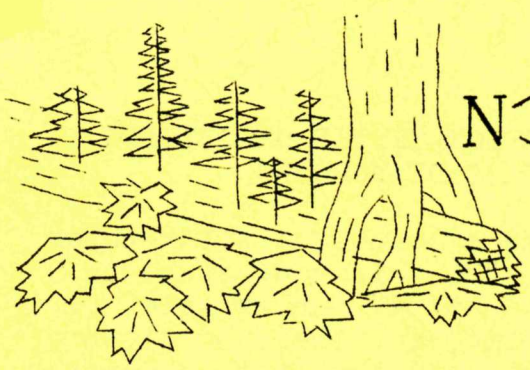

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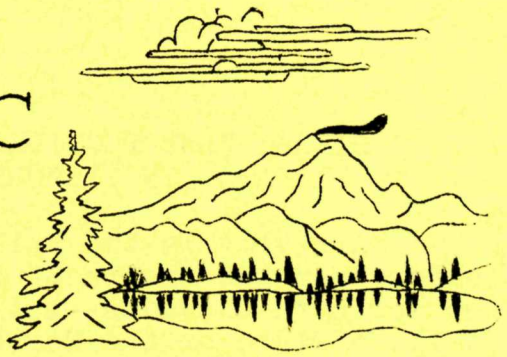

# NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Volume II | August 1958 | Number 8

"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....."

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## SALUTE TO SUNSET

The August 1958 issue of Sunset Magazine published in Menlo Park, California has truly done an excellent job in presenting the "un-dedicated wilderness" of the North Cascades to the public. Beginning on page 42 of the August issue is a 7 page article explaining the beauties of the area from as far north as the Ross Reservoir south to Stevens Pass.

Many compliments have been heard about the article. Especially helpful is the map on page 42 that is dissected into 4 numbered regions and can be matched to the very clear panoramic pictures on pages 46-7 and which aid the reader in orientation.

Descriptions of the many gateways to the area are well defined and many scenic highlights are mentioned. We are glad to see Ray Courtney mentioned as packer for the Stehekin area. "Wilderness Alps of the Stehekin" is mentioned as a movie available (free) for interested groups. Sweeping panoramic views provide the reader with something to think about and a determination to "visit the area someday soon."

This fine article has done wonders for our battle to protect the North Cascades in explaining to the public what a scenic mountain wonderland is available <u>at present</u> for wilderness recreation. Perhaps this will help lead the public to demand firm protection for the North Cascades.

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## SIERRA CLUB PROVIDES ATTRACTIVE ATTENTION-GETTER DESCRIBING IN PICTURES AND WORDS THE CASCADE WONDERS

Arriving in the mail the other day was a beautiful slick-paper folder from the Sierra Club with the title: "What is your stake in the Northern Cascades--and what can you do to help?" An article, "Will We Discover the Northern Cascades in Time" outlined the history of efforts to provide protection for this area and the present dangers that could destroy the primitive country if proper action is not taken at once.

To quote: "Conservationists will be watching how this challenge is met. They were disappointed when 53,000 acres were eliminated in 1957 from the Three Sisters Wilderness for their timber. They are mindful of the nation's need for timber. They also understand that by 1960 the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service expects to have all its timber working circles laid out. They know that once clear-cutting starts on them, the disposition of these forests will have been committed for all our time. They therefore hope that evolution in thinking will bring a new approach, a new realization that timber may well rank much lower, and recreation and wilderness much higher, in the demands America places upon its national forests by the year 2,000."

The striking pictures are wonderful for bulletin board display and attracted much attention at a recent meeting of the Yakima Cascadians. To obtain a copy of this and other printed material and maps on the North Cascades write: North Cascades Conservation Council, 3215 East 103rd, Seattle 55, Wash.

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## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Fred Darvill,M.D., Mt.Vernon, Wn.; Miss Alice Carlson, Spokane, Wn; Miss Charlotte Gale, San Jose, California, Jim Van Nostern, Yakima, Wn; Margaret Webb, Berkeley, Calif; Lydia Riffel, Los Angeles, Calif.; Roscoe and Wilma Poland; and Mr.and Mrs. David Hitchcock- Portland, Oregon.

Some new memberships are due to Editor Bruce M.Kilgore, mentioning the North Cascades Conservation Council in the National Parks Magazine, and we are thankful for the help.

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## SEATTLE TIMES EDITORIAL CRITICIZES WILDERNESS BILL!

Sunday, August 3--"More, Not Fewer, Campsites" is the title of the editorial that lambastes the Wilderness Bill and following are some exerpts which will give the reader an idea of the opposition's viewpoint.

"To our mind, the scope of this measure is of such magnitude as to constitute a threat to the recreational assets and the economies of the Western states.

"Proponents have suggested setting aside, initially, about 50,000,000 acres of federal lands in the wilderness-preservation

system. It is impossible to estimate how much additional acreage eventually might be placed "off limits" --roadless, trackless and inaccessible to all except hikers and packers.

"The Times long has supported the concept of maximum multiple use of our forest resources. Within this concept there certainly is room for the true wilderness area. But it is our contention that over-emphasis on this particular use can be detrimental to a majority of our citizens."

"Logging is this state's second-largest industry, and when carried out on a sustained-yield basis, it can be a perpetual industry. But more than timber could be involved in over-extending the wilderness concept. Minerals, grazing areas, and water, gas and oil resources also could be permanently "locked up." Under the guise of conservation, we could have great economic waste.

"We question whether it is true "conservation" when billions of board feet of timber are allowed to decay, spread tree diseases and create forest fire hazards. Almost everyone calls himself a "conservationist," but the word has many meanings when applied to the forestry resource.

"Of greatest importance to city dwellers is the recreational side of the picture. A primitive wilderness is of no value at all to the vast majority of us. Small children can't carry a pack 15 or 20 miles into a trackless forest. Neither can elderly persons. And most of the rest would not care to.

"The first requisite of a good recreational area is that it be accessible. Roadless wildernesses are of recreational value only to a small minority of hardy hikers and naturalists.

"Fortunately, it appears that the Interior Committee will take no action on the Humphrey-Neuberger-Douglas bill until considerable additional information is in the record. Hearings may be held in some Western states this fall.

"The well-borne vacationer already has found himself cramped for camping space and will find himself even more so if the "entry-less" wilderness concept is extended to areas which should be developed for the benefit of the general public.

"Let's have more accessible campsites, not fewer."

Actually, what the Times is saying, the wilderness folk can have the "upland rock-piles" for their type of recreation and the lumberman and his axe can chop all the trees because the trees are there and should be put into "useful products."

Somebody ought to send the editor a copy of the Hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (US Senate) of June 19 and 20, 1957 to straighten him out on a few points. First of all, the Wilderness Bill does not mean "fewer campsites." There is plenty of area available for further development for the station wagon traveler in areas where roads already exist.

The Wilderness Bill does not "over-emphasize" any particular use: (From a speech made by John Saylor, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, July 12, 1956.) "No use privileges of any kind will be created by this proposed law. The only added responsibility of each administering agency will be to see that the areas in the system under its jurisdiction remain wilderness--as they now are."

No matter how much influence is brought to bear in our favor, these same arguments will come from the opposition. Right now, our voice is growing much stronger as was evidenced by the battle over

Dinosaur National Monument. Let us pray that we are as successful in presenting the truth to the public before it is too late so that a wrong decision is not made concerning the North Cascades.

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## SENATORS WHO OPPOSE WILDERNESS BILL

(From an AP dispatch from Washington, D.C.) --"A bill to fence off, in effect, the nation's wilderness areas has run into opposition from some Western senators.

"Opposition came at the start of a hearing before the Senate Interior Committee Wednesday.

"Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) said he felt it would be unwise "to proceed with such haste to consider a bill having such widespread ramifications," adding

"To us in the West, creation of wilderness areas is but one of the many desirable uses to which federal lands should be put....where pre-eminence is given to one use over another in a given area or areas, there is always a danger that many other worthwhile uses will suffer from neglect."

"Sens. Arthur V. Watkins and Frank A Barrett opposed action at this session and joined with Bennett in urging that hearings be held in the field. Watkins said there also should be consultation with governors of the 11 Western states."

"Sen. William Proxmire filed with the committee a statement urging approval of the bill."

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## SOME THOUGHTS ON THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY

After reading William Volman's interesting report on "The Development of Manufacturing Industry in the State of Washington" (Washington State College, Bulletin No.31), it seems to me that there is hope for the State's sagging logging economy which is suffering for several reasons:

"In the whole complex of industries based on forest products, Washington shows signs of possessing agglomerative advantages. ("Agglomeration, a term due to Alfred Weber, is defined as the "advantage of cheapening of production or marketing that results from the fact that production is carried on at one place.") The entire trend of the forest products industry has been away from using timber, in, or close to, its "original" state and towards the decomposition of timber into its organic elements and its reassembly into such products as paper, paper-board, veneer, and plywood. These changes have led to the use of complex and elaborate methods of production. The state's forest-industries, have become adjusted to this new and complex technology. As a result, the state's forest-products industries form a closely integrated technological whole. Especially important in linking establishments in these industries is the utilization of sawmill residue by other parts of the forest-products industry."

"The hypothesis that Washington has developed agglomerative advantages for the forest-products industry is supported by two related pieces of evidence. First, if Washington did not possess such agglomerative advantages, it would be difficult to explain the fact

that the state has become an importer of sawlogs from Oregon and California even though the industry is weight-losing in character and therefore biased toward materials-orientation. The second is that, though the state's share of lumber has been falling secularly since 1927, its share of the value added by the lumber and wood-products industry has remained about constant."

"The fact that the lumber and wood-products industry has shown the slowest rate of growth of all the major industry groups has been a persistent theme of this study. The industry's low rate of growth can be explained in a number of ways. Perhaps the most meaningful is to say that the industry depends on a raw material that reproduces itself very slowly. Relative to the available supply, the "potential" demand for lumber has grown quite rapidly. Because the commodity has an inelastic long-run supply curve, increments in demand have led to relatively small increases in production and relatively large increases in price. These increases in price have led to a substitution of other materials for lumber--a tendency further reinforced by lumber's inherent limitations as a material.

If Wolman is correct in surmising that Washington's future lumbering industry will depend on the success of this "agglomerative" factor, then is it not proper to suppose that sawlogs could be imported from the Southeast where growing conditions and ease of harvesting the trees is superior to our own region? Shipping costs favor east to west shipping of raw materials and if Washington could become an important exporter of finished wood products, it would mean more income for local residents, leading to the attraction of other industries to this region. That would also mean that we could save more of our beautiful virgin forests for future generations to enjoy and study. With man's scientific advances, perhaps it is wise to leave a supply of raw materials so that future generations may discover unheard of useful ways for these materials to serve man which are unknown to us today. If we leave nothing to posterity, following generations will think of us as being selfish and blind to mankind's future.

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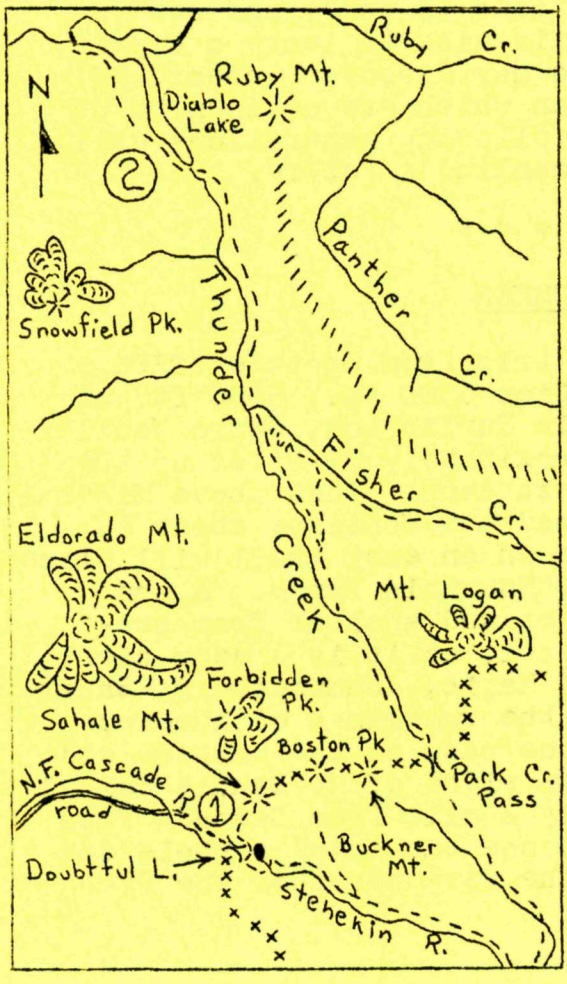
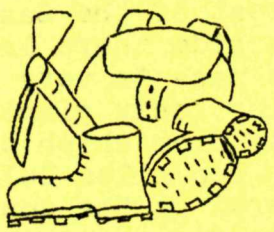
## TRAIL TRIPS FOR THE SUMMER

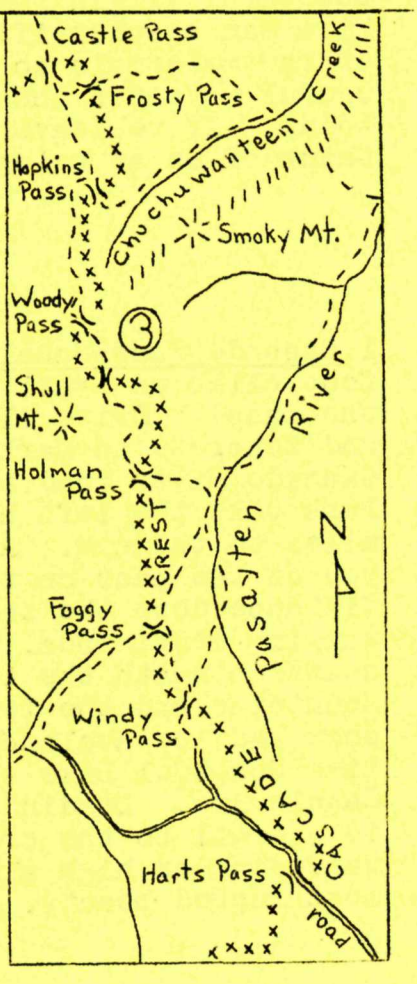
1. Cascade Pass-Sahale Arm. (Two days round trip from Seattle; 2500 foot climb on trail to pass; maximum elevation 6500 ft., 5400 ft. at the pass). Drive 117 miles from Seattle via Burlington, Sedro Woolley and Concrete to Marblemount. Continue approximately 15 miles up the Cascade River road to the Mineral Park forest camp. Just above Mineral Park take the left hand fork and steeper road and continue about 6 miles to the end. A two to three mile hike on an easy trail will place you at the pass on the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range. A short distance down the eastern side there is water and shelter from prevailing west winds. This pass is very dramatic as it is a deep cleft seated beneath the towering rocky giants of Magic, Johannesburg, Sahale Mountains and the Triplets from which echo the rumblings of numerous snow and ice avalanches. Two miles below the pass on the eastern side lies Doubtful Lake sheltered by the southern ridge of Mt. Sahale called Sahale Arm. Leading north for approximately a mile from Cascade Pass is a trail to the crest of Sahale Arm where one can spend a whole day wandering on high alpine meadow slopes in the very heart of the Cascades most rugged beauty.

2. Thunder Creek-Park Creek Pass (Three to five days round trip from Seattle) Drive to Marblemount then an additional 25 miles to Diablo Dam. Ride the lift to the top and across the dam to the start of the trail. Hike 12 miles along the Thunder Creek trail, past the Panther Creek and McAllister Creek trail junctions, to the Fisher Creek trail. Take the left hand trail up Fisher Creek as the ThunderCreek trail is not maintained beyond this point. A short distance up Fisher Creek out of the Thunder Creek Valley are scenic campsites with views of the nearby hanging glaciers. Take the Fisher Creek Cut-off which parallels the abandoned Thunder Creek trail for 10 miles to Park Creek Pass. This is one of the most idyllic camp spots we have ever seen. The scenery is superb and one could spend a week exploring the Alpine slopes and bathing in the shallow tarns. From here it is 25 miles by trail and road to Stehekin at the north end of Lake Chelan or 15 miles by trail to Cascade Pass.

3. Harts Pass-Cascade Crest Trail (4 or 5 day round trip from Seattle; maximum elevation 6700 ft.) Drive 210 miles via Stevens Pass and Chelan to the Methow Valley highway (State 16) north of Chelan. Continue an additional 43 miles on paved road to Winthrop and a final 37 miles on dirt road (steep in places) to Harts Pass (camp here). Drive 4-5 miles further taking the right hand road fork. Hike north 8 miles through Windy and Foggy Passes, and down an abandoned trail to the Pasayten River (alternate by a new trail directly from Windy Pass to the Pasayten River), north to Holman Creek then up to Holman Pass and two miles further to camp on a high grassy bench with a sweeping view to the south. Continue north from here for 7 miles along the very crest of the Cascades through Woody Pass to Hopkins Pass and back to camp. You will really be on top of the world and only 5 miles from the top of Glacier Peak. Due to the construction of a radar station on Slate Peak the road to Harts Pass has been and may still be closed. Inquire of the Chelan National Forest office in Chelan before attempting the trip.





## WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHEKIN

Copies of this 30-minute sound and color film are available from the following 20 sources:

SEATTLE, Washington
North Cascades Conservation Council
c/o Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy
President, Department of Medicine
University of Washington

AUBURN, Washington
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
Mrs. Pauline A. Dyer, President
116 J Street, N.E.

MANSON, Washington
Recreation Unlimited
c/o Jack Stevens

KENNEWICK, Washington
c/o Mid-Columbia Library
8 East Kennewick Avenue

OLYMPIA, Washington
Paul Wiesman, President
The Mountaineers
Box 367

SAN FRANCISCO, California
Sierra Club
Mrs. Robert F. Gauger
29 Terrace Walk
Berkeley, California

SACRAMENTO, California
Sierra Club, Mother Lode Chapter
Mr. Kenneth M. Turner
1720 N St., Apt. 33

PALO ALTO, California
Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter
Rolf Godon
20885 Wardell Road
Saratoga, California

SANTA ROSA, California
Sierra Club, Redwood Chapter
G.W. Havner
203 Orange St.
Santa Rosa, California

BOSTON, Mass.
Appalachian Mountain Club
C.F. Belcher
5 Joy Street

LOS ANGELES, California
Sierra Club
Dr. Atkinson
703 Philharmonic Bldg.
427 West 5th Street
Los Angeles 13

PORTLAND, Oregon
Mazamas
909 N.W. 19th Ave.
Portland 9

Sierra Club, Pacific
Northwest Chaper
c/o Alfred Schmitz
406 S.E. 69th Ave.

RENO, Nevada
Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter
J.S. Crenshaw
P.O. Box 28
Crystal Bay, Nevada

CHICAGO, Illinois
Izaak Walton League of America
Frank Gregg, Executive Director
304 West Randolph Street
Chicago, 6

WASHINGTON, D.C.
The Wilderness Society
Howard Zahniser
2144 P St. N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

The National Parks Association
Anthony J. Smith, Ex.Sec.
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

National Parks Service
Interior Building

NEW YORK, N.Y.
National Audubon Society
1130 Fifth Ave.
New York 28, N.Y.

Sierra Club, Atlantic Chapter
c/o American Alpine Club
113 East 90th Street
New York 28

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