pollution Control Hearing Board did what our Department of Ecology failed to do (stop the miserable Battle Mountain gold mine) was right on target. But Ecology is blind to its responsibility throughout the state, not just Okanogan County.

Here in Snohomish County, Ecology promptly issued a permit to CSR Associated for its equally miserable Granite Falls aggregate mine without even inspecting the site. Our organization, the Stillaguamish Citizens' Alliance, submitted a six-page set of potential pollution problems involved with that project to the adjacent Stillaguamish River (a salmon spawning river), but that had no effect on Ecology. It issued the permit (the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit — a permit to pollute) without a site visit, and admitted to our organization in writing that it had done so.

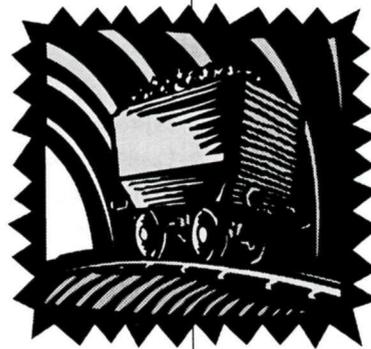
Not only did Ecology do its bidding for the proponents of this massive project, the Department of Transporta-

tion submitted no written response to the project, which was projected to put on more than 625 massive gravel trucks per day on the road system.

Why was there such a governmental conspiracy of silence on a project so massive and so filled with potential problems? Why did Snohomish County change all relevant laws to circumvent insurmountable legal obstacles for this project? Ecology is

beholden to the very entities it is supposed to regulate. So is DOT. So are county governments. Basically the people are getting stuck with laws and regulators blind to the problems they are supposed to guard against. But most of this activity takes place outside public awareness and understanding, so it goes on unabated. If the public really knew how its interests were being abused, there would be a major outpouring of outrage. It's good to see the P-I open the door enough to give the public a quick peek at how bad some public agencies are.

— BRUCE BARNBAUM
GRANITE FALLS



The Price of the Riches of Monte Cristo

(A Hundred Years Later)

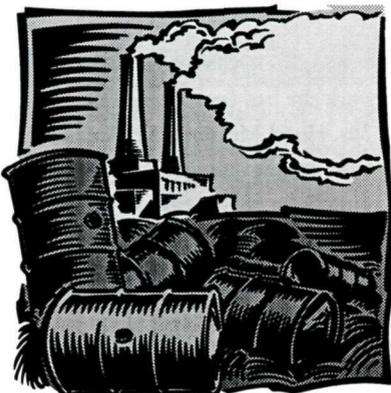
The streaks and splashes of pyrite in headwaters cliffs of the South Fork Stillaguamish were hailed “as rich as Monte Cristo.”

They brought the Eastern money (Rockefeller) west to build the railroad up the valley past Granite Falls into the Cascades, and the smelter at Everett to squeeze out the gold and silver and precious jewels.

In 1883 Puget Sound Reduction built the plant, sold it in 1903 to American Smelting and Refining; in 1912 the complex was closed and in 1914 demolished.

In the 1930s a part of the 450 acre-site was subdivided. The state Ecology Department is planning to remove soil from yards of houses where the toxic level of arsenic is astronomic.

ASARCO is objecting to getting stung for a share of the bill.



Hazel Wolf

An Extraordinary Life

Hazel Wolf, member of the North Cascade Conservation Council Board, died January 19, 2000, only 51 days before she would have been 102.

Hazel Wolf was elected to the Board of Directors of the North Cascades Conservation Council in the nineties — when she was in her nineties.

She was turned onto wilderness and the environment when she was around 65 or 67.

Initially, she joined the Seattle Audubon Society. It was through Emily Haig, President of Seattle Audubon at the time, and an NCCC Board member, that we in NCCC and other environmental groups first came to know Hazel.

In Audubon, Hazel made an indelible mark — organizing 26 Audubon groups around the state of Washington, bringing the total to 28, and serving as Seattle Audubon’s secretary for some 37 years.

The first “half” of her life, Hazel Wolf was devoted to working to assure justice for all humans and organizing campaigns to achieve this. When she “discovered” the natural, wild and semi-wild worlds, she added to her endeavors by putting her weight behind seeking “justice” for wild life and their habitats — whether native animals and fish, indig-

enous plants, ancient forest, or butterflies, and, of course, birds. She believed as all of us in NCCC do, that an ecological whole for wild creatures and their living places need to be kept intact and

preserved — not invaded and taken over by people.

Many times Hazel related her first real encounter with a bird — a little brown creeper who was working his/her way up and down tree trunks eating what food it pecked out of the bark. It was then she said something to the effect “that little guy is earning a living — just like I do.”

“You can’t solve all the world’s problems.

But you can take on one project at a time, and then another.

You can do that your entire life.”

— HAZEL WOLF

Memorials

On Hazel Wolf’s 100th birthday Seattle Audubon established a “Kids for the Environment” fund “which connects urban children from lower-income communities with opportunities to experience the natural environment” (Senate Resolution 2000-8701).

Memorials may be made to “Kids for the Environment” Fund, Seattle Audubon Society, 8050 35th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98115.

Memorials may also be made to the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, 5615 40th Ave. W., Seattle, WA 98199.

Introducing Martha Hall and Sharon Stroble

People Behind the Environmental Analysis Project in the Pasayten Wilderness

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Martha Hall and Sharon Stroble, her sister and long-time NCCC member, were recently elected to the Board of the NCCC. They are doing landmark work in documenting land abuse in the Pasayten Wilderness. Their on-going study will be in the Spring 2000 issue of *The Wild Cascades*, and in following issues.

We asked Martha Hall to give us some background notes on her life as well as her sister's, as her activist field work is remarkable and an uncommon thing and her story should be documented.



My sister, Sharon Stroble, and I were born in Seattle from parents born in Seattle. We inherited our love for wilderness from our dad, the typical Northwest outdoors man of his time. His favorite place to be was out in the woods. He made his own backpack, tent, and slept (allowably, then) on a bough bed) The staple of his meals was fish, fresh from the river. My sister Sharon and I went along and came to love all this as much as he did. Mother, on the other hand, preferred the city.

I graduated from the University of Washington, earned an M.A. from San Diego State in elementary education, and taught school in Tonasket, then Bellingham, and finally San Diego. In San Diego I headed the wildlife subcommittee of the Sierra Club, with emphasis on predator control and wildlife education. My husband, Robert Hall, was on the Sierra Club board.

We inadvertently fell into wildlife rehabilitation because we lived in the country. For 18 years we had a rehabilitation center at our home and focused on raptors and such mammals as coyotes, fox, raccoons, and skunk. Many wild animals that nobody wanted ended up as our pets.

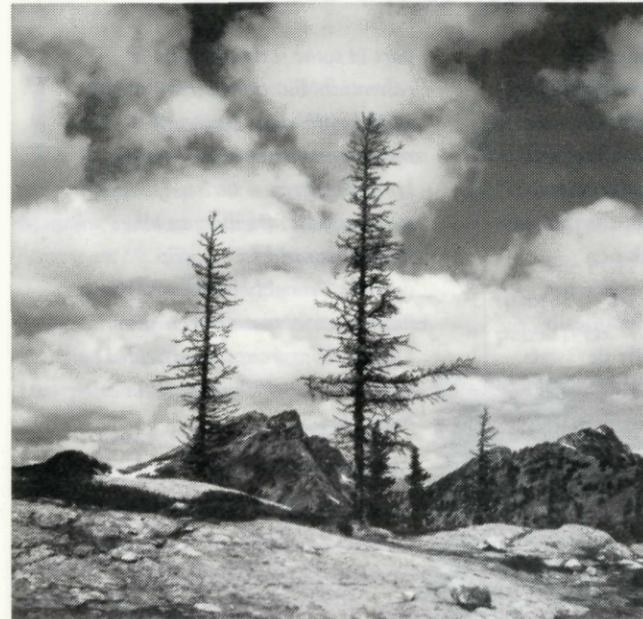


Living and working with wildlife totally changed the way I look at the other species that share this planet. I learned that every species is as complex and relational as our pet dogs though in the context of their wild natures rather than in the role of companions to humans. I no longer see wildlife as natural resources to be managed like trees. To me they truly are other nations that we should relate to no differently than we relate to other human nations.

A major focus of our rehab work was education about wildlife and its habitat needs and how we can live with them, as well as the cruelty involved in keeping wild animals as "pets".

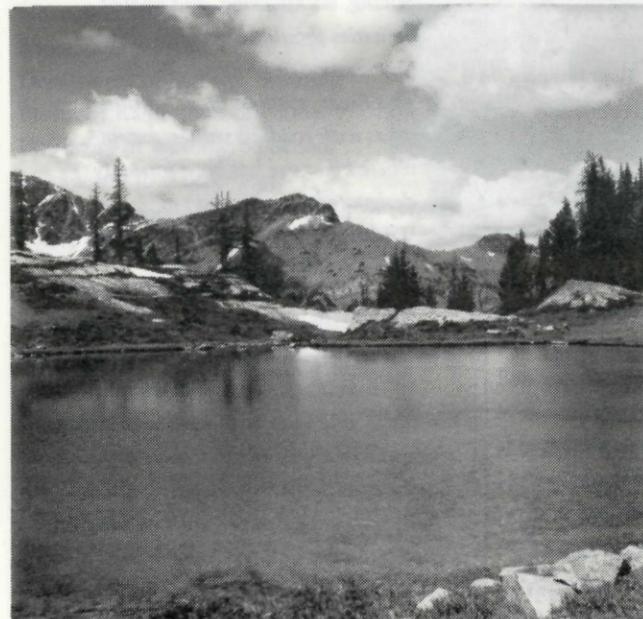
We always missed the Northwest terribly, and were able to return in 1992 when we took early retirement in order to

Pasayten Wilderness Project



Both pages: Pasayten scenes

— HARVEY MANNING



any other source of information I could find, studied the natural history of the area with botanists, biologists, and ecologists, organized a coalition of eight environmental groups to present a unified voice on area management and carried on a vigorous dialogue with the Mt. Hood National Forest. I did most of my hiking in the ski area documenting illegal practices. When we could make no progress using these methods, we filed a lawsuit; our brief is now in preparation.

Continued next page

Volunteers are needed this summer in the Pasayten

We have worked on the Pasayten Wilderness Project for a year and a half now, identifying key issues, accumulating extensive files of information, documenting mismanagement, violations, and degradation, preparing detailed reports, communicating with staff on the Okanogan National Forest about the issues, and detailing ONF's failure to comply with the law. And that is what I am doing now.

The Okanogan National Forest is beginning an environmental analysis of recreational impacts in the Pasayten Wilderness. Many national forests have already done this. Wetlands, streams, and lakes as well as wildlife habitat are already seriously degraded in the Pasayten so there is an urgency to completing this analysis as soon as possible. The Pasayten is a large wilderness so completing the necessary surveys will take a lot of hours, more like months! We need volunteers who are willing to commit to surveying one

basin or high lake during the summer of 2000. We have the list of areas that need surveying. Most of them are wonderful places in the high country that are a privilege to visit. Volunteers can pick their area from our list, so hurry if you want your first choice. We'll provide the survey form and directions. You can do it anytime during the summer that fits your schedule. You will be collecting valuable data while visiting the best of the Pasayten. If you are interested, call or e-mail us.

Martha Hall
(360)-293-7476
e-mail bomar@fidalgo.net

Martha Hall and Sharon Stroble

Continued from previous page

In 1998 we moved to Anacortes, initially to get my forest ecology curriculum into local schools, then to concentrate on some other environmental issue, as at Hood River.

I never dreamed it would be the Pasayten. But as my sister and I backpacked in this wilderness, I couldn't help but notice the serious degradation of natural resources, especially the high wetlands. Examples of mismanagement and illegal management were everywhere. We photographed a few in 1998 and sent them to Okanogan National Forest, but they were ignored and even lost. So in the summer of 1999 I decided to take on this issue, and now I work on it full-time.

We have worked on the Pasayten Wilderness Project for a year and a half now, identifying key issues, accumulating extensive files of information, documenting mismanagement, violations, and degradation, preparing detailed reports, communicating with staff on the Okanogan National Forest about the issues, and detailing ONF's failure to comply with the law. And that is what I am doing now.

Sharon's life took a very different direction. She has degrees in outdoor recreation and physical education and taught at Seattle Pacific College for 20 some years until she retired to pursue a new career in mental health. She just retired from that in 1999.

She has spent a lot of time in the backcountry since she joined The Mountaineers in high school. Her focus has been outdoor recreation and protecting the wild places and wildlife. She's a strong supporter of many environmental groups including NCCC. This is her first opportunity to work on a specific issue herself. She's quickly learning about CEs, EAs, FOIAs, CFRs, etc.

Our goal is to spend much of each summer in the Pasayten collecting field data needed to change management and protect the unique natural resources.

THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK

Blue Ribbon Coalition tries to BAN hikers

In December 1999, the Wilderness Society and 85 other groups filed papers to force the Forest Service to adopt a policy on dirt bikes, four-wheel ATVs, and the like. Said Bethanie Walder, executive director of the Wildlands Center for the Prevention of Roads: "The lack of a coherent policy by the Forest Service has resulted in a situation that is scientifically indefensible and environmentally devastating."

Among areas sought for a ban on off-road vehicles are the Dark Divide Roadless Area and the Entiat Roadless Area and Chelan Roadless Area.

The knee-jerk response from the Blue Ribbon Coalition is good for chuckles. A covering preface by a E-Bob Jennings (who he?) is a bugle call summoning the E-cavalry to E-CHARGE!

Says E-Bob,

"It's time to turn the tables on our well-funded socialist friends, I'm asking you to forward this letter from one of our activists to every rec list that's out there with a call to arms. Lets hammer Dombeck w/ this letter via email and be sure to cc your congress critters. I realize this could help the extremists w/ their ultimate agenda, however if enough normal folks begin to see what's happening, maybe they will be able to put the pressure on putzs that are running their organization.. . ."

Following are excerpts from "the letter from one of our activists":

Sub.: Mitigating Impacts on National Forests by Hikers Send to: mike.dombeck/wo@fs.fed.us

Dear Chief Dombek . . . Hikers, backpackers, etc., are leaving a trail of destruction on our public lands. Millions of Americans take

part in some form of outdoor recreation, but off-road foot traffic is by far the most damaging recreational activity, and public land managers — such as yourself — have been unwilling to take steps to control foot traffic overuse. Probably because of the massive conservation-recreation lobbies these groups have fielded to protect their selfish interests in our public lands. . .

We ask that:

A moratorium be called on foot travel in our National Forests and an investigation launched to determine the extent of damage it has caused. . .

Hiking, backpacking, and related activities should be prohibited in any existing or proposed Wilderness Areas, roadless areas, or other areas with roadless values, except where hiker use has been formally designated. (Other than in Wilderness Areas, which should be closed to all human entry.) . . .

PTD v. PGD

(Public Trust Doctrine v. Private Greed Doctrine)

In 1995 my beach book, *Walks and Hikes on Beaches Around Puget Sound*, was issued with a stern warning from the publisher's legal counsel that "Mr. Manning's advocacy of civil disobedience... represents his own personal views and not the views of The Mountaineers." My dedication of the book was "for our leader, Benella Caminiti, and our legal counsel, Henry David Thoreau."

I received an invitation from the East Lake Washington Bar Association to discuss the Public Trust Doctrine. A few of the attorneys recalled having heard something about it in law school. None, however, had been among the 250-odd attendees at the day-long symposium sponsored on November 18, 1992, by the Shorelands Program of the state Department of Ecology, featuring Professor Ralph Johnson of the University of Washington School of Law and four other legal scholars, introduced by State Land Commissioner Brian Boyle.

To my East Lake audience of several dozen it came as news that in 1987 the Washington State Supreme Court had ruled, in *Caminiti v. Boyle* and *Orion Corporation v. State*, that the Public Trust Doctrine, as a tenet of the English common law, was the foundation of the constitution of the State of Washington and had all the force of statute law. The 250 who had been at the symposium were not surprised; I recognized among them every Privatizer-employed attorney I knew. They were there to keep an eye on the Enemy embodied in the common law, that they might better defend the Private Greed Doctrine (PGD) embodied in human nature.

A very effective job has been done suppressing widespread knowledge about the PTD. Even The Mountaineers, whose

first organized excursion was a beach walk, characterize the beachwalking described in my book that they reluctantly published as "civil disobedience." The sort of thing for which Thoreau was thrown in jail.

The PGD buys a lot of advertising space in — and editorial control of — the public press. But sometimes the existence of



the PTD sneaks through into plain view. The Center for Environmental Law and Policy (CELP) is currently involved in *City of Bainbridge Island v. Brennan, et al.*, a shorelines case that will be some years in the mills of the courts, rarely if ever with due press attention.

There is a blatant conspiracy of silence by the PGD. All the more reason, therefore, to hail the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* for its full-page editorial Focus of January 26, 2000, and the author, Daniel Jack Chasan. Some of us have argued that the PTD has wider application than beaches and rivers and lakes, that it extends inland, upland, skyward. The following brief excerpts are, to the best of my knowledge, the very first local presentation of that argument in a

general-circulation publication:

"Our knowledge of constitutional language tells us that the forests are protected by a broader constitutional trust, which gives them the benefit of a legal principle called the public trust doctrine... Originally, the doctrine applied only to navigable waters, where it protected public rights to navigation and fishing. The Supreme Court has already extended it to... 'recreational purposes.' The court has explicitly left open the door to broader applications. Other courts have extended the doctrine to dry land and have expanded it to protect environmental quality, wildlife habitat, and aesthetic beauty...

"...A broad public trust has always existed. Courts have ignored it, but they have not extinguished it. The trust is still there... " Professor Johnson warned the 1992 symposium that the 1987 rulings by the Supreme Court were not the coda but the overture; years and years of court decisions will be required to erect on the constitutional foundation of common law the structure of case law by which the PTD can establish a fair division of private property rights and public trust rights. The CELP is getting at it.

— HARVEY MANNING

The Fee-Demo Project

*If you pay, you
get to play*

Scott Silver of Wild Wilderness recommends the November 8, 1999 issue of High Country News for articles on “motorized wreckreation.” He cites a passage from one of the articles as

“a clear admission by a ranking Forest Service spokesperson that the motorized wreckreation community understands how to play by their Forest Service’s new REVENUE driven rules — and that the environmental community does not.

But, of course motorized recreation groups understand the rules. That’s why they wrote them! And, of course, the environmental community is not cooperating...because we understand the new rules are corrupt and will cause further degradation of our public lands.

The USFS Golden Rule
IF YOU PAY —
YOU GET TO PLAY...
USER-FEES, TAX REBATES
OR VOLUNTEER LABOR,
GLADLY ACCEPTED.”

The passage he cites: “Chris Wood, an aide to Forest Service Chief Dombeck, says the environmental community could learn a lesson or two from the Blue Ribbon Coalition. At a time when the agency is shifting away from timber revenue, leaving forests scrambling for money, trail money is a way for forest supervisors to make trail and road maintenance high priority.

“ ‘Off-road vehicle users have been strategic in ways that environmentalists have not been,’ says Wood. “They are organized, they speak with one voice, they work their political connections, they volunteer to help the agency maintain trails, and they’re effective. These are attractive attributes if

you’re trying to capture the attention and sympathies of Forest Service field managers.”

Scott Silver: www.ssilver.wildwilderness.org,
ssilver@wildwilderness.org

“The Ultimate Anti-Wilderness Bill?”

Scott Silver, of Wild Wilderness, traces the legislative origins of the recreation fee demonstration project back to Rep. Jim Hansen (R-Utah). His bill, soundly defeated, was slipped back into the 1996 Interior Appropriations Bill as a rider (the Slippery Slade gambit). The bottom line of the original Hansen legislation is quoted by Silver from its official summary:

Silver comments: “If you are not a member of one of these organizations, then your interests are probably not supported by this program. Fee-Demo is the ultimate anti-wilderness bill. It was introduced by the legislator who hates Wilderness the most. It was written for him by the American Recreation Coalition representing those who seek only to commercialize, privatize, and motorize recreational opportunities on America’s public lands.”

Congress Asked to Make Rec-fees Permanent NOW!

The FY 1999 Recreation Fee Demonstration Report to Congress has just been released and it contains no surprises. For both the USFS and the NPS, comparing FY98 and FY99, the report shows that: Visitation at Rec. Fee-Demo sites was DOWN in '99 Visitation at Non Fee-Demo sites was UP in '99 Cost to collect fees (as % of revenues) was UP in '99

Notwithstanding these simple facts, the agencies say they are working through these minor problems and are asking Congress to make these fees PERMANENT without further delay. The report repeatedly stresses that there is BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT for the fees and concludes with the words: “The FY 2001 Budget assumes that legislation will be enacted before the end of FY 2001 that will permanently extend and expand the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.”

The land management bureaucrats and their recreation industry partners will be lobbying Congress the next few months asking Congress to grant permanent fee collection authority in the current legislative session.

The report is available on the Internet at <http://www.doi.gov/nrl/Recfees/RECFEESHOME.html>

COMMENTS

(Questions? Thoughts?)

on the Clinton Forest Initiative

The following are excerpts from email received from Scott Silver of Wild Wilderness, commenting on the Clinton Forest Directive to the U.S. Forest Service.



"I worry that we are going to find that the Clinton Initiative does not lead to the designation of very much new Wilderness. . . but results in the creation of a new classification along the lines of "wildernessLITE".



"I worry that wildernessLITE will permit motorized recreation and will NOT really be a half-way measure along a path to real Wilderness, as so many activists believe. Instead, I think wildernessLITE will be on a spur road that leads nowhere < and when we get to the end of this spur road, there will be no turning back. We will save the trees and we will forever lose the hope of wildness and the possibility of Wilderness designation, in the process.



And, one more thing. This is related to the ROADS policy as opposed to the ROADLESS policy.



I see the roads policy converting the FS roads system from a logging-base system to a recreation/tourism system. Main/trunk roads will be hardened/paved and will lead directly to forest attractions (such as NEW RV campgrounds, marinas, lodges, visitor centers and the like). Smaller roads will be turned into multiple-use trails and thus OPENED UP to increased off-road motorized use.



I do not see the Roads and Roadless Initiatives as more than the formal recognition that logging, mining and grazing are no longer the only products of the USFS and that to develop industrial-strength recreation into a product requires many fundamental changes in the way the lands are designated and the purposes for which roads will be maintained.



"I think the words the public is hearing bear only a peripheral association with the actual reasons why the administration and federal agencies are doing the things they are doing.



"And I would like to think that I am not alone in thinking this way."

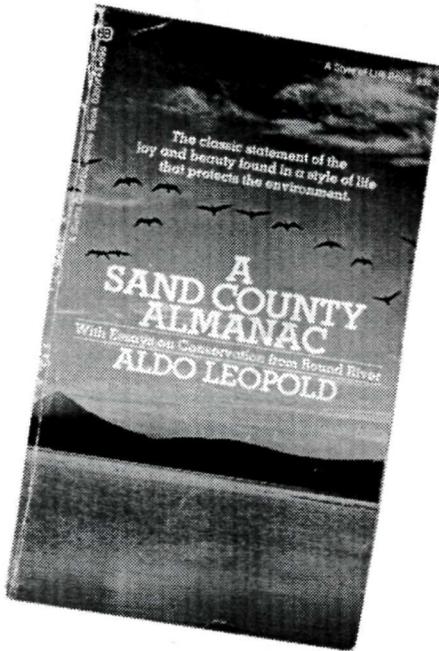


If you wish to comment, add to, get information, receive email, contact Scott Silver:

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248 NW Wilmington Ave.
Bend, OR 97701

e-mail: ssilver@wildwilderness.org
Internet: <http://www.wildwilderness.org>

"A Sand County Almanac" at 50



New York Times
November 13, 1999

Fifty years ago, Aldo Leopold's ecological testament, *A Sand County Almanac*, was published. It was a posthumous book, appearing a year and a half after Leopold died of a heart attack in April 1948 at the age of 61. A graduate of the Yale Forestry School and a 17-year veteran of the United States Forest Service, Leopold had his greatest influence, during his lifetime, as a professor of game management at the University of Wisconsin. But it is the "Almanac," his meditations on a Wisconsin River farm and an unequivocal statement of conscience, that will carry his influence and his good name down the generations.

Leopold's principal and extraordinary contribution to our world was to articulate the idea of a land ethic. The human relation to land, he wrote, "is still strictly economic, entailing privileges but not obligations." Leopold

believed that the basis of successful conservation was to extend to nature the ethical sense of responsibility that humans extend to each other. This idea has acquired tremendous force since *A Sand County Almanac* first appeared. The fact that the idea now seems unexceptionable is a measure of its widespread influence.

Fifty years is both a very short and a very long time in the life of a good idea. The power of Leopold's argument — buttressed as it is by his clear, vigorous prose — has not been blunted in the least. In fact, his argument seems more urgently true now than ever. In the past 50 years Leopold's work has helped drive the environmental movement. Yet the tendencies he lamented, summed up in the phrase "despoliation of land," have accelerated almost out of control.

Leopold will last not because he captured a moment or a feeling, though he does both in the first sections of *A Sand County Almanac*. He will last because we have scarcely begun to work out the implications of his ideas. He suggested an "ecological interpretation of history," which has only recently begun to be written. He recognized that the "ability to see the cultural value of wilderness boils down... to a question of intellectual humility." He described a dynamic that still threatens wildness: "The very scarcity of wild places, reacting with the mores of advertising and promotion, tends to defeat any deliberate effort to prevent their growing still more scarce."

These are formidable ideas. But none are more challenging than Leopold's land ethic. It requires a re-

rooting in nature, a forsaking of the hope that we can save wild and even open land on the basis of its economic value. We are busy, Leopold says, "inventing subterfuges to give [nature] economic importance." They will not work. There is a risk involved in creating a truly ethical relation to the land. But Leopold believed in risk. "Too much safety," he wrote, "seems to yield only danger in the long run."

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land ethic.*

About FSEEE

Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics is committed to forging a socially responsible value system within the U.S. Forest Service based on a land ethic that ensures ecologically and economically sustainable resource management. We believe that the land is a public trust, to be passed with reverence from generation to generation. The Forest Service and other public agencies must follow the footsteps of Aldo Leopold, a pioneer of conservation, and become leaders in the quest for a new resource ethic.

There are two different rates for FSEEE. If you only want to receive the magazine there is a special intro rate of \$12.95 for 6 issues.

A membership in FSEEE includes *Forest Magazine*, any reports, back issues, and basic information or help if needed. Senior rate is \$15.00 a year and regular is \$30 a year. Our address is P.O. Box 11615, Eugene, OR 97440.



FSEEE and PEER

We got to know it as AFSEEE, when it commenced publication, in 1989, of *Inner Voice*, protesting from within the ranks against the ruthless final obliteration of Pinchot's "greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

The "A" (for "Association") has been dropped and the publication expanded to *Forest Magazine* ("conserving our natural heritage"). The "inner voice" is retained as a special "newsletter for FSEEE." To this are added articles, news and briefs, maps and photos. Our borrowing of bits and pieces will not suffice to let you in on all the good stuff. We recommend this as one of your basic subscriptions because it comes not from our home choir but from friends/allies speaking to our concerns from a separate standpoint, a valuable different perspective — and coming to the same conclusions.

Formerly these friends/allies were — in public — mute, from fears of betraying the corps to the enemies (forest industry, Washington City). They broke their silence when they realized the enemies were not to be satisfied with anything less than extermination.

Volume 1, Number 1, September-October 1999, carries a major article by Rick Bass about "learning to love a forest on its own terms," ending: "I want us to be able to keep asking the last wild forests and our own hearts, the frightening, marvelous, questions that have no answers." Another article describes the extreme forest fire hazard (a "time bomb") in the surroundings of Los Alamos lab due to unnaturally dense forests resulting from nearly a century of Smoky Bear gone crazy. The growing scandal in the relationship between the Forest Service and the American Recreation Coalition (Disney, KOA, L.L. Bean, etc.) is spotlighted and the action by Scott Silver (Wild Wilderness) and Mark Lawler (Sierra Club) which led to the REI withdrawal from the ARC's lobbying arm, Recreation Roundtable.

Number 2, November-December 1999, draws a bead on Tom Chapman, the real estate developer who is leading pirates of the west in extorting ransom for private inholdings in wilderness. The successful Courtney coup in Stehekin is familiar to us — but we are scarcely aware, if at all, of the hundreds of other "jobs" being "cased" all around the Cascades. Chapman, based in Colorado, has some sort of (stoutly denied) relationship with a firm called TDX, which among other properties is advertising three 40-acre parcels within the Black Canyon of Gunnison National Monument at \$190,000 each; last year it paid \$80,000 for all three parcels. That's just one example of Chapman's crusade to steal from the poor (the public) and give to the rich. (Didn't Robin Hood do it the other way?)

When — oh when — will we see a rising-up and speaking-out by a PSEEE? The voices are there, grumbling to themselves and (in private) to us. They must — they must — come out of the closet.

Happy to say, there is a soapbox whereon park rangers can stand to speak their unfettered minds. PEER (Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility) provides a forum for the voices of every species of public servant — including Forest Service and Park Service. Its quarterly newsletter *PEERreview*, carries updates on activities, important reports on the state of environmental protection, and tips on how you — public employee or public civilian — can report on challenges you face in doing your duty and on failures you see by others.

A \$30 contribution to PEER (a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization) will bring you *PEERreview*.

Public Employees For Environmental Responsibility
2001 S. Street NW, Suite 570
Washington, D.C. 20009
E-mail: info@peer.org
website: <http://www.peer.org>

EXTINCTION CRISIS

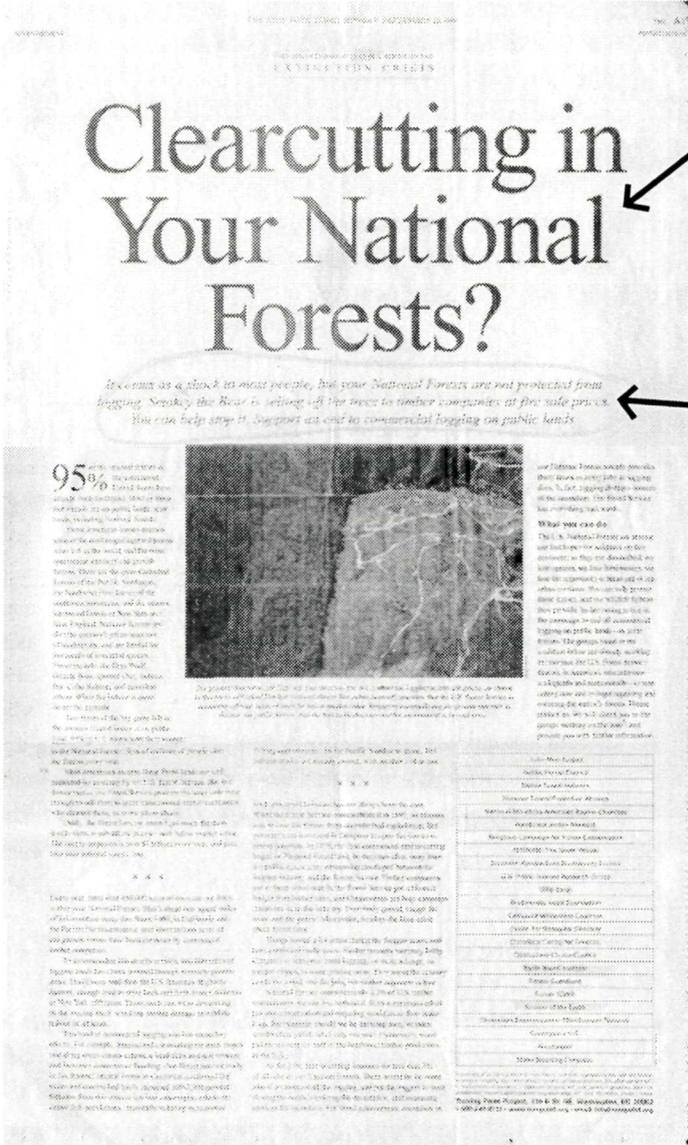
Remember those full-page newspaper ads of the 1960s run by Dave Brower/Sierra Club?

The dammer gang was pleading for the rights of Americans to get a good close look at their scenery, as by flooding the Grand Canyon so that cruising in speedboats on the reservoir they wouldn't need to put a close-up lens on the camera. Brower's answer: "Flood the Sistine Chapel. Art-lovers then wouldn't have to crane necks to appreciate Michelangelo's frescos."

Kennecott was declaring that its copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness not only would provide Winnerbugger convenience but add a worthy companion of the volcano. Said Brower, "Yes, dig an open pit large enough for Moon-walkers to see."

These Brower full-pagers ruffled owl feathers across America, set chicken critics to picky-picky clucking. Historians list the ads among the most effective of the many bold plays by which Brower rocketed the Sierra Club from regional to national to international significance.

These 1960s ads are brought sharply to mind by a series run this fall in the *New York Times* and other papers.



CLEARCUTTING IN YOUR NATIONAL FORESTS?

It comes as a shock to most people but your National Forests are not protected from logging. Smokey the Bear is selling off the trees to timber companies at firesale prices. You can help stop it. Support an end to commercial logging on public lands.

A person can't hear himself think, so thunderous is the ruffling and clucking! But we wonder how the people who never have seen a wild forest, or a clearcut except in Weyerhaeuser ads with Bambi and the birds, will react to the photo of virgin forest/clearcut cheek by jowl in Gifford Pinchot National Forest?

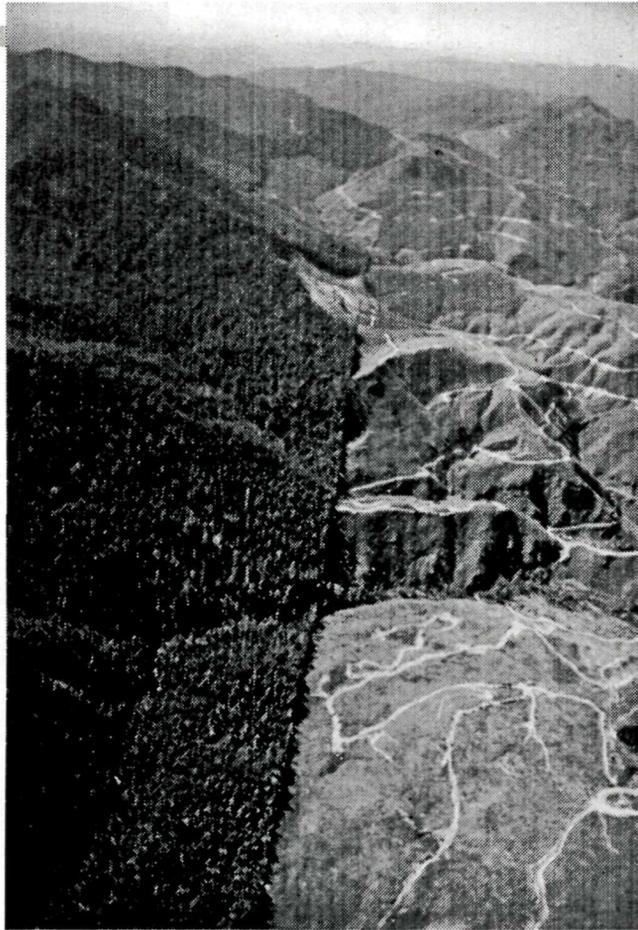
From another ad in the series:

"END WELFARE RANCHING

"U.S. taxpayers are subsidizing a small group of 'welfare ranchers' to raise cattle on PUBLIC LANDS! Because you pay, these ranchers can feed 600-pound cows for less than it costs to feed your parakeet. Worse, these lands are utterly unsuited for livestock grazing; the environmental damage is extreme."

We who have walked cattle-flopped-and-cropped Conrad Meadows, sheep-fouled Prince Creek, Pasayten tundras know that for sure. We await the public response to these and other ads in the "Extinction Crisis" series sponsored by Turning Point Project, 310 D Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20002. This coalition numbers more than 50 non-profit organizations which "favor democratic, localized, ecologically sound alternatives to current practices and policies."

Daniel D. Dancer's
 photograph is an
 effective advertise-
 ment in itself.



Washington Cascades —
 © PHOTO DANIEL D. DANCER

Membership Application

Be part of the North Cascades Conservation Council's Advocacy of the North Cascades. Join the NCCC. Support the North Cascades Foundation. Help us help protect North Cascades wilderness from overuse and development.

NCCC membership dues (one year): \$10 low income/student; \$20 regular; \$25 family; \$50 Contributing; \$100 patron; \$1,000 sustaining. A one-time life membership dues payment is \$500. *The Wild Cascades*, published three times a year, is included with NCCC membership.

Please check the appropriate box(es):

I wish membership in NCCC

The North Cascades Conservation Council (NCCC), formed in 1957, works through legislative, legal and public channels to protect the lands, waters, plants and wildlife of the North Cascades ecosystem. Non-tax-deductible, it is supported by dues and donations. A 501(c)4 organization.

I wish to support NCF

The North Cascades Foundation (NCF) supports the NCCC's non-political legal and educational efforts. Donations are tax-deductible as a 501(c)3 organization.

This is a NCCC Membership NCCC Renewal Membership Gift NCCC \$ _____

This is a Donation to NCF NCF \$ _____

Name _____

Total \$ _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Please cut, enclose check and mail form and check to:
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
 Membership Chair L. Zalesky
 2433 Del Campo Drive ▲ Everett, WA 98208

Northwest Wilderness Conference 2000

Save these dates for
Wilderness!

March 31 - April 2

Join in celebrating
a renewal of our commitment
to wilderness preservation
at the
Northwest Wilderness
Conference 2000
March 31-April 2, 2000
Mountaineers Building
in Seattle

Speakers include

- Michael Dombeck, Chief, U.S. Forest Service
- Robert Stanton, Director, National Park Service
- David Foreman, chairman of the Wildlands Project and author
- Jaime Pinkham, the Nez Perce Treasurer
- Charles Wilkinson, the Moses Lasky Professor of Law and Distinguished Professor at the University of Colorado and author
- David Brower, founder and chairman of Earth Island Institute and author
- Michael Frome, writer
- Celia Hunter, a long-time Alaskan environmentalist

Also invited are *Patty Murray, U.S. Senator, and Denis Hayes, President, Bullitt Foundation.*

Sessions will include

- Wilderness proposals for Alaska, Canada, the forested and desert areas of the Northwest United States
- Sessions designed and presented by young people interested in wilderness

- Sessions on wilderness politics such as Wilderness Civics, Tactical Philosophies, Coalition Building, and Political Connections
- Wildlife issues will be discussed in Advocating for Wildlife, Salmon & Wilderness Issues, and the Re-introductions of Wildlife
- A wide variety of issues will be addressed in sessions such as *The Lewis & Clark Legacy; Why Wilderness?; Beyond the Wilderness Act; Challenges for Agency Wilderness Management; Urban Interactions with Wilderness; Are We Saving What's Needed?; Preserving Future Options; Wilderness Economics; and The Ethics of Land Preservation*

Registration for 3-days

Regular \$85.00

Reduced Income \$50.00

To receive a conference brochure

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Seattle, WA 98177

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