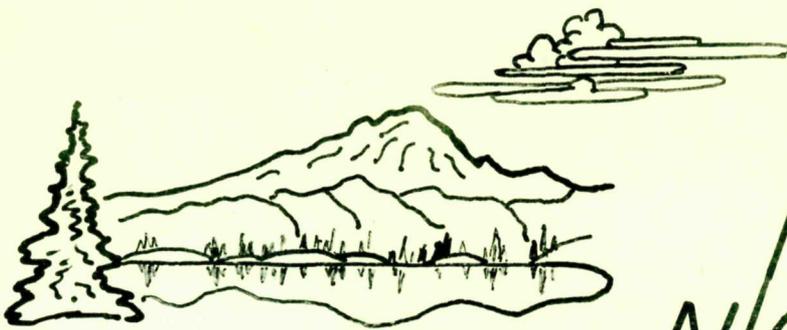
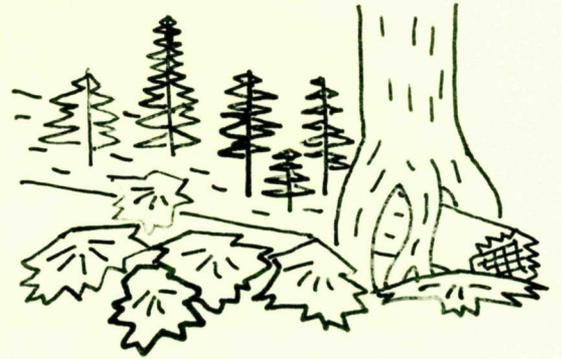
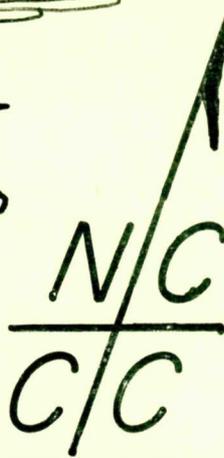


THE WILD CASCADES



NORTH CASCADES
CONSERVATION COUNCIL



Volume VI

April 1962

Number 4

"To secure the support of the people and the government in the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, wildlife, wilderness and outdoor recreational resources values in the North Cascades. . . ."

"The World will little Note,
Nor Long remember
What we say here,
But it can never forget
What We do here."

On 24 March 1962 the Board of Directors of the North Cascades Conservation Council held their Annual Meeting. Next month we will summarize reports on progress during the last year, decisions on directions to take during the next.

For now, let us simply say marvelous things could happen, and soon. And there could be disasters, very soon.

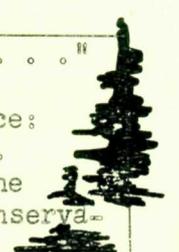
Do not relax your efforts on behalf of the Wilderness Act. Between now and adjournment of Congress in August, some 100 days away, the fate of that legislation will probably be settled for all time. Defeated now, chances are it will not be introduced again.

Your Congressman will most likely be running for re-election next fall. Write him, NOW, naming the fate of the Wilderness Act as a major influence on your ballot choice next fall.

In addition, stock up on Wilderness Cards. (See page 14) Then resurrect your Christmas card list and spend an evening urging your friends to urge their Congressmen to: back the Wilderness Act (S. 174) passed by the Senate last summer and not to settle for an eviscerated parody.



NORTHWEST WILDERNESS CONFERENCE: "The De Facto Wilderness: Going, going. . ."
--Begins Saturday morning, April 14, at the Olympic Hotel. COME!
Banquet Speaker --Dan Beard, Assistant Director of the National Park Service:
"Ipso-facto Wilderness Coming" will be the subject of his talk.
Keynote Address will be given by David R. Brower, Executive Secretary of the
Sierra Club. "De Facto Wilderness--What is it and what is its place in conserva-
tion today?"



"A Thorough, Time-Consuming Study" — -2

— (that consumes time needed for thorough devastation)
A 21 March 1962 news release from the headquarters of Forest Service
Region 6 -- Portland, Oregon.

Present status of several areas in the Pacific Northwest Region that are under study for possible Wild and Wilderness classification was outlined today by J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service.

"The Forest Service is receiving numerous inquiries regarding these areas," the Regional Forester said, "and I believe it would be beneficial to review the status and timetables for these areas."

"We wish to point out that a thorough, time-consuming study and review process is necessary before a Wild or Wilderness area is classified. Also, area classifications are handled individually in order to provide sufficient time for all interested persons to study each proposal," Stone said.

Classification of areas predominantly suited for wilderness-type recreation is a part of National Forest multiple-use management. In the preparation of recreation plans, areas which are identified as meeting the criteria for wilderness-type recreation are given more intensive study and analysis. This further study takes into account the needs of all the people for the various resources of the National Forests.

In Wild and Wilderness area classification, first priority has been given to the North Cascade Primitive Area in Northern Washington and the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area in central Oregon.

Field studies of both of these areas were conducted during the past two summers. Recommendations for final boundary adjustments will be submitted to the Chief of the Forest Service. After authorization by the Chief, the precise area proposed for classification will be announced. A public notice will allow six months for those who wish to express their views; and a hearing on the proposal will then be held, if there is demand for such hearing. Following this, the Forest Service will study public statements received, and the Chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary of Agriculture will announce the decision regarding the area.

Announcement of the proposals for the North Cascades and Mt. Jefferson Primitive Areas are planned for the early summer of 1962 and 1963, respectively.

Following actions on these proposals, a public notice is planned for the proposed Sky Lakes Wild Area in the southern Oregon Cascades.

The Cougar Lake and Alpine Lakes areas in the Washington Cascades are being studied by the Gifford Pinchot, Snoqualmie, and Wenatchee National Forests. The purpose of these studies is to determine the appropriate classification to preserve and manage the recreational resources, including wilderness. Because of previous commitments, these proposals will not be made until other scheduled projects are completed. "While studies have been started for the Alpine Lakes and Cougar Lake areas, it will be sometime in 1964, at the earliest, before we can announce the results of the Forest Service studies," Stone added.

###

FRIENDS, STUDENTS, AND CRITICS OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE: Do not miss the April issue of Harper's Magazine (There'll be wailing in the woods, you bet!)

NORTH CASCADES Conservation Council

Founded 1957

-3

President: Patrick D. Goldsworthy
3215 N.E. 103rd
Seattle 55, Wash.

Membership Chairman: Donna Osseward
12730 9th N.W.
Seattle 77, Wash.

Dues:
Regular, \$2 -- Family (spouse or other dependent),
\$1 -- Contributing, \$10 or more -- Life, \$50.

THE WILD CASCADDES

Editors: Harvey and Betty Manning
Rt. 2, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington

Associate Editor: Phillip H. Zalesky
2433 Del Campo Drive
Everett, Washington

All Unquiet On The Western Front:

And so, after 10 years as Chief Forester, 39 years in federal service, Dr. Richard E. McArdle has retired, succeeded on 17 March 1962 by Edward F. Cliff, former Assistant Chief in charge of Resource Management (logging).

On 22 March 1962, the Agriculture Department announced that Sir Edmund Hillary has been engaged by the Forest Service to go camping in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, suggesting ways to improve campgrounds. Ed's last visit to Seattle was as guest of The Mountaineers; it was our pleasure then to be his host for dinner. We will be watching his forthcoming tour with interest, and watching Forest Service exploitation of his name and fame, and watching who his dinner hosts are this time. Don't get us wrong. Ed is a splendid fellow. That's precisely the trouble. This first gambit of the new regime of Chief Cliff puts us in no mood to expect any change in the tactics of that little group of men off in one corner of the Agriculture Department Building who by PR and patience have succeeded where the massed grey armies of the Confederacy failed.

On 29 March 1962, J. Herbert Stone announced in Portland that a two-year recreational survey has been completed of 20 National Forests and 35,000,000 acres in Washington and Oregon. Note, too, the news release on page 2 of this issue. LOOK OUT!

We are dismayed to report that our organization, our sheet, and certain of our members are the object of a special effort by the men we pay to manage our forest lands. Though they have not communicated with us denying charges made in these pages, they have assembled a little kit full of "answers" and supplied it to such citizens as might feel like taking potshots at us and need ammunition. Though we lack public funds and government employes to help in our defense, we'll muddle through somehow. The best defense is a good offense.

1.(with public funds)

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission originally was designed by opponents of The Wilderness Bill to undercut public support for that bill. The report of the ORRRC has just been published, and the opponents of The Wilderness Bill will be slightly disappointed: "Recommendation 8-6" urges the enactment of "legislation providing for the establishment and management of certain primitive areas as 'wilderness areas'."

But those opponents of wilderness will not be nearly so disappointed as hopeful conservationists and outdoors people in general who had hoped for useful conclusions from this report. To westerners, at least, it is far less useful than the similar study made several years ago by the state of California. Furthermore, in reflecting certain personal concepts of commissioners in critical problem areas, its publication may do grave harm. This is especially true in terms of the National Park System, whose existence seems to have been an embarrassment to the Commission and forced it into several major contradictions. It seems of considerable significance that of the presidential commissioners, only one has shown any past support of the National Park Concept, while its chairman has long been known as a promoter of overdevelopment of our national parks. One other presidential commissioner is said to have been a member of the National Parks Advisory Board, but his name is unfamiliar to western conservationists. On the other hand, forestry interests were overrepresented, including the vice-president of Weyerhaeuser and the late Director of the American Forestry Association, as well as Samuel Dana who is a respected supporter of Wilderness-outside-our-national-parks. The congressional commissioners were more favorable to Wilderness than the presidential commissioners, but only one, John Saylor, is a friend of national parks.

The ORRRC proposes a 6-point classification of outdoor recreation areas which is in conflict with the national park concept and the National Park Act of 1916. Of these, Class IV (Unique Natural Areas) approximates the national park concept: "The preservation of these resources in their natural condition is the primary management objective. EXCEPT THAT THE COMMISSION SPECIFIES THAT THESE ARE TO BE SMALL AREAS IN 'LINE OF VISION.'" Extensive natural landscapes usually would not be considered Class IV areas. "Clearly, not all of the acreage within the (national) parks would meet Class IV qualifications."

In other sections of the report, it is clear that the Commission foresees dismemberment of our national parks. Coulter Bay (Rockefeller's development in Grand Teton National Park) is listed as an example of Class I High-density Recreation Areas. Recommendation 6-4 specifically urges other 'limited' high-density recreation areas in national parks. Recommendation 6-5 urges 'general outdoor recreation areas'--Class II--in national parks, including 'elaborate' man-made facilities of wide variety: ski tows, summer homes, dude ranches, marinas, etc. The illustrations show them adjacent to a fluctuating reservoir. While the stated reason for 6-4 is to take pressure off wilderness areas, that for 6-5 primarily is to provide a wider range of recreation activities and services in national parks. On page 164 is the recommendation that the government build such facilities which are otherwise not economically feasible. This is again reiterated in recommendation 8-3, and on page 130 it is stated that "This (intensive development) policy (in national parks) should be extended."

Category III is "Natural Environment Areas" which "commonly support grazing, lumbering, mining. . . and many areas in national and state parks managed exclusively for recreation purposes that involve primarily enjoyment of the natural environment." "Many areas . . . have been repeatedly logged." "Typical recreation activities are hiking, hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, canoeing, and
(continued on next page)

and sightseeing." For some reason, the ORRRC sees no fundamental conflict here.

The thinking of the ORRRC on "Primitive Areas" --Class V--is: They are a resource of which the country still has an abundant supply . . ."at the same time it must be recognized that there are some areas which meet the physical requirements of this class but which for economic and social reasons are more valuable for some other purposes."

Perhaps reflecting the greater vulnerability of the Forest Service to pressure from logging interests, the ORRRC urges the Forest Service to "identify and preserve unique natural areas within the national forests" (page 130), and "when the Forest Service classifies a certain portion of a national forest as a unique natural area, it would remain under the control of the Forest Service, even though managed according to the same standards as a comparable area in a national park or monument," (page 132). The ORRRC does not state how this present impossibility would be accomplished.

It therefore appears that the concept of the ORRRC for our national parks is as follows:

-
- (1) Strictly managed areas of wilderness
 - (2) Small 'line of sight' unique natural areas, with limited access and development
 - (3) A large proportion in 'natural environment areas,' 'repeatedly logged,' 'commonly support grazing, lumbering or mining,' with 'typical recreation activities (of) hiking, hunting, etc.'
 - (4) Expanded general recreation areas of all kinds, and
 - (5) Local mass-density recreation areas.

THIS IS ENTIRELY SUITABLE FOR OUR NATIONAL FORESTS, BUT IS ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL PARKS ACT OF 1916!

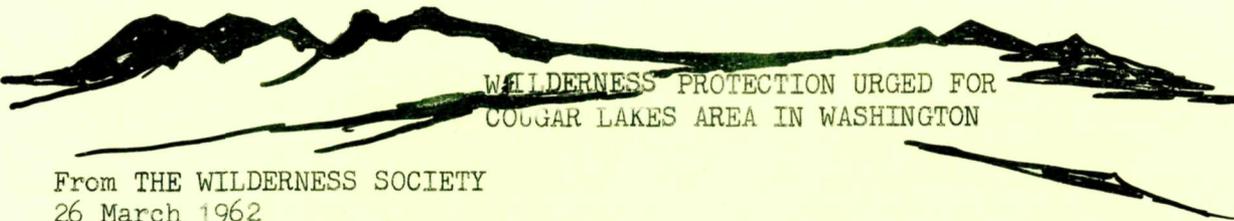
Undoubtedly, opponents of the national park concept will use this report to their advantage. It is up to persons who view the outdoors experience as something more than recreation to obtain wide public understanding that our national parks are living museums -- that they are not and were never intended to be, mere sites for mass recreation; that recreation in our national parks is secondary, not primary, as this ill-considered report would have America believe.

ADDENDUM

A recent short talk with Bernard Orell, vice-president of Weyerhaeuser and an ORRRC commissioner, leads me to believe that the situation is even graver than the above would indicate. In reply to a question about conflicts between these recommendations and the National Parks Act of 1916, Mr. Orell stated that 'practically everything the Park Service is doing now is against the National Park Act,' and that extensive discussion by the commissioners foresaw "amendments" to the National Park Act to bring that act into conformance with these recommendations and what he considered present practices of Rockefeller-type developments, for example.

In short, the ORRRC and its recommended Bureau of Outdoor Recreation plan the end of the National Park Concept.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED



WILDERNESS PROTECTION URGED FOR
COUGAR LAKES AREA IN WASHINGTON

-6

From THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY
26 March 1962

A Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area should be established in the Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests just east of Mt. Rainier National Park in the State of Washington, urges The Wilderness Society in a recommendation to Secretary of Agriculture Orville S. Freeman.

Based on a field study made by the Society's president, Harvey Broome of Knoxville, Tennessee, and another member of the Society's governing Council, George Marshall of Los Angeles, California, the recommendation endorses a proposal earlier made by wilderness users of the area and their cooperators.

Excellent for wilderness hiking, riding, and camping, the area has "a special character of its own with many beautiful small lakes, ponds, and streams, steep forested mountain sides, deep wide valleys and mountain meadows," reported Marshall and Broome.

They saw also "a second significance" in the area's relation to Mount Rainier National Park, which they called a part of the area's "magnificent scenic setting" and to which it forms "a wilderness approach."

Included would be some 125,000 acres of national forest land within boundaries to be determined precisely by further study of the area by the Forest Service, Secretary Freeman's land-administering agency in charge of the area.

Pending the further study leading to boundary determination, Marshall and Broome recommended that the entire area should be administered as though it were classified as wilderness.

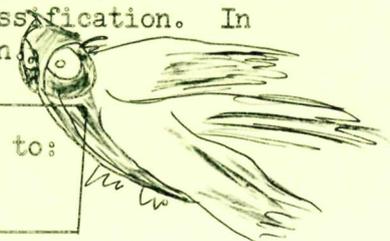
Proposed salvage of two areas of trees blown down by storm within the potential wilderness should not be undertaken and so far as initiated should be abandoned, according to The Wilderness Society officials. The proposed operations would involve lumbering and road-building.

Adding a comment on the blowdown salvage proposal, Marshall and Broome warned that there will be "little or no forested wilderness" left if every such blowdown in wilderness is "salvaged."

"It is our conclusion," they said, "that this blowdown does not justify the planned salvage operations or the road extension into the existing Limited Area. If wilderness is to be diminished, intruded, and otherwise destroyed and weakened every time there is a blowdown on some proportions, then before long little or no forested wilderness will remain. The fact that in the Copper City situation a limited area is involved, rather than a wilderness, wild, or primitive area, does not change the situation. Not only has the Cougar Lakes Limited Area been treated as wilderness, it has been a wilderness since the beginning of time, and it is now being given serious consideration for wilderness area classification. In this status no part of it should be used for timber production."

We recommend you join

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY -- Send \$5 to:
2144 P Street N.W.
WASHINGTON 7, D.C.



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS - 7

At the March 24 Annual Board Meeting held on the University of Washington campus, the following officers were elected for 1962-1963:

PRESIDENT	Patrick D. Goldsworthy
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT	Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT	Dr. William R. Halliday
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	John W. Anderson
RECORDING SECRETARY	R. D. Watson
TREASURER	Joseph W. Miller

Board Members whose terms expire in March, 1963:

David R. Brower	40 Stevenson Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
Mrs. John A. (Polly) Dyer	114 Payson Rd, Belmont, Mass.
Dr. Donald Fager	1500 N. Eastmont, East Wenatchee, Wash.
Mrs. Neil Haig	2216 Federal Ave. East, Seattle 2, Wash.
Dr. William R. Halliday	1117 36th Ave. East, Seattle 2, Wash.
Rod O'Connor	2500 Dean, Bellingham, Wash.
William H. Oberteuffer	1671 Ferry St., Apt. 14, Eugene, Oregon
Mrs. Yvonne Prater	Route 1, Ellensburg, Wash.
Jack Stevens	2057 151st SE, Bellevue, Wash.

Board Members whose terms expire in March, 1964:

Dr. Fred Darvill	809 South 15th St., Mt. Vernon, Wash.
Miss Una Davies	13641 South West Fielding Rd., Oswego, Ore.
Mrs. Edith English	8546 30th Ave. N.W., Seattle 7, Wash.
Harvey H. Manning	Rt. 2, Box 6652, Issaquah, Wash.
Grant McConnell	6052 Kimbark, Chicago 37, Illinois
Joseph W. Miller	15405 S.E. 9th St., Bellevue, Wash.
Chester L. Powell	7627 S. 114th St., Seattle 88, Wash.
Burr Singleton	Manson, Washington
R. D. Watson	1642 Federal Ave. East, Seattle 2, Wash.
Phillip H. Zalesky	2433 Del Campo Drive, Everett, Wash.

Board Members whose terms expire in March, 1965:

Robert G. Albrecht	4501 N.E. 71st St., Seattle 15, Wash.
John W. Anderson	3530 West Laurelhurst Dr. N.E. Seattle 5, Wash.
Irving Clark, Jr.	5314 N.E. 42nd St., Seattle 5, Wash.
Joseph Collins	South 2207 Sunrise Rd., Spokane 64, Wash.
Jesse Epstein	Box 170, Union, Washington
Patrick D. Goldsworthy	3215 N.E. 103rd, Seattle 55, Wash.
Charles D. Hessey, Jr.	Star Route, Naches, Washington
Henry J. Kral	Rt. 3, Box 895, Everett, Wash.
John Warth	3806 Burke Ave. N., Seattle 3, Wash.

The most recent issue of this all-over-the-high-country magazine contained articles on Man's Adaptation to Cold, Everest and the Urge to Climb (by Dr. Charles S. Houston), Another Sierra Highway? Seattle's Backyard Mountains, Mountaineering Near Mexico City, and several others—together with many photographs, many letters and news items.

Subscription rates: \$4 for one year, \$7 for two years, \$9.50 for three. SUMMIT MAGAZINE, Big Bear Lake, California.

"Many Thoughts of Value"

EQUAL TIME
FOR
HON. JACK WESTLAND

We have been reproached for speaking harshly of Hon. Jack Westland, the Congressman who represents, among other things, the North Cascades. Therefore, we here and now give equal time to Hon. Jack Westland.

In the Congressional Record for Monday, January 15, 1962, we find the following "Extension of Remarks of Hon. Jack Westland of Washington."

". . . Mr. Speaker, an editorial which appeared in the January 2, 1962 issue of the Everett, Wash., Daily Herald presents many thoughts of value in regard to wildernesses. . .

"All over the Nation, the Government is moving to take lands out of private hands and place them in Federal hands for the sole purpose of creating recreational areas.

"On Cape Cod, the Government has condemned residential and business areas which give the Cape much of its color and charm. . .

"And the wilderness bill idea, pending in Congress, would virtually bar any future development of any area not already developed no matter how badly we may come to need the land.

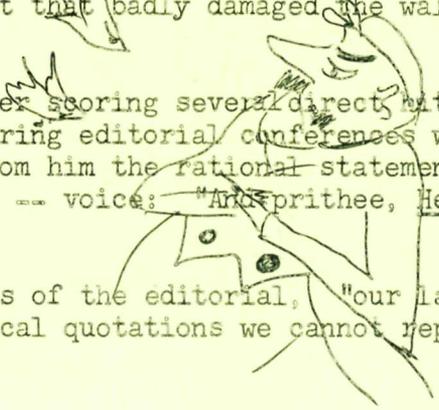
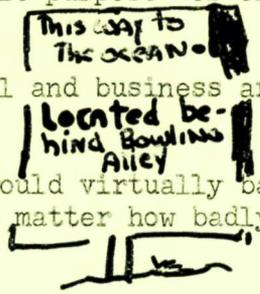
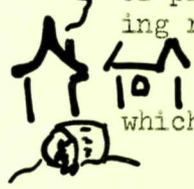
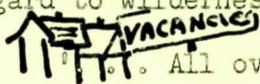
"Our population is growing, and our people need room to live and for gainful employment. Our natural resources are needed for defense and for improvement of living standards. Our Federal budget is in enough trouble without committing new millions to create wildernesses out of our lands of milk and honey."

* * * * *

We called the Irate Birdwatcher into our editorial office and read aloud to him the "many thoughts of value" placed in the perpetual annals of our nation by Hon. Jack Westland. At the second paragraph, Irate interrupted with comments concerning the "color and charm" of the "business areas" at Snoqualmie Pass. At the passage, "virtually bar any future development of any area not already developed" Irate nodded vigorous approval, but the conclusion of the sentence rendered him livid and inchoate. Only at the phrase "our people need room to live" did he at last regain his voice, -- a loud "YES, in spades!" Unfortunately, "for defense" set him off in a fit that badly damaged the walls and ceiling of our editorial offices.

Continuing our reading after scoring several direct hits with the tranquilizer pistol we always keep on hand during editorial conferences with Irate, "improvement of living standards" elicited from him the rational statement, spoken in a very cool -- indeed a marrow-chilling -- voice: "And prithe, Herald, what are your 'living standards'?"

He answered the final words of the editorial, "our lands of milk and honey," with several other biblical quotations we cannot repeat in a family magazine.



Irate exited from our office through a large open space where a window was until then, and as he plummeted earthward we heard his loud, albeit unmelodious voice raised in that fine old tune:

"Hark! The Everett Herald sings
Glory to the Forest Kings. . ."

The commotion awoke another member of our editorial staff, who began rattling a tin cup on the bars of her office door, and then dictated the following:

The Mad Doggerel Snarls Again

Use, use, multiple-use,
Sing us a song of abuse!
Use, use, multiple-use,
Ain't it the dandy excuse!

Sources of lumber's what forests are for.
Rend them asunder and plunder some more!
-- If just like thunder the public should roar,
Just sing-g-g-g-g multiple-use!

"Stop! Stop!" People shout "Stop!"
--Feed them some garbled-up sop.
"Please! Please! Spare a few trees!"
--Hand them our line on disease.

Hark to the sound of a thundering crash!
Each tree that's felled is converted to cash!
And if all the water runs off in a flash
Just sing-g-g-g-g MULTIPLE-USE!



ORDER FROM: N3C BOOKSHOP, Route 2, Box 6652, Issaquah, Washington
Do your homework for the Northwest Wilderness Conference, April 14-15:

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"Industry Lights Fire Under Forest Service"

(An article by Boyd Burchard in the Seattle Times,
2 March 1962)

The forest industry, whose vigor over the years has stemmed largely from the lusty, competitive independence of its myriad producers, last week quietly made history. Industry members buried their individual differences and closed ranks to pursue a common cause: the long-wished-for "businessfication" of the United States Forest Service.

Fifty-five delegates, representing small, medium and large mills from the three major timber-producing areas of the country, went to Washington D.C. to present their recommendations to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman. Two dozen congressmen and as many assistants were "all ears" and nodding in agreement at the meeting.

The industry spokesmen urged, in effect, that Freeman be the first secretary in 30 years to exercise his legal authority over the powerful, ivory-tower-ensconced Forest Service and insist that the government servants therein adopt policies and practices which make business sense.

The delegates conscientiously bypassed discussion of small "annoyances" which have built up to major-grievance scope over the years. They presented four major recommendations for revising the Forest Service attitude:

1. A businesslike timber-sales contract form which would provide normal buyer-seller relationship -- instead of the take-it-or-leave-it proposals now offered by a Forest Service under no compulsion to sell.
2. A new procedure which would allow timber purchasers to appeal adverse decisions beyond the Forest Service -- to the courts or to an impartial board.
3. An orderly harvesting program which would recognize the over-all importance (and the value to the revenue bureau) of maintaining community stability, continuous employment, improved wood products and a generally healthy industry -- even at the possible cost of easing prices on federal stumpage.
4. A recognition of the government's monopoly position as the principal seller of timber in large areas and an avoidance of taking undue advantage of that position in setting rates.

The spokesmen pointed out that the industry does not blame all its ills on the Forest Service, which they commended for many activities. However, they said, if the service were more realistic about the problems of business, such as the need for being able to buy timber realistically to meet pay-rolls and production schedules, the industry would be able to stabilize and to cope with other problems, such as foreign competition, nonwood competition, marketing and product development.

The 55 industry representatives, mostly from small communities, spoke for 35,000 sawmill operators who directly provide a livelihood for over 1,000,000 people. Considering the high level of the meeting, delegates did not go into lengthy detail about their accumulated grievances against the strongly entrenched Forest Service. They did not ask for special favors.

However, a Western pine region spokesman asserted: "The facts are, we as an industry cannot continue on present policies and procedures." -//

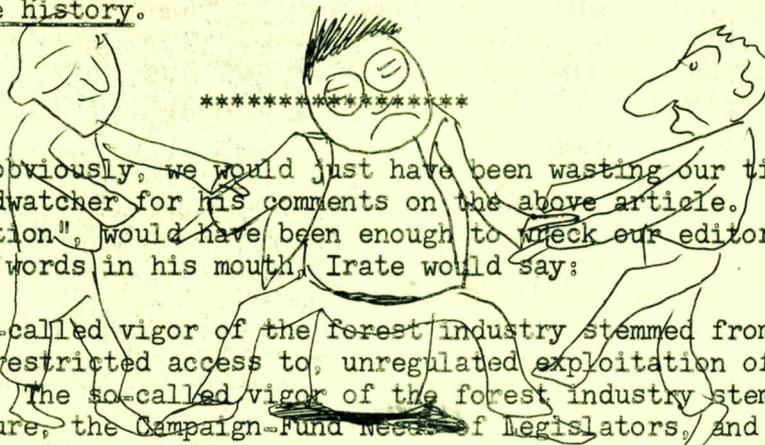
A Douglas-fir region delegate declared: "If the federal government wants to continue its privilege of forest-land ownership, it must discharge its obligation as proprietor to manage the lands in the best interests of the people who own them."

And a Southern-Pine man added: "The Forest Service has an opportunity to promote stability in a notably unstable industry which will be of utmost importance in providing the size and type market that the Forest Service will definitely require in the years ahead."

To this Arthur Temple Jr., president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and delegation leader, added: "Considering the people, the land area, the payrolls and the dependency of communities and states, national forest timber management has not taken much time of either the department or the Congress."

To all of this Secretary Freeman responded: "The matters you have presented are of such gravity as to warrant -- and they will receive -- my personal attention."

Judging by the amount of smoke, this may be the biggest fire in Forest Service history.



Rather obviously, we would just have been wasting our time calling in the Irate Birdwatcher for his comments on the above article. The neologism, "businessfication", would have been enough to wreck our editorial offices. If we may put words in his mouth, Irate would say:

"The so-called vigor of the forest industry stemmed from frontier conditions -- unrestricted access to, unregulated exploitation of, unlimited raw material. The so-called vigor of the forest industry stemmed from the Bounty of Nature, the Campaign-Fund needs of legislators, and the Apathy of Citizens who don't care if crooks quietly embezzle the family bank account so long as they don't bust into the family dining room and steal tonight's supper off the table. The so-called vigor of the forest industry has abruptly given way to a condition of hysterical debility confronted now with the long-apparent fact that Nature's Bounty is not without limit, that the leaders of the forest industry, if they are to continue as such, must suddenly grow into Men -- 'thinking, planning animals' -- rather than continue as thoughtless, plundering timber beasts."

That's the sort of response we'd get from Irate, so why bother asking? We wouldn't print that kind of wild, irresponsible talk anyway.

Therefore, we interviewed the Heretical Birdwatcher, and he made his usual good sense.

Heretic stated, first of all, that we Birdwatchers should study this article closely, and keep it in mind every time we think of the Forest Service, that we should realize the Forest Service hears not only thunder on the left, but thunder on the right, and walks a perilous path, veering this way and that in response to thunderclaps -- but still and all, always trying to reach its predecided goal by however devious a route.

(Continued on page 12)

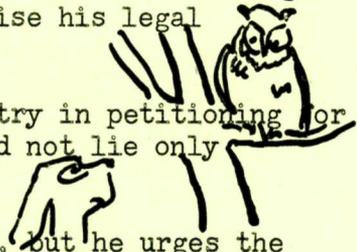
We asked Heretic whether the Forest Service goal was a good one, and he answered frankly that he couldn't say, because he didn't know what it was. However, Heretic urges us not to prejudge the Forest Service. In his opinion, there are so many fine and dedicated and genuinely selfless people in the Service we should keep an open mind -- at least until the Service announces its goal, say, in the form of a Forest Service Plan for the Year 2062, or at least 2000, or even 1984, if the Service is looking that far ahead.



We asked Heretic whether the Forest Service could hear any voice but thunder. He confessed, sadly, that thunder is the only voice the Service has time to listen to nowadays. He feels the Service would prefer quiet conversation but is too limited in manpower and budget to pay any real attention to such. His only hope is that when we speak to the Service in thunder, as we must to be heard, we can somehow convey our underlying empathy. He drew a parallel with the Old Testament story of Job, who was made to suffer much by his Creator, but only because his Creator had great hopes of Job.

Heretic's second major point of emphasis was that we should not automatically reject the industry position. As he said, we Birdwatchers have also spoken of the "ivory-tower-ensconced Forest Service," we too have urged "Freeman to be the first secretary in 30 years to exercise his legal authority."

Moreover, Heretic feels we should join with industry in petitioning for Point 2 -- though emphasizing the right of appeal should not lie only with "timber purchasers."



Heretic says that Point 3 is also very well taken, but he urges the Forest Service should not be the only land manager included in the "orderly harvesting program," inasmuch as it is far from being the only forest land manager in the nation -- it is simply the only forest land manager whose policies are subject to public discussion and review. Heretic named several private owners of forest land in the Northwest whose holdings are so enormous, whose corporate decisions have such far-reaching impact on the lives of private citizens and communities, they must be included if there is to be any semblance of an overall "orderly harvesting program."

Heretic referred to the veiled threat of the "Douglas-fir region delegate" and stated that the federal government was not the only owner who had obligations if it wished to "continue its privilege of forest-land ownership."

Heretic sounded very much like Irate on Point 4, declaring that the "government's monopoly" is not a monopoly of available timber, but only a monopoly of timber not locked up by the giant free enterprisers who want nothing so little as freedom for the small and medium enterprisers.

Heretic cited several cases, notorious in the Northwest forest industry, of giants who own plenty of logs, who do not need Forest Service logs, but who bid regularly on Forest Service timber sales -- and bid high. They bid in competition with small and medium operators who do not own timberland, who must have the Forest Service logs to stay in business and therefore bid up and up beyond reason into hysteria.

A giant, if he wins the bid, mixes the overpriced Forest Service logs with his own cheap logs and averages out costs in the long run, for the sake of starving out troublesome small and medium competitors. The giant, if he loses the bid, still wins the game, having pushed the price of the Forest

Service logs so high that the small or medium "winner" of the bid goes to the wall, or close to it.

Heretic thinks the small and medium operators have some cause for complaint. But he considers it a pity the Forest Service must bear the brunt of their rage. He says the small and medium operators know it's the giants that are killing them. However, the smalls and the mediums don't dare attack the giants, who throw an occasional bone to "good dogs" -- a pre-log or re-log or salvage contract. The smalls and mediums live in the hope of bones from the feasts of the giants and to earn them attack the Forest Service -- which in many areas controls the only logs they can covet without being called Communists.

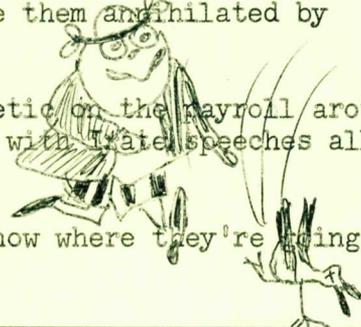
If we may criticize one of our most valued staff members, the trouble with Heretic is that he never sees just one side to a controversy, or even two sides, but many. For example, he grants that the giants are using the smalls and mediums to assault the Forest Service, even as they are working to destroy the smalls and mediums, looking toward a day when there are no smalls and mediums, and the several giants can dictate terms of unconditional surrender to a Forest Service enfeebled and dispirited by long attack.

However, Heretic claims there is justice in the position of the giants, that only a giant can take the long-range view essential for wise forest management, that smalls and mediums are in no economic position to plan beyond next year or next month, that among them are the most rapacious, most irresponsible, tree harvesters.

Heretic, bless his heart, can't bring himself to make an outright condemnation of the "rapacious, irresponsible" gypos. He says he can understand why a District Ranger sometimes holds a quick little so-called "salvage" or "public safety" timber sale that goes against his forest-manager conscience; the Ranger knows the vices of the gypo and knows there is no room in modern forests for rugged individualism, but can't help admiring and sympathizing with these Vanishing Americans and hates to see them annihilated by Organization Men in grey flannel suits.

Well, sometimes I wonder why we keep Heretic on the payroll around here. He talks a lot but he doesn't lead us anyplace with flame speeches all loud flame and wonder.

All Heretic does is ask people if they know where they're going, and why. --A darn unsettling question.



March 27, 1962

Dear Miss Kershaw and Miss Lynn (Ed. of the Double K Mountain Ranch, Goose Prairie, Wash.)

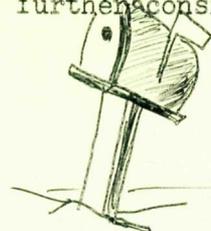
. . . During the completion of the Naches Ranger District Multiple Use Plan and the National Forest Recreation Survey, we have carefully considered the recommendations contained in your proposal. . . .I can now report that the Cougar Lakes Area between Chinook Pass and White Pass will receive additional study to determine its suitability for wilderness or other classification. . . .In the Rattlesnake Creek country to the east of Bumping Lake, other important resource values preclude its further consideration for wilderness or other special classification. . . .

Sincerely yours,

Editorial Comment #1: Letters do help. The Forest Service does listen.

/s/ J. Herbert Stone
Regional Forester

Editorial Comment #2: But some things it refuses to hear.
So? MORE LETTERS!



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