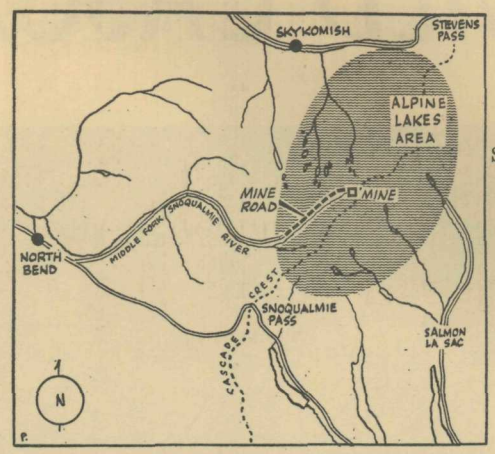
THE WILD CASCADES

Road OK'd In Scenic Cascade Area



Seattle Times May 23, 1968

Forest Service officials said yesterday they will issue a permit for construction of an eight-mile ore-hauling road nearly to the Cascade Crest in the scenic upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

Cougar Development Corp. of Canada and Washington, represented by Forest E. Farley of Spokane, applied for the permit to reach patented mining claims near the Cascades' jagged crest.

L. E. Barrett, supervisor of Snoqualmie National Forest, said that the mining company has the right of access through National Forest land under regulations of the secretary of agriculture.

The road would be built from the terminus of the present road northeast of Goldmeyer Hot Springs.

THE MINING company plans to exploit copper and silver deposits in the claim between La Bohn Gap and Dutch Miller Gap.

Barrett said the permit would authorize handling of 800 to 1,000 loads of ore. The permit would expire not later than December 31, 1971, based on present knowledge of the deposits.

Forest Service officials believe construction of the road will begin in the summer.

The road would extend about seven miles into the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness recommended by the Forest Service and Federal North Cascades Study Team.

The road would be closed to public travel by motorized equipment. Barrett said the road would be limited to "very minimum standards and will be blended into the country to the extent feasible."

WHEN THE ROAD no longer is needed for ore hauling it would be treated to prevent erosion and prevent future use by motorized equipment, Barrett said.

Kennecott Copper Co. has been testing its mining claim on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in Eastern Snohomish County. Proposals to develop the mine have brought sharp reaction from conservationists.

Mining still is permitted in wilderness areas, although in such areas the Forest Service is charged with "preserving the wilderness quality" of the environment.

Whether this could prevent exploitation of ore deposits in a wilderness area has not been tested in courts.

COVER:
Sauk River Forest
Philip Hyde

12 The Seattle Times Friday, May 24, 1968

Legal Action Under Study To Block Mining Road

Legal action to halt construction of a mining-access road in the Cascades, east of North Bend, is being considered, a conservationist spokesman said today.

Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council, said his organization would do "all we possibly can" to delay the construction until "answers can be obtained to some very critical questions."

THE AREA is in the upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, within the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness recommended by the Forest Service and Federal North Cascades Study Team.

"This is another Kennecott situation," Goldsworthy said, referring to the Kennecott Copper Co. which may develop an open-pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

A spokesman for the firm, Cougar Development Corp. of Canada and Washington, which the Forest Service said will be issued the road permit, denied that the operation will disturb the area greatly. The firm plans to exploit copper and silver deposits in the claim between La Bohn Gap and Dutch Miller Gap.

"This is absolutely not an open-pit mine," emphasized Forest E. Farley, Spokane, president of the Washington firm and vice president of the parent Canadian company.

The road would extend about seven miles into the proposed wilderness area. Start of road construction will be determined how soon the Forest Service issues the permit, Farley said.

"Why has the Forest Service acted to hastily in its authorization of this road?" Goldsworthy asked.

Goldsworthy said his council, the Mountaineers, the Mazamas of Portland and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, which jointly proposed the wilderness area in 1963, had not been invited by the Forest Service to "study all aspects of reasonable access to the patented cliams."

...GOLDSWORTHY QUESTIONED whether the Forest Service is bound by law to grant the road permit.

The conservationist spokesman suggested other forms of removing the ore be considered because they would be less damaging to the arta—rail, belt or pipe line.

Farley insisted, however, that the road would be an "improved trail, really."

Farley estimated the mining would require "as little as two years." He did not estimate how much ore there is.

The Forest Service said the permit will authorize the hauling of 800 to 1,000 loads of ore and will expire not later than December 31, 1971.

Farley said the Cascade Development Corp., with main interests in Yakima and Spokane, is sole owner of the area where the claim is held. The area has been in private ownership 60 years, he said, and the claims held by the Cougar Corp. 12 years.

Alternative Plan Is Sought For Cascades' Mining Road

A Forest Service official said yesterday a search for an alternative plan is underway and will take at least two more weeks before a Canadian-American firm would be granted permission to build a mining road through a scenic wilderness area near the Cascade Crest.

The firm, the Cougar Development Corp. of Canada and Washington, has been offered a permit to build an eight-mile ore-hauling road into the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area at the upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

THE FIRM must execute the permit, however, and return it to the Forest Service for final approval.

Ed Loners, deputy supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest, said he expects the corporation to return the permit this week, but that his office is still looking for an alternative to building a road through the wilderness area.

"So far we haven't found a suitable alternative," Loners said.

The permit would be for a 10-foot-wide dirt road, "the very minimum that can accommodate their trucks," Loners said.

THE ROAD would be used only for hauling copper and silver on which Cougar Corp. holds claims in the area between La Bohn Gap and Dutch Miller Gap.

Brock Evans, Seattle attorney and conservationist, said yesterday issuing of a permit now would be "premature."

Evans, Northwest representative for the Federated Western Outdoor Clubs and for the Sierra Club, said, "We certainly plan to appeal any issue of a permit."

"We think the Forest Service should have a public hearing," Evans said.

When asked if Forest Service officials planned a hearing, Loners said such a meeting is "something that is not in the normal procedure at this point."

Seattle Times June 26, 1968

Public Hearing Urged on Mining Road

Seattle Times June 28, 1968

THERE is merit in the suggestion by Brock Evans, Northwest conservation representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, that officials of the Snoqualmie National Forest hold a public hearing on a proposed mining road into the Alpine Lakes region.

The hearing could be helpful in solving the dilemma of the Forest Service in this case. On the one hand, the Forest Service has a legal obligation to provide access to the private land owned by a Canadian-American mining firm there. But the service also has a moral obligation to give weight to preservation of the area's wilderness quality.

The area, in fact, is Seattle's closest "backyard wilderness." In less than two hours, a Seattle resident can experience the mountain wilderness there.

While a hearing is neither required nor barred in Forest Service procedure, Evans points to a precedent. He recalls that last year officials of the nearby Gifford Pinchot National Forest held a public "meeting" on a logging proposal in the Cougar Lakes Limited Area.

A hearing also would enable mining promoters to establish the economic importance of their property. The status of King County zoning on their private land could be placed in proper perspective. And the Forest Service could receive the suggestions of both miners and preservationists for alternative methods of access.

Seattle Times July 3, 1968

Mining Road In Wild Area?

The threat of a mining road through a scenic wilderness area near the Cascade Crest became mor formidable today when a Forest Service official admitted that alternative plans suggested are not economically feasible.

"Nothing that has come appears to be outstandingly superior to a road. We're not without hope, but it appears to be a difficult thing at this time," Ed Loners, deputy supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest, said.

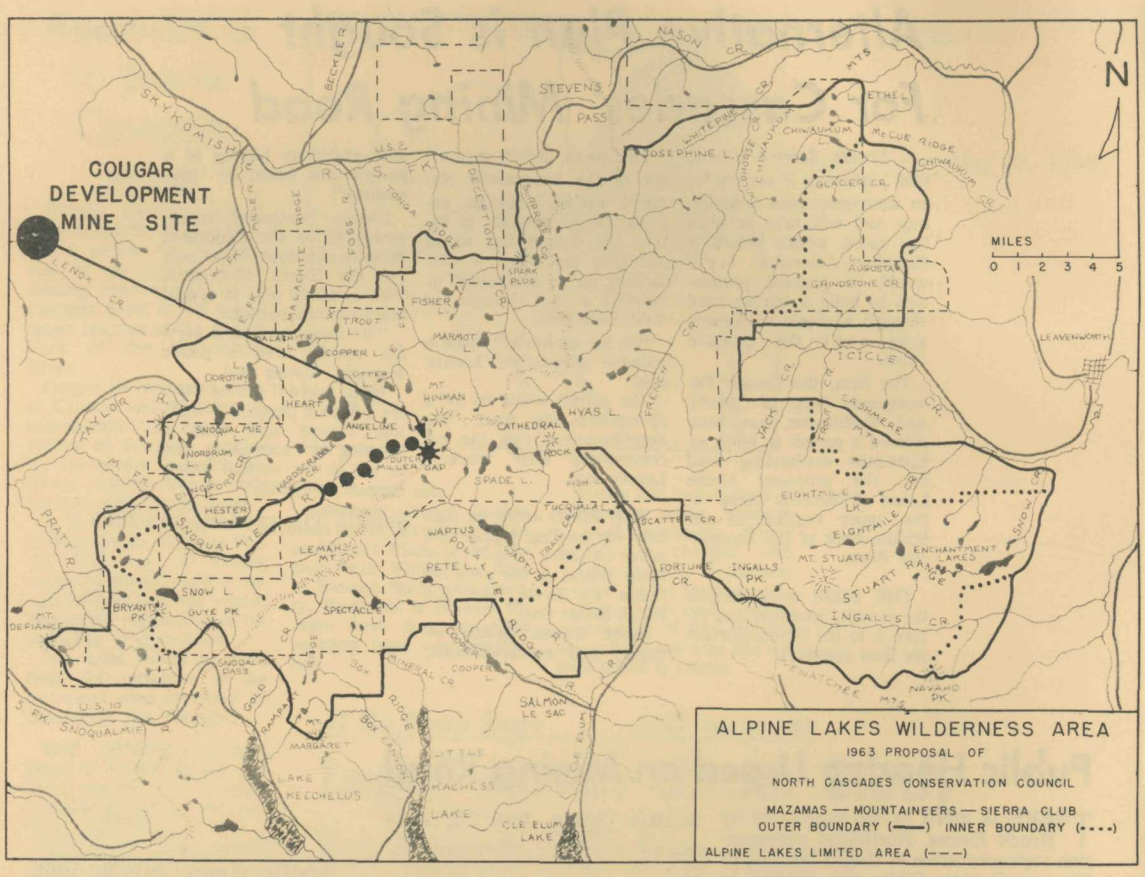
The Cougar Development Corp. of Canada and Washington, has been offered a permit to build an eight-mile ore-hauling road into the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area at the upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

Other ways of getting the ore out of the area are under investigation by the Forest Service. They have included conveyer belts, a tram and even a cable-lift device similar to what skiers use.

"We're interested in anything less destructive than a road if it's economically feasible. We're leaving no stones unturned," Loners. said.

He said the firm must execute the permit and return it to the Forest Service for approval. To date it has not, although such a move had been expected before the end of June, Loners said.

The permit would be for a 10-foot-wide dirt road. The road would be used only for hauling copper and silver from Coubar Corp. claims in the area between La Bohn Gap and Dutch Miller Gap.



More Test Drilling In Glacier Peak Area Set by Mining Firm

Seattle Times April 23, 1968

Special to The Times

EUGENE, Ore. — More exploratory drilling on the Kennecott Copper Corp.'s controversail Glacier Peak mining site is scheduled to take place in the summer.

However, Paul Jessup, director of corporate relations for the giant mining firm, insisted here yesterday that the company still is undecided whether it ever will go ahead with the mine deep in the wilderness area.

"There's a lot of emotional furor about it, particularly in Seattle," Jessup said. "and it may all turn out to be a tempest in a teapot. We have made no decision to go ahead with mining operations."

JESSUP WAS IN Eugene to address a session of the Pacific Northwest Trade Association on "Resolutions of Conflicts in Public Usage."

While making no direct reference to Kennecott's property on Miner's Ridge in Snohomish County, he told some 200 delegates that national interest demands that mineral resources be developed whereever they are discovered, including areas set aside as wilderness or national parks.

Earlier Jessup said in an interview that additional drilling is slated at the Glacier Peak site because initial studies indicated capital expenditures to develope the mine would be excessive in relation to the estimated hinges upon how extensive the ore deposits appear to be.

"Our initial estimate was for an annual production of 12,000 to 15,000 tons," he said. "But sometimes large mines have small beginnings. If the property should turn out to have a potential of 100,000 tons a year, then the nation couldn't afford to let it go undeveloped."

copper potential.

He said his company has refrained from publicly promoting the mine in the Seattle area "because it would be unfair to the business community to encourage support for the mine, then maybe drop the whole thing."

THE DECISION, he said, **Jessup said he knows of several mining properties under investigation in federal wilderness areas, but none that is in actual production.**

Even though the 1964 Wilderness Act is clear in permitting mining on patented claims, such as Kennecott has near Glacier Peak, Jessup said he would expect to see opponents try to make the mine a test case of the law.

"There would be much furor," he said. "I think some of the wilderness people would try to get Congress to buy the mine from us."

Asked if the mine site was for sale, Jessup said that is a "moot question" until the company knows the extent of the copper deposits in its 350-acre site.

TIMBER BOYS FIGHT PARKS

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING · PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

ROBERT B. PAMPLIN
PRESIDENT

December 27, 1967

Dear Georgia-Pacific Stockholder:

Enclosed is a copy of a full-page ad we have run in newspapers throughout the nation to help expose the "last redwoods" hoax.

For the past few years small groups have been carrying on a campaign to delude the public and Congress into thinking a national park is needed to "save the redwoods."

In recent weeks these groups have launched vicious attacks against Georgia-Pacific to further their cause. First, they falsely accused us of cutting on our own lands within the proposed redwood park approved by the Senate, and of violating a commitment we gave to the Senate concerning our harvesting program. Let me assure you we did not violate our commitment, we did not log within the boundaries of the Senate-proposed park and we have assured the Congress we will not do so pending House action next session.

Next, these groups castigated us for harvesting on our own land "outside" the proposed park - land which was rejected by the U.S. Senate, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

These propaganda attacks are designed to stampede the public and Congress on the redwood issue and divert attention from the fact that the "majestic redwoods have already been saved."

It makes no sense for the government to buy our non-parklike timber at great taxpayer expense to meet a non-existent need, particularly when taking the timber would hurt our employees, the communities and our operations in the redwood region.

We fear public clamor will force such unwise action if those who know the facts don't aggressively

Yes, America's majestic redwoods have already been saved!

Recently, there has been a great hue and cry to the effect that California's coastal redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) are vanishing. The implication is that the last of these trees are in danger of falling before chain saws. Trumpets have sounded for a redwood national park—"before the redwoods have vanished."

These allegations are simply not true! Knowledgeable individuals have deplored the methods used by small pressure groups to influence the public and the Congress. Professor Emeritus Emmanuel Fritz of the University of California, and probably the world's leading authority on redwoods, wrote the following in a 1967 issue of the Journal of Forestry:

> "There has never been a time when the privilege of viewing redwoods at their best was more secure for future generations."

He further stated:

> "In brief, the methods used by leading organized proponents (of a redwood national park) include distortions and innuendo."

"Distortions and innuendo." Strong but accurate words. The following statements are leading arguments put forth by pressure groups in support of their position on redwoods. After each statement is an analysis of the situation as it *actually* exists.

INNUENDO:

> *The last majestic coastal redwood trees are in danger of being cut and destroyed forever.*

FACT:

Right now, today, over 130,000 acres of coastal redwoods have been saved—set aside never to be cut. This land supports virtually all existing cathedral-like groves. This land is already in state, county and municipal parks or forests.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the giant trees already in parks, right now, sufficient numbers of these coastal redwoods are permanently protected to form a continuous row of trees, side by side, 8 feet or larger in diameter, from San Francisco to New York City . . . over 1¾ million giant trees in all.

INNUENDO:

> *There were once 2-million acres of giant coastal redwoods; now there are less than 250,000 acres.*

FACT:

Less than one-hundred thousand of these 2-million acres *ever* contained the giant cathedral-like redwood groves which everyone reads about and wants saved. Cathedral-like groves grow mostly on rich alluvial benches and flats. Most "redwood forests" contain many other species. These redwoods are found on steep hills and ridgetops and are intermixed with other species—often only 5% of the forest is redwood. The fact is, virtually all of the majestic redwoods standing today have *already* been saved.

INNUENDO:

> *The forest products industry is denuding the forest, leaving destruction in its wake.*

FACT:

The forest products industry manages its commercial redwood timberlands on a sustained yield basis. The truth is that of the 2-million acres which originally contained some redwoods, an estimated 1,900,000 acres still grow redwood trees. And the redwood is one of the fastest growing trees in nature, usually reaching full maturity in 80 to 100 years and usually starting to die at 350 to 400 years. Sustained yield tree farming means growing trees to replace harvested ones as quickly as possible on a continuous basis. This Georgia-Pacific policy assures us of a never-ending crop of timber. The fact is, virtually all of the land which ever grew coastal redwoods is still growing redwoods and will continue to do so.

INNUENDO:

> *More redwoods are needed for recreational purposes.*

FACT:

The best redwoods are *already* in park status. The 130,000 acres of redwoods already set aside need recreational development, not wholesale additions. Less than 7% of the recreation potential of the large existing redwood parks has been developed, the other 93% has yet to be tapped. In addition, forest products companies have designated 365,000 acres of timberlands containing redwoods for hunting, fishing, camping and other recreational activities. The fact is, the giant redwoods have *already* been saved, and there is plenty of land *already* available for recreational development.

INNUENDO:

> *Additional upstream lands are needed to protect watersheds and save the cathedral-like groves from destruction by flooding.*

FACT:

Cathedral-like redwood groves have withstood floods from the beginning of time. In fact, deposits of rich alluvial soil which settled on flatlands and benches from floods are responsible for the size and purity of the groves which are in park status. Today, the idea that land is left denuded and subject to wholesale erosion after timber harvest, is simply not true. Young redwood growth is either planted, seeded, or springs up in nature, maintaining sufficient soil stability and watershed control. The fact is, the giant redwood groves have *already* been saved and are already safe from wholesale flood damage.

INNUENDO:

> *The only majestic Sequoias in California are the coastal redwoods.*

FACT:

The National Park Service says:

> "The coast redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) are often confused with their cousin the giant sequoia (Sequoia gigantea), which grows along the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada between elevations of 4,000 and 8,000 feet. Magnificent groves of this species are preserved in Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. The giant sequoias are undoubtedly the largest living things on the face of the earth."

The fact is that California *already has three* national parks containing redwoods in an area much larger than Delaware. These have huge groves of the larger, older Sequoia, some so large you can drive a car through the tree trunk. Nearly 98.6% of these trees are completely protected in parks.

Georgia-Pacific's position with regard to a redwood national park:

Georgia-Pacific does not oppose the formation of a coastal redwoods national park, but we believe such a park must be created out of one or more of the state parks because that's where the truly magnificent redwoods now stand. We object to the attempt, through vicious attack and innuendo by pressure groups, to stampede the Congress and the American people into a costly addition of aesthetically inferior land to meet a non-existent need. Wholesale locking up of this land could cost American taxpayers an estimated two-hundred million dollars, or more. It is our contention, supported by fact, that such a move is prohibitively expensive, and would do nothing to serve the national interest.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC / THE GROWTH COMPANY
421 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Oregon 97204

counteract the "park" propaganda. We are doing everything we can, but we need your help.

We urge you to write your Congressmen to express your concern about needless acquisition of private timberlands for redwood park purposes. Ask them to make your views known to the Chairman of the House Interior Committee.

Employees in the redwood region have the biggest stake right now in this issue because their jobs are in jeopardy, but employees in other areas also have a lot at stake. The same pressure groups are working almost as hard to lock up huge volumes of timber in other areas for restricted wilderness use - such as in the Cascade Range in the Pacific Northwest and the huge "Brown Bear" reserve in Alaska. And, as taxpayers I'm sure you are as concerned as we are these tax dollars be wisely spent.

We need everyone's cooperation to meet these threats wherever they are.

Other helpful actions you might take are (1) writing letters to the editors of your newspapers and, (2) urging others to help.

If you have any questions, please contact Bill Moshofsky or Vernor Schenck here in Portland.

Sincerely,

R B Pamplin

R. B. Pamplin

Enclosure

THIS IS THE SAME OUTFIT THAT OPPOSES "SAVING" SOME OF THE NORTH CASCADES IN A PARK!

N3C BOOKSHOP

BASIC BOOKS ON THE NORTH CASCADES

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THE BIG PICTURE

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland

By Harvey Manning, with foreword by William O. Douglas, lines from the poems of Theodore Roethke, 80 photos (21 in color) by Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, David Simons, Bob and Ira Spring, John Warth, Clyde Thomas, and others. Edited by David Brower. Number 11 in the Exhibit Format Series. Sierra Club, 1965. $20.

The North Cascades

68 classic photos by Tom Miller displayed on 10-by-12-inch pages. Cold ice and stark cliffs and warm meadows from Dome Peak to the Pickets to Shuksan. Peak-top panoramas and basecamp scenes. Text by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. The Mountaineers, 1964. $10.

TECHNIQUE

Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills

By the Climbing Committee of The Mountaineers, edited by Harvey Manning. The revised Second Edition of this standard text on hiking and climbing includes new material on equipment, alpine cuisine, rock and ice technique and has been updated throughout. 525 pages, hardbound. 16 photos, 135 drawings. The Mountaineers, 1968. $7.50.

Medicine for Mountaineering

Written by climber-physicians with experience from the Cascades to K-2 and Everest, edited by Dr. James A. Wilkerson. First-aid books tell what to do until the doctor comes. This book tells the layman what to do if he's so far in the hills the doctor won't come for days. An essential item in the kit of any party venturing into wilderness. 350 pages, 80 drawings. The Mountaineers, 1967. $7.50.

GUIDEBOOKS

100 Hikes in Western Washington

For each of the 100 hikes there is a page of text telling where to walk and camp and look, a sketch map by Marge Mueller, and on the facing page a photo by Bob and Ira Spring. The trips extend from ocean beaches to valley forests to high meadows to easy summit rocks, from Mt. Adams to the Canadian border, the Olympics to the Methow. Some make good walks for winter afternoons, others will fill a rich summer week. 200 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1966. $4.95.

Trips and Trails, I: Family Camps, Short Hikes, and View Roads in the North Cascades and Olympics

In the same format as 100 Hikes, with text by E. M. Sterling, 106 maps by Marge Mueller, and 128 photos by Bob and Ira Spring. Covers logging road and other viewpoints, hikes up to several miles in length, and places to camp and things to do. Especially valuable for people new to the area and seeking a comprehensive notion of how to explore, and for people who can't walk very far -- such as 2-year-old children (and their parents). 240 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1967. $4.95.

Trips and Trails, II: Family Camps, Short Hikes, and View Roads in the South Cascades and Mt. Rainier.

Companion to the above volume, same format, by the same people. Extends through the Cascades from the Snoqualmie Pass vicinity to the Columbia River. The Mountaineers, June 1968. $4.95.

Routes and Rocks: Hiker's Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan

By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor of the U. S. Geological Survey. A classic appreciation of the high country, one of the most thoroughly useful and charming guides ever written to any mountains anywhere. Full descriptions of all the trails and off-trail high routes good for hiking in the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles, with information on places to camp, viewpoints, and things to see. Frequent notes explaining the geologic story spread before your eyes as you walk. Some 100 line drawings, 9 photos. A back-cover pocket holds the three quadrangle maps, which have special overprints. 240 pages, hardbound. The Mountaineers, 1965. $5.

Hiker's Map to the North Cascades: Routes and Rocks in the Mt. Challenger Quadrangle

By Rowland Tabor and Dwight Crowder. The same approach as the above, but in more shorthand form. The first hiker's guide to the Picket Range, Custer Ridge, and adjoining country. In a back-cover pocket is a U. S. G. S. Challenger Quad printed on an over-size sheet with planimetric maps on the borders covering the approaches. Special overprint shows trails and off-trail routes, points of geologic interest, camps. The text describes the routes, points of geologic interest. 48 pages, paper cover. 5 photos, 12 drawings. The Mountaineers, 1968. $2.95.

MAPS

The North Central Cascades

A pictorial relief map by George W. Martin and Richard A. Pargeter. This 25-by-30-inch four-color map covers, roughly, the area from Snoqualmie Pass north to Glacier Peak. Roads and trails shown -- giving lots of ideas and places to go and what to expect. Published by the authors, 1964. $2.95.

Mount Rainier National Park

A pictorial map by Dee Molenaar. A 24-by-24-inch four-color essential for any person visiting The Mountain or thinking about it. Published by the author, 1965. $1.95.

Buck Creek - John Warth

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Enclosed is my check for $_____

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HUNTERS' PLAN INTRODUCED

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16252

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 27, 1968

MRS. MAY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

---

A BILL

To establish the North Cascades National Recreation Area in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington; in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the rivers, lakes, and scenic areas and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to the public enjoyment of such lands and waters; and in order to further

the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades Recreation Area consisting of the units of national park, wilderness, and recreation areas hereinafter referred to and designated on the map entitled North Cascades National Recreation Area, numbered ——— and dated ————, 1968. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and subject to valid existing rights there is hereby established the North Cascades National Park comprising approximately three hundred and twelve thousand acres as designated on the map referred to in section 1. The land within such national park is hereby eliminated from the Mount Baker National Forest. The national park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a substantially undeveloped and wilderness type national park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1–4), as amended and supplemented.

(b) Within the boundaries of the park the Secretary of the Interior may acquire lands, waters, and interest therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. In exercising his authority to acquire property by

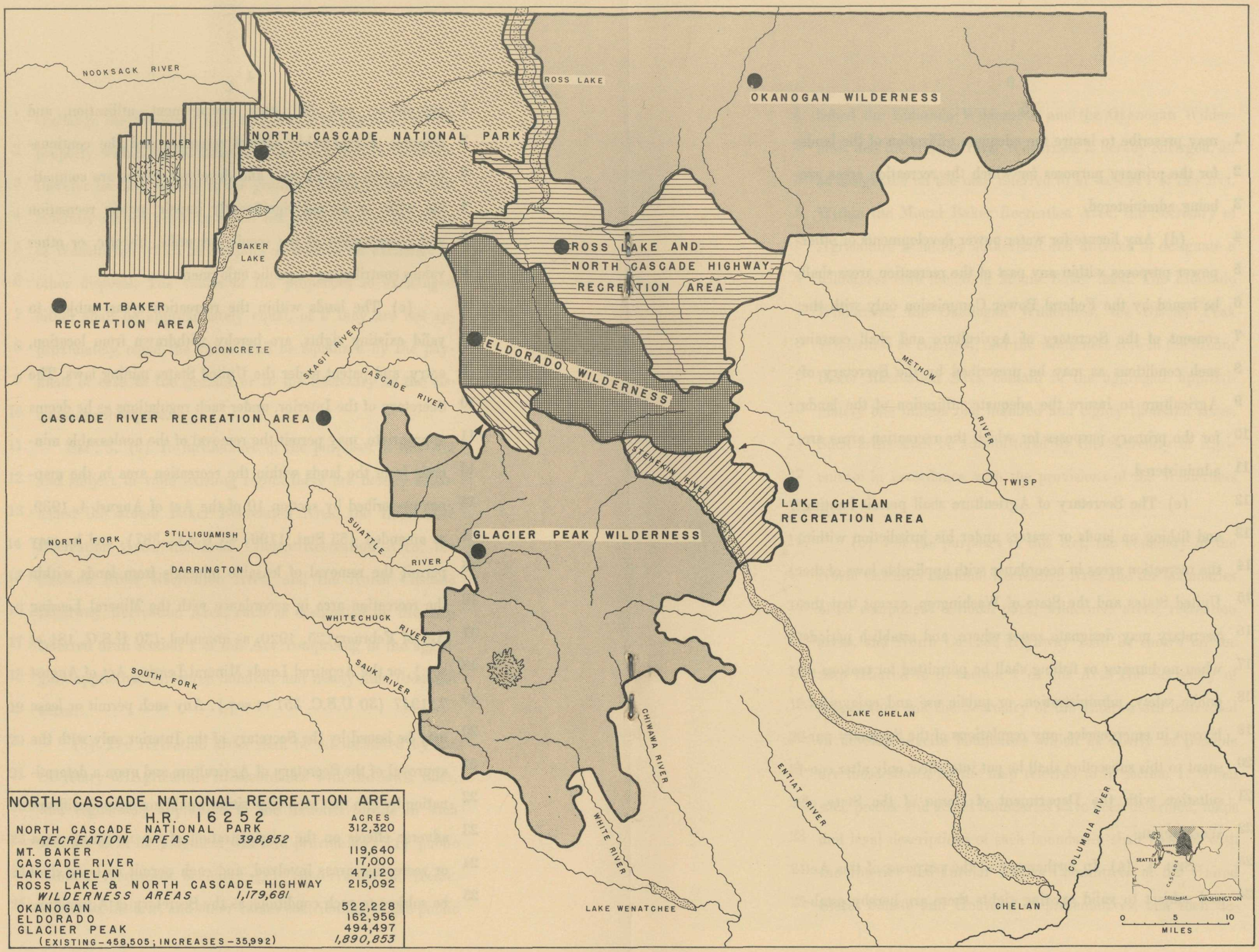
exchange the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, of if they are not approximately equal the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 3. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and subject to valid existing rights there are hereby established the Mount Baker Recreation Area, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, the Cascade River Recreation Area, and the North Cascade Highway Recreation Area, each as designated on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act, comprising in the aggregate approximately three hundred and ninety-nine thousand acres.

(b) The recreation areas shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for: (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to the public

enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

(c) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from the lands within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.). Any such permit or lease may be issued by the Secretary of the Interior only with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and upon a determination by him that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation area or recreation areas involved, and each permit or lease shall be subject to such conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture



NORTH CASCADE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA H.R. 16252	ACRES
NORTH CASCADE NATIONAL PARK	312,320
RECREATION AREAS 398,852	
MT. BAKER	119,640
CASCADE RIVER	17,000
LAKE CHELAN	47,120
ROSS LAKE & NORTH CASCADE HIGHWAY	215,092
WILDERNESS AREAS 1,179,681	
OKANOGAN	522,228
ELDORADO	162,956
GLACIER PEAK	494,497
(EXISTING – 458,505; INCREASES – 35,992)	*1,890,853*

may prescribe to insure the adequate utilization of the lands for the primary purposes for which the recreation areas are being administered.

(d) Any license for water power developments or other power purposes within any part of the recreation areas shall be issued by the Federal Power Commission only with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture and shall contain such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture to insure the adequate utilization of the lands for the primary purposes for which the recreation areas are administered.

(e) The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit hunting and fishing on lands or waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

SEC. 4. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and subject to valid existing rights there are hereby estab-

lished the Eldorado Wilderness, and the Okanogan Wilderness, and the Glacier Peak Wilderness is hereby enlarged, all as designated on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act. Within the Mount Baker Recreation Area, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to designate a wilderness core including Mount Baker itself. The Eldorado Wilderness, the Okanogan Wilderness, the Glacier Peak Wilderness as enlarged, and the wilderness core in the Mount Baker Recreation Area contain in the aggregate approximately one million one hundred and eighty thousand acres. Such areas shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

(b) For the purposes of this Act, the boundary of the North Cascades National Recreation Area and the boundaries of its component national park, wilderness areas, recreation areas, and North Cascade Highway shall be shown on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are instructed to develop precise boundaries which as nearly as possible are those shown on the map referred to in section 1. When such precise and actual boundaries have been described, maps and legal descriptions of such boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such de-

scriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(c) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (b) of this section the Eldorado Wilderness, the Okanogan Wilderness, the wilderness core of the Mount Baker Recreation Area, and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 5. There is hereby established the North Cascades Advisory Board to consist of the Governor of the State of Washington or his representative, the Secretary of Agriculture or his representative, and the Secretary of the Interior or his representative. The North Cascades Advisory Board shall review from time to time and submit to the Federal agencies charged with administration of units of the North Cascades National Recreation Area its recommendations on plans for the development of and administration of such units.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of

8

the State of Washington in property within the recreation areas established by this Act which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Chickamin Glacier on West Fork Agnes Creek - Charles Hessey

A MOLY MINER FIGHTS PARK

MULTIPLE USE FOR CASCADES CLUB
P. O. BOX 665
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225

February 14, 1968

Dear Friend:

Tucked away in the north central part of the State of Washington lies 2 million acres of your land. This is the Mt. Baker National Forest managed by the U. S. Forest Service for multiple use of wood, water, wildlife, range, and recreation. At the present time, a high pressure campaign is being waged by preservationists groups to exclude all others from this area and make it their private domain. They have distorted the picture and twisted the facts in order to gain support from the uninformed. Their campaign is primarily responsible for Senate Bill 1321, an act now being considered before Congress which would create a third national park in the State of Washington. This bill is not in the best interests of the Nation, or state; and therefore, the Multiple Use for Cascades Club of Bellingham and Whatcom County in the State of Washington wish to appeal to you to support their efforts in defeating this Senate Bill 1321. We who live here and know the conditions firsthand as they exist, like the way the Forest Service manages the land for the use of all. The County Commissioners of all four counties involved, Chambers of Commerce, the Sportsmen's Clubs, City Council, the Granges, and many other national forest users and individuals of this area have taken a stand against this legislation. The multiple use policy of the Forest Service allows people to ski, boat, swim, fish, water ski, hunt, camp, picnic, mountain climb, rock hound, pan gold, take pictures, paint, use water for power and domestic supply, sightsee, drive for pleasure, pick berries, pick mushrooms, hike, wilderness travel, ride horses, study for science, prospect for valuable minerals along with a carefully managed timber harvest for local industry. The many restrictions existing under national park management will severely limit the enjoyment and the many uses that such a vast area is now providing and will regulate its use to a very few who can put a pack on their back and hike for days or weeks, and/or hire a pack train to carry them into the wilderness. The majority of the people who are not mountain climbers or hikers will be jammed into little tourists centers around the perimeter, as they are in Yosemite, Yellowstone, Olympic, and others.

February 14, 1968
Page two

The North Cascades Study Team in their report of the subject area identified winter sport users as the second largest group of visitors to the national forest lands in the North Cascades. According to a recently released paper entitled "Skiing Trends and Opportunities in Western States", U. S. Forest Service Research Paper INT-34, skiing since 1960 has increased at the average annual compound rate of 19.9%. According to this study 4.3 million skiers' visits were reported in 1964. At the percent rate of increase this means there will be 45 million visits by 1976. Skiing is prohibited in wilderness areas, no roads can be developed in wilderness areas. The necessary slope clearing and grooming can not be accomplished since all forms of timber removal are prohibited. The same is generally true with the national parks. An example of this is the two existing national parks in the State of Washington that have only temporary portable rope tows. It is therefore very apparent how crowded the ski slopes will be in the very near future if the vast areas in Senate Bill 1321 are dedicated into parks and wilderness areas without any consideration to the development of the many suitable ski areas and ski potentials they have.

In addition to this loss of skiing the use of the natural resources would be severely limited. These natural resources in the area have never been fully surveyed and their economic values have never been assessed. The area encompassed by the bill is exorbitantly large for a state that already has well over a million acres in National Park System. The duplication of administration with the Park Service and the Forest Service is unnecessary and expensive, especially since the Forest Service is already providing the desired protection for all forest users and forest values.

Will you help protect and preserve the use of this area for all of us by asking your members to write letters to Representative Wayne Aspinall, opposing this national park and asking that Senate Bill 1321 not be reported out of committee. The letters should state briefly your members' objection to the proposal and a copy should be sent to the Congressman from the writer's home district.

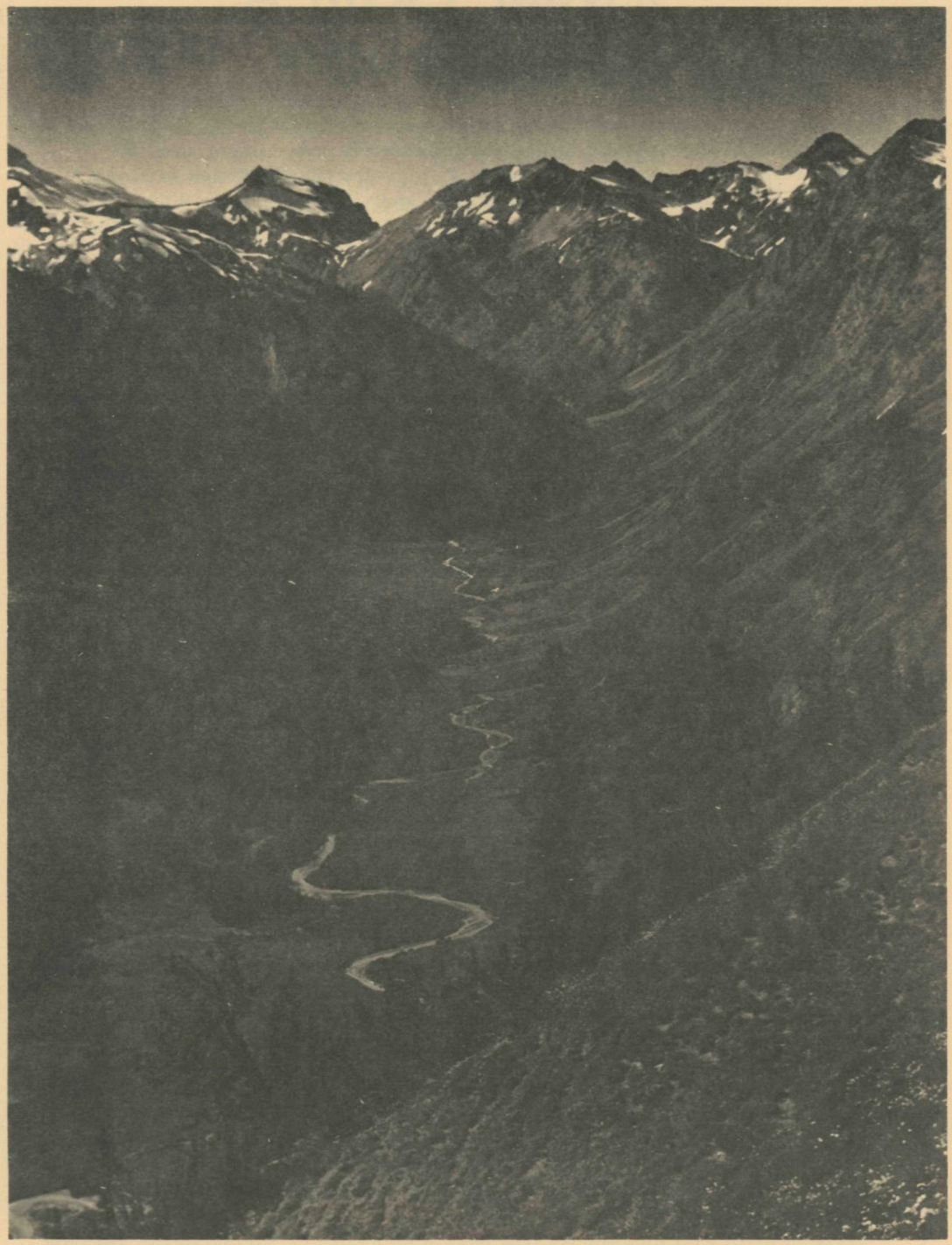
Hearings on this bill (S. 1321) are scheduled to be held by this Committee in the State of Washington, April 19 and 20. It is important that letters reach the Committee by this date. A letter will have the most influence on Representative Aspinall and your Congressman; however, if it is inconvenient for some members to write letters please have them sign and mail one of the enclosed post cards.

Address your letter to: Congressman Wayne Aspinall, Chairman
House Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Yours very truly,

Ben Hinkle

Ben Hinkle, President



Napeequa Valley - Richard Brooks

Dear Sir:

I am a skier and oppose Senate Bill 1321. If the North Cascades is established as a national park and more wilderness areas are dedicated, many potential good ski areas would be lost. Please help defeat SB 1321.

Signed:

Dear Congressman Aspinall

I am opposed to the national park policy of jamming large crowds into tourist centers. Therefore, I am opposed to the establishment of a national park in the north cascades. Make my objection a part of the hearing record on S. B. 1321 and H. R. 8970.

Signed:

THERE'S A MONSTER IN OUR MOUNTAINS

by Ben Hinkle
President of "Multiple-use For Cascades Club"

There is a monstrous insidious attempt being made by special interests to create a North Cascades National Park, in the State of Washington, largely for their own exclusive use. A Park in this area is ill-advised, and therefore, Senate Bill 1321 (a bill to establish the North Cascade National Park) is not in the best interest of the Nation.

What does this mean to residents of this state and the Nation? It means that more of our individual rights will be taken from us. This world is too small to set aside vast areas for the use of a very few. Did you know that under Park Service jurisdiction you are not allowed to touch anything? Rocks, berries, game, plants, flowers, everything must be left undisturbed. Among thousands of acres of berries you would not be allowed to pick enough to take home for a pie. There would not be any propagation of fish in mountain streams and lakes. Fishing would be permitted but there would be no fish. Fish do not reproduce in these cold mountain lakes.

The North Cascades have been compared with the Swiss Alps. People have been using the land in the Alps for centuries. Between timberline and snow fields are open "alps" or meadows which provide grazing for sheep, goats, and cattle. They have not destroyed the beauty or the tourist attraction of those mountains yet. However, I am not suggesting we start farming in these mountains. This would not be possible or practical. These mountains are much too rough, and the climate is too wet and cold.

The Olympic National Park lies in the fog shrouded, rain forest on the extreme Northwest corner of Washington State. When it was first proposed, it was for approximately 300,000 acres. By the time they got through ballyhooing, promoting and passing, it had grown to a preposterous 900,000 acres. Now there is an attempt being made to reduce its size. The communities around the Olympic Park have become depressed areas. This is the case around most national parks. Along with Olympic and Rainier National Parks, the addition of the North Cascades Park will make the State of Washington first in percentage of land area in the National Park systems.

I was told by Senator Jackson that the Olympic National Park was opened to prospecting and mining during World War II, suggesting that in case of emergency the North Cascade Park could be opened to mineral entry. It is just not that simple. It takes years of painstaking search to locate mineral deposits, and many more years of exploration work before any effort can be made to take out the mineral. If we wait for an emergency before allowing the prospectors in the hills, it will be all over but the digging--not for the mineral either.

Authorities in the mineral field say that we do not have an abundant supply of some minerals. Unless we develop more mineral reserves, we will become dependent upon communist block nations for some of our critical minerals within 20 years.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee headed by Senator Jackson was told at the hearings held in Washington State last spring that the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geological Survey were conducting a study into the resources of the area and that the report they were preparing would not be ready until 1968. However, Senate Bill 1321 was rammed through the Senate in November, 1967, without considering the facts this survey would disclose. It is this sort of blind legislation that is getting this Nation in trouble. Such irresponsible action should not be tolerated.

If this park becomes a reality, the minerals these mountains hold will forever be lost to this democracy. There is an article in the December, 1967, issue of the Readers Digest entitled, "A Plan to Stop the Gold Drain." It tells of our blunders which will bring about our downfall as a free society unless we take definite steps immediately. To set aside our natural resources, then go abroad to spend our gold reserves on imports would be about the quickest way to bring about economic chaos. The Sierra Clubbers will someday be on a collective farm with sickles in their hands, and they will never see the beautiful mountains they, as special interests, removed from our resources reserves. On the page following that article in the Digest is a page titled, "Points to Ponder." It says: "Nicolai Lenin said in 1917, 'Germany will militarize herself out of existence, England will expand herself out of existence; and America will spend herself out of existence.'" Let's prove Lenin to be wrong on the last count at least.

The North Cascades Conservation Council is a group of mountaineer clubs who want all other visitors to be restricted to a very small area as in Olympic and Yosemite and others, so that they, the mountaineers, can have the rest of the tremendous region to themselves. They are against skiing, rockhounding, hunting, and development of resources. In fact, they are against everything but their own particular

special interest. The editor of their official paper published an article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer titled, "Are The Skiers Ruining Our Wilderness?" The concern was that ski areas would spoil the esthetic value of the mountains by the ski runs and lifts. At the same time they are pushing for the park proposal which calls for the construction of aerial trams. Many people I have talked to believe that these trams will never be built; that they are put in the plans as "window dressing," once the people are sold and the park bill is passed, the mountaineers will see to it that they are not built.

The aerial tram that is proposed for the Mt. Shuksan area would lift tourists from the valley of the north fork of the Nooksack River to the top of a ridge upon on the side of Mt. Shuksan, a vertical lift of 2,800 feet. This would afford a spectacular view of the mountain, glaciers. Price Lake, surrounding mountains and the valley below. This is all well and good except for the fact that the highway to Mt. Baker Recreation Area comes within three miles of the very point to which the tram would take. It does not take an engineer to see that an approach from the Mt. Baker recreation highway would be but a fraction of the cost to reach this vantage point. This expensive duplication of transportation does not open new scenic vistas. Millions of dollars of our money will be spent to build aerial trams to mountain tops which are not even suitable for skiing--trams which will only be operated during the short tourist season. Some years when we have a wet summer, it would be very short indeed. This park will be a monstrous liability.

The mountaineer groups are rugged, enthusiastic, "outdoorsy" people who participate in about the purest recreational pastime there is. They give one the impression that they belong to some kind of cult with a unified desire to monopolize all the beautiful mountain wilderness for themselves so they may hike for weeks in majestic solitude. The best way for them to secure this privilege is to get large areas set aside into national parks where the large majority, as tourists, are jammed into a very small area leaving the major portion to the mountaineers. Yosemite is a prime example where urban visitors would not be so crowded had they stayed home.

The mountaineers have been pushing for this park for years while most of us have been paying no attention to what was going on. They have twisted and distorted the picture in order to get support. They have used the Kennecott copper threat of an open pit mine to get people worked up so they will support the park bill. When the truth is the Miners Ridge copper deposit belonging to Kennecott copper would not be a practical operation anyway, due to a small, low grade ore deposit. It is in an impractical location for an open pit mine inasmuch as the pit would fill up with snow from avalanches every winter, making the open pit operation expensive. Most people don't know this copper deposit is not even in the proposed park area. Last June they ran a large ad in the papers with big headlines which read, " AN OPEN PIT BIG ENOUGH TO BE SEEN FROM THE MOON." Below it was a dark drab picture of the open pit mine in the barren hills at Bingham, Utah. The purpose of all this was to give the impression that the beautiful Cascades would look like that if this park was not created. It was designed to create hysteria among the uninformed in order to gain their support. In areas of eastern states where strip mining has left the land in desolation, efforts are being made to restore the land. From this desolation beautiful park-like areas have been developed, with lakes and ponds which support fishing, wildlife, and water sports. Legislation should not be passed which will remove our mineral resources from use. Minerals are the very marrow of our existence. Legislation should be passed which would require a mining company to return the scene of their operations to as near the natural state as possible. This would be common sense legislation, which will never be, when special interests are twisting the facts in order

Washington Pass and Liberty Bell from slopes of Silver Star
North Cross State Highway construction along Early Winters
Creek and through Washington Pass - Joseph Collins

to create hysteria. The only common sense method of administering our vast mountain areas is being practiced by the multiple-use policies of the Forest Service.

The passage of Senate Bill 1321 will leave the lands around the park to be managed by the Forest Service. It is unnecessary and wasteful to divide authority and duplicate administration costs by introducing a second bureaucratic agency to administer the same area when more benefits for more people will be derived from the present administrative agency.

It is the constant pushing by single-minded special interests which prompts our legislators to pass unwise legislation not in the best interest of the Nation as a whole, while the majority of us sit back complacently, say nothing and allowing them to do it.

So far the deliberations on Senate Bill 1321 have been one-sided. The Forest Service being an agency of the Government has been silenced under the present administration. They have been compelled to remain silent while another bureaucratic agency has been making off with the lands the Forest Service so capably administered.

The history of America has been a history of progress. Proponents of this bill can look back on each instance in history where the wonders of Nature have fallen beneath the ax or wheel of progress. Then, with these isolated instances in their minds, and irresponsible emotions in their hearts, they have proposed a bill which will leave the natural resources and the wonders of the North Cascades area untouched, unseen, and unimproved. We should not legislate our resources out of existence; rather, we should pass legislation prohibiting the wanton exploitation of these resources without regard to other area uses.

Timber is another resource about which there have been a lot of twisted facts and misconceptions. It is not conservation to leave overripe timber to fall and rot. Careful, limited harvesting of timber is the main part of the multiple-use Forest Service program. In order to maintain a continuing crop of trees, the old timber must be removed. The scenic values of the high mountains will not be damaged by the removal of timber in the lower valleys. No cutting of timber is now allowed in the wilderness areas, of which there are 801,000 acres. We do not need a park to preserve wilderness. That protection is already provided by the Forest Service.

The Park will cause the loss of over a half million acres of prime hunting ground to the people of the State of Washington and the United States. The Park Service is not noted for good game management. The slaughter of elk by the Park Service in Yellowstone Park is a case in point.

We all know that things are not always actually as they seem to be at first glance. Most people would think that to place the North Cascades in a National Park would be the best way to preserve it for the majority of the people today and for posterity. If one understands the policies of both the Park Service and the Forest Service, it can be seen where the first conclusion is not necessarily the case. The Park Service will build a lot of expensive facilities, lease out to private concession companies the operation of these facilities returning none of the revenue to public funds, and at the same time, preserve the use of the primitive areas for a very few.

The Forest Service multiple-use policies utilizes the resources for the benefit of all. Also, 25 percent of all monies realized from these many sources is returned to the counties from which the revenue came, all the while protecting wilderness for posterity.

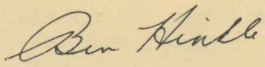
The multiple-use policy of the Forest Service allows people to ski, boat, swim, fish, water ski, hunt, camp, picnic, mountain climb, rock hound, pan gold, take pictures, paint, use water for power and domestic supply, sightsee, drive for pleasure, pick berries, pick mushrooms, hike, wilderness travel, ride horses, study for science, prospect for valuable minerals along with a carefully managed timber harvest for local industry.

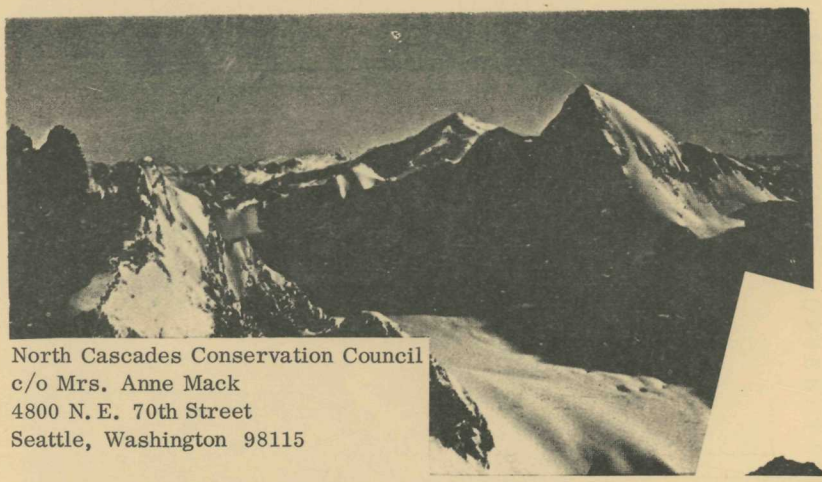
To change the multiple-use management policy practiced by the Forest Service would be a grave injustice to the majority of the people. Under the Forest Service management, all groups are allowed to use the land as long as this use does not infringe on the rights of others. Park Service land is limited to a large degree for one purpose, mountaineering. If the Forest Service were not doing a proper job in the management of the forest, then there would be some sense to the proposal. The National Forests are very well equipped with camp grounds, more than will be provided by the Park Service. There are now under Forest Service management 801,000 acres in wilderness, where no mechanical vehicles are permitted, not even the construction of abortive aerial trams.

The Department of Interior has cut back its spending in 1968 by $120 million; $8.6 million from the National Park Service and $4.9 million from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. We can ill-afford another national park, although President Johnson has urged Congress to give priority and speedy passage of both the Redwoods and North Cascades park bill. Meanwhile, the Federal Government says it is feeling the pinch of a lack of funds to acquire land for the nation's expanding park system.

The Chambers of Commerce, Port Commissions, City Councils, Sportsmen's Clubs, County Commissioners of all 4 counties affected, Washington State and local Granges, and other groups have all gone on record as being opposed to Senate Bill 1321. This bill is not good for the State of Washington, or the Nation. We know this, we live here, we need the help of people from all over the United States to defeat this legislation.

Senate Bill 1321 has not become a reality yet. It has passed the Senate and is now before the House. However, it still is in committee. Public sentiment against Senate Bill 1321, if directed to this committee, will bring about it defeat. Direct your letters of objections to Congressman Wayne Aspinall, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House Office Building, Washington D. C. 20515. Ask that your letters be entered into the hearing record.





North Cascades Conservation Council
c/o Mrs. Anne Mack
4800 N. E. 70th Street
Seattle, Washington 98115

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2	Johannesburg ~~out of stock~~ Cascade Pass	R -	
3	Magic Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢	
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41	Aerial view of Chickamin Glacier	R - 5¢	
	Set of 17 cards (1 of each)	$ 1.10	
	Check, payable to North Cascades Conservation Council, enclosed for:	$	

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THE WILD CASCADES

April - May 1968

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

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