THE WILD CASCADES

August-September 1969

TRAMWAYS AND THE NORTH CASCADES

BY KIMBLE S. ERDMAN

Editor's Foreword

Dr. Erdman, N3C member and a professor of biology at Slippery Rock State College in Pennsylvania, has traveled extensively in the North Cascades and has worked there as a summer fire lookout. Here he expresses his personal opinions about tramways in the North Cascades, a subject that will be much-studied and discussed in years ahead. Because many aspects of the matter are still wide-open, we are pleased to present his thoughtful remarks, even though they do not at every point reflect current N3C policies, and may at some points conflict with policies now being evolved. Following his article is a commentary. Let the debate continue.

The establishment of the North Cascades National Park provides a fine opportunity to explore new approaches for handling high tourist visitation. Since most of the park is a wilderness of the most rugged nature, conventional development of roads for visitor access would impair both the beauty and isolation of the region. Hopefully even the existing Stehekin Valley road will be maintained at its present primitive state. The Park Service has suggested that the major means of transportation should be public conveniences of some sort. This would help eliminate the automobile congestion and noise so typical of Yosemite.

The National Park Service has also tentatively proposed the development of three tramways or similar facilities to take visitors to high-altitude vantage points. The reaction of conservationists to such proposals has generally been negative, not just in regards to the specific sites, but to the tramway concept in general.

One objection is that alpine meadows cannot withstand heavy visitor use without deterioration. Although this is true, careful management can minimize the damage. Is it not a form of selfishness to preserve every mountain meadow in the park for the wilderness traveler? This is a park for all people and easy access to a couple of alpine areas should be provided.

Another objection is the scarring of the landscape. However, tramways or similar devices would be much less destructive than roads. With skillful engineering they can even be made to blend with the background.

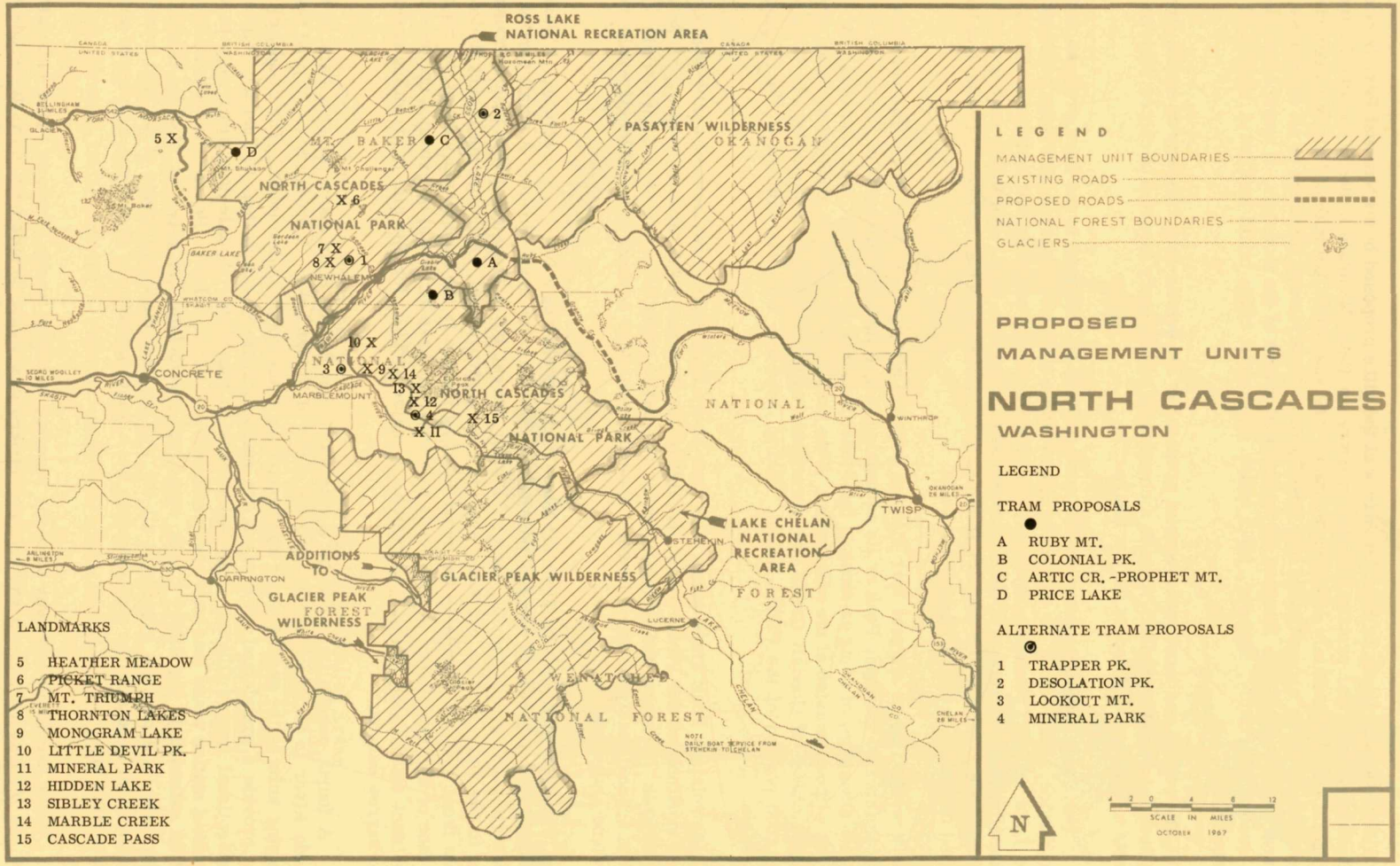
To oppose tramways as a means of access is no different than to oppose roads as a means of access. Both have their place in the North Cascades. Here then is an excellent opportunity for conservationists to suggest standards or criteria for tramway construction and not to display simple blanket opposition. There are four basic criteria which I would propose as guidelines in selecting sites for tramways in the North Cascades.

First, tramways should not invade wilderness but be restricted to ridges and peaks on the fringes of the area. Preferably they would be constructed from existing roads up the adjacent ridges.

Second, by such summits reached by tramways should lend themselves to the construction of fitting interpretive visitor centers.

Third, by such sites should also be focal points if possible for trails leading into the alpine wilderness. Other than the 3-mile trail to Cascade Pass (which climbs 1800 feet) there are no alpine trails easily accessible in the North Cascades National Park.

Fourth, tramways should not duplicate or parallel nearby developments.



COVER PHOTO: Raising Ross Dam will flood this beaver pond and the giant cedar groves of Big Beaver valley - Bob Gunning.

With these criteria in mind let us look at the sites proposed by the National Park Service. The least controversial proposal is the tramway up Ruby Mountain in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area immediately adjoining the park. The vast 7000-foot bulk of Ruby Mountain rises in splendid isolation above Diablo and Ross Lakes. As a viewing platform in all directions, it can scarcely be excelled. Because of the isolated nature of the mountain, it would hardly be a trail center. Certainly, however, its 2 miles of summit ridge could support a limited trail system.

The second and most controversial proposal is the 6-mile-long tramway up Arctic Creek from Ross Lake to Mt. Prophet. This is a completely unnecessary invasion of choice wilderness and sets a dangerous precedent for the future.

The Price Lake Tramway on the north side of Mt. Shuksan is the third proposal of the Park Service. This would be a modest lift of some 1600 feet to a timbered ridge overlooking Price Lake and Mt. Shuksan. However, the views from the existing road just north of the lake are excellent and a tramway would be a needless duplication. In all probability such a tramway would never have had much support if the nearby visitor center at Heather Meadows had been included in the North Cascades National Park.

I would like to suggest four sites as possible alternatives to the Price Lake and Arctic Creek Tramways. Trapper Peak or its associated ridges immediately north of Newhalem would have the advantage of being as close to the Picket Range as the Arctic Creek terminal near Mt. Prophet without invasion of the wilderness. This station would provide exceptional views of the glaciated chasm of Goodell Creek, the formidable spires and glaciers of nearby Mt. Triumph, and a good portion of the Picket Range. Hiking, however, would be limited to the Thornton Lake Basin.

Desolation Peak rises about 4500 feet above Ross Lake, providing expansive views not only of portions of the Picket Range but also of the Pasayten Wilderness to the east. Like the Arctic Creek Tramway, the development at Desolation Peak would be accessible only by boat trips of approximately the same length. A lovely open ridge several miles in length would provide some alpine hiking.

Until recently, Lookout Mountain near Marblemount was a fire lookout station. Although no longer used as such, it has fine possibilities for tramway development. A small portion of the land is still part of the Mt. Baker National Forest but a transfer of less than a thousand acres to the Park Service certainly shouldn't be controversial. Although the Picket Range is visible from Lookout Mountain, the most exciting feature is the exceptional view of the rugged west face of Eldorado Peak. A trail leads to Monogram Lake and could be extended up the ridge to the east and into the Little Devil region. A major problem for this site is providing parking in the narrow canyon.

A fourth possibility would be a tramway from Saddle Point above Mineral Park on the Cascade River to the crags overlooking the outlet of Hidden Lake. A Forest Service road leads to logging units in the saddle where ample parking space could be developed. The craggy cliffs above provide a grandstand view of all the summits from Eldorado Peak to Cascade Pass and the exceptional rugged Glacier Peak Wilderness to the south. A mile-long trail west to the old lookout station would lead past rocky summits and tiny meadows. Beyond the lookout, trails could be extended to the Sibley Creek meadows overlooking the gorge of Marble Creek, to Hidden Lake, and perhaps eventually all the way to Cascade Pass. Some of the land involved at Saddle Point is outside the park boundary but a minor adjustment of perhaps a thousand acres could correct this.

There are ample tramway sites far superior to either Arctic Creek or Price Lake which would not infringe greatly on wilderness. Instead they would complement the valley roads and give everyone an opportunity to experience the magnificent alpine lands of the North Cascades.

Editor's Comment

In the near future, WC will carry the N3C proposal for transportation in the North Cascades National Park and associated National Recreation Areas. We are encouraged by the attitude of many people in the Park Service, an attitude quite unlike that of the Forest Service, which is still busily promoting more and yet more roads in the North Cascades.

It should first be noted that the National Park and the Recreation Areas are much too small and therefore cannot be treated as an independent unit within which all things are provided to all men. With only a small portion of the range under Park Service jurisdiction, and with ridiculously artificial boundaries, many required visitor facilities must necessarily be located outside the (current) lands under Park Service management.

Still, some developments are needed in the scenic core. The N3C supports a tramway to Ruby Mountain, as Dr. Erdman suggests, and for the reasons he gives. A pleasant adjunct would be an improved summit trail, allowing a ride-up, walk-down experience for those who wish it.

The N3C also agrees with Dr. Erdman in opposing the Arctic Creek and Price Lake tramways.

MY INTRODUCTION TO THE NORTH CASCADES

by

Kim Erdman

In a sixth-grade newspaper at the close of the school year each student described his goals and desires. One 12-year-old was determined to become a naturalist and illustrate his writings. Although sixth-grade predictions rarely are fulfilled, with encouragement from parents and despite several detours, I ended up remarkably close to those early prognostications.

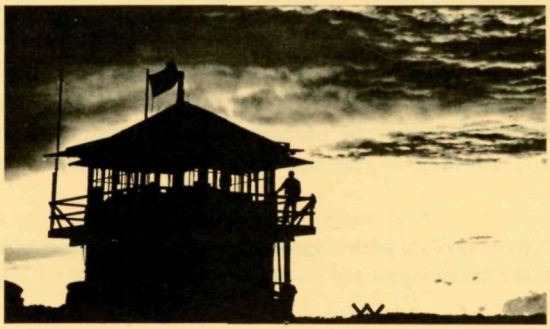
While it was undoubtedly my parent's interest in the natural world which laid the foundation, certainly the lure of the Cascade Mountains fortified my desire and ambition. I wanted to know what caused the lava to flow and how the glacier moved, what mosses carpeted the forest floor, and why the trees were so different on the east side of the mountains.

From the limbs of our weeping willow tree I could catch glimpses of a snowy Cascade volcano, Diamond Peak. Yet the mountain world was so inaccessible. Trips took money and equipment and time and we had little of those things. Summers and Saturdays were times to work and Sundays were for worship. The few bright interludes were the church camps near the Three Sisters.

One damp morning in June a very nervous high school graduate waited outside the post-office in Eugene, Oregon, for the Forest Service truck. The mountain world was going to be his world now. However, having always felt inadequate, especially physically and socially, life in a Forest Service bunkhouse seemed an awful hurdle to cross just to be close to mountains. The work would be harder than anything ever done before. Day after day of piling slash under the hot sun. Yet just over my shoulder were the forest and Horsepasture Mountain or Frissell Ridge. I found that most of the guys felt about as inadequate as I. Several who didn't weren't around very long. So we leaned on each other and for the first time in my life I had real friends. But the snows melted and the trail crews left and the lookouts departed to their mountain tops. And I remained below, wondering.

The sun kept shining. The forest dried out. The mosses turned brown. An emergency lookout station was opened, and suddenly after 20 miles of rough mining road I was on my own. While Gold Hill was hardly a wilderness in the classic sense, to an 18-year-old it was just about the most remote place on earth that first week, when ghostly fog swept in heralding my first Cascade storm. I came close to giving up after the radio was dead for a couple of days but the following weeks of sun and rhododendron and bear grass and mournful birdsongs at sunset convinced me to try the real wilderness next time.

And so I did. Horsepasture Mountain, right in the heart of the bitterly-contested Three Sisters Primitive Area. Conservationists lost that battle to save the 53,000 acres of timbered wilderness surrounding my highland home. I lost my chance for more stations in the Oregon wilderness because of a protesting letter to a newspaper during the school year.



Just a little bitter and seeking wilder lands still remote from the axe, I decided on Mt. Baker National Forest. A slide show featuring Miner's Ridge and Lyman Lake had left me itching for real mountains with rocks and ice in all directions and not just a lonely volcano. But a slide show is not a real introduction to the North Cascades. As I checked in at Marblemount and looked at the encircling walls, I knew I had found my home.

The lowland days were busy that summer. Three weeks of training and hard work. Three weeks of rain, and sun, and mist-shrouded summits. Three weeks of pouring over all the lookout photos in the office and memorizing every peak. Three weeks of dreaming. And then June 29th we packed into Sourdough. Clouds were sweeping the ridgetop. Small hummocks of trees and heather poked up through the snow. Great gulfs appeared on both sides and then darkness. Another day and a night and then the Wild Cascades with fog caressing their flanks.

For most people an introduction to the North Cascades is a ride or short hike and then a weekend or two and finally longer jaunts tasting the variety the mountains have to offer. For a day or two a meadow is your home and then you are gone, wishing it might have been a week or month instead. This, however, was not my lot. I was a resident now, one of the four residents in the Mt. Baker portion of the North Cascade Primitive Area. My stay wasn't limited to a day in those rock-ribbed meadows nor a week but the near equivalent of a mountain year. Watching the snow melt back inches each day, freeing the heather and the hemlock for a brief chance in the sun. Watching ice open up in the lakes and ponds. Walking in the fog and rain, struggling in winds strong enough to blow water over Diablo Dam far below. Shaken by lightning that shattered trees along the ridge. Stalking the deer which played on the snow and sparred in the meadow. Watching the rabbit's fur turn from chocolate brown to white. Watching the new leaves of the huckleberry fade from new green to orange and red and greet the first snows. Watching the little boats on Diablo Lake, and flashing the tour boat with my mirror. Watching all the little people run to and fro, excited by the light on the mountain top, while the tour guides told them of the duties of the "lonely" firewatcher. Wishing that more of those little people would come up here by me and see what the Cascade world was really like. Watching for fires up Thunder Creek and wondering. Wondering why they have to log it. Wondering why the Forest Service wanted to destroy the most beautiful thing I had ever seen. Wondering why it wasn't a National Park. Hoping and longing that someday enough people might know what was here that something could be done to save it.

Wondering what was behind that knob. Now, there is the rub in the lookout's life. What is behind that knob? While you get to know one place well, better than most mountaineers ever get to know any spot, all you know is your home and the ridgetop bounded by those breath-taking gulfs. Even the ridge top has to be discovered secretly, by moonlight and in the wee hours of the morning before the 7:30 check-in time. While it might have been dishonest to sneak away a bit, I had to look up Ross Lake from Pierce Mountain, stand on the cliffs in the wind above Ross Dam, and find all those little ponds tucked in the rocks and hemlock groves. The Pickets were ever-beckoning. I was not, nor probably ever will be, a climber, but still those incredible spires acted as a magnet drawing me again and again to Sourdough Pass and on a little closer each time until that brilliant sunrise when Luna, Fury, and the McMillan Spires turned from black to golden orange and waterfalls sparkled on the cliffs above Azure Lake.

That was my introduction to the North Cascades, and then it was over. Summer schools, graduate schools, exile in the plains of Iowa, and teaching duties blocked the way back. Then 8 years later I returned, briefly trying to get a taste of places I had missed before, the Stillaguamish and Big Four, Monte Cristo and Glacier Basin, Darrington and White Horse, Green Mountain and my first view of Glacier Peak. Then there was reunion with Sourdough and defeat by storm on Cascade Pass.

Now, even after a summer with my wife in the Sauk River valley and on Miners Ridge at the lookout station, it has still all been just an introduction, an introduction to the most beautiful world I know.

SONGS OF THE NORTH CASCADES

Editor's Foreword:

We were camped near War Creek Pass on the final night of a 9-day wander through meadows of the Chelan Crest (Summit) Trail. We'd begun on Lake Chelan and climbed Prince Creek to flowers; tomorrow we'd descend to Stehekin.

At campfire we were joined by a party of wildlanders from the Methow. Among them was Ron McLean -- and his guitar. As the light faded he sang of the North Cascades. On into darkness he sang, called back time and again for more.

We recruited Ron and his family for the N3C. --And better than that, prevailed upon him to let us publish some of his songs, which we'll be doing from time to time.

Read them with a campfire in mind, and night breezes, and dark peaks around.

Introducing the singer:

I was born in Winthrop, Washington and spent all the summers of my childhood in the Methow valley or in the Cascades with my father, who was a seasonal employee of the Forest Service. He also owned a sidehill farm above the Chewack River.

There were four children in our family and we were quite busy helping our mother grow a large garden, put up hay, wash clothes by hand, chase cows, get wood ad infinitum. We worked hard but also had ample time to dream. I fudged a little and perhaps took more than my share of spare time and was the member of the family who, what with my pipe-dreaming, let the cows into the corn most often.

I feel that the most important brace in the structure of my education was accomplished in the summertime when I had freedom to be exactly myself. For it was then that I developed a very deep and profound sense of appreciation for the earth and its miracles.

My formal education was at Santa Rosa Junior College, the University of Montana, and Eastern Washington State College. I received my degree and teaching certificate from the latter.

I have been involved in a very extended love affair with a guitar and have, for the past several years, been writing folk songs.

I have available six 40-minute albums of my materials. The lyrics to these songs are mostly poems with philosophical meanings intended. They are put to music to increase their emotional punch.

The three values that I consider to be of most importance are consideration for the world's people, a love of nature, and a deep respect for all living things.

I HEARD A GRAY PEAK ASK ME

by Ron McLean

I heard a gray peak ask me
In the flood of the sinking sun
"What have you gleaned from the fields of life
With the harvest time near done?"

A message went on the updraw wind
To the crags that pierced the sky
And I said, "To the hills and fields I cling.
Where the wind goes there go I."

To a mountain tall
A valley deep
A meadow green
And a stream
A pale star
A silent sky
A lonely wind
And a dream.

I ask no man to stand my guard
And I love that I may live.
Good care for the world that gave me life
Is the most that I can give.

Of the things I've gleaned from the fields of life
When the harvest days are done
I speak to my heart and I speak to you
In the light of the dying sun.

Of a mountain tall
A valley deep
A meadow green
And a stream
A pale star
A silent sky
A lonely wind
And a dream.

TOWARD A MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Editor's Foreword

Let us now here highly resolve that though the Washington Cascades are blessed with five superb volcanoes, not a single one can be considered "surplus". The U. S. Forest Service apparently believes our bunch has forgotten St. Helens, and therefore is proceeding in its accustomed multiple-abuse descration of a unique national treasure.

Sadly, St. Helens is losing (temporarily) the close attention of one of its great defenders, Phil Pryde, who has completed graduate studies at the University of Washington and is moving to the Southland. Others of us must step forward to fill his shoes and carry on his work.

As a point of departure, we here reprint his article from the May 1968 issue of National Parks Magazine. And to bring the subject up to date, we give Phil's parting message, telling of the urgency.

Is it not high time, and past, for creation of a new organization -- the Mount St. Helens Conservation Council? Who will take the lead?

ST. HELENS IN 1969: THE DARK OUTLOOK

by

Phil Pryde

On May 25, the Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club sponsored a day hike to the unique Mt. St. Helens lava caves, guided by a leading Pacific Northwest speleologist, Dr. Bill Halliday. Ape Cave, the longest known lava tube in the Western Hemisphere and possibly in the world, was explored along its southern 4000 feet.

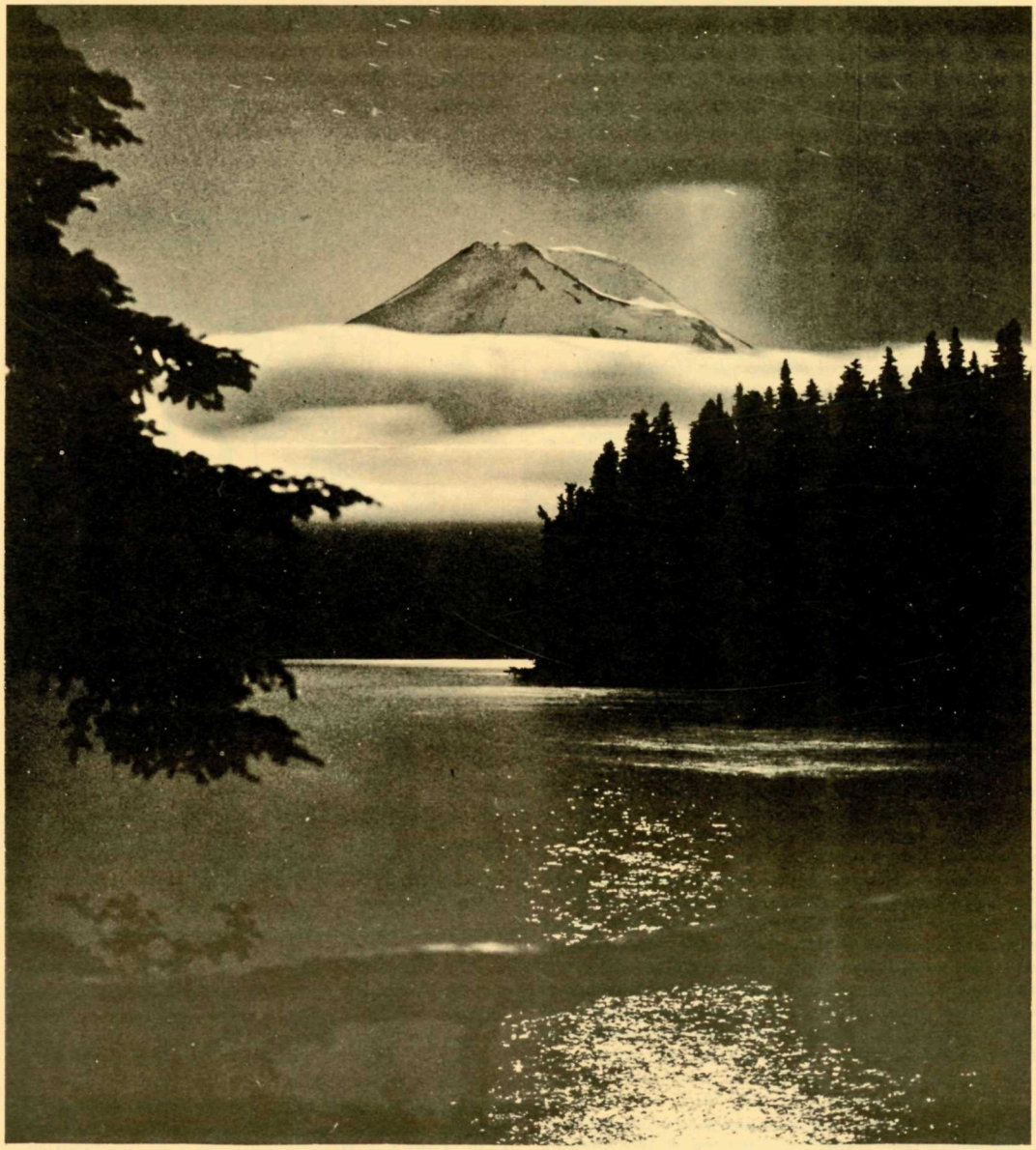
However, the purpose of the trip was more than recreational. The entire Mt. St. Helens area is in serious jeopardy of over-development for tourist use, and the hike was intended to acquaint local conservationists with this problem.

The soundest use for the entire Mt. St. Helens area would be to preserve it for its scientific values. Central to these is the dormant volcano itself, the most recently active of all Pacific Northwest volcanoes. In addition, there are extensive mud and lava flows extending down from the mountain, Spirit and Merrill Lakes which were impounded by these flows, lava casts and tree molds, moss gardens, and of course the outstanding lava caves themselves. The most suitable designation for this area would be a national monument or at the very least a properly funded and administered Forest Service Geologic Area.

However, inappropriate developments are now in the planning for the area. Two in particular should be noted. The Forest Service, in plans to further develop the existing recreational complex of Spirit Lake, is proposing to run a permanent ski tow up the north slopes of Mt. St. Helens itself, where it would be visible from the entire Spirit Lake area and the de facto wilderness area north of the lake. These recreation plans will also permit tragic over-use of the lava cast area and several of the lava tubes, including Ape Cave. The Forest Service simply doesn't have the necessary staff and funding to protect these areas from the beer-can and spray-paint addicts.

Secondly, the Cowlitz PUD intends to apply to the Federal Power Commission for permission to construct a pump storage hydroelectric facility at flow-impounded Merrill Lake on the southwest flank of the mountain. In addition to the usual fluctuation problems of a pump-storage facility, this project would divert water from fine trout streams in the area, and is opposed by local wildlife-protection groups. Additionally, clear-cut timber harvesting is taking place on privately-owned lands on the south slopes of Mt. St. Helens itself, and on all other sides as well.

Pacific Northwest conservationists are urged to keep a close watch on developments in this unique area, an area so scenically attractive that it has been used as the cover photo on Forest Service maps, Washington State Highway Department maps, and in last fall's Referendum 18 brochure. The writer, who has endeavored to keep track of this area for the past few years, is reluctantly leaving the Pacific Northwest and will no longer be able to do so.



Mt. St. Helens - U. S. Forest Service photo.

Mount Saint Helens: A Possible National Monument

By Philip R. Pryde

An article by Dr. William Halliday in the December 1963 issue of *National Parks Magazine* discussed the extensive system of lava tubes and tree casts in the area south of Mount Saint Helens, and recommended that steps be taken to guarantee their protection, preferably as a national monument. This area, however, represents but one key portion of a larger geologic region of outstanding interpretive potential which has been formed by the volcanic action of Mount Saint Helens, and the question should be raised as to how much of this geologically interrelated region should be given a special protected status, and in what form.

The area under consideration, embracing myriad landforms and geomorphologic processes, lies near the western edge of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the State of Washington. It is bounded roughly by the Mount Margaret ridge on the north, the Lewis River on the south, Smith Creek on the east, and on the west by an irregular boundary lying in Range 4 East. (Map, on following page). For simplicity, this area can be referred to as "the greater Mount Saint Helens area."

The snow-capped cone of Mount Saint Helens (9,671 feet) dominates the immediate landscape, both scenically and geomorphologically. Mount Saint Helens is the youngest of Washington's five Cascade Range volcanoes, having begun its development only a few thousand years ago. It is also the most recent to have been active, the last major eruption having occurred in November, 1842. Because of its comparative youth, it is the most symmetrical of the Washington State volcanoes, the least eroded, has the least vegetation development on its slopes, and has the most unstable surface material (mostly loose pumice). Its size may be appreciated by the fact that just the portion of its slopes lying above timberline covers an area of no less than 17 square miles.

Extending off the flanks of Mount Saint Helens are huge flows of two types: lava and mud. The lava flows on both the north and the south slopes are characterized by unique features, with those on the south side being highlighted by an extensive system of lava tubes. These tubes, or lava caves, as they are frequently called, are located for the most part just east of the Cowlitz-Skamania county line, between the southern timberline on Mount Saint Helens and the Lewis River Canyon.[1]

As the earlier article pointed out, there are at least four major lava tubes in the area, and several lesser ones. The height of these tubes frequently exceeds 30 feet, and the longest, Ape Cave, stretches for over two miles, the longest known lava tube in the world. These caves also house interesting, and in some cases unusual, flora and fauna, and afford the possibility of accurate carbon-14 dating of geologic events. There are also numerous tree casts of excellent quality in the area.

[1] There are many other lava tubes in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, particularly in the Peterson Prairie area west of Trout Lake. However, these caves contain little not found in the Mount Saint Helens caves, except that one, Dynamited Cave, has a unique multi-level tube system.

To the north lies Spirit Lake, an offspring of Mount Saint Helens' activity. It is a very recent addition to the Washington landscape, having been formed only a few hundred years ago by a tremendous mudslide (or series of slides) which flowed down the north slopes of the mountain. This mudslide dammed the Toutle River, impounding Spirit Lake behind it. Spirit Lake, with a surface elevation of 3198 feet, covers an area of 1262 acres and has a maximum depth of 184 feet. Merrill Lake, lying to the southwest on privately owned land, was similarly formed when another slide dammed the Kalama River valley. Merrill Lake at

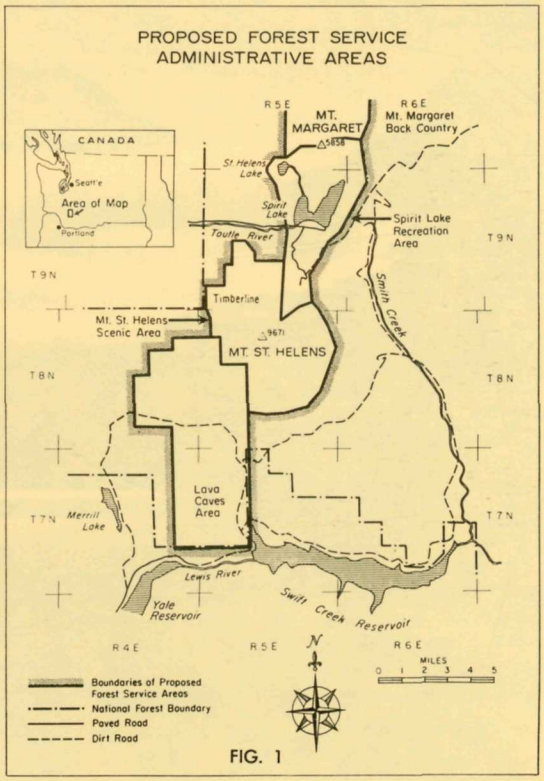


FIG. 1

present has no surface outlet.

In describing the physical geography of the greater Mount Saint Helens area, the most important single fact to be emphasized is that it is essentially a geomorphologic unit. All of the outstanding landscape features in these areas, measured in terms of their scientific, scenic, or recreational value, have been produced by volcanic action of Mount Saint Helens, much of it geologically quite recent.

Present Uses of the Area

The greater Mount Saint Helens area has at the present time two dominant uses: logging and recreation. Recreational uses of the area include fishing, swimming, and boating on Spirit Lake, hiking and camping in the areas around Spirit Lake and Mount Saint Helens, mountain climbing and skiing (undeveloped) on the volcano itself, and hiking and spelunking in the lava caves area. The lava caves and flows, the volcano itself, and the Spirit Lake area (which in addition to its interesting genesis contains some fairly well-preserved tree molds) are of educational and scientific value as well. These recreational uses of the area are increasing at a rapid rate, and a very real threat to the region's more fragile environments is arising.

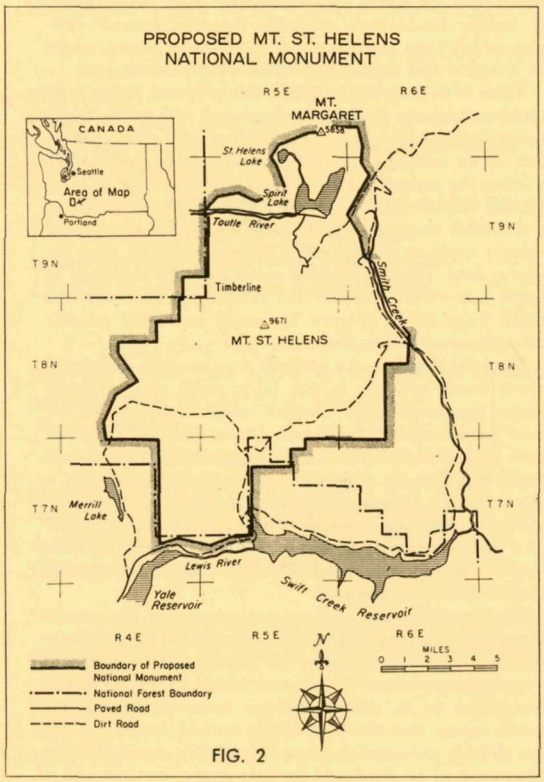


FIG. 2

Logging activity is evident either within, or immediately adjacent to, all of these areas, particularly south of Mount Saint Helens. An increased intensity of logging activity is planned soon for the area to the east and southeast of Spirit Lake, in T9N-R6E (Figure 1). There are also numerous mining claims in this latter area, lying just outside of the region under consideration.

The land ownership problem was alluded to in the 1963 article. As a result of the extensive land grant given the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1864 to assist it in building its transcontinental line, today only about half of the sections in the greater Mount Saint Helens area are owned by the Federal Government. Before any agency could successfully organize this area into an effective administrative unit for preservation or recreation, it would be necessary to reconsolidate the land under Federal ownership.

The only possibility for the area which would not require prior land consolidation would be to nominate the area for inclusion in the Registry of Natural Landmarks. This could be done simply, if all the landholders in the area, and the National Park Service, were agreeable to such a step. However, this would amount to little more than a quasi-scenic-easement agreement, and would provide only an uncertain amount of actual, and no statutory, protection for the area.

The Forest Service has been working to regain Federal ownership of the land in the greater Mount Saint Helens area for many years by effecting a series of land transfers with the many present owners of these sections. Some success is currently being realized in this endeavor, particularly in the lava caves area; and more is expected in the next year or two. However, probably at least 5 to 10 years will be required before all of the land in this area can be restored to Federal ownership.

The Forest Service currently has plans under review for dividing the greater Mount Saint Helens area into four special-use regions. These will be: a Mount Saint Helens Caves Area, a Mount Saint Helens Scenic Area, a Spirit Lake Recreation Area, and a Mount Margaret Back Country Area (the latter lying outside of the area under consideration here). The boundaries of these areas are shown in Figure 1. In extent the first three will cover 18,500 acres, 15,370 acres, and 10,100 acres, respectively. The following summarizes Service plans for these areas.

The Spirit Lake Recreation Area will be designated for intensive visitor use (ORRRC Class II); however, under present plans no road will be built to the north side of the lake (the Mount Margaret Back Country will be kept as a *de facto* wilderness). A visitor information center has been operated at the Lake for several years, and future plans include expansion of the existing camping, picnicking, and boating facilities on the south shore of the lake, and the development of additional trails, particularly on the north end of the lake. A feasibility study has been conducted for the development of a winter sports site at Timberline on the north slopes of Mount Saint Helens, and construction will be encouraged following land consolidation in the area.

The proposed Mount Saint Helens Scenic Area would provide for the construction of a round-the-mountain trail, with some interpretive facilities at key locations, but with only one campground.

The Forest Service is currently preparing a detailed management plan for the Lava Caves area. Proposed development includes facilities for public access to, and enjoyment of, certain caves (such as Ape Cave), while others (such as Little Red River Cave) will have restricted access to preserve natural features. Interpretive services and campgrounds will be provided to improve public enjoyment of the area at, for example, the Lava Cast Forest in the vicinity of Lake Cave. The Forest Service sees both the Mount Saint Helens Scenic Area and the Lava Caves region as corresponding most closely to ORRRC Class IV management areas.

With specific regard to the special problem of both developing and protecting the Lava Caves area, the Forest Service has stated that:

> It would appear that management as an Unusual Interest Area (geological) would permit full development of the recreation potential of this area and at the same time permit some use of other resources. Use of other resources would be restricted and planned to protect recreation values.[2]

It should be noted that the establishment of an " Unusual Interest Area" is a Forest Service administrative decision, and provides no statutory protection. It is to be hoped that the Forest Service will concur with the ORRRC Report that the protection of the scientific and educational values of a Class IV area is at least as important as the protection of its recreation values, and that preserving and interpreting the geologic history of the area should be the prime management goal.

Suggestion for National Monument

The Forest Service does not support the establishment of a national monument in this area, feeling that adequate protection and development can be realized by continued Forest Service management. However, the case for the creation of a national monument here seems to be strong.

National monuments are created by either Congressional action or Presidential proclamation to give statutory protection, under the administration of the National Park Service, to areas of unusual significance with regard to either American history or natural history. What qualifies as "unusual significance" is determined by a reviewing committee within the National Park Service. However, there seems little doubt that the Lava Caves area, at least, would qualify, and reasons supporting its establishment as a national monument have been presented by Dr. Halliday in his article. The monument recommended in his article encloses only the immediate lava caves area, and would total about 5000 acres. This would be the smallest practical monument that could be established in this area.

As suggested above, land consolidation in the region would be necessary before it would be a workable concept.

A question might be raised, however, as to the long-term desirability of establishing protection for only a part of the geologically significant features of the area. As emphasized above, the region from Spirit Lake to the Lava Caves is an interrelated geomorphologic unit, and as such it is appropriate, and necessary, that all of it be included in any new national monument. To establish only the Lava Caves area as a monument would be as inconsistent, and as risky, as to include only one-third of the Grand Canyon in a park.

To this end, a Mount Saint Helens National Monument seems desirable which would protect and interpret the majority of the outstanding surface features resulting from the relatively recent volcanic activity of Mount Saint Helens. This more meaningful national monument would include all of the Forest Service proposed areas except the Mount Margaret Back Country, plus certain additional areas surrounding the slopes of Mount Saint Helens itself. In addition, it would be highly desirable to extend the monument to the edge of the Lewis River Canyon on the south, so as to include an area where many additional tree casts of an exceptional nature have recently been discovered. Such a Mount Saint Helens National Monument would embrace around 80,000 acres, and its boundaries would be approximately as shown in Figure 2.

This proposal would not require large additional land exchanges. The only sections of non-Forest-Service land in this enlarged national monument which are not in the current Forest Service proposals, and which would require trading, are about a half-dozen sections owned by Northern Pacific to the southeast of Mount Saint Helens. In addition, a few sections of private land lying between the national forest and the Lewis River canyon in the south would also have to be purchased, and private sections already clear-cut in the Lava Caves area would have to be rehabilitated. If further funds were available the area around flow-impounded Lake Merrill, which is privately owned, would be a logical and significant addition to the monument.

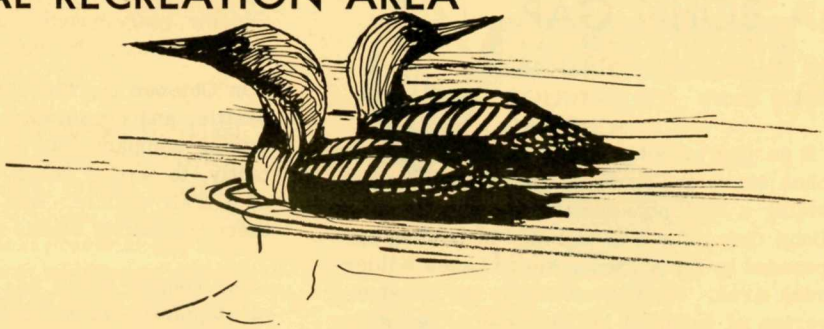
There is no reason why, under this proposal, Spirit Lake could not remain moderately developed with such recreational facilities as would be consistent with the preservation of its scientific interest. However, it is questionable whether the present policy of allowing motorboats on such a small lake as this is desirable. Also, the development of a ski resort or permanent ski facilities on a loose-surfaced volcano such as Mount Saint Helens would be most inappropriate. The new logging roads east and southeast of Spirit Lake, which connect the existing Smith Creek and Spirit Lake roads (Figure 2), could eventually provide through access across the monument.

The establishment of a national monument as envisioned above would preserve in one fairly small area an interrelated geomorphologic complex combining many of the most interesting features of both Lassen National Park and Lava Beds National Monument, yet having phenomena not found in either. In addition, it is also quite likely that a Mount Saint Helens National Monument as described above, representing an entire complex geologic unit, would be a more convincing proposal to submit to Congress than would a smaller area containing only a part of the unusual natural history of the area.

The Forest Service, as the present steward of the greater Mount Saint Helens area, is to be commended for its efforts toward land consolidation in this region, and for planning a management system for the area which affords increased recognition to its unique geologic features. However, it would appear that the most viable method for preserving this striking geomorphologic complex, while simultaneously allowing it to be developed for interpretive services and a reasonable and appropriate amount of recreational facilities, would lie in the creation of a Mount Saint Helens National Monument, extending from Mount Margaret southward to the Lewis River. This would create in Washington State a federally preserved geologic area of a complexity exceeding any to be found at present in the Pacific Northwest, and possibly in the entire country. In consideration of the outstanding geologic importance of this relatively small area, it would seem highly desirable to effect its transfer to the agency directly responsible for such geologically significant areas, and to establish it as a Mount Saint Helens National Monument. ■

[2] From a written communication from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest Headquarters in Vancouver, Washington, dated May 11, 1967.

GOOD CLEAN SPORT IN THE ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA



A heavy layer of fog was pressing close to the surface of Ross Lake when I crawled out of our tent at Big Beaver Campground. The lake was a sheet of glass, a leaden mirror, still as a millpond -- name your own cliche for a quiet body of water. Suddenly the morning stillness was shattered by a wild calling immediately off-shore. Like a pair of apparitions from the Pleistocene, two loons were sailing by our camp.

Gavia immer, called the Common Loon, is an uncommon sight in our Washington mountains, and never had I seen one so close as this pair. I admired their striking black-and-white plumage, their long sharp beaks, their low silhouette in the water, their wild and musical cries. Their very presence brought the sense of the wilderness closer.

The two loons, obviously a mated pair, spent all day in the bay at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek. I did not see them dive for fish, but I assumed they were finding sufficient food. In the late afternoon, still close together, they floated out of the bay and headed out across Ross Lake in the direction of Roland Point.

Next morning there was only one loon in Big Beaver Bay. For several hours it called, uttering cries that were to me almost unendurably mournful. By afternoon it had left the bay, perhaps still in search of its mate.

I should have liked to have talked to the "sportsman" who bagged the loon. Did he attempt to eat the bird's rank and fishy flesh? Was he jealous of the loon's ability to make a living from the fish he was insufficiently skillful to catch? Was the bird a surrogate for some deeply-resented human being like his boss or his wife? Did its killing help him overcome his feelings of sexual inadequacy?

Whatever the motive involved, this sick citizen had done his small and discreditable part in further degrading the wildness still remaining to us. I trust his action pleased him.

J. M.

EDITOR'S COMMENT:

Later in the summer our hillwalking bunch traveled to Ross Lake in company with a fisherman family that included in its gear one cheap, lethal rifle. "Why," we asked, "are you armed?" Said they, "Oh, just in case." Demand we, pursuing, "In case of what?" Responded they, "Oh, in case there's something to shoot at."

Our bunch was tempted to dump the gun overboard, and would have, except this action would have taken us into the courts, and out of our vacation wanderings.

We mourn the other loons we failed to save.

LA BOHN GAP

by
Alice Thorn

It is just possible that technology may for once serve the cause of conservation by providing a less objectionable access to the La Bohn Gap mine -- a patented in-holding surrounded by the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. This possibility is the latest in a series of episodes begun about 2 years ago when Cougar Development Corporation Ltd. applied to Snoqualmie National Forest for a special-use permit to construct a road to its holdings. (Refer to the October-November 1967 Wild Cascades; Irate gives full details there). By June of 1968, the Forest Service said it could find no suitable alternative to a road and offered a permit to build a 10-foot-wide, 8-mile-long, ore-hauling road through an area it has managed as de facto wilderness.

On July 10, 1968, Brock Evans, in the name of concerned outdoor organizations, wrote a detailed statement to the Forest Service (1) indicating that the land for the proposed mine was not zoned for such use in King County, therefore a road for that purpose was highly premature; (2) requesting consideration of alternatives, stating that while access is required by law, road access is not; (3) asking consideration of possible damage to fisheries; and (4) indicating that because the area through which the road must go is presently managed as wilderness, this indicates its highest use and the most urgent public interest.

The issue of the road got good publicity, and Brock's arguments about the priority of wilderness values and the need for alternatives received widespread attention. (In the melee the issues of zoning and fisheries have been dropped, at least for now.) By September of 1968 the Forest Service announced that after all there were alternatives to roads, and unveiled a vehicle called the "gyro-carrier" which could operate on trails and was being developed by the Forest Service Equipment Development Center, Missoula, Montana, and Summers Gyro Car Company, Thousand Oaks, California.

On October 18, 1968, a hearing was held in Seattle, and conservationists learned that the mining company was willing, perhaps reluctantly, to wait 2 years, pending development of a trail vehicle. And as far as is known, there the matter stands today.

The vehicle which has wrought this miracle of stopping road building -- even if only temporarily -- has been the object of research for decades. The Forest Service, searching for a mechanized burden-bearer which could replace the mule, yet have minimum impact on wilderness, began building prototypes 20 years ago. The greatest difficulty has been that a narrow vehicle could not be heavily loaded without over-turning on trails. But this tendency to tipsiness has been solved by use of a gyroscope to stabilize the vehicle.

The gyro-carrier would be 32 inches wide and would travel on three wheels arranged "single file." The present prototype could carry up to 800 pounds, though a commercial model would have to carry about 2 tons; it could travel at 5 miles an hour on a 3-to 3-1/2-foot trail. (The Forest Service at present builds 30-inch trails. The only other additional construction need would be crushed rock in soft places on the trail.)

The Forest Service also has a tractor-trailer in prototype, but this would need a 5-to 6-foot wide trail and would have more impact on the wilderness.

There was an intensive study of other available alternatives. These included helicopter, aerial tramway, conveyor belt, pipeline, pack animals, and narrow-gauge railway (and a study of the least-damaging location for a road). Several of these -- aerial tramway, conveyor belt, pipeline, and narrow-gauge railway -- would raise the cost of ore production beyond the value of the ore, and would have as adverse an effect on wilderness as a road. While pack animals would be compatible with wilderness, they would also be too costly. Helicopters, while comparatively non-damaging to wilderness, could not compete with truck-hauling for larger quantities of ore.

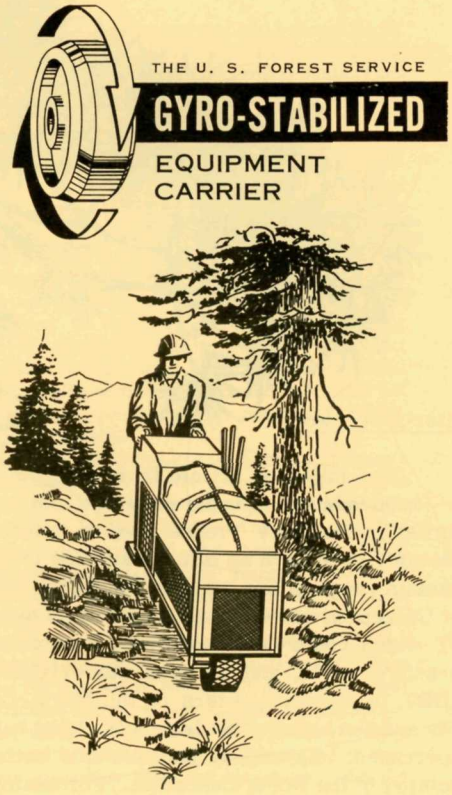
Its first re-appraisal therefore, led the

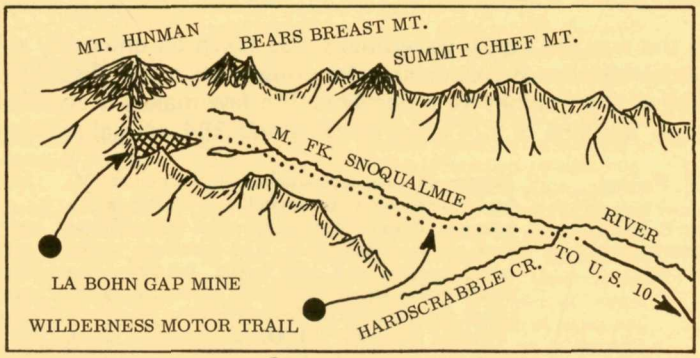
Its first re-appraisal, therefore, led the Forest Service back to a truck road, as the only economical answer, though they would try to locate and construct it to minimize the impact on wilderness. (!)

But public opinion forced another appraisal; the Service again reviewed all alternatives, this time including several pieces of equipment still in the development stage. The truck road still was most practical and least costly, but still was most adverse to wilderness. The gyro-carrier is more costly than either the truck road or narrow-gauge tractor, but has least impact on wilderness.

Whether the miners use the gyro-carrier, or the narrow-gauge tractor, it will lead to reconstruction of the Middle Fork (Snoqualmie) Trail #2000. Any costs for construction beyond usual standards will be paid by the mining corporation. The trail would be closed to use by other vehicles, but would be open to hikers and horsemen, even during the mining operation. (Anyone care to imagine the meeting of a horse and a gyro-scope?)

So the Alpine Wilderness remains -- remote and beautiful. Its remoteness and beauty may depend on the researches of technologists in the next months.

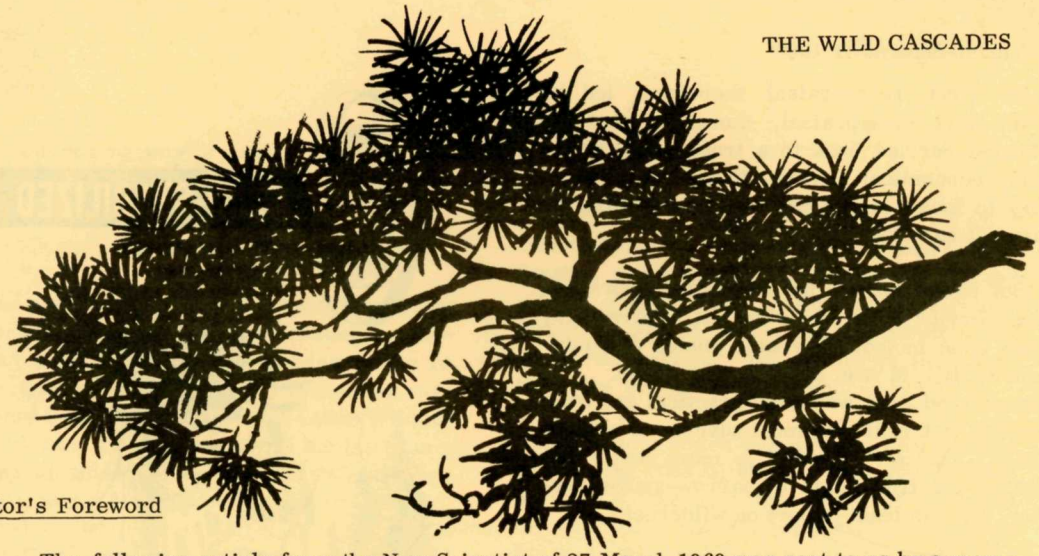




Editor's Footnote:

In September 1969, after the above article was written, an N3C spy found the miners encamped at La Bohn Gap, preparing, so they said, to begin ore extraction in 1970. They stated that the ore would be taken out by helicopter. We don't know, at this writing, if the statement is accurate. Watch this space for further news.

Still later, as we went to press, we saw, for the first time, the U. S. Forest Service Invitation for Bids (R6-70-43) on Construction of Cascade Crest Alternate Trail No. 2133A in Snoqualmie National Forest: 6.72 mi. of trail, 10 feet wide and 5 feet either side of center line from Hardscrabble Creek to source of Middle Fork of Snoqualmie River; 6.72 mi. clearing and grubbing; 5.93 mi. trail tread excavation; 1,242 ft. culvert; 6 100-foot turnouts; 4,093 ft. trail turnpike; bridge; 1,000 cu. yds. surfacing; felling all trees that might fall on trail; and generally design to include scooter travel. Is the Forest Service jumping the gun by building a trail for the miners before research has proven the gyro-carrier will work? How many trees will go down to satisfy a trail with such excessively high standards?



Editor's Foreword

The following article from the New Scientist of 27 March 1969 was sent to us by a member--anonymously. (Apparently it's not entirely safe for American scientists to express an interest in Poland.) Please keep in mind that the N3C has no official attitude toward Poland. It doesn't even have an official attitude toward Earth National Park, It is solely focused on one mountain range in one state in one nation--a tiny fraction of Earth. However, we've just learned that University of Washington scientists have found DDT in the Blue Glacier of Mount Olympus--DDT which could only have come from across the Pacific, and in all likelihood traveled around the entire world, and perhaps was originally sprayed on American forests. Presumably there is DDT in all the glaciers of the North Cascades. How do the ice worms like that? And the birds and the bees? The lesson is, what happens anywhere matters everywhere. Thus, Poland is pertinent. Especially because this article describes some responses that might well be emulated in the North Cascades. For example, how about organizing a Naturalist Guard?

Conservation in Poland

Since the war the Polish government has taken an unusually active interest in nature conservation. A special Ministry is responsible for conservation and disputes between it and other Ministries are referred to the Cabinet for a decision. The law makes it an offence to "destroy, remove, buy, sell or damage" any one of 124 plant species and 384 animal species

Jan T. Palka
is the senior biologist at Kitson College of Engineering and Science, Leeds

Despite its huge industrialization programme Poland is essentially an agricultural country where peasants' smallholdings are the usual but inefficient form of land cultivation. The numerous rivers, lakes, marshes and wild forests, full of unique natural riches and serene beauty, are the naturalist's refuge and paradise all the year round.

Poland occupies 121 000 sq. miles, of which 51.2 per cent is arable land and orchards, 13.4 per cent fields and meadows 25.5 per cent woodland and 9.9 per cent waters, settlements and fallow land. It is a lowland country, with 91 per cent of land under 1000 ft, situated in the basins of two rivers—54 per cent in the Vistula river basin, and 34 per cent in the Odra river basin. The north is occupied by the Pomeranian and Mazurian lake and marsh lowlands, which gradually give way farther south to sub-Carpathian valley and the Sudeten and Carpathian Mountains. The principal forests are found in the central, northern, eastern and south-eastern parts of the country. The climate is typically continental, apart from the north-west where it merges with maritime. The Baltic coastline is 324.6 miles long.

The Poles are genuinely if quietly proud of their achievements and successes in the field of nature conservancy. They feel that their country is one of the world's leaders in developing and implementing progressive and up to date methods of nature protection and conservancy. It was the cataclysm of World War II which made the Polish nation painfully aware of the danger facing their country's natural wealth and resources. Soon after the cessation of hostilities, discussions between the various governmental departments, universities, local authorities and naturalists resulted in the formation of independent scientific teams whose aim was to survey and to investigate the state of Polish nature. Simultaneously laws were passed to protect natural communities against criminal and reckless behaviour by individuals and organizations.

The team's findings and final recommendations were incorporated into the *Nature Protection Act* of 7 April, 1949. This states that, "protection of nature should be interpreted as the proper use, protection, preservation, conservancy and replace-

ment of the nation's natural animate wealth, comprising specific plants and animals or their communities or larger bionomes in their environment, and also of those species whose present and future survival is dictated by public interest or considerations of scientific, economic aesthetic, historic or health nature." The term aesthetic implies the preservation and protection of the natural beauty of the countryside against increasing encroachment by industry, urbanization, tourism and the recreational and social needs of the nation.

The legal and scientific definition of nature incorporated in the Act divides it into: forests, water, soil, atmosphere, plants and animals. Each division is managed by government departments and government-financed teams composed of economists, engineers, scientists and naturalists. The growing realization that a short-term, short-sighted and quick-profit-making policy towards nature has serious economic and cultural repercussions has given the state authorities a stimulus to bring into its executive ranks increasing numbers of scientists and naturalists to plan and maintain an efficient policy of nature protection. In much abbreviated version the plan is as follows:

Forests. There is a consistent increase in forest area by replacement, by planting new forests, conservation and care of existing forests.

Water. Legal protection is afforded against industrial pollution and there is a rational and planned usage of national water resources.

Soil. Land is protected by maintaining and increasing the existing acreage of forests; forestation and "refloration" and grassing of steep ravines and "feeder" streams, and of fallow land to prevent erosion. Legislation is now being debated which would introduce compulsory recultivation of land left by open-cast mining.

Plants and animals. Killing or farming of plants and animals must comply with the needs of national economy and those of nature conservancy.

The atmosphere. Legislation against industrial pollution is incorporated in the Industrial Pollution Act.

While the official policy was being reorganized and legalized under the 1949 Act, the various naturalist societies, anglers, hunters, climbers and hikers were asked to hammer out their organizational problems and to define precisely their policies and aspirations. After much discussion and consultation a framework of action and cooperation was evolved to include the various societies, government departments, universities, colleges and schools in a national campaign to educate the nation into an awareness that the destruction and over-exploitation of its natural heritage constitutes not only an aesthetic but also a very real economic and biological danger.

The rapid industrialization and considerable improvement in the standard of living in Poland and the subsequent increase of leisure time poses a real social challenge to naturalists to familiarize the greatest possible number of people with nature. This challenge, however, contains the inherent danger of the over-exploitation and eventual destruction of natural reservations and national parks. The Poles wage a continuous nation-wide educational campaign, informing the general public about the principles of nature protection and urging them to cooperate.

There are national parks, with a total area of approximately 100 000 hectares, 495 nature reservations with a total area of 35 200 hectares and 5561 registered and legally protected "natural monuments", such as very old trees, certain rocks, caves, and old plantations. By-laws, formulated by county councils regulate tourist activities and impose such disciplines as total silence in some zones; prohibition of defacing, damaging, touching or removing specified "objects of nature" and strict adherence to the posted paths and tracks. Areas where surveys or biological research is carried out can be closed permanently or temporarily to unauthorized persons.

The 1949 Act designated the Ministry of Forests and Timber Industry as the governmental executive organ to implement its directives and ideas. At county and borough level the Minister appoints full-time "conservators" and their teams, which cooperate and advise their respective councils. These conservators are graduates in the biological sciences—often with higher degrees who have specialized in ecology and nature conservancy.

The Act stipulates that the Ministry must, before giving the sanction to any action which may upset the balance of nature, seek the opinion and approval of the National Naturalist Council, which is composed of 30 consultant and independent specialists in various biological disciplines under the statutory chairmanship of the Minister. The importance of conservancy in Poland is reflected by the fact that any action by other Ministries based on misinterpretation of the Act is promptly referred to the Cabinet for a final decision. Of the other government departments, the Ministry of Education is responsible for including the principles of nature conservancy in biology and geography curricula in primary and secondary schools. It also cooperates closely with the national voluntary organization, the League of Nature Protection, whose considerable membership includes many schoolchildren and students. The 600 000 members of the League are organized in 3500 branches. Its main object is to educate, especially the young, to respect and protect the nation's natural wealth. Members are active in implementing the principles of nature conservancy by reporting destruction of plants and animals and by keeping a watchful eye on the state of nature in their immediate localities. They organize courses for their members and the public on the identification of rare, protected species. The League publishes periodicals and uses the press, radio, television, the cinema, exhibitions and lectures to disseminate knowledge and ideas about nature protection.

A unique voluntary organization several thousand strong called Naturalist Guard, which is equivalent in character to the special constabulary in Britain, helps the foresters and the police in patrolling the National Parks and Reservations and implementing the local by-laws and regulations. Its members, who are drawn from a variety of natura-

list minded societies, wear a special badge and are empowered to confiscate any implements of nature destruction, and issue mandates or summonses to persons breaking the by-laws. They enjoy cooperation from the police and protection against personal violence, threats or intimidating behaviour. This public-spirited body has hitherto recruited its members from a sophisticated urban population, but a recently initiated campaign to interest the country population is bringing hopeful results.

The high standard of nature protection in Poland is due primarily to the long association between the universities, the government and the League for Nature Protection. The university scientists gave nature conservancy and the naturalists a solid scientific foundation, and helped to develop it into a popular social-cultural national movement. The Polish Academy of Sciences contains several Biological Institutes (Applied, Social, Industrial, Marine), and the Institute of Nature Conservancy, which is the supreme scientific authority in the country. The institute has 13 large field stations (alpinistic, marine, forestry, lakes, etc), three libraries, and publishes several periodicals. The institute has a full-time staff of 50 workers all with higher degrees—who conduct systematic research in nature conservancy and population explosions, and keep a watchful eye on the balance of nature. Their findings and recommendations are the final basis for action by the various government departments.

The seriousness with which the Poles treat the scientific approach to nature is reflected in the fact that several universities have special departments dealing directly or indirectly with nature conservancy. Thus the University of Torun has a faculty of Nature Conservancy and Ecology with three and four-year degree courses and a post-graduate school and the Universities of Warsaw, Lublin and Poznan have institutes of nature conservancy. The Polish matriculation syllabus demands from the candidates in biology an elementary knowledge of "nature protection".

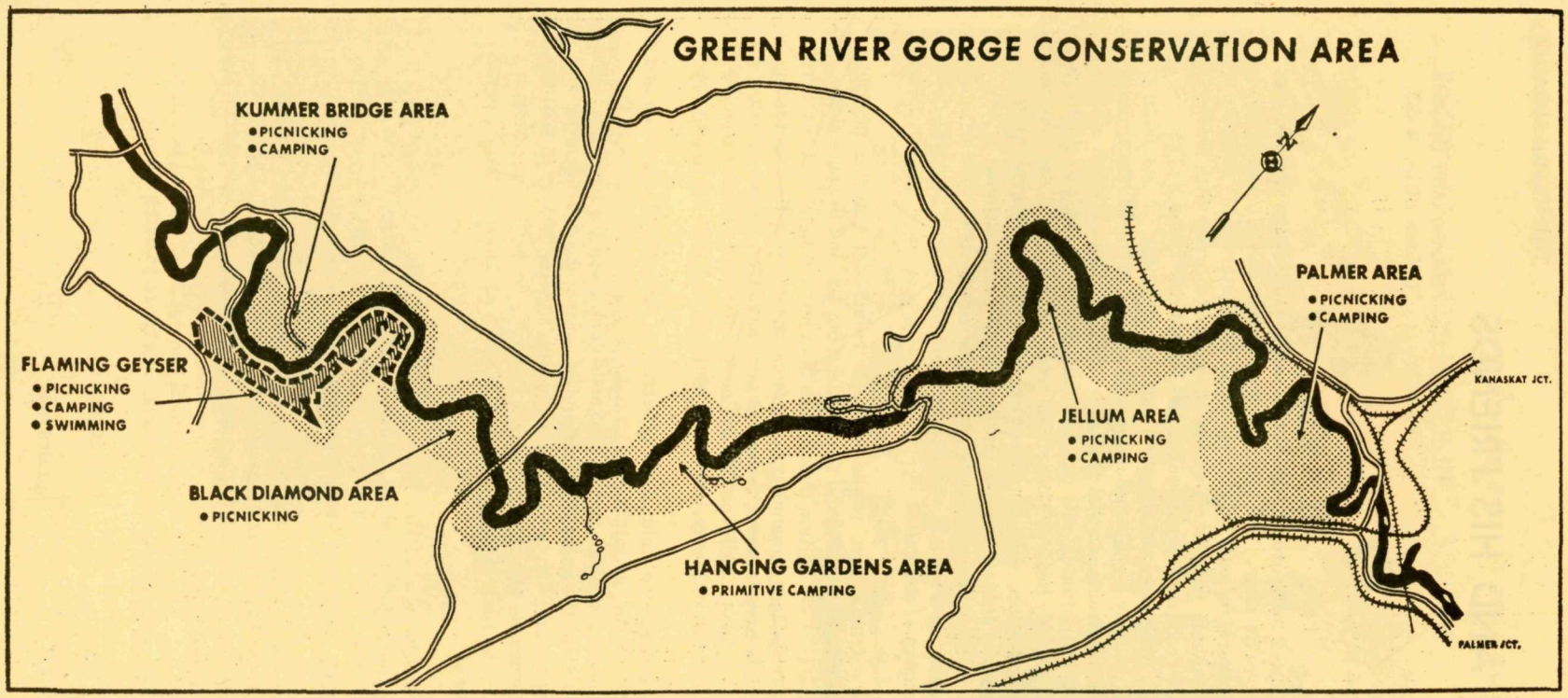
Under the 1949 Act, the Minister of Forests and the Timber Industry has issued several decrees dealing with the legal protection of certain species of plants and animals. One decree makes it a criminal offence to "destroy, remove, buy, sell or damage certain species in a living or preserved state". The list of species includes 124 plant species and 384 animal species, whose continued propagation is dictated by scientific, economic, industrial or medical reasons. There are exceptions to this law whereby the protected species may be removed for certain exceptional reasons after obtaining permission from and under the supervision of the county's "conservator", who is obliged to refer each case either to the Polish Academy of Sciences or the National Naturalist Council. The exceptional reasons are international scientific exchange and removal to start artificial plantations. (The movement, husbandry and the subsequent sale of artificially reared protected species is still under the jurisdiction of the county "conservator".)

Plants in the list include *Pinus montana, Pinus mughus* and *Pinus uliginosa* (dwarf mountain pines found above 3000ft level, acting as a barrier protecting lower land and forests against wind and avalanches), Yew *(Taxus bacatta),* and yellow azalea *(Rhododendron flavum),* Fern royal *(Osmunda regalis),* most Orchidaceae, and Lycopodium. The animals listed include the sturgeon *(Acipenser sturis),* salamander *(Salamander salamander),* toads *(Buffo spp.),* turtle *(Emys orbicularis),* lizards *(Lacerta agilis* and *L. vivipara),* water snake *(Natrix natrix),* nearly all those birds of prey which act as nature's "sanitary police". cuckoo *(Cuculus canorus),* raven *(Corvus corax),* mole *(Talpa europea),* hedgehog *(Erinaceus eurapaeus),* Chiroptera, wild cat *(Felis silvestris),* beaver *(Castor fiber),* moose *(Alces alces)* and bison *(Bison bonasus).*

The bison deserves a special mention as an animal commanding the affection and care of the whole nation. A natural survivor of the post-glacial era, it lives in several herds which total 247 animals. The largest and most accessible herd can be seen in the Bialowicza National Park.

Nature conservancy in Poland is a major cultural and social movement, which exerts a considerable influence on the nation's life yet many people in Poland today believe that there should be a more intensive scrutiny of the conflict between technological advancement and rapid industrialization on the one hand and nature conservancy on the other. There have also been suggestions that the research and studies in nature conservancy carried out by the Academy of Sciences and other institutions must be maintained and increased, and that compulsory courses on nature conservancy should be introduced in all higher institutions of learning. Finally, it is felt that the ever-increasing volume of mass tourist movement must be contained and directed within a more rigid framework of by-laws. in order to protect nature and the beauty of the countryside.

Some friends of ours, who live the year-around deep in the Cascades, were recently approached by a snowmobile distributor and asked to take on a rental agency and get rich. "But," they said, "mechanized vehicles are prohibited on all trails in this valley." Said the distributor, "Ah, who's going to enforce that?" Our friends replied, "WE ARE!" In this one valley a Naturalist Guard of sorts already exists. Unfortunately, they get lukewarm backing from the Forest Service and a cold shoulder from the county cops. One summer weekend last year the jeepers and bikers held a monster "convention" in a nearby valley, tore up the landscape in open violation of laws, and scorned a Forest Service ranger attempting to calm the scene. When the ranger called for help from the county clowns and the state bulls, they told him, "It's not our affair, buddy." The ranger, in fear of his life, could only wring his hands and watch. A Naturalist Guard could have worked under his direction to enforce the law being so flagrantly broken by "The Wild Ones."



Gorge Areas the State Wants for Public Use

Six major public-use areas have been proposed for development in the Green River Gorge Conservation Area by the State Parks and Recreation Commission, as shown in this map of the gorge area. The state's Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation already has provided $780,000 for the purchase of the 200-acre Flaming Geyser resort. The state intends to link the camping and picnic areas along the 12-mile gorge by purchasing easements, trail rights and timber-cutting rights, which would provide public access along the river and preserve the natural environment of the gorge. When completed, the full program will involve the acquisition of about 2,600 acres with 24 miles of waterfront at an estimated cost of $4.5 million.

See Oct.-Nov. 1965 The Wild Cascades; "A Proposal to Preserve Green River Gorge" by Wolf G. Bauer.

IRATE AND HIS FRIENDS

Morris (Mo) Braynes
Golden Hills, Wash.

Dear Irate,

Your invitation to contribute a few words to the N3C's yeasty publication reached me on a little vacation jaunt to my favorite state. I'm sitting in a mountain cabin, camera at hand. A silver fox has been seen here recently and I hope to get his picture. My brother Les (half-brother, really--half brother, half-there) will be up again tomorrow with fresh meet and my mail. Perhaps your readers will remember Les, who contributes to The Wild Cascades occasionally in his imagined role as your field correspondent. A fascinating personality; he is a genius, really. Only a genius could possibly be so wrong all the time on conservation issues. His private determination that the Irate Birdwatcher is in truth a strategically placed agent of Outdoors Unlimited is only one in a long list of distorted evaluations. He is so absurd he is dangerous. As my brother I bear him great affection yet I dare not take him lightly. There is power in perfection, even in perfect error. When Les starts talking about his favorite "wilderness logging roads" he tests the fitness of our definitions. I have been on some of them--rough, winding, dusty pathways into logged-off areas tangled with half-burned slash--and wilderness "used" in a certain sense is the perfect word. The roads do lead to and are a part of a wilderness of desolation.

I grant you that Les is an extreme case, yet he serves to remind me that it is possible to separate the good and bad, the true and false, and to commend the one and to contend the other. No one can be right all the time--a truism that covers both me and thee--yet our error does not alter our truth, and let our judges remember it. I found myself silently expressing this hope while reading Mr. Abbey's excellent chapter on "How to Save Our National Parks" in the Feb-Mar issue of The Wild Cascades. Incidentally, the editor and staff deserve special commendation for that issue; it was full of meaty, trenchant stuff.

When Mr. Abbey stepped outside the field of his expertise to "thank God" that "we are an increasingly pagan and hedonistic people" he might have cast doubt in some minds as to the value of his other judgments. Unconscious and fragmented hedonism keeps the psychiatrists occupied, and it was only recently that the pagan Mr. Hitler, eschewing the "Jewishness" of Christianity and saluting his Wagnerian gods, re-staged a play that was ancient when Shalmaneser besieged Samaria. We do right when we lament our current failures, but let us look back occasionally to review the past. The road to here and now was often savage and fearful beyond anything most of us have imagined.

In making these comments I have, like Mr. Abbey, stepped outside the area of my expertise. Nevertheless, I do know something about history and human nature, and no one who compares the world of 4,000 years ago with the world of Mr. Hitler will ever use lightly, or assign virtue to, the word pagan. The man who worshiped Moloch is still alive.

Les and I took a trip over the Fourth of July to Copper Glance Lake in the Chewack country. It was an impressive area, surprisingly given over to cattle grazing. Even on the last thin soil at timberline on the edge of rockslides, we saw an abundance of those dehydrated platter-sized discs so eloquent of last year's herd. Either that, or Discobulus has finally whirled, straightened up, and let fly! The lake is quite small and set in a chaos of boulders. The trout it contains were possibly outnumbered by the fishermen there to catch them..

Best regards,

Mo Braynes

THE OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1969

Associated Press Wirephoto

SLAIN MOTORCYCLE club vice president, George Mayo, was buried Tuesday in Lynnfield, Mass., and members of various motorcycle clubs who attended the funeral strewed his coffin with liquor and beer cans as way of paying their last respects. Funeral service was at Boston Huns Club.

Which one is the real Les Braynes?

Des Moines, Iowa
June 23, 1969

Dear Mr. Manning:

I enclose a picture taken at Seattle City light's Upper Dam Site near McAllister Creek at it's confluence with the Thunder Creek in June 1967. Charley Ehlert and Jon Whetzel and I made a hike up the Thunder Creek prior to Senator Jackson's last hearings in Seattle. I am sure you will file it under dirty pictures. It is a foreboding picture in that if City light's engineers can't build dams any better than they can spell, down river communities are in for wet springs.

Paul Dunn

TIMBER SUPPLY ACT

BROCK EVANS
NORTHWEST CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE

MEMO TO NORTHWEST CONSERVATIONISTS
REGARDING NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATIONAL TIMBER SUPPLY ACT

Our campaign to defeat the dangerous aspects of this most unwise legislation is apparently bearing some fruit. A new "substitute bill" has been introduced into the Congress, which is supposedly an attempt to meet some of our objectives. The important thing is that some of our key conservationists in the Congress who sponsored the original bill have now seen some of the dangers and do not sponsor the "substitute bill." Congressmen Meeds, Pelly, and Foley have all stated their intent to work to protect wilderness values within the framework of the Act.

Now we are into a new phase of the NTSA campaign; arguments pro and con are getting more refined, and we must be aware of them. Some of the sponsors of the legislation, I know, have written you back to say that the bill has been "misinterpreted"; let me assure you that it has not. It remains a disastrous piece of legislation from our standpoint. I have also read the "substitute bill" in detail, and can say that it does almost nothing to remove our basic objections. Outside of one mention of the multiple use principle, it does nothing to insure protection of wilderness and scenic areas which have still not yet been saved in the national forests. It is just about the same legislation as before, and just as objectionable.

The following are salient points that we need to keep in mind about the Act. I urge each one of you to write again to the people to whom you addressed your original letters and make certain that they understand the points which I will outline here:

1. The Act effectively defeats any future conservationists efforts to protect more scenic and wilderness areas on the national forests. This is because it gives the Forest Service a clear mandate and much more earmarked money to be used to log all unprotected areas containing commercial forests. This includes "advance" roads into roadless areas heretofore considered economically inaccessible for logging. Simply to say that the Forest Service retains authority to set aside areas is not enough; most of the conservation controversy in the Northwest has been over the refusal of the Forest Service to protect beautiful wilderness forested areas. Now the mandate and the money is there for vastly accelerated logging of unprotected roadless areas.

2. If the Act is passed, one of the minimum amendments which we can possibly accept would be for all of the de facto wilderness and potentially scenic lands in the national forests to be written out of the provisions of the Act, by name, to insure future protection from cutting. We can easily supply such a list; the places are well known to us. We are talking about 4 million more across the rest of the nation. This is the only way to save these places if the Act passes.

3. Another minimum acceptable amendment would be that there be hearings on each area before it is designated for logging under the Act. Conservationists must go through this process now before wilderness areas are established. Why shouldn't the timber industry go through a similar process for "logging only" areas?

4. The Act ignores the root of the problem, which is activities on private lands. This includes not only the 4 million board feet of lumber and log exports going to Japan each year, almost all from private lands, but also the 100 million acres of private timberlands in the U. S. which have not been properly reforested. This compares with only 4 million acres of national forest land which are improperly reforested. Something must be done about the private ownerships and the log export problem.

5. The basic premises of the Act are extremely dangerous. This is the premise that the annual cut must be increased on our national forest land. The annual cut has been established by the Forest Service, which recognizes that the forests are not just wood factories; and it is based upon their expert knowledge of just how fast our forests can be safely cut. The rate of cut should not be decided by political pressure, as it is being done now.

Buck Cr. (left), Downey Cr. (far center), & Sulphur Cr. (far right), tributaries of Suiattle R. (foreground) belong in Glacier Peak Wilderness(background) & should not be logged under Timber Supply Act.

6. The High Yield Forest is a very doubtful concept. The use of some of the recommended fertilizers could prove to be ecologically unsound; the pouring of nitrates into municipal watersheds can have grave consequences. Artificial manipulation of the forest ecology is a very shakey concept that could well have disastrous consequences to our national forest heritage. It did have just such serious consequences when it was attempted in Saxony, Germany at the end of the last century. Fifty years of "high yield" forestry practices there literally destroyed productivity of the soil, and they were forced to switch to a much more selective method of cutting.

Again I stress that it is imperative that we continue our effort to make our views known to our legislators as soon as possible. And make certain that many of your friends also do the same. I repeat, if this Act is passed, we have lost all that we have been fighting for for 80 years.

FACTS - NOT PROPAGANDA ABOUT TIMBER SUPPLY

Excerpted from a report by Brock Evans

Table I estimates the volume of standing commercial saw timber and the potential allowable annual cut of all areas in the Pacific Northwest on National Forest lands for which conservation organizations seek protection, but which are currently still presumably included in Forest Service allowable cut calculations as "Commercial Timberland". The estimates have been derived from Forest Service figures, the North Cascades Study Team Report, and our own studies over a number of years.

It will be noted that the annual cut from all the areas proposed by conservationists for further protection in the Northwest, from lands that are now classified as "Commercial Timberland" amounts to about 1/17th of the amount of logs exported to Japan at the current rate. If all these areas were logged off at once to meet the lumber shortage, it would still be less than enough to meet the additional timber requirements for one year, as set forth by Secretary Romney. The great bulk of these areas are relatively high altitudes, and thus less suited for intensive forestry, but even assuming a doubling of the allowable cut under the best possible management conditions, the potential of these lands for relieving the present shortage is slight.

TABLE 1

Timber volumes and annual cuts within areas of the Northwest National Forests proposed by conservation organizations for protection.

AREA	TOTAL VOLUME # (billion board feet)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL CUT * (mill. board feet)
North Cascades		
Mount Baker	.9	8
Addition to N. Cascades National Park	3.2	30
White Horse Wilderness Area	.5	4
Oregon Cascades		
Mount Hood	.4	4
W. side of Mt. Jefferson Wilderness	.9	9
Central Oregon -- Three Sisters Area	3.4	37
Other Oregon	.5	5
Idaho		
Upper St. Joe	.8	8
Upper Selway	1.2	12
Seven Devils	.1	1
Sawtooth-White Clouds	.2	2
Western Montana		
Lincoln Backcountry	.4	8
Middle Fork Flathead	1.0	10
Total	13.5	148

* It is assumed that if these areas were cut, it would be according to policies set forth for management of landscape management units, since all of the lands involved are highly scenic. The cutting in such areas is done at a rate of about two-thirds of the normal rate.

Omitted from this table were the proposed Alpine Lakes and Cougar Lakes Wildernesses in the state of Washington; as well as the Eagle Creek and Sky Lakes areas in Oregon. This is because volumes for these proposed areas are closely approximated by volumes within the existing Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lakes, Eagle Creek, and Sky Lakes Limited Areas, already exempt from Forest Service annual cut calculations. If these proposed areas were added to the above totals, they would affect approximately 3.5 billion board feet total volume and about 35 million board feet annual cut, to be added to the above totals.

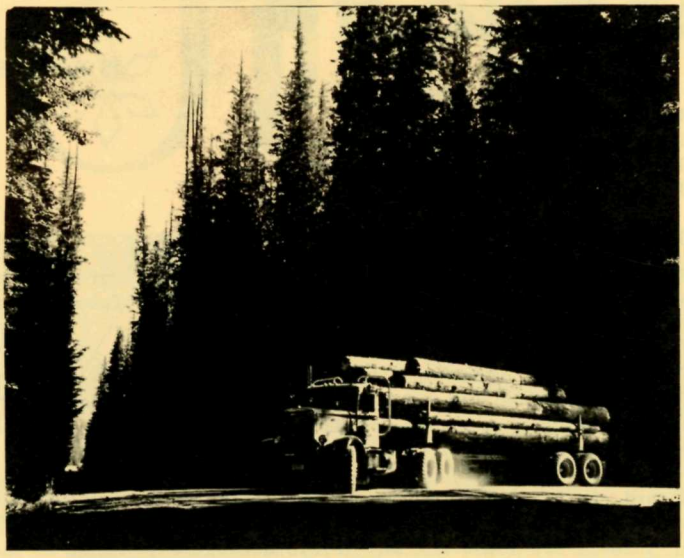


Table 2 sets forth the present volumes of standing available commercial saw timber in the Northwest states and the amounts presently cut annually.

TABLE 2

STATE	TOTAL VOLUME (billion B/F)	CURRENT CUT (billion B/F)
Washington	373.0	8.0
Oregon	536.0	10.6
Idaho	115.0	3.0
Western Montana	73.5	1.7
Total	1,097.5	22.3

(Current Cut figures are for 1967)

Table 3 relates the amounts of commercial timber totally available in the Northwest to the amounts which exist in highly scenic and wilderness type lands on Northwest National Forests, and for which we seek protection.

TABLE 3

VOLUME NOW AVAILABLE	VOLUME IN PROPOSALS	PERCENT	VOLUME NOW CUT	POTENTIAL EXTRA VOLUME	PERCENT
1,097.5 Billion	13.5 Billion	1.2%	22.3 Billion	14.8 Million	.7%

Founded in 1957

18 March 1969

Mr. L. O. Barrett
Supervisor, Snoqualmie National Forest
905 Second Avenue Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Newspaper ads for "Alpental Luxury Dondiminiums" refer to "a restaurant high on Cave Ridge reached by gondola" as planned for future development. Could you clarify certain points for me?

First, it is my understanding that Alpental has private property on Cave Ridge. Could you tell me how this property came into private ownership? Was it through the patenting of a mineral claim? For what mineral? When? What is the acreage of the private land on Cave Ridge?

Second, is it true that the private lands in the bottom of Source Creek are separated from the private lands on Cave Ridge by National Forest lands? If this is so, would not any development on Cave Ridge be subject to Forest Service control over access?

Has Alpental made application for a use permit on Forest Service lands leading to Cave Ridge? Has Alpental applied for use permits to construct tramways to the summits of either Guye Peak or Snoqualmie Mountain? Or for use permits that involve Commonwealth Basin, either through building ski lifts there or cutting ski trails in the timber?

If applications for such use permits have not been made, have you had any correspondence with, or discussion with, Alpental that would indicate their plans? What, if any, actions have you taken in response?

What are the current intentions of Snoqualmie National Forest toward Guye Peak, Cave Ridge, Snoqualmie Mountain, and Commonwealth Basin?

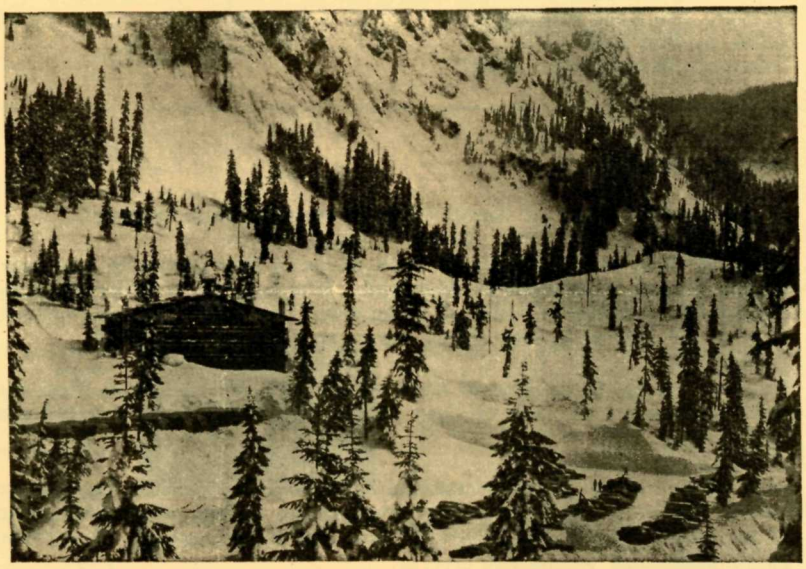
I'm sure you understand the position of our organization, which is that the entirety of Commonwealth Basin and its rimming peaks should be maintained for wildland recreation. Any development on Cave Ridge or adjoining areas would seriously damage, if not destroy, the "quietland" qualities of the Commonwealth sector. It would seem to me not unreasonable, and highly desirable, that the private inholdings on Cave Ridge be acquired by the Forest Service, if necessary by eminent domain. Do you have any comment on this?

Sincerely,
Harvey Manning
Editor, The Wild Cascades
Route 4, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

. . . To protect and preserve the North Cascades' scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Sun., Mar. 9, 1969

Alpental



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☐ Please give me more information

☐ I would like to attend one of your film presentations on Alpental

NAME _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
908 SECOND AVENUE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

IN REPLY REFER TO
S. O.
2720
June 6, 1969

Mr. Harvey Manning
Editor, The Wild Cascades
Route 4, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

Dear Mr. Manning:

We read your letter of March 19 with considerable interest.

Alpental does own property on Cave Ridge. This property was patented mining claims purchased by Alpental. You can check with the King County Court House on date of patent and for what mineral. The area amounts to approximately forty acres on Cave Ridge itself.

There is no National Forest land separating private land from the creek bottom to the top of Cave Ridge. Alpental owns a solid strip to the top.

Some of the early plans submitted by Alpental showed a tramway to Cave Ridge with some radiating development toward Snoqualmie Mountain. We have not studied this part of their proposal enough to say whether it is plausible or not.

The Alpental development is in a high use winter sports recreation zone and summer hiking and climbing zone. We will plan to develop for summer and winter activities as the needs warrant. Winter sports developments can be compatible with more isolated type activities.

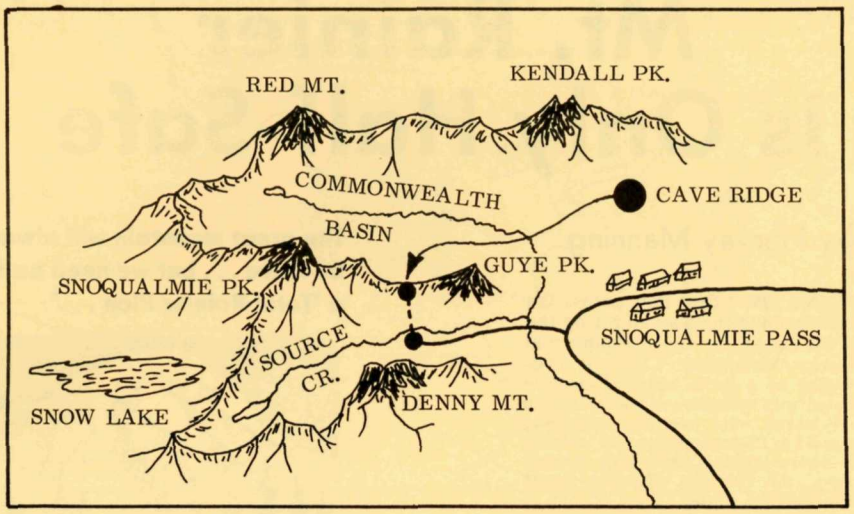
Lands adjoining Alpental are still under study. No decisions have been made by the Forest Service on the classification of these lands. Public hearings will be held when the Forest Service is ready to make land use decisions.

We are in no position to comment on acquiring private lands on Cave Ridge under the right of eminent domain. Forest Service policy only allows us to condemn land for roads right-of-ways.

Please contact us if you need more information.

Sincerely yours,

L. O. BARRETT
Forest Supervisor



Seattle Times August 3, 1969

East Siders Seek Own Supply of Water

The East Side has taken another halting step toward ending its dependence on Seattle water by developing a separate $5.5 million mountain water-supply system.

Six East Side governments are considering piping water from Lakes Calligan and Hancock.

The lakes, on forest land owned by the Weyerhaeuser Co., drain into the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River below the site of a controversial, proposed flood-control dam.

Water districts 81, 82, 97, 99 and 121, and the City of Bellevue, which is planning to take over Water District 68, are considering the project. They serve most of Bellevue, some of the Kirkland-Redmond area, and the Pine-Beaver Lake area.

Redmond, Kirkland, Issaquah and other East Side water districts could join the project. But they have not expressed interest, said James Porter, chairman of the board of Water District

97. District 97 has led the project so far.

THE TWO LAKES could supply the whole East Side until after the year 2,000, a study by Harstad Associates, Inc., a Seattle engineering firm, said.

The water would be high quality. It would be cheaper than water the East Side buys now from Seattle, the report said.

Water districts have no guarantee that Seattle can continue to sell them water, water-district commissioners pointed out.

Meetins about the East Side plan have been going on for more than a year.

A meeting Thursday night at the Washington Natural Gas Co. in Bellevue showed the six separate governments still face problems in agreeing to build a $5.5-million project together.

AT THE three-hour meeting commissioners and city councilmen hashed over whether bigger districts should get weighted votes and whether smaller districts could be asked to pay an unfair share of costs.

"The United Nations have the same problems," one man commented.

Several commissioners' remarks showed they distrust fast-expanding Bellevue. The city has announced that it plans to take over Water Distrcits 97 and 99 as well as 68.

And at least one commissioner said his district apparently cannot afford to help build the giant project. Jay Becker, chairman of the board of Water District 81, said his district "is committed to spending its money for the best possible distribution system."

The project also could bring the East Siders into conflict with Seattle. Seattle sells them most of their water now.

Seattle has applied for water rights on the North Fork of the Snoqualmie above the two lakes.

NEITHER has been granted the water rights by the state.

Before giving the rights, the state would have to consider how boths plans could affect the river level and fish in the river and lakes, said Glen Fiedler, in charge of water management for the State Department of Water Resources.

This could start a conservation controversy.

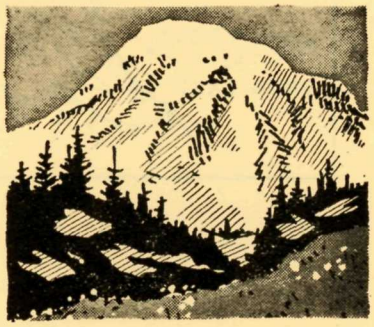
There is no comprehensive plan of how King County's hundreds of public and private water systems will get their water, Fiedler pointed out.

Lakes Calligan and Hancock drain into North Fork of Snoqualmie River between 2 U. S. Army Engineer proposed dam sites (A and B as shown on map in The Wild Cascades June-July 1969, page 6)

Mt. Rainier Is Only Half-Safe

by Harvey Manning

The great mountain will always be there . . . but we need badly a 'Total Rainier Plan . . .'



IN JUNE 1957 I first flew across the nation, along the way admiring the Great Lakes, the Great Plains, and the Rocky Mountains. Toward evening, dulled by a dozen hours of airplane roar, sated with splendors of the American earth, I looked west over the darkening Columbia Plateau and came sharply awake. Above lowland night from Canada to Oregon, the Cascade volcanoes thrust high into brilliant sunset.

One giant dominated the glory line — and the entire day-long panorama. I recognized Mt. Rainier's enormous heap of pink-glowing glaciers, nearly three miles high, as the most magnificent single object in all the thousands of miles from coast to coast. I felt a thrill of provincial pride, because unlike other wonders of the day, this was "mine."

But I was surprised, too. As a child I'd camped in forests by the rivers, picnicked in meadows near the ice. As I grew up I hiked and scrambled the alpine slopes and climbed the glaciers to Columbia Crest. As a parent I'd brought my children to enjoy the trees, waterfalls, flowers, moraines, and animals. A lifetime of familiarity had made the climax of my home horizon a postcard banality — well-loved, but seen too often to be truly seen.

Now in a June sunset I saw The Mountain in continental perspective and was awed.

Before and after that startling experience, my fondness for Rainier has grown steadily with the years. I find there green-mysterious forests and boulder-tumbling rivers belonging to the legend of my dim misty childhood. That's what a National Park is — an anchor of natural stability, a place to renew the past. But yearly, also, my dismay and anger have grown. In the long ago of 1930 when our family camped at a place we called 'Huckleberry,' I thought those forests of the White River would remain forever and ever. Growing up in jolts, I learned it was not so, that the National Park includes only a portion of Mount Rainier. Still, I assumed a due and proper reverence would cause the Forest Service and timber companies to accord "park-like" treatment to the ridges and valleys under their control.

Just about that time in 1957 when I saw the continental grandeur of Mount Rainier, I began to realize it had been only partly saved in 1899, when men of vision created here one of America's earliest National Parks. I saw the vision had been lost by "multiple-abuse" generation and that The Mountain, a unity, was being managed under three different and conflicting philosophies. Year by year I saw the tragic consequences.

Consider the north boundary:

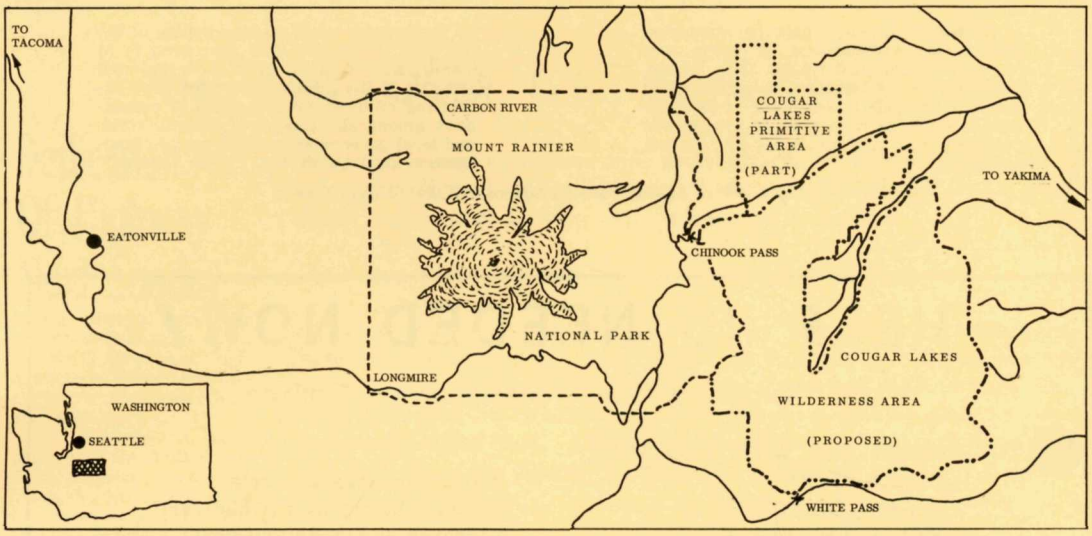
From the Caron entrance one drives through a grove of ancient mossy trees, a richness of cool green. Then, out of cloistering forest to a mood-wrecking view across the river — to logging patches. For several miles the Carbon River is the park boundary: one of Rainier's supreme approach valleys, half virgin, half violated. Lately Forest Service logging roads have climbed above the Carbon River to destroy a trail-country wildland of fond memory. Even more recently, Forest Service logging has pushed up the West Fork of the White River, up Huckleberry Creek, bringing chainsaws and trucks nearly to meadows. Grand Park, once a day's walk from anywhere, is now a short afternoon from a clearcut.

The north country used to be the wildest sector of Mount Rainier. And now? A year ago I met a foothill resident on a peak. We fell into conversation and he confided a local secret about the new Forest Service roads. "No park rangers on that side of the mountain," he said gleefully. "We sneak in the park during hunting season and get our deer and bear in nothing flat — and there's no way they can catch you!"

Consider the west boundary:

The road to Mowich Lake gives a classic vista of clear-sweep logging. Tragically, patch logging continues on ridges that are footings of the very mountain. The first white man to walk the flower gardens of Rainier came by way of the Mowich River, which could have been a famous tourist approach. Instead, one stands by the road and looks over the devastation and feels a terrible fear that man is unworthy of Earth.

The west Side road offers the inspiration of glaciers — and the dreary barrens of the Puyallup River. Rounding Klapatche Ridge the road touches the Park boundary — tall trees to one side, stumps to the oth-



er. This valley could have been another grand approach, but only the upper drainage of the Puyallup is in the Park, and thus the sense of immersion in the natural past is rudely shattered.

Consider the south boundary:

For miles upstream from the Nisqually entrance, the Nisqually River is the park boundary — again, half a valley scenically protected, half a valley managed for wood production, a valley that is neither one thing nor the other.

The Stevens Canyon road is forced to swing outside the Park in crossing Backbone Ridge, a buttress of the mountain. Only part of the Tatoosh Range is in the park.

Consider the east boundary:

Because the northeast corner of the park includes too little of the White River, and because a timber company has gone about its business on the principle that a tree is a tree, no matter where it grows, the Chinook Pass Highway from Enumclaw offers, as a prelude to the park, a saddening spectacle of stumps. The company has spent vast sums in advertising, seeking to convince tourists that logging is necessary and beautiful. Beautiful? Never, and no tourist believes it. Necessary? In most forests of the nation, absolutely — but here? The company would have been smarter to leave strips of shadowed roadside green. No billboards, no ads, will undo the damage the company has done itself in the public mind.

Except for the northeast corner, and a similar potential problem at the southeast corner, the east boundary of the park is comparatively logical, reaching beyond footings of the mountain to the Cascade Crest.

However, the Cascade Crest Trail enters and leaves the park dozens of times; for all practical purposes — the "no hunting" signs notwithstanding — shooting is allowed on this edge of the park, which therefore is something less than park-like.

What of the alpine gardens east of the Cascade Crest, a wildland splendid in its own right and valuable to the park as a protective buffer? The Forest Service proposes to open the meadows to mechanized recreation.

The time has come for a new look at the Total Mountain:

Mount Rainier was saved in 1899 — the ice and rock, that is, and many of the flowers and some of the animals and trees. But what about the foregrounds — bottom-to-top views of the full mountain from low forests to high ice? What about living space in the valleys — room for river-splashing, woods walks, camping?

The job of saving Rainier was begun only in 1899. Our generation must see Mount Rainier must be identified — a geographic and geologic and ecologic and scenic and recreational entity. A new goal must be set to save the complete mountain.

If this is not done, and soon, the character of the Mount Rainier National Park we have known for 70 years will change fundamentally, and there will be nothing the Park Service can do about it.

A plan for the future of Mount Rainier must be devised:

The illogical boundaries of the existing National Park, which frustrate attempts at rational administration, must be pushed outward to create a defensible unit.

Some National Forest lands must be transferred to the National Park and some private lands acquired by eminent domain. (Since the private lands have a clouded title, abstracted as they were from the public domain by the nefarious Northern Pacific Land Grant, and since a movement is now stirring — encouraged by a member of the Washington State Congressional delegation — to reconsider the railroad land grants, timber companies might well find cooperation, even magnanimity, in their best interests.)

If a ridge or a valley that rightly belongs in the park has been logged, no matter, put it in the park anyway. The park will live for centuries. The forest will grow back. The past will be regained.

Some National Forest lands that are not added to the Park must be given wilderness protection. On the north, this may well mean "putting to bed" roads unwisely built in the last decade. On the east, Congress must establish a spacious Cougar Lakes Wildrness Area along and beyond the Cascade Crest.

Some other National Forest lands must be administered as a recreation area, making the timber resources subsidiary to the scenic and recreational and tourist resources.

A wildlife study must be conducted leading to establishment of game preserves adjacent to the park. Only by forbidding guns throughout a buffer zone can the park continue to serve one of its basic purposes, which is to provide a home for genuinely wild and representative animal population.

These notes are a sketchy outline of the full plan demanded. The first need is to identify the "Total Rainier" by a thorough analysis of the area and its uses. The underlying requirement is a spirit of cooperation among all agencies of federal, state, and local government and all private landowners involved in the "Total Rainier."

Sun., Aug. 3, 1969 Seattle Post-Intelligencer NORTHWEST TODAY

HELP IS NEEDED NOW!

by

THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

● TO PUBLISH THE WILD CASCADES

A MANAGER*	production arrangements
AN ART DIRECTOR	layout, photographs (volunteer)
STAFF WRITERS	research and write articles
STAFF ARTISTS	sketches and maps
STAFF CARTOONIST	political cartoons

● TO ACCELERATE OUR CONSERVATION EFFORTS

AN OFFICE SECRETARY*	typing, filing, phoning
A CARTOGRAPHER	maps
A VERBALIZER	coordinate "hot-line" to members
A VOLUNTEER LEADER	arrange help as needed
TYPISTS	with own typewriter

(* modest salary for half-time; other positions volunteer)
(Please phone LA 3-2029 for further information.)

Solon's Opposition Most Unusual

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Representative Otis G. Pike, New York Democrat, has often defied tradition. But his latest effort is nearly unheard of.

He planned to go before an appropriations subcommittee today to oppose a project for his congressional district.

It is the Port Jefferson Harbor dredging project, and about $2.5 million has been budgeted for it.

"But I think it's a waste of money," said Pike, in what may go down as the unlikeliest statement of the 91st Congress.

"So I am asking them not to approve it."

DO WE HAVE A CONGRESSMAN OR SENATOR WHO WILL TAKE THE "PIKE" ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SNOQUALMIE RIVER DAMS?

HOW ABOUT IT, ADAMS, JACKSON, MEEDS, MAGNUSON?

HAVE YOU GOT THE GUTS TO OPPOSE THE PORT BARREL?

THE BAD LOSER, I. B., COMMENTS:

Dedication Of Highway Next Sunday

Even though completion is three or four years away, the North Cross-State Highway will be dedicated in ceremonies at Washington Pass next Sunday.

The ceremony is being planned by the North Cross-State Highway Association, which long has been pushing for construction of the route linking Okanogan County with Skagit and Whatcom Counties.

A year ago a ceremony was held at Rainy Pass marking the first vehicular crossings. The public was invited provided the visitors had four-wheel-drive vehicles able to negotiate the "pioneer" road.

Claire Pentz of Omak, association president, said next Sunday's events also will be open to the persons with four-wheel-drive vehicles. The ceremony will begin at 10 a. m. Participants should take their own lunch, Pentz said.

There are 40 miles of highway to complete.

Carl Curtis, district construction engineer in the state's highway office at Wenatchee, said subgrading is nearing completion on just under 10 miles from Rainy Pass west, crossing Granite Creek. Rainy Pass is five miles west of Washington Pass.

The Federal Bureau of Public Roads plans three miles of grading west of the state project.

DEPENDING ON the availability of funds, Curtis said, the highway will be completed in 1972 or 1973.

Pentz was more optimistic: "It is my guess it will be finished except for some guard rails and oiling next year." Pentz said $800,000 was committed this summer for use next year.

The northern route, received its first appropriation in 1892 but really went into construction in high gear six years ago.

The Seattle Times 27
Sunday, September 14, 1969

Okay, you hay-ranchers and sand-and-gravel diggers, you won. You've got all sorts of politicians convinced they should cheer your efforts, rather than denounce you as Enemies of Mankind.

But I have been there this summer, and seen your "sign."

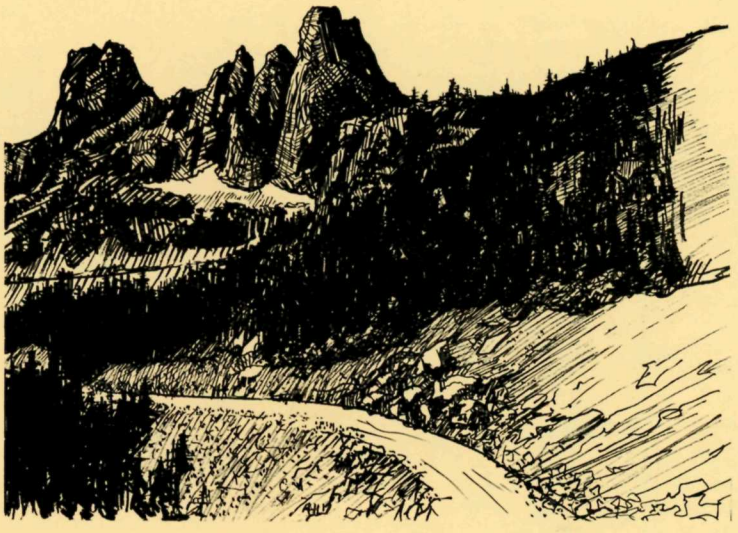
I have sprawled in flowers high on Crater Mountain and felt my quiet invaded by trucks on the new "Cross-State Highway," far below on Granite Creek. I have walked beside Ruby Creek and seen garbage, including the worn-out tire of some enormous earth-moving machine, obstructing the clean flow. I have climbed the nearby peaks to where the great gash you have blasted through rock and forest will forever mar a once beautiful scene.

You have dug borrow-pits where they don't belong. You have scarred forested slopes and polluted clean waters with excavated rock and dirt that you have dumped.

You dirty, dirty men have done a dirty, dirty job. My children will spit on your graves.

AMONG THOSE scheduled to speak at the dedication are George Andrews, state highway director; George Zahn, chairman of the State Highway Commission and a charter member of the association; Harold Walsh, state highway commissioner from Everett; Charles Connaughton, Portland, regional forester for the Forest Service, and Roger J. Contor, superintendent of North Cascades National Park.

Pentz said Senator Warren G. Magnuson and Representative Thomas Foley of Everett also have been invited. Gov. Dan Evans will be unable to attend.



(In The Wild Cascades, October-November 1968 is chronicled the history of the Cross-State highway, including a map)

THE WILD CASCADES

August-September 1969

North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 North East 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington - 98125

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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