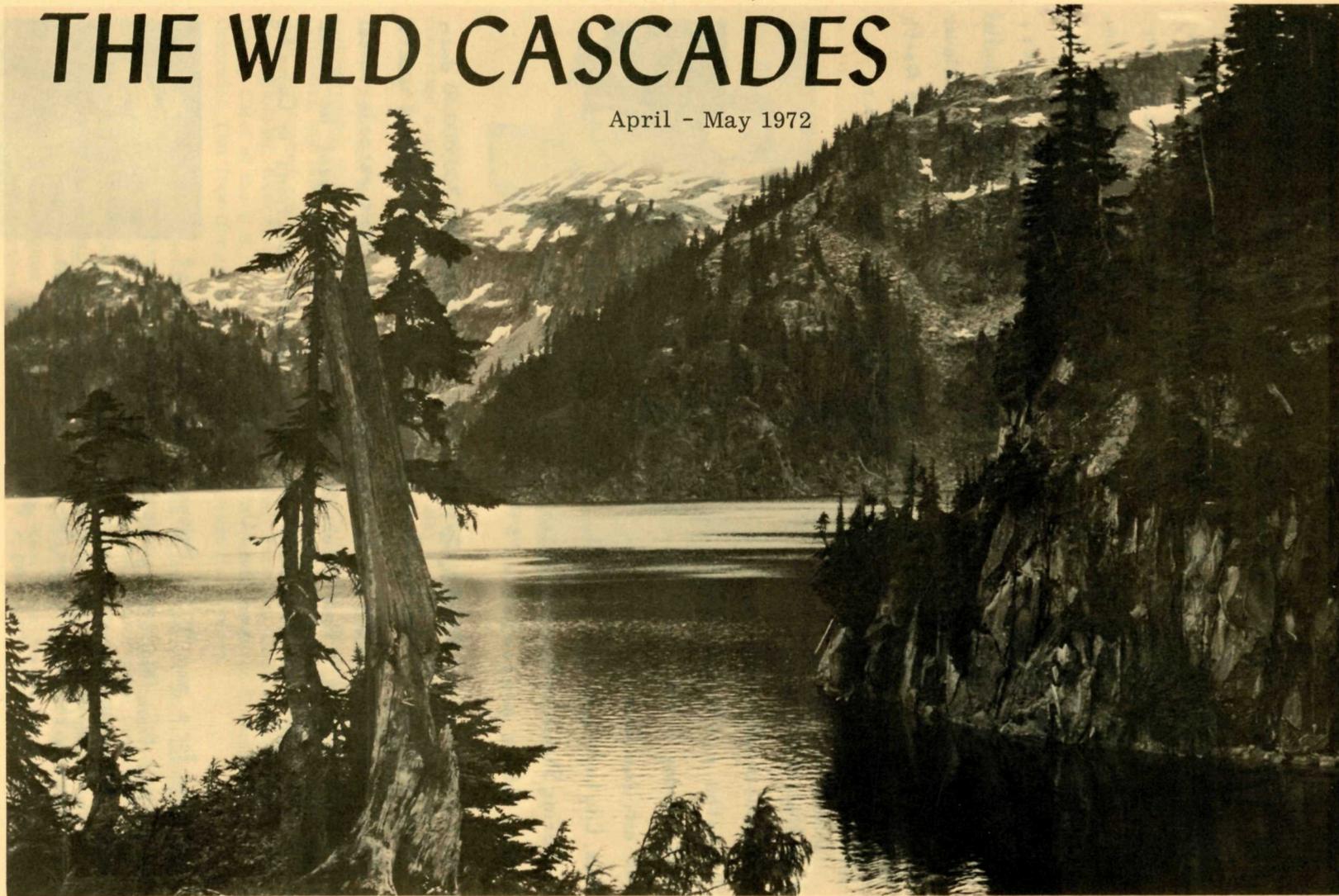


THE WILD CASCADES

April - May 1972



In this issue -



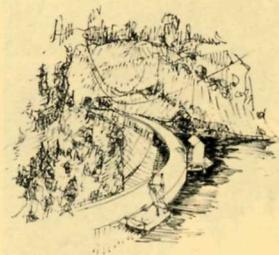
Senator Frank Church

PAGES, 3-8: Senator Church criticizes the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service for their misinterpretations of Congress' intent in passing the Wilderness Act. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reed agrees to the Senator's request that Park Service Wilderness proposals be redrafted to eliminate the proposed non-wilderness "enclaves" and "buffer-zones" from the plans for the North Cascades and other National Parks.

Again High Ross Dam is blessed by Seattle's City Council and conservationists are back where they started 18 months ago. Unfulfilled promises and parliamentary maneuvering of the Council's four dam proponents prevent five anti-dam Councilmen's futile attempts to stop High Ross. City Light puts on a Super-show at the Fames Theater featuring Showman Scientist Grant Sharpe and his spell-binding slide presentation: **PAGES, 9-11**



PAGES, 12-14: Seattle has poured \$1,700,000.00 down the High Ross Dam "Rat Hole" in the last several years. Our inspection of the City Comptroller's records reveal that thousands of dollars have been spent for those "scientific" studies and public relations in Canada and the United States.



A proposal for a new Mt. St. Helens National Monument now arises from the ashes of the old Mt. St. Helens Limited Area which was precipitously and callously eliminated by the U.S. Forest Service without even the benefit of a public hearing: **PAGES, 15-22**



SENATOR FRANK CHURCH:

A CHAMPION OF WILDERNESS PRESERVATION



Senator Frank Church

The Public Lands Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee conducted a public hearing in Washington, D.C. on May 5, 1972. Senators Frank Church and Gordon Allott heard 17 wilderness proposals.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed recommended wilderness units for 5 national parks: North Cascades (Washington), Sequoia (California), Kings (California), Shenandoah (Virginia), and Isle Royale (Michigan); for 3 national monuments in Utah: Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef, and Arches; and 7 national wildlife refuges: Simeonof (Alaska), Breton (Louisiana), Florida Keys (Florida), West Sister (Ohio), Chamisso (Alaska), Farrallon (California), and Cedar Keys. Deputy Chief of the U.S. Forest Service Thomas C. Nelson proposed 2 wilderness areas in Colorado: Flat Tops (for establishment) and Indian Peaks (for review).

The roster of witnesses included the Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Izaak Walton League of America, National Parks and Conservation Association, Colorado Mt. Club, Colorado Open Space Council, Colorado River Water Conservation District, Conservation Council of Virginia, Kings River Water Association, The Mountaineers, Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, North Cascades Conservation Council, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Project Land Use, Rio Blanco Stockgrowers Association and Woolgrowers, Seattle City Light (Mr. Ambrose opposing more wilderness), Virginia Wilderness Committee, West Slope Environmental Coordinating Center, and D. C. Wilderness Action Committee.

In light of Senator Church's opening remarks (given below) the dialogue between the Senator and Secretary Reed was both fascinating and most significant:

REED: "I appreciate your statement this morning. There seem to be clear answers you gave... we have no problem with revision of the bill to conform with your guidelines."

CHURCH: "Would you have amendments prepared for some guidance on wilderness..."

REED: "We would be delighted, with the format you provided this morning."

REED: "The Director of the National Park Service advised the Study Teams to put in buffer zones."

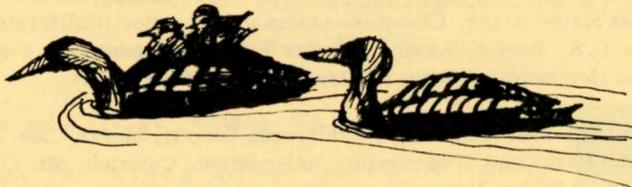
CHURCH: "I wish you would revise the bill to take these cheese holes out."

CHURCH: "The one tramway you don't choose in the North Cascades National Park could be excluded in the rewriting of the bill."

REED: "I believe with the information we have today we will have an easier time with National Park Service proposals in the future."

CHURCH: "The U. S. Forest Service says it must exclude instruments from wilderness. They are out of line in doing so because the Wilderness Act allows these instruments if they are essential. This action would be encouraging a purity backlash against wilderness which is most unnecessary. I don't want to see this policy, related to management devices, become an excuse for administrative interpretation of the Act. I don't understand why the English language is unclear and/or why agencies (National Park Service, U. S. Forest Service) prefer to rewrite the law. This is not up to the agency and it is beyond the right of any agency to torture the language. Nothing will pass this committee if it does not conform to the one law, the Wilderness Act."

Do not forget to write letters in support of Senator Church's excellent stand: (1) to Senator Henry M. Jackson (Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510) asking him to support Church's stand and requesting that your letter be made a part of the May 5 hearing record; (2) to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed (Interior Building, Washington, D. C. 20240) thanking him for acknowledging to Senator Church that he would "have no difficulty" in redrafting the park proposals to conform with Senator Church's directions; (3) to Congressmen Lloyd Meeds and Tom Foley (House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515) requesting their support when these issues come before the House Interior Committee; (4) to Senator Church thanking him for his fine work on behalf of the preservation of an intact wilderness system within the North Cascades National Park and other units of the National Park System.



the Church statement

As we begin this hearing, I want to take just a few moments to reflect on the broader questions that will be involved as we discuss these individual wilderness proposals.

Before us today are wilderness proposals involving all three agencies which have a part of the wilderness review program. Each agency has approached its job of wilderness studies on the basis of its own history and policies, from its own perspectives. Thus, it is not surprising that we find some differences in how their results come out in these proposals.

But I want to stress that we are operating here under the same governing statutory direction, the Wilderness Act of 1964. This Act is the common denominator. I want to take a careful look as we proceed to see that the policies of these three agencies are consistent with each other and are consistent, overall, with the intent of Congress embodied in the 1964 Wilderness Act.

That Act was an historic piece of legislation, one of the most important enacted in recent decades in the field of public land administration. That is how I described the Act in 1961 when it was my great privilege to carry the Wilderness Bill on the Senate floor as floor manager, at a time when the then Committee Chairman, Clint Anderson, was hospitalized. We had a good debate that day on the Wilderness Bill, as we had through all the years of preparing the bill, with the personal help of the former Committee Chairman, James Murray and of Clint Anderson, as well as the active participation of Senator Jackson, Senator Neuberger and Senator Allott.

Much important detail was covered in that long legislative history, some of which is essential to give us guidance today as we consider the wilderness policies of these agencies as reflected in the proposals before us.

Let me raise some specific points that are quite important:

I note that in national park wilderness, the Department of the Interior maintains that an area under established and authorized grazing use is not, as a matter of blanket policy, considered suitable for wilderness. I am at a loss to find a justification for that policy in the Wilderness Act. On this point, the legislative history is very clear. On the floor of the Senate, in 1961, I offered a Committee Amendment, which carried unanimously, to make it absolutely clear that established grazing may continue within national park or wildlife refuge wilderness. My 1961 amendment was expressly for the purpose of clarifying, in the legislative history, that the special allowance for continuing established grazing within designated wilderness would apply to national park wilderness as well as national forest wilderness. As I said on the Senate floor: "Such grazing as presently exists may continue as before. It is not affected by the bill. . . the bill expressly provides that any restrictions that may apply in a wilderness area are made subject to existing rights," (Congressional Record, daily edition, September 5, 1961, page (S) 16922).

By the same token, I offered an amendment to make it clear that the use of motorboats or the landing of aircraft, where previously established, could continue within national park wilderness, as well as within national forest wilderness. In that regard, I then said this: "It is my feeling, and I think the feeling is shared by most members of the Committee. . . that there is no reason to confine the stated exception to wilderness areas which are carved out of national forests." (ibid., page (S) 16965). And that clarifying amendment passed the Senate by a voice vote. Yet I understand that the Park Service does not recommend grazing lands as wilderness and does not intend to recommend the surface of Crater Lake or of Yellowstone Lake as wilderness. These exclusions are not mandated, in any sense, by the Congress.

Now, we have a grazing area exclusion in one of the proposals before us today, the proposed wilderness for Kings Canyon National

Park. There is no reason in law for that exclusion.

Now, we see that the National Park Service is, again as a matter of blanket policy, setting the boundaries of its proposed wilderness units back from the edge of roads, developed areas and the park boundaries by "buffer" and "threshold" zones of varying widths. There is no requirement for that in the Wilderness Act. No other agency draws wilderness boundaries in this way, which has the effect of excluding the critical edge of wilderness from full statutory protection. The Wilderness Act calls for the designation of suitable wild lands which are of wilderness "character." This term "wilderness character" applies only to the immediate land involved itself, not to influences upon it from outside areas. This point was specified precisely in an early amendment to the Wilderness Bill, which at one time used the alternative term "wilderness environment." On July 2, 1960, the then Chairman of the Interior Committee introduced S. 3809, an amended, "clean bill" version of the Wilderness Bill. One of the amendments embodied there was the change from the term "wilderness environment" in the Act's definition to the term "wilderness character." Senator Murray explained this amendment, and I quote: "The word 'character' is substituted because 'environment' might be taken to mean the surroundings of wilderness rather than the wilderness entity." (Congressional Record for July 2, 1960). What this amendment made clear is that the suitability of each acre of possible wilderness is to be ascertained on the basis of that wilderness entity, not on the basis of insubstantial outside influences. Sights and sounds from outside the boundaries do not invalidate a wilderness designation or make buffer and threshold exclusions necessary, as a matter of law.

On the same point, I note that, for example, wide swaths of land are excluded from wilderness adjacent to the Generals Highway in Sequoia National Park. Yet, I find no plans for any new development in that area in the recently approved park master plan. So I fail to see the reason for excluding these wild lands, the critical fringes of the wilderness, while there would seem to be good reason for putting them within the full protective boundary of the designated wilderness.

In the absence of good and substantial reasons to the contrary--and I mean specific,

case by case reasons--the boundaries of wilderness areas within national parks should embrace all wild land. There is no lawful policy basis for massive exclusions of qualified lands on which no development is planned. I can appreciate the interest of any agency in not surrendering their full administrative discretion over such areas, to build and develop or not to build and develop, but that is what the Wilderness Act mandates the National Park Service to do. This is not out of any suspicion or concern for Park Service stewardship, but because we in the Congress recognized the pressures that would face the national parks, and provided, in the Wilderness Act, the statutory basis for strengthening the protective hand of the National Park Service.

I am especially concerned about the non-wilderness "enclaves" which seem to pepper all of these national park wilderness proposals. There are more than thirty separate swiss-cheese-like enclaves within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. I find no convincing rationale for this practice.

As one who was intimately involved in fashioning the Wilderness Act, I want to assure the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior that the Wilderness Act was not deliberately contrived to hamstring reasonable and necessary management activities.

First, I call your attention to the important and often neglected distinction between the definition of wilderness suitability, which is found in section 2 (C) of the Wilderness Act and the provisions governing management of an area of wilderness once designated, which are found in the various subsections of section 4 of the Act. It was not the intent of Congress that the section 4 management provisions be applied as criteria and standards for adding an area to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The test of suitability of an area for wilderness designation is simply and solely in the definition of wilderness in section 2 (C), which is a reasonable, flexible definition, resting basically on a balancing judgment of the imprint of man's work being "substantially unnoticeable" within the proposed wilderness entity.

There is much confusion on this point, which has led to some policies about what can or cannot be designated wilderness which are simply not consistent with the clear intent of the Con-

gress, as we on this Committee spelled it out, and as it is reflected in the abundant legislative history I am citing this morning. For instance, many of these so-called wilderness "enclaves" are based on assumptions and policies of the Department of the Interior which are not in conformance with the directives and intent of the Congress. I will want to exercise close scrutiny of these proposals to assure that the Act is fulfilled as we add the additional areas.

Now, returning to the matter of the enclaves, it is apparently argued that they are necessary because whatever facilities are within them (or planned to be placed within them) would not be permissible within a wilderness area under the Wilderness Act. That interpretation of the Act is simply in error.

Section 4 of the Wilderness Act says:

Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness areas designated by this Act, and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area. (emphasis supplied).

First, let me say that this provision applies equally to all areas designated as wilderness, not just to the original Forest Service areas covered in by the 1964 Act itself.

Second, note that these prohibitions of uses specifically exempt the situation of existing private rights. We had a lot of debate on that point during formulation of the Wilderness Bill. Senator Allott, in particular, wanted our intent in this respect to be very clear. What the Act intends and contemplates is that small private inholdings, mineral claims, grazing areas and the like, which constitute established private rights or privileges, may be encompassed within the boundaries of a wilderness area, and need not be specially enclaved or otherwise

segregated from the wilderness area within which they lie. To the degree that prohibitions in the Wilderness Act would infringe the exercise of the private right, they are exempted from the control of those prohibitions by virtue of the controlling phrase that these prohibitions are "subject to existing private rights." Thus, the private mineral claims and other private inholdings, as well as the grazing areas within these proposed park wilderness units may be designated now, without further complication, as encompassed within the wilderness--this applies to the mineral claims in the North Cascades, the grazing area in Kings Canyon, the various life-tenure private rights in Isle Royale and similar situations. Upon termination of these various private rights, the land will already be a part of the wilderness within which it lies, with no need for further procedures or legislation. I would point out that this is the way the Forest Service routinely handles inholdings within its wilderness areas, and the same practice should be used for park and refuge areas.

Now, there are also a variety of these enclaves set aside to contain various sorts of management facilities in park and refuge wilderness. For example, there are twenty-two enclaves, nine acres each, for telemetering precipitation measuring equipment in Sequoia and Kings Canyon, and there is an enclave within the wilderness at Simeon of National Wildlife Refuge, 131 acres in size, to allow occasional landings of aircraft for management purposes. Now, I call your attention to the phrase in the prohibition of uses in section 4 of the Wilderness Act which states "except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this act" such uses are prohibited. This provision fully allows for necessary management functions to occur within wilderness, without need for exclusionary enclaves. We intended to permit the managing agencies a reasonable and necessary latitude in such activities within wilderness where the purpose is to protect the wilderness, its resources, and the public visitors within the area--all of which are consistent with "the purpose of the Act."

This provision allows for necessary minimum sanitation facilities in order to protect the wilderness and public health. It allows for various fire protection necessities, such as fire towers, helispots and fire rings in primi-

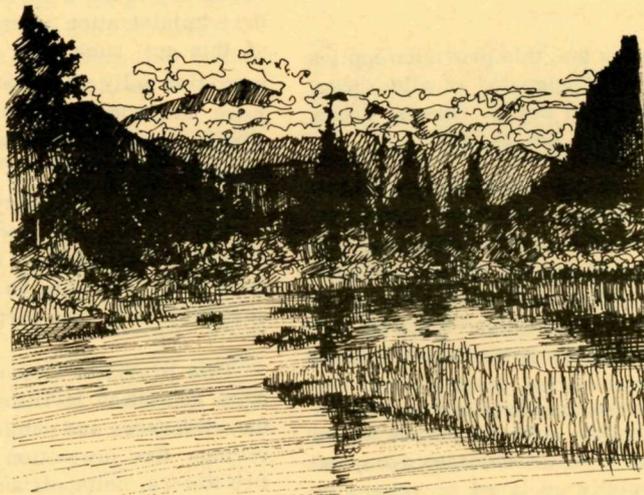
tive camps. It allows for the development of protected potable water supplies. All of these elements of management activity are permissible within designated wilderness, if kept to the minimum "necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area." The issue is not whether necessary management facilities and activities are prohibited--they are not--the test is whether they are in fact necessary! Nothing in the Act or the legislative intent requires or forces the National Park Service or the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to carve out these kinds of non-wilderness enclaves--not for snow gauges and telemetering equipment, not for fire look-outs, not for ranger patrol cabins, not for pit toilets or other minimum sanitary facilities, not for helispots or provision for occasional landing of management aircraft, not for provision of necessary potable and protected water supply, not for necessary and minimum facilities for fish and wildlife management, such as watering holes, guzzlers, fish traps, not for trailside shelters, if of a primitive kind and reasonably necessary to serve the purposes of the wilderness area (as opposed to simply for the comfort and convenience of park visitors).

In summary, the concept of non-wilderness enclaves, at least as embodied in these proposals, is undesirable, dangerous, inconsistent with the letter and intent of the Wilderness Act, and altogether unjustified. It may be that we will eventually see a need for such an interior exclusion in some future proposal; but for

the kinds and types of facilities and uses I have mentioned, I find no justification for such enclaves at all.

Now, in these comments, I have tried to present the legislative intent and legislative history behind the Wilderness Act as I know it. As one who went through the unusually long, unusually detailed evolution of that historic Act, I have a great personal interest and a deep pride in it as a landmark element of our national land policy. I do not--and I think this Committee does not--want to see the promise of a truly diverse National Wilderness Preservation System cut short by unnecessarily restrictive policies.

We are now well into the ten year period of review established by the Wilderness Act. We have already added more than thirty new units to the Wilderness System since 1964. Those individual additions, together with the original areas included directly by the 1964 Act, provide a wealth of guiding precedents to help us interpret and apply the Act in a positive, constructive, flexible manner. The legislative history, too, provides guidance as to the intent of the Congress. It is my hope that through these hearings, as we discuss these specific matters in the context of these proposals, we can come to understandings that will help, in the promise of the Wilderness Act, "secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."



The K.K.'s Return —

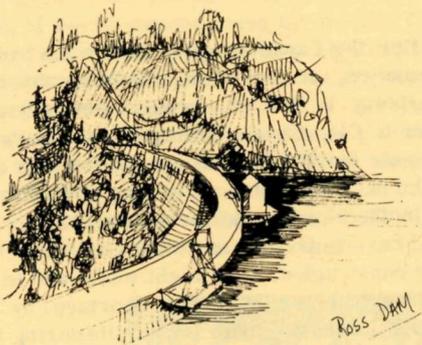
Editor's note:

It has been a year and a half since the fulminations of the Kerosene Kid have appeared in these pages. No one seemed to know what had happened to him, although there were rumors that he had moved to Cairo where he was serving as a consultant to President Sadat on ways to blow up Aswan High Dam. Of course, his peculiar talents were not really called for in reporting the results of the High Ross hearings before the Washington Ecology Commission and the International Joint Commission. Straight reporting was adequate to describe the proceedings before these rational bodies. As K.K. said in the note which accompanied this manuscript:

"What really turns me on is listening to those clowns in the Seattle City Circus, oops!, Council. I just had to come back to town to hear the Ross Dam hearing that wasn't a hearing. And I couldn't miss that Super Showman-Scientist, that Burton Holmes of the Kilowatt Circuit, the one and only Professor Grant Sharpe. Incredible!"

So, here it is.

AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY



by *The Kerosene Kid*

It all began with John Miller and Bruce Chapman replacing troglodytes Charles Carroll and Ted Best on the Seattle City Council in last fall's elections. It now appeared that

conservationists would have a 5 to 4 majority on the council in any future votes on High Ross. Too, new things had happened since the old Council had voted 6-2 in December, 1970, to go ahead with the project. The Washington Ecology Commission had conducted hearings, and the Department of Ecology had officially opposed High Ross Dam. Governor Evans had opposed the project on behalf of the state government. The International Joint Commission had conducted 3 days of hearings and 6 months of studies on the dam's environmental impact, had found the project to be environmentally damaging, and recommended that at least 3 more years of study would be necessary. Canada's Minister of the Environment, the Hon. Jack Davis, had announced the official opposition of the Canadian Federal Government to High Ross Dam.

With a little pressure from the North Cascades Conservation Council, the City Council voted 5-4 to hold a public hearing March 31 on High Ross Dam and to consider the new developments since the vote of December, 1970. The new chairman of the Utilities Committee, Wayne Larkin, set up ground rules for the hearing that weighted the scales heavily in favor of City Light (So, what else is new?). The utility was to be allowed the entire morning to present its case, and the afternoon was to be devoted to public testimony, alternated between the pros

and cons, with each speaker limited to 5 minutes. The N3C had hoped to present a panel of experts as had been done in the Ecology Commission and the IJC hearings, but this set-up blew our plans. Finally our legal counsel got a concession from Chairman Larkin that we would be allowed a total of 50 minutes to present our case against High Ross.

Julian Whaley, acting superintendent of City Light, was Master of Ceremonies for the morning show, most of which was taken up by slide presentations. The P-R boys at City Light really believe that old statement of Confucius about the relative value of words and pictures. You've all heard the constant complaint by all types of polluters that environmentalists resort to emotionalism in their testimony. Talk about emotionalism! Julian's boys really plucked at the old heartstrings with their predictions that without High Ross housewives would have to give up their washing machines and dryers, hospitals would have to close down because of lack of juice for the X-ray machines, Seattle would have no power to provide for new jobs, there'd be no energy to clean up pollution, advertisement.

The highlight of the morning show was Professor Sharpe's new and much refined slide presentation. He had some great shots of little black kids from the Central Area riding up Diablo Lake in the City Light tug. What this had to do with High Ross (other than being a cheap attempt to influence Councilman Sam Smith) was not apparent. Grant then made a very theatrical presentation of his Cedar Study that he conducted last year. Predictably, this study showed that the cedar stands in lower Big Beaver were completely insignificant and contemptible compared to those in Little Beaver, Baker River, and the Chilliwack. Furthermore, the Professor said, there were 100,000 acres of cedars in Montana and Idaho, and jillions of acres of cedar in Oregon and Washington. He then ridiculed the statements of plant ecologists that the cedars of Big Beaver were best suited for preservation as a research natural area. Why, all over the West cedar stands have been set aside for posterity. Waving a handful of brochures at the Council, he enumerated various cedar memorial groves and other protected cedar stands in state parks and national forests. Very impressive if one didn't know that some of these groves only consisted of a few acres, others were in areas devoted to mass recreation, and none were

suitable as research natural areas. Really, Dr. Sharpe has missed his calling. He could make millions as a spellbinding evangelist.

In the afternoon our Canadian friends made a strong presentation of their unyielding opposition to the dam. Ken Farquharson of R. O. S. S. told the Council: "If the slogan on the Peace Arch (Children of a Common Mother) means anything, don't raise the dam. We leave this to your conscience."

David M. Brousson, member of the B. C. legislative assembly, described the perfunctory original hearing conducted in Seattle in wartime in 1942 as a joke. He showed the Council that all political parties in Canada, both federal and provincial, are opposed to the project, and he described City Light's attitude on flooding the Skagit as, "at best, overbearing."

Attorney John A. Fraser of R.O.S.S. pointed out legal faults in the approval of the project by the I. J. C. and indicated that High Ross would be challenged in the Canadian courts. A single exception to the Canadian opposition was Charles W. Nash of B. C. Hydro who read a letter thanking City Light for furnishing power to British Columbia last winter and stressing the importance of power sources west of the Cascades. Although the B. C. provincial government denied responsibility for the letter, it was later disclosed that the statement had been solicited by City Light. Just goes to show what we've always said. All these utility characters sleep in the same bed.

After the Canadians, the N3C team had its 50 minutes. A new team member, physicist Dr. Henry F. Romer, brought new evidence to refute City Light's claims about the dam's economic feasibility. He pointed out that during the next few years of peaking power shortage in the Northwest, the existing reservoir would have to be lowered while High Ross was being constructed. City Light would add to the Northwest Region's power shortage by increased purchases from Bonneville during this period. Then, by the time the dam is built and the new reservoir filled, the Region would be in an era of peaking power surpluses, and the power from High Ross would be no longer needed.

A statement from Mayor Wes Uhlman was read by his environmental affairs assistant Michael Ruby. The mayor noted that he has examined all sides of the issue, personally

inspected the areas in question, and is firmly opposed to the project. He said the environmental damage that would result is not justified by the amount of power generated, and he urged the City Council to repeal its earlier action in directing City Light to file its application with the F. P. C.

The hearing dragged on and on until 10:15 p. m. , with not much new being said. About the only substantive statement in the evening was given by Dr. Wallace Heath of Western Washington State University, who indicated that research conducted by the Washington Inter-campus Committee on Natural Areas showed that Big Beaver Valley was indeed unique from an ecological standpoint and very worthy of preservation.

The most interesting thing to be noted in the audience was the marked dichotomy in age groups between the pros and cons. Most of the High Ross proponents were ancient, white-haired ladies and gentlemen wearing little signs reading, "Raise Ross Dam -- Clean Power." We later learned that City Light had encouraged (or arm-twisted) all its retired employees to attend the hearing. On the other hand, the long-haired and bearded young people were unanimously opposed to the dam. This disparity was beautifully commented upon by Mike Curtis, a student from Kellogg Junior High, who said, "We young people are going to have to live with your decision."

Following the March 31 hearing there was a week of hectic maneuvering by the City Council and frantic lobbying by City Light. Freshmen members Chapman and Miller proposed a compromise measure that would (1) setup an Energy Policy Board for Seattle to determine long range energy plans, (2) hold in abeyance City Light's application to the F. P. C. and limit their spending on the project to \$100,000, and (3) petition the State Department to recon-

vene the IJC to reconsider whether the dam should be raised. Sam Smith announced he would not vote to kill off High Ross but would support the Chapman-Miller compromise.

At the Council meeting on April 10, the liberal majority fell apart. Hill announced he would not support the Chapman-Miller resolution because it evaded the main issue, which was to kill the dam project now. Smith announced that with Hill's defection, he would let the matter go to the F. P. C. Hill offered a motion to kill the application, but Chairman Larkin ruled that this amounted to "reconsideration" and was out of order. Hill contended that his motion was in order because the Council had decided in February to reconsider the Ross Dam issue. President Tuai denied that the March 31 hearing had been a hearing, stating that it was just to "educate" the new members. Chapman said he was really being educated.

So, there ended the great Ross Dam non-hearing. We shall not criticize our friends on the Council too strongly, because we shall want their help again, but we would comment that they sadly failed to coordinate their planning. As for the others, we'll just let some short transcripts of their actual words represent how they think. Elections will be coming up, and all Seattle residents who are interested in the environment will want to consider these statements.

As for High Ross Dam, we're back where we started from 18 months ago. The big difference is that in the meantime we've got the official support of the State of Washington, the Canadian Government, and the International Joint Commission. We've spent \$15,529 fighting High Ross, and City Light has spent \$1.7 million pushing it. We believe we've got more for our money than they did. On to the next battle!



JULIAN VHALEY, LEFT, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY LIGHT, ADDRESSED MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL AT THE HIGH ROSS DAM HEARING YESTERDAY. Council members, from left: John Miller, Jeanette Williams, Sam Smith, Phyllis Lamphere, Wayne Larkin, Tim Hill, George Cosley, Liem Eng Tuai, president, and Bruce Chapman.

The Kid STRIKES AGAIN

.....In the same place!

The High Ross Rat Hole

We warned the people of Seattle more than two years ago that High Ross Dam would turn out to be a monstrous bottomless pit down which the taxpayers would find themselves pouring fantastic amounts of money. The City Council, beguiled by the roseate promises of Electric John and his P-R boys, disagreed with us and authorized City Light to spend whatever sums were necessary to perfect its application to the F. P. C. MAN, talk about a blank check! No one on the City Council appeared very concerned over what amounts were being spent or who was getting the dough, so the North Cascades Conservation Council took upon itself the task of trying to find out. It's not easy to find out anything that goes on over at 1015 Third Avenue. In fact, the real reason that all previous City Councils have permitted the utility to govern itself is that its affairs are so complex and tangled that no Councilman could figure out how to untie that Gordian Knot.

One of the Friends of the N3C accepted the unenviable task of spending more than a week in the vault at the City Comptroller's office, sorting through thousands of vouchers and warrants in an effort to find out what was being spent on High Ross Dam. To make an audit of this nature, one must proceed on the assumption that the Department of Lighting is subject to the same rules and regulations as all other departments of the City. In other words, that all expenditures are made on City warrants, and that each expenditure is substantiated by a justifying invoice. BROTHER, t'ain't necessarily so!

One of the first discoveries made by our N3C auditor was the existence of a mysterious entity called the "Canadian Skagit Project Fund."

Just about every month somebody at City Light would request the transfer of several hundred or several thousand dollars from the "Light Fund" to an account at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Seattle, in favor of this "Canadian Skagit Project Fund." From 1966, the earliest date for which vouchers were available, to the present, a total of \$132,800 was transferred to this fund. There was not the slightest indication in the Comptroller's records to show how the money was then spent -- no invoices, no City warrants, no nuttin." Pretty substantial petty cash fund, huh?

Another interesting set of expenditures was found to have been paid to the Washington, D. C. law firm of McCarty and Noone. This firm, which had been retained by City Light to file the application with the Federal Power Commission, an activity which should have involved walking the application over to the F. P. C. office, had billed the utility a total of \$75,485 for performing this essentially simple task.

By far the most intriguing payments, as well as the largest, were those made to F. F. Slaney & Co., Ltd., a Canadian firm of forestry and recreation consultants. Way back in the Oct.-Nov., 1970, Wild Cascades we had very naively stated that City Light had paid Slaney & Co. \$15,000 for whipping up a little P-R effort on the Canadian Skagit. BOY, WERE WE DUMB! Our auditor found invoices from Slaney totalling \$665,268 from May, 1970 through February, 1972. Oh, Slaney & Co. is a talented firm. There just isn't any kind of a study they can't undertake as long as the money's there. For instance, they've been doing fisheries studies in the Canadian Skagit, wildlife studies, soil studies, plant life studies, recreation studies et cetera et cetera. And just to make sure that all these scientific studies are thoroughly unbiased and just as disinterested and objective as possible, they've also been paid \$59,981 for public relations programs in Canada! This once again emphasizes

what we've been saying all along about City Light's so-called objective studies on High Ross. There's such an incestuous relationship between "scientific" investigation and public relations at City Light that you can't tell who's doing what to whom and for how much.

Besides their enormity, the payments to Slaney & Co. are interesting from another aspect. Something over \$65,000 was paid directly to Slaney, either at his Vancouver address or to the Seattle office he maintained for a short time. But, the bulk of the dough, over \$600,000, was paid to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Seattle. Whether it was then mingled with the Canadian Skagit Project Fund or was paid in full or part to Slaney, we have no way of knowing. Seems an unnecessarily devious way of paying your bills.

Slaney's invoices which supported these fantastic payments are interesting, too. Although over half a million bucks was billed by Slaney for salaries of staff and experts' fees, the invoices name no names nor show hours worked. They merely state: "\$3,000 for Executives, \$15,000 for Senior Foresters, Agrologists, Biologists, etc., \$10,000 for Junior Dittos, \$7,000 for Technicians, \$1,500 for Clerical." If you were buying Slaney's so-called research, would you require a bit more documentation as to who worked how long? Well, it's just public money, so maybe it doesn't really matter.

The Fisheries Institute and the Institute of Forest Products of the University of Washington were paid a total of \$102,875 for conducting studies south of the border similar to those done by Slaney. Of course, they didn't do any P-R work for City Light, so presumably this explains why the U. of W. could work for one-sixth the cost.

Remember Professor Grant Sharpe's famous Picture Book which he presented to the City Council back in the fall of 1969 when this High Ross hassle first began? Well, he billed City Light \$1,988.90 for that chef-d'oeuvre, in case you're interested. Really peanuts, considering all the heat he's taken since. Since then Grant's been on the payroll of Theodore J. Wirth & Associates of Billings, Montana, doing his bit for Ole High Ross. This Wirth outfit is an interesting concern. It's run by a son of old Connie Wirth, who once headed the National Park Service and probably did more than anyone else to change the Service's emphasis from

preservation to mass recreation. Wirth & Associates have been engaged by City Light to do the recreational planning for Ross Lake at the higher level of 1725 feet. We've seen some of their work, and it looked pretty elementary. Lots of detailed architectural drawings of picnic tables, fire rings, and outdoor johns. We thought at first glance that Wirth had invented the outdoor biffy and that we were looking at his patent application, but the john looked just like any other. Can you imagine paying out City money for an architectural drawing of a john?

Anyway, we were pleased to learn that our old buddy, Forestry Professor Barney Dowdle, who has been beating the drums for High Ross for a couple of years, is one of the Wirth Associates. We were wondering if he was attending all these hearings and public meetings through his love for Clean Power, but we find out it was just for good old American money -- \$5,286.08 to be exact.

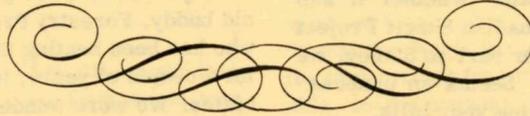
Back to Showman Sharpe. He's made more of a career out of High Ross than Barney, having gone on the payroll back in August, 1970, and still hanging in there. Wirth doesn't furnish City Light with much documentation for Grant's services, but all those little slide talks to Sportsmen's Clubs, Community Councils, Adult Education Classes, et cetera, are lumped in Wirth's billing under "public and private presentations". In case you're interested in having the Professor give a slide show to your group, we find he was paid \$50 plus \$73 travel expenses for giving a Ross Dam presentation to the University of Oregon International Seminar last summer, so that gives you some idea of his rates. Of course, in addition to all this P-R flackery, Grant's been doing some solid, objective, unbiased scientific research for Wirth/City Light, too. The famous Cedar Study with which he regaled the City Council at the March 31 non-hearing cost \$5,602.75. Altogether, the Professor shows up on the Wirth billings for \$10,318.25 wages and \$953.79 expenses. To be completely fair, some of this went to student assistants, including his daughter, but the funds are mingled in the billings, and you can't tell who got how much. So much for objectivity!

Well, those were the major goodies our auditor found in the Comptroller's vault. Altogether, including the recent engineering studies, it looks like City Light has spent \$1.7 million

on this boondoggle in the past couple of years, and there's every indication that the rate of expenditures will increase.

Attorney Tim Manring of CHECC (Check on City Government) has demanded that City Light itemize total public relations costs of High Ross, having a hunch that the \$59,981 paid to Slaney for P-R work "is just the tip of the iceberg". Like us, Manring also questioned why Slaney & Co. should receive for its work in Canada six times as much as the University of Washington for similar studies south of the border. Acting Super Julian Whaley replied that Slaney & Co. was hired to do fish and wild-

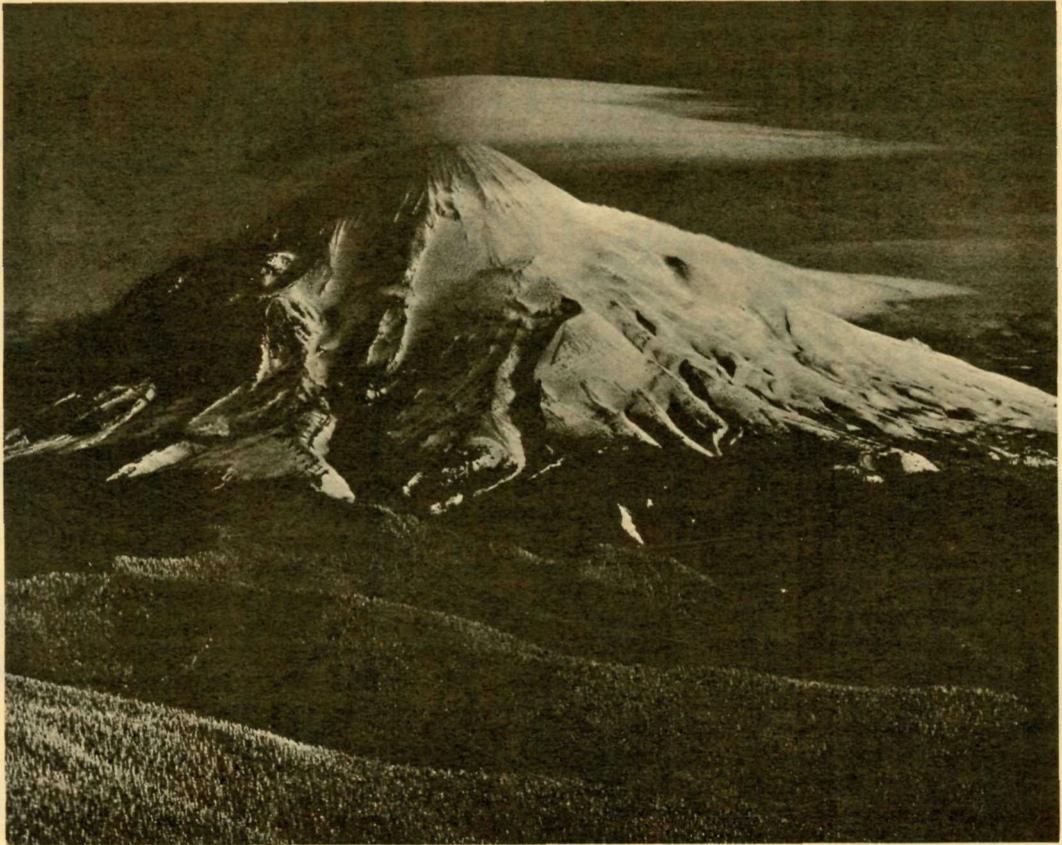
life research in Canada because, "anything we do ourselves is suspect, so we hired somebody else"!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Would the University of British Columbia have worked for the same money as the University of Washington? Or were the conditions too restrictive? Whaley was "not personally familiar" with the \$132,800 sunk into the Canadian Skagit Project Fund, but he was "confident" that it could be well accounted for. We don't really anticipate that any explanations of any of this will ever be forthcoming. The heirarchy at City Light just doesn't feel any responsibility to anybody.



North Cascades Conservation Council President testifies against High Ross Dam before Seattle City Council.

A proposal~

THE MT. ST. HELENS



NATIONAL MONUMENT

Editor's Note:

Previous issues of The Wild Cascades have described in detail the inadequacy of current Forest Service management of the Mount St. Helens region. The route of administrative appeal has led nowhere and little hope remains in that direction. The only apparent alternative is to ask the President or the Congress to establish a Mount St. Helens National Monument.

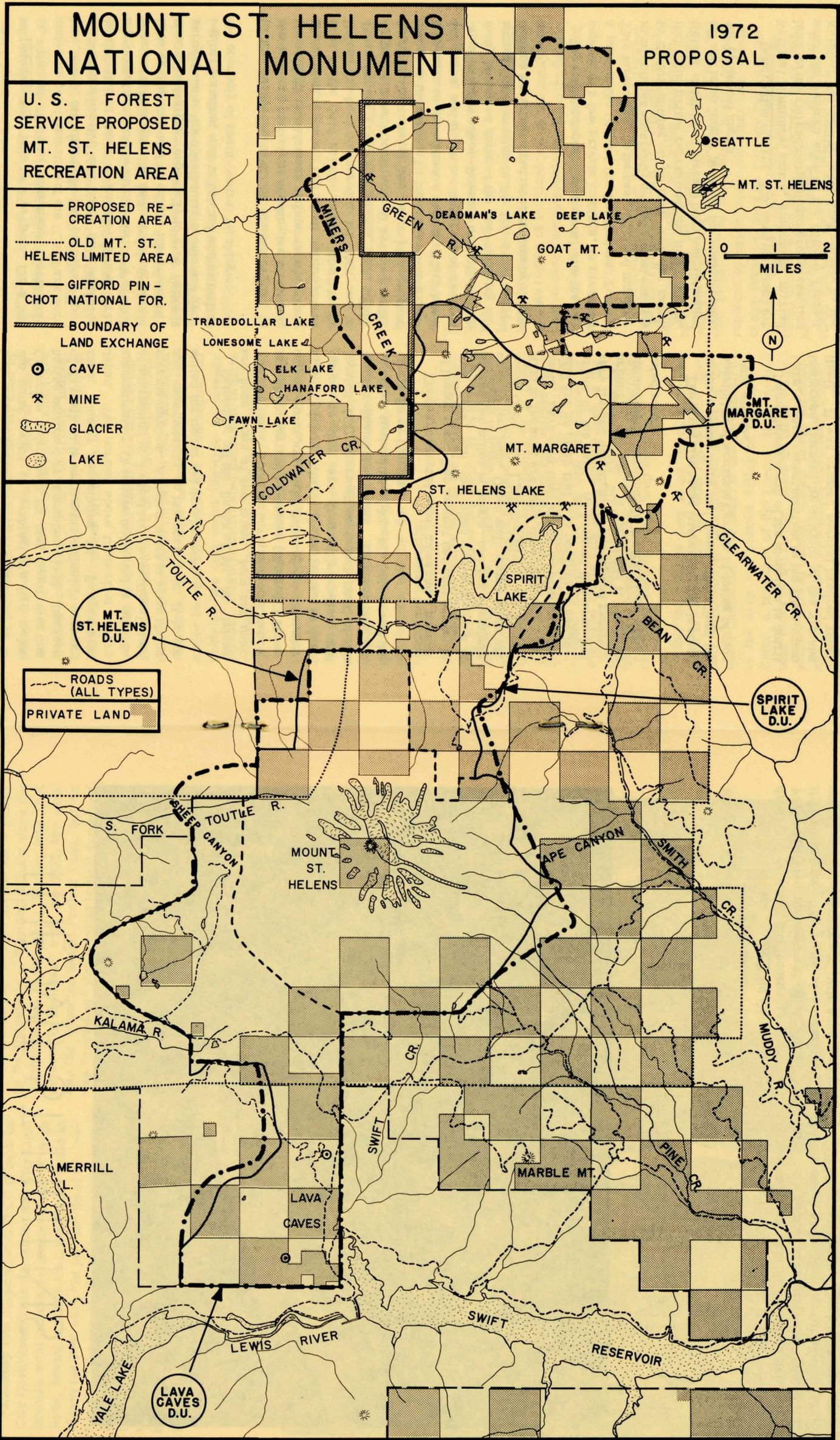
This spring the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association was formed, dedicated to preventing the continuing degradation of the geological, recreational, and esthetic qualities of the area. (For further information about the Association, write Chairman Bob Werner, Route 1, Box 347, Chehalis, Washington 98532.)

MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT

1972 PROPOSAL - - - -

U. S. FOREST SERVICE PROPOSED MT. ST. HELENS RECREATION AREA

- PROPOSED RECREATION AREA
- - - - OLD MT. ST. HELENS LIMITED AREA
- GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOR.
- ▨ BOUNDARY OF LAND EXCHANGE
- ⊙ CAVE
- ✕ MINE
- ❧ GLACIER
- LAKE



April-May 1972

THE WILD CASCADES

Following is the proposal made by the Association for a National Monument.

Introduction: This is a proposal for a Mt. St. Helens National Monument, preferably under the administration of the U. S. Park Service, but in the alternative, as perhaps a special administrative unit under the continuing jurisdiction of the U. S. Forest Service. It is a proposal designed to salvage as much of what remains of this splendid and interesting scenic area as possible and to ensure its preservation. It is designed especially to give national recognition to its spectacular scenic and geological features, and to balance and stimulate the economy of south-central Washington.

The 80,000-acre Mt. St. Helens region, in the southern part of the Washington Cascades, is one of the most famous and spectacular areas of the entire state. The great symmetrical cone of the dead volcano that is now Mt. St. Helens has been compared to Mt. Fujiyama in Japan for its grace and beauty. Just to the north the mountain is set off by spectacular Spirit Lake, one of the most photographed places in the state. To the south of the mountain there is an extensive series of lava tubes and caves, and in the northern part of the area is an extensive deep-forested wilderness with many lakes and some of the few remaining unlogged low-elevation valley trails and opportunities for forest experience remaining in this area.

The entire proposed monument, with the exception of a few private holdings, is presently a part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. This forest has, in the past, pursued management policies apparently geared almost entirely to timber-cutting on its land, with the result that much prime recreation land in the Mt. St. Helens vicinity has already been heavily logged off and is no longer possible for consideration for protected status.

Description of area. The area proposed for National Monument status, embracing myriad land forms and geomorphologic processes, lies near the western edge of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. It is bounded roughly by the northern ridge of the Green River valley on the north, the Lewis River on the south, Smith Creek on the east, and on the west by an irregular boundary generally two to four miles west of the highest points. The total acreage involved is approximately 85,000.

The snow-capped cone of Mt. St. Helens (9671 ft.) dominates the immediate landscape, both scenically and geomorphologically. It is the most recent of Washington's five major Cascades volcanoes; its last major eruption having occurred in November, 1842. Because of its youth, it is most symmetrical in appearance, closely resembling Mt. Fujiyama in Japan. The portion above timberline covers approximately 17 square miles and is an area of interesting geological and recreational summer exploration. Although there is some skiing and snowmobiling on the north side, it is not suited for major ski development.

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

There are several major tubes and a number of lesser ones. The longest and best-known is Ape Cave, and this often-explored tube is around two miles in length, and has chambers up to 30 feet high. Other well-known tubes are Lake, Ole's, Bat, Little Red River, and Spring. Also in the area are some important lava tree-casts. Lava cast imprints of the previous forests are so clear that it is possible to see imprints of the bark. At present this area has very limited overnight facilities, and receives primarily day use. In the winter it receives considerable snowmobile traffic along designated roads.

The caves also house interesting and in some cases unusual flora and fauna, and afford the possibility of accurate Carbon 14 dating of geologic events.

Immediately north of the mountain is Spirit Lake, a very recent addition to the Washington landscape, formed by activity of the volcano itself. It was created several hundred years ago when lava and pumice blocked the Toutle River. Spirit Lake, with a surface elevation of 3199 ft., covers an area of 1262 acres and has a maximum depth of 184 ft. One of the most beautiful sights in the Northwest is the view of the great cone of Mt. St. Helens across

the clear waters of forest-surrounded Spirit Lake.

At present, this area is extensively used by cars, campers, and boaters. Several YMCA, Boy Scout, and other organization camps are located on it, plus a couple of private lodges. Use has increased from 17,000 visitors in 1938 to an estimated 157,000 in 1970.

Just to the north of Spirit Lake lies a splendid 40,000-acre block of de facto wilderness, unique in the southern part of the Washington Cascades. It is unique because it is the last major block of wilderness left in the region and contains the only uncut big-tree wilderness forests. It is distinctive also because it is quite different from the rest of the South Cascades.

The Cascades, stretching all the way from Canada into northern California, is a mountain range of two distinct parts. From Snoqualmie Pass north for a little over 100 miles, there is a literal host of giant peaks, a tumultuous ocean of jagged summits. Snow and ice shine on the glacier-carved crests above the deep valleys cut by ice and by the foaming torrents of rivers and waterfalls.

But for the entire rest of the range, stretching for 600 miles to the south, it is a vastly different scene. There is a chain of majestic volcanoes, standing in line like a row of mighty battleships, spectacular islands in a great green sea of forested ridges and valleys rolling in endless gentle waves. Long ridges and rounded summits of this land are places of woodland trails with winds sighing high in the trees, of delightful little glens, of moss-banked brooks and quiet streams, of squirrels chattering high up in the deep forest.

But the country just to the north of Spirit Lake is, along with the Goat Rocks area, the only exception to this general aspect of the south Cascades. The heart of the backcountry is the deep and narrow valley of the Green River, a tributary of the Toutle. High up on both sides of the Green, some 20 lakes lie in glacier-carved basins, hidden in the forested mountains; lakes with names like Island, Trade-dollar, Deadman's, Goat, Obscurity. There are rugged and sculptured peaks such as Dome, Mt. Margaret, and a spectacular alpine area around Goat Mountain. The magnificent valley of Miner's Creek, a tributary of the Green,

provides (together with the Green) just about the only major opportunity remaining in the southern part of the state for a meaningful low-elevation forest experience away from the chainsaws and the ubiquitous logging roads.

The entire area is laced with trails, and gives the traveler a chance to take loop trips, going through alpine areas, past vistas of three great snow-capped volcanoes, by peaceful mountain lakes, and through lush river and stream valleys -- the last containing the finest example of wilderness forest, now extremely scarce in the Pacific Northwest, and offering variety and ecological balance to the rest of the region.

This relatively small 40,000-acre area is almost the only chance to protect a wilderness of any size from just south of Mt. Rainier all the way to Mt. Jefferson in Oregon, a distance of nearly 100 miles.

The need for a National Monument. As noted, the area is presently under the administration of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. That forest, with an annual allowable cut of nearly 400 million board feet, is considered by Northwest conservationists to be almost entirely timber-oriented, to the great detraction of recreation and scenic values in this lovely region. Mt. St. Helens is most heavily used by recreationists from the great metropolitan region of Portland just to the south, but also receives considerable use from the Seattle area, since it is just between these two major cities.

Unfortunately, due to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest's pursuit of its logging policy, very few meaningful recreation opportunities now exist on that forest. In the past twenty years at least 70% or 360 miles, of low-elevation forest trails have been wiped out and replaced by logging roads and clearcuts. Great scenic features, such as Pompey Peak and the Tatoosh Range, have been impinged upon. Great chunks of de facto wilderness have now been eliminated. Even the Mt. St. Helens area itself has been seriously infringed upon, particularly by heavy logging in the south.

Current Forest Service plans for the area do not offer much encouragement. Although the Forest Service has performed a very real

public service by effecting a series of land transfers to eliminate checkerboard holdings around the mountain and Spirit Lake itself, the management it now proposes will not protect the area. Currently, it has advanced proposals for four "special use" regions here. These will be a Mt. St. Helens Caves area of 18,500 acres, to the south of the mountain; a Mt. St. Helens Scenic Area of 15,370 acres, including the mountain itself; a Spirit Lake Recreation Area of 10,100 acres; and a Mt. Margaret Backcountry of about 10,000 acres. Although these designations don't sound too bad on paper, a close examination will show first that the boundaries are fully inadequate and exclude critical features, and second that the proposed management policies will result in progressive deterioration of the recreational and scenic experience now possible.

For example, swimmers, rafters, canoers, water skiers and racing boats, all in unlimited numbers, have free run of Spirit Lake. The sound of high-speed power boats now reverberates over the entire Spirit Lake basin, creating a disturbance far out of proportion to the number of people engaged in this activity. This is despite the fact that two very large reservoirs to the north and south -- Swift Creek and Mossyrock -- are available for motorboat use. Also, there are practically no restrictions on trail machines, which again, since they have free rein over almost the entire backcountry, create unpleasant situations on trails, and noise far out of proportion to the number of people who use them. The quality of the wilderness thus is fast deteriorating under the present management (or lack of management) policies. All this is despite the fact that, since many hundreds of miles of trails have been eliminated by Forest Service logging policy in the last 20 years, now an equivalent amount of roads has taken their place, often ideally suited for motor vehicle use. But the Forest Service continues to permit unrestricted use of all types, even in this remaining fragment of wilderness and scenic beauty.

Single-use logging policy. Of even more serious implications for the future of the region is the fact that a major portion of the de facto wilderness within the proposed monument is presently being planned for wholesale clearcut logging. There has already been extensive clearcutting around Ryan Lake on the north

side. The Forest Service has served notice also that they intend to proceed with the extremely controversial Ghost Sale, around delicate and fragile Ghost Lake, in the upper part of the Green River drainage. Ultimate plans of the agency call for a road all the way down the length of the unroaded Green, right next to the river on the narrow valley floor, cutting a great swath through the magnificent virgin forest now there. The Ghost Sale has recently been appealed by the Northwest Representative of the Sierra Club and FWOC, on behalf of those organizations. On the west side of the area, right around scenic Mt. St. Helens Lake, on the ridge overlooking the Spirit Lake basin, the Forest Service has planned another sale, the Ridge Sale, scheduled to take place in mid-1972. Not content with badly chewing up the area outside the proposed monument with a spaghetti-like maze of logging roads, the Forest Service here plans clearcuts apparently facing into the basin itself, even inside their own inadequate boundaries for a Spirit Lake Recreational Area!

Finally, there are the land exchanges. The first series of land exchanges performed an outstanding public service in that they acquired for the public the critical public lands in the Spirit Lake basin, and on Mt. St. Helens itself. Now, however, the Forest Service is pursuing this policy. The current land exchange, in the process of final approval, would acquire some scattered private holdings along the Green River, but would trade off for them the splendid deep forest of Miner's Creek, now a magnificent wilderness forest valley leading directly into the high country of Mt. Margaret. Conservationists support proposals to acquire the Green River properties, but not at the expense of Miner's Creek. That is like saying we will only cut off one of your arms instead of two. It is the Weyerhaeuser Company that would acquire the Miner's Creek lands under the land exchange, a company, despite the fancy full-color ads, which engages in some of the most destructive forest practices in the Northwest. As just one example, this timber giant has logged so destructively on the steep slopes of its so-called "St. Helens Tree Farm" just to the west that severe floods have resulted. The company is presently being sued for \$75,000 damages by a tree farmer downstream whose property was damaged in the 1971 floods. The land exchange is also currently being appealed by the Northwest Representative, as is the Ridge Sale.

There is also a possible mining threat in the Green River valley. There are a number of old mines here and active exploration and prospecting are going on now on the lower slopes of Goat Mountain. The entire area was prospected many years ago and a large number of patented claims still exist. Most of these are now owned by timber companies and are thus being mined for their timber. There are a good many tunnels and shafts and a few old cabins standing but there has been no actual mining for many years. The Black Prince Mine and the Last Hope Mine would have no chance at all of being revived if it were not for the arrival of Forest Service logging roads, which might make profitable the open-pit mining of low-grade copper ores. (Another example of "multiple use"!)

Newly staked claims cover Goat Mountain, the area of Deep and Deadman's Lake, and several miles of the valley bottom, too. So far the Forest Service, in response to conservationists' protest, has stated that they have no power to stop or control mining in this area.

Towards a National Monument. The basic reason for proposing a national monument in this area is first that it is a place of extremely high scenic quality and an outstanding representation of a variety of geologic features of the Cascade Range, all displayed in close proximity to each other. In addition, there is the fact that apparently only full-scale statutory national monument classification will protect this area, both from logging and from mining.

Neither logging or mining are permitted in National Monuments, and thus these activities would halt. Even though it is true that the mining claims or patents would remain subject to private property rights, it is a very rare case when a mining company decides to proceed when Congress has stated that the area is more desirable for other purposes. In other National Parks and Monuments, the Park Service seems to have been able to exert much more control over mining or mining access than does the Forest Service. Also, Congress is much more likely to appropriate funds to acquire the problem property if an issue arises. The same applies to logging on what private holdings may remain. A part of this proposal would contain a provision for compensation of private companies so that their checkerboard

holdings, particularly in the Miner's Creek and Green River areas, can be bought out for fair value.

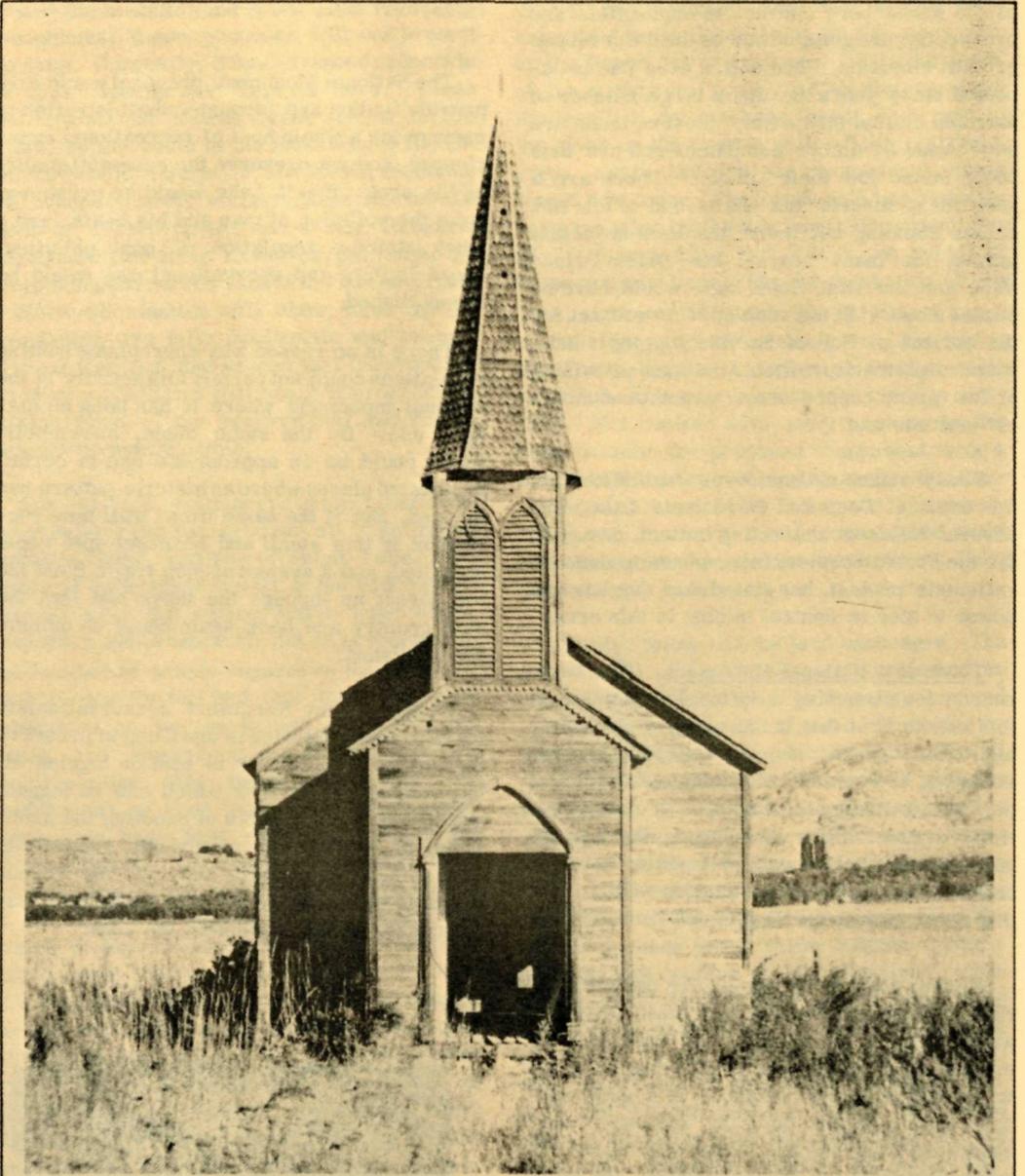
The National Monument proposal would also provide funding and adequate administration to manage for a whole host of recreational experiences, and yet preserve the essential quality of the area. Spirit Lake would be preserved from the pollution of man and his boats, and a much stricter regulation of boat pollution, speed limits, and recreational use would be accomplished.

There is no reason why appropriate hunting regulations could not permit this activity in the national monument where it has been an historic use. By the same token, snowmobile trails could be an appropriate use in certain designated places where an historic pattern has evolved. But at the same time, trail bike recreation in this small and beautiful spot could be halted, and a system of loop trails from the low forest up through the lakes and into the high country and back again could be quickly accomplished.

It is plain to Northwest conservationists that the Forest Service is unwilling to preserve the entire area, that it is bent on logging all the commercial timber which can be logged, and that it is not capable of handling the problems of mining or motorized recreation. Therefore, we propose the Mt. St. Helens National Monument as the only meaningful way of preserving and protecting the area.



Mule deer fawn
photo by Carl and Edith English



Lumber for this little church that once stood near Manson came from the old Ben Martin store, built in 1884 in the town of Okanogan. The town, six miles northeast of the present town of Waterville, was Douglas County's first county seat. Martin traded his store building to the Wapato family of Indians for ten heifers. The Indians, headed by Chief John Wapato, tore down the store and carried the lumber by horses 30 miles, including crossing the Columbia River, to Wapato Point. The little church was built in 1888. In later years it became a historical attraction until it was destroyed by fire Oct. 29, 1953. — Eddie Atkinson's picture.

New Item in the N3C Bookshop!

HOW IT WAS IN THE OLDEN DAYS

Lake Chelan in the 1890's: 1891 Steamboat Trip to Stehekin on Lake Chelan's First Steamer, by N. W. D., edited and annotated by Robert Byrd, 38 pages, 8 1/2x11 inches, paperbound, 24 photos, 1 map. Published by Robert Byrd, Stehekin, Washington, 1972. \$2.95

Reviewed by H. M.

This is going to be a short review because I don't want to give away all the fun. Trust me: anyone who ever has taken a trip up Lake Chelan, has found it hard to get on the boat at Stehekin and return down-lake, must own this booklet.

Partly for the story by N. W. D. (almost certainly the Durham who then was editor of the Spokane Review) describing a trip up Lake Chelan on the Belle of Chelan in early May of 1891, when all the country was new.

But mainly for the extensive annotations (more than half the text) by Bob Byrd, who comes from one of the original up-lake families, went through eight grades in the log schoolhouse close to Rainbow Falls, and now, aside from running raft trips down the Stehekin and bus rides up the road, is becoming the acknowledged chief historian of the region.

Not to omit the photos, which show people and places as they were in the olden days.

Why did Chelan folk, in 1892, propose a Lake Chelan National Park? Because the fantastically-abundant game was being wiped out before their eyes. Bands of mountain goat numbering 400-500 were seen then, but shooters both local and from the East and even Europe were slaying them in batches. (Note: the Washington State Game Department says it is "managing" the mountain goat; and that any larger numbers than the present dozens would harm the terrain. The W. S. G. D. obviously is dumb, very dumb.) The grizzly bear was common, and the mountain sheep not yet obliterated. The fish? So incredible in number and size and variety there was a thriving commercial fishery.

Why did the Park proposal get noplacement? Because of grand notions about railroads to Horseshoe Basin and through Cascade Pass, enormous mines. And the virulent opposition of a sawmill owner at Chelan! (Deja vu, deja vu)

What about the Indians? And those paintings on the rocks near the outlet of the Stehekin River? Note that when the white man arrived in numbers hereabouts, the Indians long since had been virtually obliterated by the "death fever" of 1830 and the smallpox epidemic of 1835, the contagion in both cases surely "white" in origin.

But did you know the present Stehekin Landing was once part of the domain of Chief Moses?

The earthquakes! In the late 19th century, the region seems to have been jumping all the time.

The level of Lake Chelan -- though raised 21 feet by the power dam in 1928 to its present height, before then went up and down, up and down, with floods, earthquakes.

And the epilogue: a map and description of the right-of-way surveyed in 1891 for the Stehekin River County Road!

If these quick flashes do not tantalize you out of your mind, you are no true Chelan-Stehekin fan. If you are, there is more, much more, to illuminate and enrich your next trip to the Homeland, The Heart Country.

N3C BOOKSHOP

(NOTE: N3C members deduct 10% from all list prices shown below)

101 Hikes in the North Cascades

Coverage is from Stevens Pass to Canada, from Mt. Baker to the Okanogan -- and in addition to the 101 hikes described in detail, an appendix briefly notes an almost equal number of walks. For each hike there is a photo by Bob and Ira Spring and a map by Helen Sherman and text by Ira Spring and Harvey Manning. 250 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$4.95

102 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, South Cascades, and Olympics

Same format as above, by the same team. Covers the proposed Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area, the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area and Mt. St. Helens National Monument, Mt. Adams and the Goat Rocks, and the Olympics from ocean surf to glaciers, including the proposed Point of the Arches National Seashore. An appendix notes another hundred or so walks. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$4.95

50 Hikes in Mt. Rainier National Park

Same format as above, and the same team except the maps are by Marge Mueller. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$3.95

Footloose Around Puget Sound: 100 Walks on Beaches, Lowlands, and Foothills

Also in the "Hikes Series," describing places to walk on summer evenings and winter Sundays, from city parks to Puget Sound beaches to foothills of the Cascades and Olympics. Text by Janice Krenmayr, maps by Helen Sherman, photos by Bob and Ira Spring. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$4.95

Trips and Trails, 1: Family Camps, Short Hikes, and View Roads in the North Cascades and Olympics

Trips and Trails, 2: Ditto in the South Cascades and Mt. Rainier

Both volumes are in the "Hikes Series." Each has more than a hundred photos by Bob and Ira Spring, a hundred maps by Marge Mueller, and text by E. M. Sterling describing logging road and other viewpoints, hikes up to several miles in length, and places to car-camp and things to do. Especially valuable for people new to the area, and for people who want to walk but can't walk far -- such as little kids. The Mountaineers, 1967 and 1968. Each volume, \$4.95

Routes and Rocks, Hikers' Guide to the North Cascades from Glacier Peak to Lake Chelan

By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor of the U.S. Geological Survey. Trails and off-trail high routes in the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles, copies of which, with special overprints, are in a back-cover pocket. A classic guidebook. 100 line drawings, 9 photos. 240 pages, hardbound. The Mountaineers, 1965. \$5.

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

By Crowder and Tabor. Covers the Picket Range, Custer Ridge, and adjoining country. Trails and off-trail high routes are discussed in text, shown on specially-overprinted Challenger Quad. 48 pages, paper cover. 5 photos, 12 drawings. The Mountaineers, 1968. \$2.95

MORE BOOKS:

(NOTE: N3C members deduct 10% from all list prices shown below)

Wildflowers of Mount Rainier and the Cascades

More than 100 of the most common flowers, more than 100 COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS by Bob and Ira Spring, with lively layman-aimed descriptions by Mary Fries of the characteristics and habitats of the portrayed flowers and their relatives. The perfect tool for getting started in the flower-identification business. 205 pages, soft cover. The Mountaineers, 1970. \$7.95. (Also available in reference-style, gift-type hard cover for \$11.95)

Challenge of the North Cascades

A climbing autobiography from 1939 to 1969 by Fred Beckey, one of the greatest climbers ever developed in North America and an outstanding pioneer of the North Cascades. Exciting reading, pervaded by a sense of history -- the author looks backward frequently to the days of the fur-traders, miners, and other explorers. 300 pages, 49 photos, 15 maps, hardbound. The Mountaineers, 1969. \$7.95

The Challenge of Rainier

By Dee Molenaar, the acknowledged chief historian of climbing on The Mountain. Stories of early explorations, narratives of famous first ascents, detailed descriptions of every route ever climbed, character sketches of the climbers, descriptions of geology and climate, tales of notable tragedies. Lavishly illustrated with aerial photos showing the routes, historic photos of the olden days, and magnificent drawings by the author, who as geologist, ranger, guide, artist, historian and climber knows The Mountain as no one else does. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$12.95

The North Cascades

The first big book ever published on the area, with 68 classic photos by Tom Miller displayed on 10- by 12-inch pages. The publisher has only a few copies left and will not reprint; soon will be a collectors' item. The Mountaineers, 1964. \$12.50

The Alpine Lakes

Indisputably the most beautiful book ever published on Northwest wilderness. An "exhibit format" volume designed by Tom Miller in the style of Dave Brower - who wrote the Foreword. Some 95 gorgeous photos, all in color, by Ed Cooper and Bob Gunning. A poetically sensitive description of the region and a vigorous call for action toward the Alpine Lakes National Recreation and Wilderness Area by Brock Evans. The Mountaineers, 1971. \$25.

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland

Paperback version of the out-of-print Exhibit Format. Ballantine-Sierra, 1969. \$3.95

The North Cascades National Park

109 photos in black and white, 15 in color, by Bob and Ira Spring. Stories by Harvey Manning of hikes and climbs by him and his family and friends. 145 pages, 10 by 12 inches. Superior, 1969. \$17.50

Lake Chelan in the 1890's

Reprint of a narrative describing a steamer voyage up Lake Chelan in 1892. The publisher, Robert Byrd (grandson of the Moore who homesteaded at Moores Point on the upper lake), has provided extensive footnotes which richly illuminate the early history of Chelan and Stehekin. From family and other sources he has chosen photos which show the lake as it was in those days. Robert Byrd, Stehekin, 1972. \$2.95

N3C BOOK ORDER FORM

(NOTE: N3C members deduct 10% from all list prices shown below)

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3215 Northeast 103rd Street
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- 101 Hikes in the North Cascades \$4.95 _____
- 102 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, South Cascades, and Olympics \$4.95 _____
- 50 Hikes in Mt. Rainier National Park \$3.95 _____
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- Lake Chelan in the 1890's \$2.95 _____



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LEO GALLAGHER RECEIVES FIFTH IRVING CLARK AWARD



During the Ninth Biennial Northwest Wilderness Conference in Seattle, April 8, 1972, Leo Gallagher received the fifth Irving M. Clark Conservation Award. Philip Zalesky, a Director of the North Cascades Conservation Council and its first President, made the presentation at the Conference banquet.

Philip Zalesky remarked, "It is with a great deal of privilege that I give this North Cascades Conservation Council Award tonight. Actually, I am a replacement -- a substitute -- for Pat Goldsworthy, as Pat, as usual, has a dedication beyond the call of duty and is in California on conservation matters today. Pat is one of those dedicated people whom I really refer to as a non-paid professional conservationist, because I don't know of anybody that puts in more time than Pat does; and so I feel very humble in giving this award and making the presentation for Pat.

"This is the Irving Clark Award, and I don't know how many of you people knew Irving Clark or ever heard about Irving Clark, but Irving Clark was a long-time conservationist. He was a member of The Mountaineers, a member of the Wilderness Society, and a Board member of the Wilderness Society for a long time. Really, when there was no conservation in the Pacific Northwest, Irving Clark was doing conservation. So, when the North Cascades Conservation Council was founded, it was decided that we should give an award from time to time to an outstanding conservationist in the Pacific Northwest who had made a continuous effort over a great number of years on behalf of Northwest conservation; and we decided it would be only fitting to name it in memory of Irving Clark. So, tonight I am privileged -- the recipient of this has already been told that he is a winner of this, although it was some time ago, so I think maybe he may be surprised as we have never had the opportunity to present him with the Irving Clark Award until tonight -- to read the following inscription on the brass plaque:

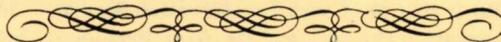
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
IRVING M. CLARK
CONSERVATION AWARD
1972
presented to
LEO GALLAGHER

in recognition of his many years of
generous time, effort, and leadership on
behalf of Northwest wilderness and
conservation projects and for his continued
assistance in nurturing and developing the
conservation activities of the Federation of
Western Outdoor Clubs

Leo was not only one of the founders of the Federation -- helped to set it up -- but he was also one of the founders of the Olympic Park Associates and has been active -- well, I don't know how many years, Leo -- in The Mountaineers. And so it is with a great deal of pride that I give you this award, Leo."

Leo Gallagher had a comment to make: "In the fifty-two years that I have been mountaineering I don't think that there is anything that startled and, well, made me feel that I was repaid a little for some of the things that I did. And, I don't think there is anyone here as surprised as I am to be the one to receive this award."

The previous four recipients of this award have been Irving M. Clark in 1958, Harry W. Higman (naturalist and author of Pilchuck, Story of a Mountain) in 1960, John Osseward (lifetime defender of the Olympics) in 1965, and Karl W. Onthank (originator of the office of Northwest Conservation Representative) in 1967.



CONSERVATION GARDEN SALE FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Joe and Margaret Miller report that their Fifth Annual Conservation Garden Sale set a new record in contributions from eager plant seekers. A total of \$738.60 was donated to the three organizations--Seattle Audubon Society, Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club, and North Cascades Conservation Council. By far the larger share, \$500.29, went to help fight Ross Dam.

The Millers could not have handled a sale of this magnitude without a great deal of help from friends of conservation. The following were donors of plant material to the sale: Lyn Fenton, Cora Gardiner, Emily Haig, Dorothy Henderson, Elva Holland, Toni Jones, Pat Landen, Anne Mack, Rex McCabe, Kate Rentschler, Shirley Risser, Larry and Anna Sebring, Max and Esther Starceovich, Helen Strom, and Mrs. Clyde Wagner. Larry and Anna Sebring also donated two full days to helping set up the sale and acting as sales persons. Helen Waterman and Olga Gull served as cashiers. To all these willing workers goes a vote of thanks from the North Cascades Conservation Council.

NEWS & VIEWS of the north cascades

from Our Correspondents at the Front

September 2, Black Saturday, is now set for the opening of the North Cascades Highway, with ribbon-cutting ceremonies planned at Winthrop and Newhalem. While clearing the snow away in mid-April, crews found 1/4 mile of the road along Granite Creek buried under tons of dirt and rocks, but State Highway Director George Andrews says that won't slow them down, they'll just get up an extra \$200,000. It took the boosters half a century to ram this highway down our throats, and they barely made it before they'd have been cut off by the anti-highway movement. (Can anyone suppose the construction would have been allowed had NEPA been in effect and an environmental impact statement required?) How long will it take us to unbuild this monument to a gang of blackguards?

Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park received 1027 inches of snow during the 1970-71 "snow year," ending July 1. That was a new record for any official weather station in the world, beating the record set in 1955-56, also at Paradise, by better than 2 feet. But on April 13 the old record was topped by 2 inches -- with 2 1/2 months to go. A very nice show for the National Parks Centennial, and Superintendent John A. Townsley is to be congratulated. Down in the Sierra, however, where a new record for low snowfall may be set, people are muttering that John is a hog.

We've some distance to go in shaping up Mt. Baker National Forest. Cow Heaven Trail #763 and Huckleberry Mountain Trail #780 are still open to trailbikes. To be sure, these are the only two trails on the entire Forest where machines are allowed, but why any? We also are pleased that maintenance has ceased on the Twin Lakes road beyond the Tomyhoi trailhead, which may soon have the effect of returning the lake basin to foot country. But can we be satisfied with such tokenism? Let us rustle around in our files and come up with a map showing the roads existing on the Forest in 1945 and adopt that as the goal for a New Transportation Plan.

But before we start giving Mt. Baker hell, let's ask Uncle Andy, over in Wenatchee Forest, how come Mt. Baker is distributing maps to trailbikers which recommend to them the hundreds of miles of logging roads, and Wenatchee is proceeding with plans to rebuild innumerable foot and horse routes to motorcycle standards?

We really do not believe there are more yahoos on the East Side than the West. We think there is a basic difference in the vision and sensitivity and wisdom of the Forest Supervisors.

In late 1971 helicopter logging began on a large scale in the Cascades, with huge Sikorskys hauling logs from Entiat forests killed by the 1970 fire. The machines permitted timber harvest during the winter, and without construction of roads. Sounds good -- if, in fact, it proves economically feasible. Down with roads!

But. A February 7 memo to loggers opened with these words: "The Wenatchee National Forest... is gradually making sales in higher and higher elevations and steeper ground. There is also an increasing emphasis on the need for protection of soil and visual resources." The memo went on to state that some variety of skyline logging system henceforth would be required on slopes greater than 30% "to protect the soil resource."

And but again. A March 7 news release from the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources announced that a timber sale in Sultan Basin would have to be done by skyline, balloon, or helicopter because "the timber lies on steep, rocky ground." Again the result is "minimal soil disturbance and road construction, thus protecting the soils."

A 30% slope is pretty darn steep. Close to the angle where you have to use your hands. And in the Ellensburg District of Wenatchee National Forest, an estimated one-third of the timber sales from 1972-76 will be on slopes 30% and greater and thus require skyline methods (or helicopter or balloon).

Skyline, helicopter, and balloon may eliminate some roadbuilding, and bully for that, but mainly they will permit the logging of cliffs. The new technology will "protect the soil." It also will allow the mining of cellulose in terrain inaccessible to the primitive logging truck.

Have silvicultural studies been completed which prove the practicality of "tree farming" on mountain walls so precipitous the loggers will have to be trained climbers? Stupid question.

A much-appreciated gift (of money) was recently received by N3C with the following note: "Saw the Weyerhaeuser special on TV tonight. Progress is cutting trees and building roads. So we thought it was a good time to send you another check."

How would you like a highway up the Taylor River from the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River and over the divide and down to the Miller River -- the "Lake Dorothy Highway"? Though Snoqualmie National Forest no longer is officially pushing this project, in 1964 it entered into a construction agreement with King County, and damn my eyes if King County does not continue to carry the road (two lanes, paved) on its plan, in order to "provide convenient access to a small portion of this vast area for the public whose taxes support it. It will also provide a means of transporting timber from the public and private forests and tree farms in the area."

In a letter of June 8, 1971, the Department of Public Works says that "Establishment hearing was held several years ago. Plans are now final and right of way has been acquired. The only other public hearing would possibly be a budget hearing at the federal level."

Nobody we know realized a "hearing" ever was held. And federal money would bring NEPA into play. So why worry? Because the road is on the King County Transportation Plan. One never knows what those scoundrels might try to get away with.

Ordinarily we don't monger rumors, but this one is too delicious. We hear that as the High Ross Dam caper has proceeded, certain powers at the Seattle Times have become progressively disenchanted with (1) Seattle City Light, and (2) those reporters and editorialists who put the Times out on a limb in support of High Ross.

Beginning around the time it came out for a North Cascades National Park, the Times has earned a reputation as being pretty good on environmental reporting, and generally pretty good on its editorial judgments (throwing out the SST, Alaska, and the like, where objectivity would be suicide). The above-mentioned powers at the Times take proper pride in the record. They are burned at City Light for lying to the Times, and burned at the Times "experts" who were dumb enough to swallow the lies.

True or not, its a great rumor.

Don't buy stock in BrenMac Mines on the basis of what you've read in the papers and in the pronouncements by public officials who think it would be swell to spend \$300,000 of public money for final geologic studies for the proposed copper mine in Sultan Basin. The State of Washington officials say the public money would be recovered from mining royalties. -- Only the word in geological circles is that BrenMac hasn't yet found an economic ore body, is just hoping. Experienced mine investors aren't sufficiently impressed to put up the \$300,000. A word to the wise. (Are you listening, Governor Evans?)

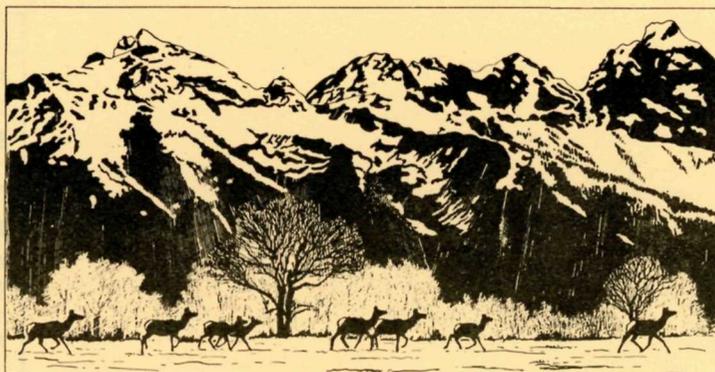
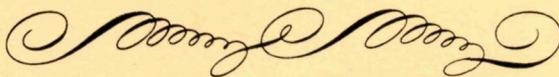
A series of bad winters, the deer population in Northcentral Washington is down, way down, so there is a hue and cry to kill the coyotes. That makes sense. If you don't have any. Since the federals are getting out of the "coyote control" business, the State Game Department is being called upon to do something. Naturally, the discussion is being conducted in a total absence of any solid scientific knowledge about the role of the coyote in the State of Washington. Nothing new about that. However, children's stories are being revised, so that soon we will hear how Little Red Riding Hood's grandma actually was eaten up by a coyote.

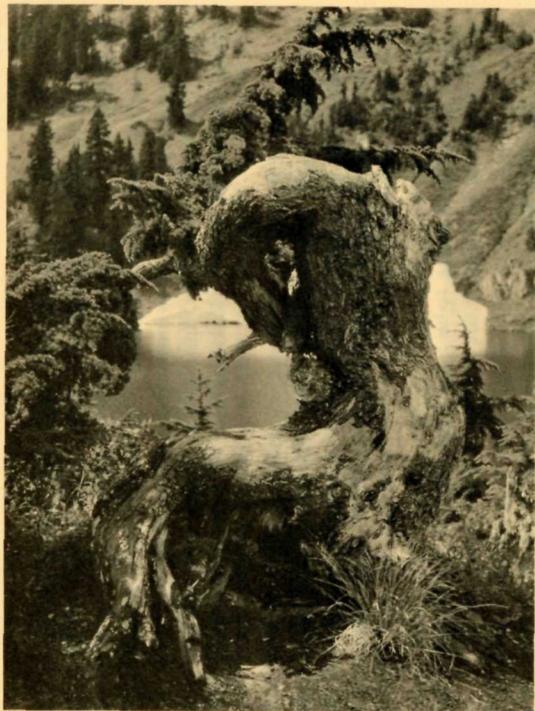
According to the Christian Science Monitor of March 10, there is abroad in our nation a certain Merle T. Sweifel of Shawnee, Oklahoma who has reduced to absurdity the 1872 Mining Laws by "slapping legal mining claims on 20 million acres of land in several Western states." A prospectus from Sweifel International Prospectors says the aim is "to secure a maximum number of selected mineral properties before repeal of the 1872 Mining Law."

Thought by some to be a "sly prospector," he is really, according to others, the Champion we have needed to destroy the Ancient Wayne Aspinall.

Introduction into Congress of legislation to create the Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area (with Wilderness Area core) has been delayed pending completion of a "mineral inventory." However, the area being inventoried excludes more than 100,000 acres of the conservationists' wilderness proposal. Speaking practically, this means Congress will not consider those 100,000 acres for wilderness. Since the Forest Service established the boundaries of the inventory area, obviously it intends by this means to dictate the maximum possible Wilderness Area. Congressman Lloyd Meeds has requested Regional Forester Rex Resler to expand the survey to cover the entire area recommended for wilderness by ALPS (and N3C). Why can't the Forest Service simply play the game fair and square? Why resort to such a cheap dodge, designed to limit the public's opportunity to debate the future of public lands?

According to a February 7 news release, Burlington Northern and Wenatchee National Forest have agreed to seek an exchange of lands to block up ownerships in the checkerboard country. The initial exchange being studied is in the Wapatus River near Salmon La Sac, with others to follow. But do we want to exchange? A much better plan would be to revert the Northern Pacific Land Grant -- or at the very least purchase the railroad lands through condemnation proceedings.





THE WILD CASCADES

April - May 1972

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3215 Northeast 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington 98125

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