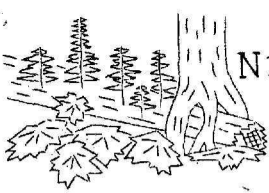
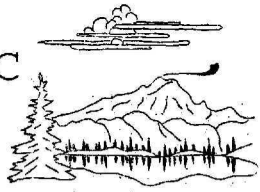


NCC NEWS



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Volume 2 January, 1958 Number 1

"To secure the support of the people and the government in the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, wildlife, wilderness, and outdoor recreational resource values in the North Cascades.."
By Laws, Article I

WILDERNESS PHILOSOPHY AND GLACIER PEAK LAND MANAGEMENT STUDY

By John Warth

While conservationists have found much to commend in the recent Forest Service Glacier Peak Land Management Study (Feb., 1957), certain features should be carefully analyzed, since they are being widely publicized by those favoring a well-trimmed wilderness. The writer does not question the quality of the work which went into this extensive study, but rather questions some of the basic philosophy, expressed or implied.

When the Forest Service compared timber values in their pared-down Whitechuck and Suiattle Valleys with expected increases in tourist dollars, conservationists saw made-to-order ammunition for the opposition. Thus it was hardly surprising to read in Crow's Lumber Digest (April 11, 1957) an article entitled "Wilderness...For the Few...An Empire?" which stated:

"This is what makes lumbermen and timbermen turn purple:

"Some 17% of the acreage set aside for the proposed Glacier Peak area supports merchantable, commercial timber. It would be locked forever into a wilderness where only a very few people ever go for recreation.

"In the Forest Service report it is estimated that Darrington, Washington, a little sawmill town of about 1,100 people, will lose over $1,500,000 in potential forest products annually if the wilderness area is approved. What Darrington would gain as a tourist trap is an estimated $150,000. All this leaves the citizens of Darrington something less than enchanted."

In all fairness to the Forest Service, it must be added that the report also predicted that visitor use of their proposed wilderness would continue its present rate of roughly doubling every five years through 1965, which is as far as projected. As long as our present high birth rate and increase in leisure time continues, this fifth-year doubling in visitor use can be expected to keep repeating itself.

WILDERNESS PHILOSOPHY-CONTINUED

Moreover, millions of recreationists the country over are totally unaware of what we have here; but the present controversy is rapidly putting the Glacier Peak-Chelan country on the map. In contrast with recreation use, the allowable annual cut of timber is largely a fixed figure. Nevertheless the validity of comparing recreation dollars with timber dollars is open to question. Indeed, total recreation value (Tangible and intangible) may even decrease if the point is reached where over-use occurs, such as would be the case if the scenic attrations were rendered too easily accessible.

The report devoted quite an amount of space to the economy of the nearby community of Darrington--how it might be expected to be effected by a Glacier Peak Wilderness. Lest we appear somewhat callous, let us make the following observations:

1. The Glacier Peak Recreation Area (similar to the present Limited Area but with more area to the south and less to the north) was established in 1931--allowing Darrington over 25 years to learn to live without the timber "locked up" in this reserve, which really belongs to all the people.

2. Darrington's impending timber shortage (if such exists) seems to be part of an older county-wide problem resulting from over-building of mill capacity. In the early 1940's the Washington State Planning Council launched a study of an already existing timber shortage problem in Snohomish County.

3. Losses to Darrington in forest products should not be chalked up until it has been determined what similar amounts of labor and investment would yield in other fields, such as the tourist business.

4. The very fact that the proposed wilderness is part of a national forest and not a county or municipal forest means that local interests must take second place to the welfare of all the people. The widely recognized park-caliber scenery in the Glacier Peak-Chelan country makes it even more of national importance.

Several examples from the Glacier Peak Land Management Study could be cited that would indicate that the Forest Service gave scant consideration to the aesthetic aspects of recreation. Are we to assume that an area which is merely looked at and thus passively enjoyed is not being used? Must one physically occupy all of the space? Must one be engaged in some popular activity such as picnicking, camping, and fishing?

In the recreation overlay map (which can be examined at the F.S. regional office) only the vicinity of roads and trails were colored in. Lands that were integral parts of famous scenes were apparently not considered used--they were not being physically occupied. Only the tops of popular climbing mountains were marked, leading one to assume that the "sport" doesn't begin until the last thousand feet or so. Grazing was said not to conflict with recreation, since "heavily used camp spots and the surrounding meadows have been closed to sheep grazing to provide feed for pack and saddle stock." How about the thrill of walking knee-deep and waist-deep through the mile upon mile of alpine flower gardens--one of the supreme glories of the Glacier Peak region?

The fact is that sightseeing is the most popular of all outdoor sports. It is not commonly recognized as such; it requires neither a license nor special equipment. It is frequently combined with other activities. One suspects that sightseers are the bane of multiple-use planners, for the discerning eye sweeps over such vast areas.

In the Glacier Peak Study the roadside recreationist was frequently mentioned. The general thesis seemed to be that all types of recreationists must be provided with the opportunity for enjoying the wilderness, especially such a spectacle as Glacier Peak. Actually, Glacier Peak robbed of its wilderness setting would be little more than a second-or third-rate Mount Rainier. Today it represents the only true wilderness volcano left in Washington. It is probably superior in that regard to anything in the Oregon Cascades. Image Lake was deemed such a scenic gem as to require that it be made accessible to more people. Yet in spite of the present rather rugged thirteen-mile approach trail, it is already showing signs of "human erosion." Increased use will only hasten the day when its mountain-reflecting waters will be replaced with volcanic ash washed down from the fragile slopes above. It would almost appear that the Forest Service were subscribing to the popular philosophy that in a democracy anything which a few have gained with effort must be made available for all to effortlessly enjoy--even if in so doing that thing itself is ruined or made so commonplace as to be of little value.

One important fact which the report overlooked is that no matter what kind of a Glacier Peak Wilderness is established, the mileage of "recreation" roads in the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests is destined to increase several fold in the next few years. At the same time the acreage of wild lands will shrink drastically. It must be remembered that in wilderness conservation, even a victory is really a loss--a retreat to better lines of defense. A glance at the maps of these two forests will reveal that there are many miles of trout streams and hundreds of mountain lakes--now accessible only to the hiker--that are not part of any wilderness, existing or proposed. Much of this is in rugged country, some of it fully as scenic as anything in the proposed wilderness. The roadside recreationist can look forward to having most of these vast areas opened up, as forest and mine access roads, cross-state highways, and scenic drives are constructed. But for the most part these recreational "improvements" will consist of replacing the present hiking trails through primeval forest with rough, dusty, utilitarian roads.

Indeed, the wilderness boundaries advocated by the North Cascades Conservation Council and others would provide far more high quality roadside recreation than would the less generous Forest Service proposal. In the N3C wilderness, it would be possible to drive along such rivers as the Cascade, the Stehekin, the Chiwawa and enjoy (in one direction at least) the sight of entire mountainsides loaded with virgin timber--a tantalizing foretaste of the country above and beyond. True, the Forest Service plans to leave roadside and streamside timber strips, thereby camouflaging the ugliness of nearby logging operations--that is, until one reaches an anticipated vantage point.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13)

HELP FROM THE SPOKANE MOUNTAINEERS

The mention of the North Cascades Conservation Council in the bulletin issued by the Spokane Mountaineers is deeply appreciated as we are in great need of new members and this kind of publicity is sure to help. The organization of the NCCC has sparked up the conservation committees in quite a number of outdoor clubs who, for one reason or another, had lost contact with what was going on in the Glacier Peak controversy. The Yakima Cascadians now have a very enthusiastic conservation committee and reports are given at each monthly meeting on the latest developments in the movement.

The Seattle Mountaineers, Sierra Club, Portland Mazamas, Trails Club, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Seattle Chapter of the Audubon Society and several other outdoor and conservation groups have helped in many ways to move the NCCC along. Keep up the good work!

We are also in gratitude to the Sierra Club for keeping their membership informed of the work of the NCCC.

# # # # # #

"HEAVEN"

(Many of us who have visited some portion of the North Cascades have found our own special Shangri-La or paradise and Emily Haig of Seattle here expresses her feelings in a poem which appeared in the Anthology of MODERN AMERICAN VERSE-1950, Twentieth Century Press.)

HEAVEN

Climbing, climbing,
Higher, higher,
Moss carpeted pathways,
Tinkling, trickling rivulets.

Fragrance,
Sifted sunlight,
Washed air,
Whispering firs.

Higher, Higher,
Now we're there !
Dazzling snow,
Rugged peaks.

Timber line,
Glaciers,
Flowers,
Heaven !

By Emily Huddart Haig

# # # # # #

A ONE SIDED STORY

Are there any newspapermen in our midst? It looks as though that is going to be what it takes to get our side of the Glacier

Peak Proposed Wilderness Area controversy explained to the public--the local public. We are constantly exposed to the anti-wilderness philosophy in the newspapers, as expressed by certain local interests. A very fine explanatory article on why conservationists should protect the wilderness of the North Cascades was turned down by the Sunday editor of a major Puget Sound newspaper on the theory that it was "too controversial" to print. (Charles Hessey of Naches, Washington was the writer and did an excellent piece of work on it.)

And so the public hears only one side of the story and assumes from what it reads that wilderness is "undemocratic" and therefore should not be had. That means that each one of us has a big task before us--and as has been said "the cause is dependant on the work and beliefs of such a few". As an example of how hard the other side is working--Riley Johnson, head of the Chelan Senior Chamber of Commerce has made over 70 appearances before different groups explaining the "evils" of wilderness and he has had high success with his influence. He has even made a trip to Washington, D.C. to talk with our legislators about it.

We have a job ahead of us!

# # # # # #

RECREATION UNLIMITED,
INC.

Word comes from Burr Singleton of Manson, Washington that the conservation-minded citizens of the Lake Chelan watershed have formed themselves an organization to counter-act the pressures of the timber interests in that area to devastate the scenery above the head of Lake Chelan. The new group is called "Recreation Unlimited, Inc.", to present the conservationists' views more properly "to the community and region." The president is Mr. Jess Peck of Manson and the secretary is Dick Watson of Chelan. These are N3C members, as well, and we certainly appreciate their efforts to bring the matter before the public. This is the kind of action that encourages the work of conservation.

Burr writes: "Locally, discord and ferment persists over the controversy of whether Lake Chelan valleys and forests are crop or cover. Mostly, we are a complaisant lot but the logger is raging, fearing his supply of logs might be curtailed. The conservative minded rage at the thought that our mountain sides may be denuded and eroded with resulting pollution of air and stream and lake.

"With a straight face, the logger insists that logging will result in a greater sustained flow of streams and further that the conservationist is reaching out greedily for more and more land. When he should know that no longer is there real wilderness in this nation. As to a larger sustained runoff, he insults his own intelligence in fabricating his facts to suit his argument.

"The Valley is in economic doldrums--the Holden mine with its hundreds is shut down, apples are a debacle, the pine box on its way out, and a stagnant market for lumber. What to do!"

We are grateful to Jack Stevens for sparking the organization of such a local group as they can deal with wilderness opposition on the local level and accomplish much. The group aims to "seek facts." And in addition to consulting local foresters as an aid to informing the area residents of the problems, Dave Brower of the Sierra Club has also been asked to help out. There will be community meetings where both sides of the issue will be laid before the people.

The individual residents of the Lake Chelan vicinity are to be congratulated on their initiative in grasping the problem with the goals of trying to save their own beauty spot.

# # # # # #

A WILDERNESS ADVENTURE

(Editor's note: In a recent newsletter, Yakiman, Louis Ulrich mentioned the fact that the Indians hold the Himalayas sacred and that the Cascades might also be considered spiritual. Lowell Thomas, in the filming of a late cinerama movie entitled "Search for Paradise" also realized the magnitude of the Himalayas and acquisitioned the services of an unusual father and son team, Bus and Don Hatch of Vernal, Utah, to "navigate the upper Indus River for picture purposes" for the above-mentioned movie. Since this is a wilderness adventure that is both unusual and unequaled, it seemed to the editor that the story would be interesting to N3C members and so it is being used. Don Hatch sent the story on request and his work is greatly appreciated. Many conservationists will remember the fine work of the Hatch's in helping save the threatened Dinosaur National Monument and those of you who had the pleasure of "navigating" the Green, Yampa and Colorado Rivers with the Hatch's will appreciate this thrilling story.)

INDUS RIVER ADVENTURE

By Don Hatch

I was camped at Lees Ferry, Arizona on the bank of the Colorado River when I received word from my wife that Lowell Thomas wanted my father and me to go to Pakistan. Mr. Thomas wanted us to navigate the upper Indus River for picture purposes for his forth-coming film "Search for Paradise". Since I was about to begin the long trip through the Grand Canyon, and my passengers were packed and ready to go, I felt I could not desert them immediately and go to Pakistan, so I planned to navigate downstream as far as Bright Angel, hike up the trail and make final contact with Mr. Thomas in New York.

Arrangements were made in New York for our flight to Karachi, Pakistan. We were to stop briefly in London, Frankfurt, and Beruit enroute.

Flying vast distances is indeed lonely. One has a chance to reflect on the past and future to great lengths. I thought it remarkable how a person could be in the heart of a wilderness such as Grand Canyon fighting rapids, rocks, and all the rest, and then in a few short days be in bustling New York City fighting traffic and red tape.

(INDUS ADVENTURE-CONTINUED)

After some painful immunization shots, I was aboard a giant plane flying over the Atlantic. I looked out below me and saw a few icebergs floating about. This was somewhat of a surprise to me, for it was mid-June and I had just come from a hot section of the arid western United States.

Some hours later, (I don't know just how long) we landed in London. We stayed in this city for one day; boarded the plan and flew to Frankfurt, Germany, then board the plane again and continued toward our final destination, Pakistan. As the plane flew over Greece the landscape was beautiful with rolling hills a nd tiny villages about. On over the Mediterranean I went fast asleep and didn't awake until we were landing in Beruit, Lebonan. How had we managed to come so far in such a short time? I've never ceased wondering.

As many of you know, Beruit, Lebonan belongs to the eastern half of the world. For the first time I saw robed people with loose fitting rag headwear. They all seemed anxious to sell me everything they had and some things they didn't have. I felt uneasy hearing their strange language and feeling the moist sea air about me. Many strange odors filled the air, too.

It was with mixed feelings that I boarded the plane and we headed for Karachi, Pakistan. We took off and soon passed over some land lit up with fires. I guessed that below us lay many oil fields, and that the fires were due to the burning of escaping gases.

As the sun arose and climbed higher in the sky we finally approached the city of Karachi, Pakistan. The plane circled over the city, and as it did so, I beheld a barren, scorched earth below! What appeared to be a lone water hole in the desert was surrounded by hundreds of people filling earthen jars and skin containers. I wondered where we were to land. But presently the plane cut its motors and we dropped to a long, smooth runway. The wheels touched the runway and as the plane rolled to a stop, a robed man boarded the plane and immediately commenced "disinfecting" us with a can of insect spray. I guess he didn't want us to pollute the place. This incident was good for a laugh if nothing else.

A government official took us from the airport to the Metropole Hotel where we were to lodge for the next few days while awaiting further word as to the where-abouts of our boats, cars and motors. These items, incidentally, were all shioped via air express from Vernal, Utah.

We met a member of the Cinerama crew while in Karachi, and he told us how we might proceed from Karachi to Rawlpindi. The plan was for me to stay behind in the city of Karachi and take a train northward across Pakistan to our final destination. I was to stay with the boat equipment to make certain it arrived in the right spot. Another reason for my staying behind was to see a doctor about getting a badly infected arm treated. The typhoid shot had really caused bad infection, and I was ordered to bed for one week. I stayed in bed in my hotel about two days, then felt I must push on, bad arm or not. This I did, and I soon boarded an old train headed for Rawlpindi.

(INDUS ADVENTURE-CONTINUED)

People were jammed together in an impossibly small space. They were even hanging from the windows. Thank goodness I had a first class passage. I was placed in a separate little room about four feet by six feet long. Steel bars were at the windows, and I thought it strange at the time, but found out later why they were there. I had a box of beans and orange juice which I suspected I'd need on my journey, not trusting the food served through the bars by venders. I discovered a short time later that another passenger with some sort of priority was to ride with me in this space for the next three days. Upon meeting him I was surprised, indeed, for he was dressed neatly, wore the uniform of Pakistan, and spoke perfect English. Had it not been for this man, my journey would have been next to intolerable, for he shared his native experience with me, teaching me what to buy and what not to buy, what to drink, even how to say some important words in the Pakistan language, such as I want food, water, etc.

Therefore, I arrived in Rawlpindi in pretty good shape. I hired about thirty workers to pack the boats and equipment on top of an old bus. After getting it loaded, I told the driver to head for the airport and dump it off. He did so. Then I went to a hotel that housed most of the Cinerama crew. Upon arrival, I saw for the first time since many days, people with skin the same color as mine. I started getting rid of the feeling that I was "different" and was no less than an out-cast in this strange world.

Plans were to fly from Rawlpindi into the heart of the Himalayan Mountains. Our destination was first to be the small village of Scardu. Here we were to make a practise run down the Indus for a distance of about 30 miles.

It was now the first part of July, and monsoon weather was expected. Each day the sky was filled with clouds and usually it rained. We waited for weather to permit our plane to fly through the Himalayas. After waiting nearly a week, a good day seemed to be at hand. There were a few clouds about in this valley, and there appeared to be passages through the clouds that surrounded the mountains. So we took off in an old DC 3 plane and headed directly north to the mountainous area. Upon approaching the mountains, I could see that we could never fly over the tops. Instead, the pilot steered a course through a narrow gap headed into the heart of sheer icy caps and barren, frightening ledges. High over us loomed the majestic peaks. Below lay huge chasms and wind-whipped snow. Our plane bucked and teetered. At one point the clouds closed in on us, and we did some "blind" flying through the narrow gap. Once in awhile we'd break out of the clouds only to see our wing tips but a few yards from the side of a mountain. I thought at the time that this pilot must be a poor one. Why didn't he move away from the sides of these mountains instead of brushing so close? Then Dad asked me to cross to the other side of the plane and look out. I dis so only to discover that also on this side of the plane the wing was coming dangerously close to hitting the mountain side. How far we cleared some of those mountains, I'll never know, but I later learned from the natives that dozens of planes were cracked up in the valley in which we flew. For one thing, I learned to respect our pilot.

The Himalayan Mountains are supposed to be the home of the legendary "Snow Man". Such a story seems fantastic and impossible to me now, for no living thing could exist among such jagged and snow-swept mountains. What could such creatures live on? Later I asked some natives about the Snow Man story. They only laughed and said it was impossible. Their explanation was as I figured it would be--no food.

After our frightening plane ride through the Himalayan passes we finally circled and landed at the tiny village of Scardu. Our boats were tossed out onto the clay runway, then quickly loaded on two jeeps (the only two in this city--carried here on human backs through the Himalayan passes.) We drove up a camel trail to our temporary quarters.

Next day it was planned that we take the boats and equipment upstream some 30 miles and launch for the practise run. The boat ride down the Indus was to be through two narrow gorges filled with treacherous rapids. To date, many native skin boats had upset and drowned several men. None had made a successful passage, however. Before starting out, we were warned by the village wise men that to attempt this run would mean certain death. Had I listened seriously to their wailings, I would have been talked out of the whole business, but I didn't, and charged their reaction to superstition. I was later to find out their stories had merit.

Our ride up the river some 24 miles took us all day. The camel road took us out over the river on narrow ledges just wide enough for the jeeps' wheels. I got out and walked a good part of the way, not trusting the "mad" driver nor his jeep. Surely, I thought, the river couldn't be as risky as this. My father had often told me that the most dangerous part of a river expedition is getting to and from the river in one piece. On either side of this valley through which we passed were the barren, snow-capped Himalayas. They rose sheer most of the way to the top, and I could only badly guess how high they were. Many peaks were obscured by cloud formations. I felt so little and insignificant. From the way our driver handled his jeep, he too, thought me and the whole occasion "little and insignificant".

(TO BE COMPLETED)

GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS ATTACKED

By Pat Goldsworthy

Last month President Zalesky's defense of the existence of wilderness along with our society's sustained yield logging economy was presented. However, Mr. Zalesky was only one of the three speakers at the Society of American Foresters, Puget Sound Section, meeting held at the College Club in Seattle.

Reverend Riley Johnson, President of the Chelan Chamber of Commerce and owner of an apple orchard bitterly attacked the establishment of a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and any person or persons even remotely favoring its establishment. He accused the beaurocrats of "leading us back to the wilderness" and removing lumber revenues from the Lake Chelan community by establishing a Wilderness Area. He further stated that only the young and strong go into a wilderness

(WILDERNESS ATTACK-CONTINUED)

and they do so with pack trains and fancy equipment which few can afford. "Only mountain goats or athletes can use most of the area." Mr. Johnson resented eastern politicians and professional employees, whom he feels do not understand the local economic problems, deciding how to manage our west. He strongly denounced the support that a certain Washington senator had given to the Wilderness Bill in Congress and felt the west was misinterpreted in the east because Chief Forester McArdle asked Mr. Johnson to show him where Wenatchee was when Johnson visited him in Washington. He felt that there should be no Wilderness Areas because: we can't fill the recreational areas we have now; Wilderness Areas exclude the majority of people; it is impossible to control fire and insects in a Wilderness Area; old growth Douglas fir will not reproduce itself unless it is managed by man; a Wilderness Area adversly affects adjacent multiple use lands. His adamant stand against the establishment of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was expressed when he said that "Eastern Washington will choose bread and butter rather than aesthetics" (comments from Eastern Washingtonians on this are invited by the editor.)

Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone, Pacific Northwest Region 6, outlined the United States Forest Service's objectives in and plans for establishment of a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. To its multiple use policy of utilizing the water, wood, and forage resources the Forest Service in 1930 added recreation. At that time recreational superlative areas were set aside as "limited areas" to be studied further before deciding which of the four uses should predominate. The present Glacier Peak Limited Area is such an area. In the last 10 years the demand for truck logging and recreational facilities increased greatly. The Forest Service feels it must satisfy these demands and also provide employment from the development of its resources. It hopes to do this by completing its timber inventory on a maximum working circle while at the same time protecting scenic areas of natural beauty and not disturbing areas of unstable soil. The Forest Service hopes through the application of its Land Management Plan to be able to adequately provide for both wilderness and roadside recreation. While the Land Management Plan compared conflicting uses on separate transparent maps shown by Mr. Stone, he pointed out that there are intangible values which must be taken into account and evaluated on a basis of judgement which can only be reached after wide review and discussion with informed and interested people. The Forest Service has concluded from this study that streamside strips should be protected for recreation and that there are many steep avalanched valley walls which will not be logged because of the difficulty of reforesting avalanche paths. There is also considerable forest which will not be cut because it is part and parcel of a superb scenic feature. Mr. Stone proposes to exclude a corridor from the Wilderness Area up the Suiattle River in order to provide roadside recreation sites within this area of the Cascades. He also proposed to eliminate the Whitechuck Valley, including Kennedy Hot Springs, because of "timber volumes involved" as well as roadside recreation. The Forest Service plans to review their study this winter and to announce their final proposal.

# # # # # #

HOW DO WE STAND?

By Philip H. Zalesky

How do the wilderness conservationists stand in regard to the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area controversy? The conservationists have a natural tendency to feel confident and complacent. Why shouldn't the North Cascades Conservation Council feel this way? The moderate success of the NCC as a vigorously growing organization creates confidence. Expressions in our periodical exude confidence.

However, we must face the facts. The opponents of the wilderness area are making tremendous gains in developing public opinion their way in the Pacific Northwest. The success of the conservationists has been only moderate.

We must face the fact that not one newspaper in the Northwest has come out backing any desirable wilderness proposal. Nor is any one of them likely to do so. Almost all the reporting on the controversy has shown a slant toward the timber industries point of view.

One of our opponents has made over eighty appearances speaking against the Glacier Peak proposal of the U.S. Forest Service. By his efforts, he has lined up a number of Chamber of Commerces and other similar organizations against any wilderness proposal, including the Spokane and Tacoma Chamber of Commerces. His appeal has been highly emotional but effective. He has made one trip to Washington, D.C. to discuss the wilderness area with Washington congressmen.

Our opposition has all the earmarks of a smoothly oiled professional public relations firm. No play is being over-looked by them. Their latest campaign has been to organize various school boards against any wilderness that has U.S. Forest Service timber. The Bellingham School Board has recently come out against the wilderness proposal. Others are being pressured to do the same, too, on the grounds that the schools will lose revenue from a loss of forest money returned to the counties for schools and roads.

The wilderness opponents are playing upon the fears of individuals and groups. The school boards are made to believe that they will lose all their money derived from the forests. In reality, they will lose little or possibly even nothing from this wilderness proposal. Snohomish County can lose nothing more than they have already lost at the hands of the Snohomish County Commissioners. The schools of the county now split $1.00 and the rest goes into the county road fund. The emotional appeal is there, nevertheless, and it is a strong emotional appeal, too.

As members of the North Cascades Conservation Council, we need to be ever alert in order to refute the arguments of our wilderness opponents. To do this we need to be informed. We need more members of the Council, who will act in our best interests. We need extensive research. We need more people to step forward in a leadership capacity. We need more co-operative effort with not only sympathetic conservation groups but also groups who have influence with the public. We need considerably more money to extend our efforts in this fight against the vested interests.

(OUR STAND-CONTINUED)

Our needs are great, but to be successful in our wilderness campaign we must solve these needs.

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STEPPED UP SALE OF TIMBER
From the November 29, 1957 ARGUS
(Printed weekly in Seattle)

"The BUREAUCRATS have stepped in to try to alleviate unemployment in the Northwest. Harvesting of national forest timber will be stepped up by some 800,000,000 board feet a year, according to an announcement by J. Herbert Stone, regional forester.

Asked if the increased supply of federal timber would not further depress an already sub-market, Stone gave this answer:

Concern has been voiced by the industry that forest timber has not been sold at a faster rate and that this tended to keep timber prices up. Stone added that lumber operators have been complaining of lack of timber they can manufacture at a profit.

Mr. Stone, it would appear, suffers from that sad bureaucratic disease of being about one year behind the times.

(Sent in by Pat Goldsworthy)

# # # # # # #

IMPORTANT!

BOARD TO MEET IN SEATTLE

The Board of Trustees of the North Cascades Conservation Council will meet at the Student Untion Building on the University of Washington campus Feburary 8, 1958, at 12:30P.M.

The Board will hear the report of the nominating committee at that time. There are to be nine people to be elected to the Board of Trustees this year.

Also to come before the Council at this time is a motion to amend the by-laws of the North Cascades Conservation Council. A committee under the direction of Mrs. Neil Haig has been working several months to revise the by-laws with the ultimate objective of incorporating the Council.

The Board of Trustees will also take under consideration means of off-setting the gains made by the opponents of the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness.

All members of the North Cascades Conservation Council are invited to attend along with their guests.

# # # # # # #

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

William E. Brockman-Seattle, Dr. Don Fager-Wenatchee, Lawrence Grieg-Seattle, Vi Johnson-Everett, Henry H. Tomizawa-Seattle, and Janet Hay-Seattle.

# # # # # # #

(WILDERNESS PHILOSOPHY-CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

It is to be noted that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Preference Area recommended in the land use study contains less commercial timber than the original Limited Area, but that it is actually greater in acreage. This may be regarded by some as a victory for wilderness preservation, especially since some of the added country is known to be exceptionally scenic. The fallacy in this thinking is that man can never really add to wilderness. Only the Almighty can create wilderness. The best man can do is to agree to save some of it. Any way we look at it, wilderness lost is wilderness lost.

In the Glacier Peak Wilderness Preference Area the deleted lowland valleys--the Agnes, the Whitechuck, the Suiattle and numerous lesser valleys--serves as keystones which hold together their respective portions of the wilderness. By contrast, the proposed additions are largely alpine barrens in little danger of commercial developments in any case. The West has enough of these barren areas still unclassified to make it possible for this sort of "horse trading" to be carried on for quite some time; until ultimately we may discover that only the unexploitable lands remain. (Granted, there may be instances where such trading could actually improve the over-all quality of wilderness.) But of far greater importance than maintaining or increasing acreages is that we retain our wilderness intact.

One fine portion of the limited area has been recommended for deletion because an incompatible recreation use has crept in. Seaplanes regularly land on remote Tranper Lake. In a recent conversation with Forest Service officials it was disclosed that one of the reasons why most of the Illabot Lakes were left out of the proposed wilderness was that outboard motors are occasionally back-packed into Jordan Lakes. While it is certainly desirable to maintain the quality of wilderness areas, it can be dangerous to take a perfectionistic, all-or-nothing attitude. To do so publicly can be to play right into the hands of those who would civilize every niche of the globe. In this case, if the Forest Service were to prohibit mechanization in high lakes in order to protect the quality of the fishing (and other types of wilderness enjoyment) would this be an any more drastic step than the Game Department's accepted policy of closing waters whenever necessary to protect the fishing quantitatively? The legality of such action has already been established in the recent air reservation over the Quetico-Superior Roadless Area. If the present Forest Service recommendation in regard to Tranper Lake is carried out, it could establish a precidence in the Northwest that could make the reclassification of primitive and limited areas into adequate wilderness areas exceedingly difficult. Already mechanized intrusions have crept into most of these areas, especially those with large lakes. The helicopte is beginning to threaten even those areas with insufficient water for seaplane landings. Jeeps and "merry packers" are a further threat.

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EXERPT FROM: MINUTES OF FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS
September 3, 1933

"TIMBER IN THE WHITECHUCK RIVER VALLEY (WASHINGTON)"

"Mr. John Lehmann (Everett Mountaineers) gave a very interesting resume' of the campaign being waged in the western part of the State of Washington to save the big timber in the Whitechuck Rivery Valley District. In addition to the information given on this subject in

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the Federation Bulletin, Mr. Lehmann stated that the Forest Service had agreed to save 100 acres of timber in the heart of the valley. Mr. Lehmann, as well as all other outdoor lovers of that locality, feels that this acreage is not sufficient and intend to carry on their efforts to save a larger area of this fine timber. Mr. Lehmann read portions of letters dated June 9 and 30, 1933, from E.A. Sherman, Acting Forester, in which Mr. Sherman mentioned the fact that there was very strong opposition to cutting the timber in this area. President, L.A. Nelson suggested that the Everett Mountaineers seek the cooperation of the Isaac Walton League and all local civic clubs in building up public sentiment to help to preserve the forests in the area of the Whitechuck River Valley."

--sent in by Pat Goldsworthy

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NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Philip Zalesky 2402½ Virginia, Everett, Wn.
1st Vice President: Patrick Goldsworthy 6012 28th Ave.,NE.,Seattle,Wn.
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Recording Secretary: Miss Neva Karrick 610 13th Ave., N., Seattle 2,Wn
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Treasurer: Mrs. Yvonne Prater, Route I, Ellensburg, Wn.

NEWSLETTER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are indeed grateful for the written contributions to this month's newsletter from: John Warth, Emily Haig, Burr Singleton, Don Hatch, Pat Goldsworthy, and Philip Zalesky.

MONEY HELPS, TOO

Among the several groups who have seen fit to contribute funds to the NCCC, the Wenatchee Alpine Roamers have graciously donated $5.00 to forward the work of wilderness conservation in the Northwest. Thank you, Roamers!

SUGGESTED READING

Books which may prove of interest to conservationists wishing to more fully understand the wilderness ideas that are frequently spoken of in the newsletter and other bulletins will enjoy reading any one or all of the following list of books: "THE SINGING WILDERNESS" by Sigurd Olson; "A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC" by Aldo Leopold;"ARTIC WILDERNESS" by Robert Marshall; "VOICE OF THE DESERT" by Joseph Wood Krutch, and "CONSERVATION: An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment" by David Cushman Coyle. (For an interesting review of this last book read "The Peripatetic Reviewer" in the January ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Also, an enlightening pamphlet is "Report on Audit of Region 6, Portland, Oregon Forest Service, Department of Agriculture" which may be obtained free of charge by writing your congressman. (This is compiled by the Comptroller General of the United States.)

If any readers of the newsletter have favorite books dealing with conservation, please send in their titles for newsletter listing.

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