

THE WILD CASCADES



The Sweet Smell of Success

It was an odd summer in the North Cascades, a summer of bright lights and loud noises, including one sustained 14-hour display that rearranged the geography of the North Fork of Bridge Creek and led your Editors to reexamine their sinful lives, but more of that on some other occasion...

It was an odd summer, too, for conservationists accustomed to defeats, retreats, and the smirking contumely of outrageous exploiters -- odd because there began to blow over the land the strange, sweet smell of **success**.

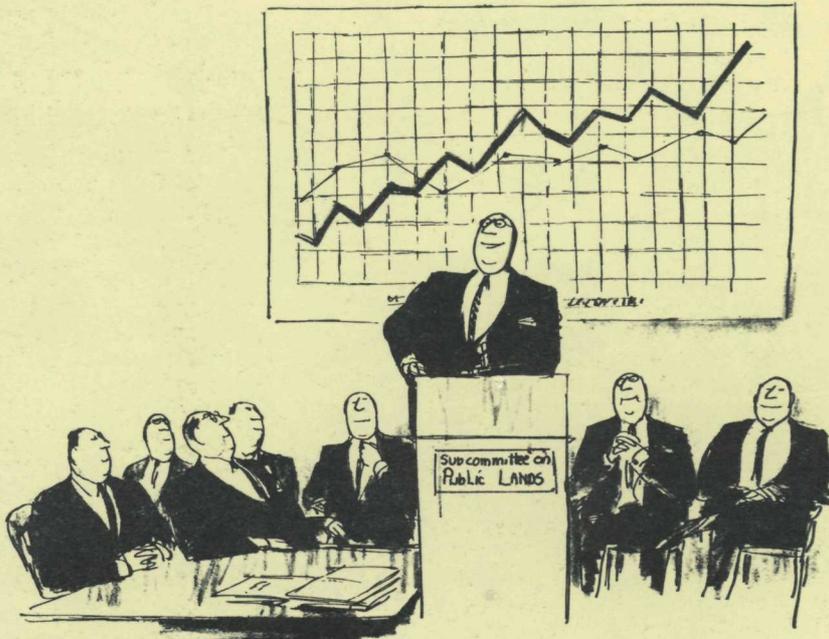
For example, we have long asked that an impartial study be made of federal lands in the North Cascades, and have been repeatedly denied by the Forest Service -- yet this summer such a study was apparently initiated, and is now continuing. (See page 3).

Also, we have long sought a Wilderness Bill, and have not yet succeeded -- but the machinations of the Hon. Jack Westland and his ilk are now verging on the desperate.

Furthermore, the North Cascades are emerging from silence. This fall and winter, two books will be published: The North Cascades, by Tom Miller (The Mountaineers); The Wild Cascades, by Weldon Heald (The Sierra Club). More of this in our next issue...

Let us not relax -- we don't as yet have a Wilderness Bill, we don't as yet have a North Cascades National Park -- but let us abandon outmoded attitudes of sourmouth defeatism.

We can win. We are winning.



"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it's your turn. We invite your criticisms of our stewardship. Show us no mercy."

NORTH CASCADES STUDY TEAM

PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF THE NORTH CASCADES

J. Michael McCloskey

August 20, 1963

This summer the initial reconnaissance tour of the North Cascade Mountains Study Team was made by team members and the resource sub-studies got well under way. Public hearings scheduled for the fall have just been held.

During the period July 15 to 24, three members of the team flew over and toured the periphery of the area of the Washington Cascades being studied, which lies between White Pass and the Canadian border. They spent the greater part of their time in the Mt. Baker National Forest, with trips up the Skagit River, the Whitechuck valley, and around Mt. Baker. They also visited Lake Chelan and drove up the Stehekin valley to High Bridge Guard Station. Mt. Rainier National Park was also visited. Dr. George Selke (Department of Agriculture), George Hartzog (National Park Service), and Art Greeley (Forest Service) made the tour, with team chairman Edward Crafts (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) and Henry Caufield (Department of Interior) unable to attend.

John Doerr, the superintendent of Olympic National Park, accompanied the three team members on the entire trip, as did J. Herbert Stone, the Forest Service's Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest. The supervisors and rangers of the various national forests and districts being visited also joined the party while it was in their areas, as did the superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park while that park was being visited. Washington State Land Commissioner, Bert Cole, also accompanied the team on the first four days of the tour as the Governor's representative for state cooperation with the study.

The Forest Service provided logistical support for the tour. However, their personnel are reported to have comprised no more than 4 or 5 of the 15 to 16 man traveling contingent. Public contacts were not invited on the tour, and none, reportedly, were attempted.

While members of the study team were gaining an initial familiarity with the main features of the North Cascades, resource sub-study teams were becoming intensively familiar with the area. A seven man National Park Service sub-study team working on recreation spent most of the summer doing field work. They worked in two sections, with one studying the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests and the other the Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests. John McLoughlin, the superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, heads the park service sub-study team. The team is classifying the North Cascades according to the six recreation classifications suggested by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) report.

Other sub-studies on other resources are also being undertaken by teams composed both of personnel from such state agencies as the Department of Natural Resources, the Game Commission, and the Parks Commission, and such federal agencies as the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Geological Survey, and the Bonneville Power Administration.

Public views on how the various resources of the North Cascades should be administered and by which agencies were solicited and presented at public meetings held in Wenatchee on October 7 and 8, in Mt. Vernon October 9 and in Seattle on October 10 and 11. A direct confrontation of park advocates and opponents occurred. The full prospectus for a North Cascades National Park prepared by the North Cascades Conservation Council was made public for the first time at these meetings. The next issue of the WILD CASCADES will report on the hearings and present a further digest of the prospectus (see May-June-July 1963 issue for earlier digest).



ORGANIZED BIG-GAME HUNTERS OPPOSE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

The organized big-game hunters are determined to fight the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. These men, through the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, have started to level their guns at those who would protect the scenery. They have as their ally the Washington State Game Department - a quasi-public agency provided for by law but financially dependent upon the sale of hunting licenses.

At stake in this scenic-hunting controversy are 60 mountain goat, 800 mule deer (1% of the deer kill in the state) and 1,308,186 acres of America's finest example of classical alpine scenery. The organized big-game hunters have taken the stand that it is better to log off the forests and kill a few goat and deer than to save the scenery in exchange for loss of the privilege of killing 60 goat and 800 deer.

The hunting recreation of 560 goat and 22,400 deer hunters would no longer be permitted in the area of the proposed park but would presumably be sought elsewhere. It is estimated that by 1980 2,500,000 visitors would come to the park or 100 times the number of hunters that were displaced.

The attitude of this very small hunting minority becomes even more unreasonable when one realizes that 21% of the area proposed for protection from logging is a National Recreation Area. This area, contiguous with the eastern boundary of the proposed park, is where the greatest volume of deer hunting takes place. The Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area was specifically proposed in recognition of this prior hunting use and was considered as a reasonable concession to hunter use.

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JUL 31 1963

COORDINATED CONSERVATION
AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL
WILDLIFE FEDERATION

WASHINGTON STATE

Sportsmen's Council Inc.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
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EMERGENCY RESOLUTION

WHEREAS without waiting for results of the aforementioned study, the North Cascades Conservation Council has issued a "confidential" prospectus including a prepared bill to create the new North Cascades National Park of 1,308,186 acres, extending virtually from the Canadian Border to Stevens Pass with roughly 600,000 acres on the West slope of the Cascades and 700,000 on the East slope, which includes a very high percentage of the High Cascades Deer Area and much of the Chelan-Okanogan mule deer range, and

WHEREAS under a provision in the bill, the Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion and under his regulations, permit hunting for game animals only in 269,521 acres situated in Chelan and Okanogan counties, but is under no legal obligation to ever establish any open seasons, and

WHEREAS creation of a National Park will remove the entire 1,308,000 acre area from the jurisdiction and management of the State Game Department both as to fish and game and further curtail the Department's revenue from license sales, and

WHEREAS the Washington State Sportmen's Council is now on record in favor of the Wilderness Concept for management of the North Cascades area, which concept permits all the benefits for preservation of its scenic advantages without the detriments of closing the area to public hunting and surrendering its other recreational assets and controls to Federal bureaucracy;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Washington State Sportsmen's Council in convention assembled this 9th day of June, 1963, at Yakima, Washington reaffirm its stand of favoring the Wilderness Concept for administration of the North Cascades area and at the same time oppose the creation of a proposed North Cascades National Park.

We believe the best interest of all could have been served more appropriately had representatives of the Sportsmen's Council and probably other groups been invited in to formulate the study you made. It seems to me that your unilateral action represented a special pressure interest approach and not truly tuned the the best public consideration.



Founded in 1957



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

We find it most regrettable that your Big Game Committee did not choose to discuss our proposal for a North Cascades National Park before preparing the unfortunate wording of the emergency resolution adopted at your quarterly meeting in Yakima June 9th.

There are some misstatements, obvious to those who are acquainted with the facts, and misleading implications which were not called for in the interest of an objective approach to what is obviously a very complex problem, with hunting being only one aspect.

The proposal to which the emergency resolution refers was given to the Big Game Committee for study. It is most unfortunate that this committee apparently chose not to ask for further details or to communicate its objections to us. Such action is almost certain to widen the gap between conservation organizations and hunters rather than to allow exploration of areas of agreement and possibilities of compromise.

We would call to your attention therefore, the following misstatements that appeared in the subject resolution:

1. The name of our organization is the North Cascades Conservation Council, not the Northwest Conservation Council.
2. Our organization prepared and circulated a "confidential" prospectus for a North Cascades National Park before the appointment of the North Cascades Study Team was announced. You would hardly expect us to "wait for the results of a study" if we were unaware that such a study was to be made. On the contrary, we were convinced that there would never be a study, in that bills introduced in Congress in two consecutive years for this purpose, were unable to get out of committee.
3. The proposed park does not extend from the Canadian border to Stevens Pass. Use of the word "virtually" implies that it does, however, and has now been so interpreted in the press.
4. The area of the proposed North Cascades National Park is not 1,308,186; it is 1,038,665 acres.
5. The area of the proposed Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area, which is the hunting area contiguous to the national park, is 269,521 acres. It is inconceivable that your Big Game Committee could have overlooked the features of this area, specifically designed to recognize hunting.

The Leopold Report Says National Parks Should Be . . .

"A Vignette of Primitive America"

IN the Congressional Act of 1916 which created the National Park Service, preservation of native animal life was clearly specified as one of the purposes of the parks. A frequently quoted passage of the Act states ". . . which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

In implementing this Act, the newly formed Park Service developed a philosophy of wildlife *protection*, which in that era was indeed the most obvious and immediate need in wildlife conservation. Thus the parks were established as refuges, the animal populations were protected from hunting and their habitats were protected from wildfire. For a time predators were controlled to protect the "good" animals from the "bad" ones, but this endeavor mercifully ceased in the 1930's. On the whole, there was little major change in the Park Service practice of wildlife management during the first 40 years of its existence.

During the same era, the concept of wildlife management evolved rapidly among other agencies and groups concerned with the production of wildlife for recreational hunting. It is now an accepted truism that maintenance of suitable habitat is the key to sustaining animal populations, and that protection, though it is important, is not of itself a substitute for habitat. Moreover, habitat is not a fixed or stable entity that can be set aside and preserved behind a fence, like a cliff dwelling or a petrified tree. Biotic communities change through natural stages of succession. They can be changed deliberately through manipulation of plant and animal populations. In recent years the National Park Service has broadened its concept of wildlife conservation to provide for purposeful management of plant and animal communities as an essential step in preserving wildlife resources ". . . unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." In a few parks active manipulation of habitat is being tested, as for example in the Everglades where controlled burning is now used experimentally to maintain the open glades and piney woods with their interesting animal and plant life. Excess populations of grazing ungulates are being controlled in a number of parks to preserve the forage plants on which the animals depend. The question already has been posed—how far should the National Park Service go in utilizing the tools of management to maintain wildlife populations?

The concept of park management

The present report proposes to discuss wildlife management in the national parks in terms of three questions which shift emphasis progressively from the general to the specific:

- 1) What should be the *goals* of wildlife management in the national parks?
- 2) What general *policies* of management are best adapted to achieve the pre-determined goals?
- 3) What are some of the *methods* suitable for on-the-ground implementation of policies?

It is acknowledged that this Advisory Board was requested by the Secretary of the Interior to consider particularly one method of management, namely, the procedure of removing excess ungulates from some of the parks. We feel that this specific question can only be viewed objectively in the light of goals and operational policies, and our report is framed accordingly. In speaking of national parks we refer to the whole system of parks and monuments; national recreation areas are discussed briefly near the end of the report.

As a prelude to presenting our thoughts on the goals, policies, and methods of managing wildlife in the parks of the United States, we wish to quote in full a brief report on "Management of National Parks and Equivalent Areas" which was formulated by a committee of the First World Conference on National Parks that convened in Seattle in July, 1962. The committee consisted of 15 members of the Conference, representing eight nations; the chairman was François Bourliere of France. In our judgment this report suggests a firm basis for park management. The statement of the committee follows:

1. Management is defined as any activity directed toward achieving or maintaining a given condition in plant and/or animal populations and/or habitats in accordance with the conservation plan for the area. A prior definition of the purposes and objectives of each park is assumed.

Management may involve active manipulation of the plant and animal communities, or protection from modification or external influences.

2. Few of the world's parks are large enough to be in fact self-regulatory ecological units; rather, most are ecological islands subject to direct or indirect modification by activities and conditions in the surrounding areas. These influences may involve such factors as immigration and/or emigration of animal and plant life, changes in the fire regime, and alterations in the surface or subsurface water.

3. There is no need for active modification to maintain large examples of the relatively stable "climax" communities which under protection perpetuate themselves indefinitely. Examples of such communities include large tracts of undisturbed rain-forest, tropical mountain paramos, and arctic tundra.

4. However, most biotic communities are in a constant state of change due to natural or man-caused processes of ecological succession. In these "successional" communities it is necessary to manage the habitat to achieve or stabilize it at a desired stage. For example, fire is an essential management tool to maintain East African open savanna or American prairie.

5. Where animal populations get out of balance with their habitat and threaten the continued existence of a desired environment, population control becomes essential. This principle applies, for example, in situations where ungulate populations have exceeded the carrying capacity of their habitat through loss of predators, immigration from surrounding areas, or compression of normal migratory patterns. Specific examples include excess populations of elephants in some African parks and of ungulates in some mountain parks.

6. The need for management, the feasibility of management methods, and evaluation of results must be based upon current and continuing scientific research. Both the research and management itself should be undertaken only by qualified personnel. Research, management planning, and execution must take into account, and if necessary regulate, the human uses for which the park is intended.

7. Management based on scientific research is, therefore, not only desirable but often essential to maintain some biotic communities in accordance with the conservation plan of a national park or equivalent area.

The primary goal of parks

Item 1 in the report just quoted specifies that "a prior definition of the purposes and objectives of each park is assumed." In other words, the goal must first be defined.

As a primary goal, we would recommend that the biotic associations within each park be maintained, or where necessary recreated, as nearly as possible in the condition that prevailed when the area was first visited by the white man. A national park should represent a vignette of primitive America.

The implications of this seemingly simple aspiration are stupendous. Many of our national parks—in fact most of them—went through periods of indiscriminate logging, burning, livestock grazing, hunting, and predator control. Then they entered the park system and shifted abruptly to a regime of equally unnatural protection from lightning fires, from insect outbreaks, absence of natural controls of ungulates, and in some areas elimination of normal fluctuations in water levels. Exotic vertebrates, insects, plants, and plant diseases have inadvertently been introduced. And of course lastly there is the factor of human use—of roads and trampling and campgrounds and pack stock. The resultant biotic associations in many of our parks are artifacts, pure and simple. They represent a complex ecologic history, but they do not necessarily represent primitive America.

Restoring the primitive scene is not done easily nor can it be done completely. Some species are extinct. Given time, an eastern hardwood forest can be regrown to maturity but the chestnut will be missing and so will the roar of pigeon wings. The colorful drapanid finches are not to be heard again in the lowland forests of Hawaii, nor will the jack-hammer of the ivory-bill ring in southern swamps. The wolf and grizzly bear cannot readily be reintroduced into ranching communities, and the factor of human use of the parks is subject only to regulation, not elimination. Exotic plants, animals, and diseases are here to stay. All these limitations we fully realize. Yet, if the goal cannot be fully achieved it can be approached. A reasonable illusion of primitive America could be recreated, using the utmost in skill, judgment, and ecologic sensitivity. This in our opinion should be the objective of every national park and monument.

To illustrate the goal more specifically, let us cite some cases. A visitor entering Grand Teton National Park from the south drives across Antelope Flats. But there are no antelope. No one seems to be asking the question—why aren't there? If the mountain men who gathered here in rendezvous

fed their squaws on antelope, a 20th century tourist at least should be able to see a band of these animals. Finding out what aspect of the range needs rectifying, and doing so, would appear to be a primary function of park management.

When the forty-niners poured over the Sierra Nevada into California, those that kept diaries spoke almost to a man of the wide-spaced columns of mature trees that grew on the lower western slope in gigantic magnificence. The ground was a grass parkland, in springtime carpeted with wildflowers. Deer and bear were abundant. Today much of the west slope is a dog-hair thicket of young pines, white fir, incense cedar, and mature brush—a direct function of overprotection from natural ground fires. Within the four national parks—Lassen, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon—the thickets are even more impenetrable than elsewhere. Not only is this accumulation of fuel dangerous to the giant sequoias and other mature trees but the animal life is meager, wildflowers are sparse, and to some at least the vegetative tangle is depressing, not uplifting. Is it possible that the primitive open forest could be restored, at least on a local scale? And if so, how? We cannot offer an answer. But we are posing a question to which there should be an answer of immense concern to the National Park Service.

The scarcity of bighorn sheep in the Sierra Nevada represents another type of management problem. Though they have been effectively protected for nearly half a century, there are fewer than 400 bighorns in the Sierra. Two-thirds of them are found in summer, along the crest which lies within the eastern border of Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks. Obviously, there is some shortcoming of habitat that precludes further increase in the population. The high country is still recovering slowly from the devastation of early domestic sheep grazing so graphically described by John Muir. But the present limitation may not be in the high summer range at all but rather along the eastern slope of the Sierra where the bighorns winter on lands in the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. These areas are grazed in summer by domestic livestock and large numbers of mule deer, and it is possible that such competitive use is adversely affecting the bighorns. It would seem to us that the National Park Service might well take the lead in studying this problem and in formulating cooperative management plans with other agencies even though the management problem lies outside the park boundary. The goal, after all, is to restore the Sierra bighorn. If restoration is achieved in the Sequoia-Kings Canyon region, there might follow a program of reintroduction and restoration of bighorns in Yosemite and Lassen national parks, and Lava Beds National Monument, within which areas this magnificent native animal is presently extinct.

We hope that these examples clarify what we mean by the goal of park management.

Policies of park management

The major policy change which we would recommend to the National Park Service is that it recognize the enormous complexity of ecologic communities and the diversity of management procedures, required to preserve them. The traditional, simple formula of protection may be exactly what is needed to maintain such climax associations as arctic-alpine heath, the rain forests of Olympic peninsula, or the Joshua trees and saguaros of southwestern deserts. On the other hand, grasslands, savannas, aspen, and other successional shrub and tree associations may call for very different treatment. Reluctance to undertake biotic management can never lead to a realistic

presentation of primitive America, much of which supported successional communities that were maintained by fires, floods, hurricanes, and other natural forces.

A second statement of policy that we would reiterate—and this one conforms with present Park Service standards—is that management be limited to native plants and animals. Exotics have intruded into nearly all of the parks but they need not be encouraged, even those that have interest or ecological values of their own. Restoration of antelope in Jackson Hole, for example, should be done by managing native forage plants, not by planting crested wheat grass or plots of irrigated alfalfa. Gambel quail in a desert wash should be observed in the shade of a mesquite, not a tamarisk. A visitor who climbs a volcano in Hawaii ought to see mamane trees and silver-swords, not goats.

Carrying this point further, observable artificiality in any form must be minimized and obscured in every possible way. Wildlife should not be displayed in fenced enclosures; this is the function of a zoo, not a national park. In the same category is artificial feeding of wildlife. Fed bears become bums, and dangerous. Fed elk deplete natural ranges. Forage relationships in wild animals should be natural. Management may at times call for the use of the tractor, chain-saw, rifle, or flame thrower, but the signs and sounds of such activity should be hidden from visitors insofar as possible. In this regard, perhaps the most dangerous tool of all is the roadgrader. Although the American public demands automotive access to the parks, road systems must be rigidly prescribed as to extent and design. Roadless wilderness areas should be permanently zoned. The goal, we repeat, is to maintain or create the mood of wild America. We are speaking here of restoring wildlife to enhance this mood, but the whole effect can be lost if the parks are overdeveloped for motorized travel. If too many tourists crowd the roadways, then we should ration the tourists rather than expand the roadways.

Additionally, in this connection, it seems incongruous that there should exist in the national parks mass recreation facilities such as golf courses, ski lifts, motorboat marinas, and other extraneous developments which completely contradict the management goal. We urge the National Park Service to reverse its policy of permitting these nonconforming uses, and to liquidate them as expeditiously as possible (painful as this will be to concessionaires). Above all other policies, the maintenance of naturalness should prevail.

Another major policy matter concerns the research which must form the basis for all management programs. The agency best fitted to study park management problems is the National Park Service itself. Much help and guidance can be obtained from ecologic research conducted by other agencies, but the objectives of park management are so different from those of state fish and game departments, the Forest Service, etc., as to demand highly skilled studies of a very specialized nature. Management without knowledge would be a dangerous policy indeed. Most of the research now conducted by the National Park Service is oriented largely to interpretive functions rather than to management. We urge the expansion of the research activity in the Service to prepare for future management and restoration programs. As models of the type of investigation that should be greatly accelerated we cite some of the recent studies of elk in Yellowstone and of bighorn sheep in Death Valley. Additionally, however, there are needed equally critical appraisals of ecologic relationships in various plant associations and of many lesser organisms such as azaleas, lupines, chipmunks, towhees, and other non-economic species.

In consonance with the above policy statements, it follows logically that every phase of management itself be under the full jurisdiction of biologically trained personnel of the Park Service. This applies not only to habitat manipulation but to all facets of regulating animal populations. Reducing the numbers of elk in Yellowstone or of goats on Haleakala Crater is part of an over-all scheme to preserve or restore a natural biotic scene. The purpose is single-minded. We cannot endorse the view that responsibility for removing excess game animals be shared with state fish and game departments whose primary interest would be to capitalize on the recreational value of the public hunting that could thus be supplied. Such a proposal imputes a multiple use concept of park management which was never intended, which is not legally permitted, nor for which can we find any impelling justification today.

Purely from the standpoint of how best to achieve the goal of park management, as here defined, unilateral administration directed to a single objective is obviously superior to divided responsibility in which secondary goals, such as recreational hunting, are introduced. Additionally, uncontrolled public hunting might well operate in opposition to the goal, by removing roadside animals and frightening the survivors, to the end that public viewing of wildlife would be materially impaired. In one national park, namely Grand Teton, public hunting was specified by Congress as the method to be used in controlling elk. Extended trial suggests this to be an awkward administrative tool at best.

Since this whole matter is of particular current interest it will be elaborated in a subsequent section on methods.

Methods of habitat management

It is obviously impossible to mention in this brief report all the possible techniques that might be used by the National Park Service in manipulating plant and animal populations. We can, however, single out a few examples. In so doing, it should be kept in mind that the total area of any one park, or of the parks collectively, that may be managed intensively is a very modest part indeed. This is so for two reasons. First, critical areas which may determine animal abundance are often a small fraction of total range. One deer study on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, for example, showed that important winter range, which could be manipulated to support the deer, constituted less than two per cent of the year-long herd range. Roadside areas that might be managed to display a more varied and natural flora and fauna can be rather narrow strips. Intensive management, in short, need not be extensive to be effective. Secondly, manipulation of vegetation is often exorbitantly expensive. Especially will this be true when the objective is to manage "invisibly"—that is, to conceal the signs of management. Controlled burning is the only method that may have extensive application.

The first step in park management is historical research, to ascertain as accurately, as possible what plants and animals and biotic associations existed originally in each locality. Much of this has been done already.

A second step should be ecologic research on plant-animal relationships leading to formulation of a management hypothesis.

Next should come small scale experimentation to test the hypothesis in practice. Experimental plots can be situated out of sight of roads and visitor centers.

Lastly, application of tested management methods can be undertaken on critical areas.

By this process of study and pre-testing, mistakes can be minimized. Likewise, public groups vitally interested in park management can be shown the results of research and testing before general application, thereby eliminating possible misunderstanding and friction.

Some management methods now in use by the National Park Service seem to us potentially dangerous. For example, we wish to raise a serious question about the mass application of insecticides in the control of forest insects. Such application may (or may not) be justified in commercial timber stands, but in a national park the ecologic impact can have unanticipated effects on the biotic community that might defeat the over-all management objective. It would seem wise to curtail this activity, at least until research and small scale testing have been conducted.

Of the various methods of manipulating vegetation, the controlled use of fire is the most "natural" and much the cheapest and easiest to apply. Unfortunately, however, forest and chaparral areas that have been completely protected from fire for long periods may require careful advance treatment before even the first experimental blaze is set. Trees and mature brush may have to be cut, piled, and burned before a creeping ground fire can be risked. Once fuel is reduced, periodic burning can be conducted safely and at low expense. On the other hand, some situations may call for a hot burn. On Isle Royale, moose range is created by periodic holocausts that open the forest canopy. Maintenance of the moose population is surely one goal of management on Isle Royale.

Other situations may call for the use of the bulldozer, the disc harrow, or the spring-tooth harrow to initiate desirable changes in plant succession. Buffalo wallows on the American prairie were the propagation sites of a host of native flowers and forbs that fed the antelope and the prairie chicken. In the absence of the great herds, wallows can be simulated.

Artificial reintroduction of rare native plants is often feasible. Overgrazing in years past led to local extermination of many delicate perennials such as some of the orchids. Where these are not reappearing naturally they can be transplanted or cultured in a nursery. A native plant, however small and inconspicuous, is as much a part of the biota as a redwood tree or a forage species for elk.

In essence, we are calling for a set of ecologic skills unknown in this country today. Americans have shown a great capacity for degrading and fragmenting native biotas. So far we have not exercised much imagination or ingenuity in rebuilding damaged biotas. It will not be done by passive protection alone.

Control of animal population

Good park management requires that ungulate populations be reduced to the level that the range will carry in good health and without impairment to the soil, the vegetation, or to habitats of other animals. This problem is world-wide in scope,

and includes non-park as well as park lands. Balance may be achieved in several ways.

(a) *Natural predation.* Insofar as possible, control through natural predation should be encouraged. Predators are now protected in the parks of the United States, although unfortunately they were not in the early years and the wolf, grizzly bear, and mountain lion became extinct in many of the national parks. Even today populations of large predators, where they still occur in the parks, are kept below optimal level by programs of predator control applied outside the park boundaries. Although the National Park Service has attempted to negotiate with control agencies of federal and local governments for the maintenance of buffer zones around the parks where predators are not subject to systematic control, these negotiations have been only partially successful. The effort to protect large predators in and around the parks should be greatly intensified. At the same time, it must be recognized that predation alone can seldom be relied upon to control ungulate numbers, particularly the larger species such as bison, moose, elk, and deer; additional artificial controls frequently are called for.

(b) *Trapping and transplanting.* Traditionally in the past the National Park Service has attempted to dispose of excess ungulates by trapping and transplanting. Since 1892, for example, Yellowstone National Park alone has supplied 10,478 elk for restocking purposes. Many of the elk ranges in the western United States have been restocked from this source. Thousands of deer and lesser numbers of antelope, bighorns, mountain goats, and bison also have been moved from the parks. This program is fully justified so long as breeding stocks are needed. However, most big game ranges of the United States are essentially filled to carrying capacity, and the cost of a continuing program of trapping and transplanting cannot be sustained solely on the basis of controlling populations within the parks. Trapping and handling of a big game animal usually costs from \$50 to \$150 and in some situations much more. Since annual surpluses will be produced indefinitely into the future, it is patently impossible to look upon trapping as a practical plan of disposal.

(c) *Shooting excess animals that migrate outside the parks.* Many park herds are migratory and can be controlled by public hunting outside the park boundaries. Especially is this true in mountain parks which usually consist largely of summer game range with relatively little winter range. Effective application of this form of control frequently calls for special regulations, since migration usually occurs after normal hunting dates. Most of the western states have cooperated with the National Park Service in scheduling late hunts for the specific purpose of reducing park game herds, and in fact most excess game produced in the parks is so utilized. This is by far the best and the most widely applied method of controlling park populations of ungulates. The only danger is that migratory habits may be eliminated from a herd by differential removal, which would favor survival of non-migratory individuals. With care to preserve, not eliminate, migratory traditions, this plan of control will continue to be the major form of herd regulation in national parks.

(d) *Control by shooting within the parks.* Where other methods of control are inapplicable or impractical, excess park ungulates must be removed by killing. As stated above in the discussion of park policy, it is the unanimous recommendation of this Board that such shooting be conducted by competent personnel, under the sole jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and for the sole purpose of animal removal, not recreational hunting. If the magnitude of a given removal program requires the services of additional shooters beyond regu-

lar Park Service personnel, the selection, employment, training, deputization, and supervision of such additional personnel should be entirely the responsibility of the National Park Service. Only in this manner can the primary goal of wildlife management in the parks be realized. A limited number of expert riflemen, properly equipped and working under centralized direction, can selectively cull a herd with a minimum of disturbance to the surviving animals or to the environment. General public hunting by comparison is often non-selective and grossly disturbing.

Moreover, the numbers of game animals that must be removed annually from the parks by shooting is so small in relation to normally hunted populations outside the parks as to constitute a minor contribution to the public bag, even if it were so utilized. All of these points can be illustrated in the example of the north Yellowstone elk population which has been a focal point of argument about possible public hunting in national parks.

(e) *The case of Yellowstone.* Elk summer in all parts of Yellowstone Park and migrate out in nearly all directions, where they are subject to hunting on adjoining public and private lands. One herd, the so-called Northern Elk Herd, moves only to the vicinity of the park border where it may winter largely inside or outside the park, depending on the severity of the winter. This herd was estimated to number 35,000 animals in 1914 which was far in excess of the carrying capacity of the range. Following a massive die-off in 1919-20 the herd has steadily decreased. Over a period of 27 years, the National Park Service removed 8,825 animals by shooting and 5,765 by live-trapping; concurrently, hunters took 40,745 elk from this herd outside the park. Yet the range continued to deteriorate. In the winter of 1961-62 there were approximately 10,000 elk in the herd and carrying capacity of the winter range was estimated at 5,000. So the National Park Service at last undertook a definitive reduction program, killing 4,283 elk by shooting, which along with 850 animals removed in other ways (hunting outside the park, trapping, winter kill) brought the herd down to 5,725 as censused from helicopter. The carcasses of the elk were carefully processed and distributed to Indian communities throughout Montana and Wyoming; so they were well used. The point at issue is whether this same reduction could or should have been accomplished by public hunting.

In autumn during normal hunting season the elk are widely scattered through rough inaccessible mountains in the park. Comparable areas, well stocked with elk, are heavily hunted in adjoining national forests. Applying the kill statistics from the forests to the park, a kill of 200-400 elk might be achieved if most of the available pack stock in the area were used to transport hunters within the park. Autumn hunting could not have accomplished the necessary reduction.

In mid-winter when deep snow and bitter cold forced the elk into lower country along the north border of the park, the National Park Service undertook its reduction program. With snow vehicles, trucks, and helicopters they accomplished the unpleasant job in temperatures that went as low as -40° F. Public hunting was out of the question. Thus, in the case most bitterly argued in the press and in legislative halls, reduction of the herd by recreational hunting would have been a practical impossibility, even if it had been in full conformance with park management objectives.

From now on, the annual removal from this herd may be in the neighborhood of 1,000 to 1,800 head. By January 31, 1963, removals had totalled 1,300 (300 shot outside the park by hunters, 600 trapped and shipped, and 406 killed by park rangers). Continued special hunts in Montana and other forms of removal will yield the desired reduction by spring. The

required yearly maintenance kill is not a large operation when one considers that approximately 100,000 head of big game are taken annually by hunters in Wyoming and Montana.

(f) *Game control in other parks.* In 1961-62, excluding Yellowstone elk, there were approximately 870 native animals transplanted and 827 killed in 18 national parks and monuments. Additionally, about 2,500 feral goats, pigs, and burros were removed from three areas. Animal control in the park system as a whole is still a small operation. It should be emphasized, however, that removal programs have not in the past been adequate to control ungulates in many of the parks. Future removals will have to be larger and in many cases repeated annually. Better management of wildlife habitat will naturally produce larger annual surpluses. But the scope of this phase of park operation will never be such as to constitute a large facet of management. On the whole, reductions will be small in relation to game harvests outside the parks. For example, from 50 to 200 deer a year are removed from a problem area in Sequoia National Park; the deer kill in California is 75,000 and should be much larger. In Rocky Mountain National Park 59 elk were removed in 1961-62 and the trim should perhaps be 100 per year in the future; Colorado kills over 10,000 elk per year on open hunting ranges. In part, this relates to the small area of the National Park System, which constitutes only 3.9 per cent of the public domain; hunting ranges under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management make up approximately 70 per cent.

In summary, control of animal populations in the national parks would appear to us to be an integral part of park management, best handled by the National Park Service itself. In this manner excess ungulates have been controlled in the national parks of Canada since 1943, and the same principle is being applied in the parks of many African countries. Selection of personnel to do the shooting likewise is a function of the Park Service. In most small operations this would logically mean skilled rangers. In larger removal programs, there might be included additional personnel, selected from the general public, hired and deputized by the Service or otherwise engaged, but with a view to accomplishing a task, under strict supervision and solely for the protection of park values. Examples of some potentially large removal programs where expanded crews may be needed are mule deer populations on plateaus fringing Dinosaur National Monument and Zion National Park (west side), and white-tailed deer in Acadia National Park.

* **Wildlife Management on National Recreation Areas**

By precedent and logic, the management of wildlife resources on the national recreation areas can be viewed in a very different light than in the park system proper. National recreation areas are by definition multiple use in character as regards allowable types of recreation. Wildlife management can be incorporated into the operational plans of these areas with public hunting as one objective. Obviously, hunting must be regulated in time and place to minimize conflict with other uses, but it would be a mistake for the National Park Service to be unduly restrictive of legitimate hunting in these areas. Most of the existing national recreation areas are federal holdings surrounding large water impoundments; there is little potentiality for hunting. Three national seashore recreational areas on the East Coast (Hatteras, Cape Cod, and Padre Island) offer limited waterfowl shooting. But some of the new areas being acquired or proposed for acquisition will offer substantial hunting opportunity for a variety of game species. This opportunity should be developed with skill, imagination,

and (we would hopefully suggest) with enthusiasm.

On these areas as elsewhere, the key to wildlife abundance is a favorable habitat. The skills and techniques of habitat manipulation applicable to parks are equally applicable on the recreation areas. The regulation of hunting, on such areas as are deemed appropriate to open for such use, should be in accord with prevailing state regulations.

*New National Parks

A number of new national parks are under consideration. One of the critical issues in the establishment of new parks will be the manner in which the wildlife resources are to be handled. It is our recommendation that the basic objectives and operating procedures of new parks be identical with those of established parks. It would seem awkward indeed to operate a National Park System under two sets of ground rules. On the other hand, portions of several proposed parks are so firmly established as traditional hunting grounds that impending closure of hunting may preclude public acceptance of park status. In such cases it may be necessary to designate core areas as national parks in every sense of the word, establishing protective buffer zones in the form of national recreation areas where hunting is permitted. Perhaps only through compromises of this sort will the park system be rounded out.

Summary

The goal of managing the national parks and monuments should be to preserve, or where necessary to recreate, the ecologic scene as viewed by the first European visitors. As part of this scene, native species of wild animals should be present in maximum variety and reasonable abundance. Protection alone, which has been the core of Park Service wildlife policy, is not adequate to achieve this goal. Habitat manipulation is helpful and often essential to restore or maintain animal numbers. Likewise, populations of the animals themselves must sometimes be regulated to prevent habitat damage; this is especially true of ungulates.

Active management aimed at restoration of natural communities of plants and animals demands skills and knowledge not now in existence. A greatly expanded research program, oriented to management needs, must be developed within the National Park Service itself. Both research and the application of management methods should be in the hands of skilled park personnel.

Insofar as possible, animal populations should be regulated by predation and other natural means. However, predation cannot be relied upon to control the populations of larger ungulates, which sometimes must be reduced artificially.

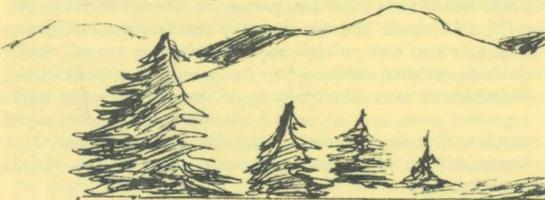
Most ungulate populations within the parks migrate seasonally outside the park boundaries where excess numbers can be removed by public hunting. In such circumstances the National Park Service should work closely with state fish and game departments and other interested agencies in conducting the research required for management and in devising cooperative management programs.

Excess game that does not leave a park must be removed. Trapping and transplanting has not proven to be a practical method of control, though it is an appropriate source of breeding stock as needed elsewhere.

Direct removal by killing is the most economical and effective way of regulating ungulates within a park. Game removal by shooting should be conducted under the complete jurisdiction of qualified park personnel and solely for the purpose of reducing animals to preserve park values. Recreational hunting is an inappropriate and non-conforming use of the national parks and monuments.

Most game reduction programs can best be accomplished by regular park employees. But as removal programs increase in size and scope, as well may happen under better wildlife management, the National Park Service may find it advantageous to employ or otherwise engage additional shooters from the general public. No objection to this procedure is foreseen so long as the selection, training, and supervision of shooting crews is under rigid control of the Service and the culling operation is made to conform to primary park goals.

Recreational hunting is a valid and potentially important use of national recreation areas, which are also under jurisdiction of the Park Service. Full development of hunting opportunities on these areas should be provided by the Service.



RECRUIT A NEW WORKER FOR THE FUTURE OF THE NORTH CASCADES

North Cascades Conservation Council
Route 2, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington

Please enroll as a member (enclosed find \$2.00 for one year's dues):
Please send a free sample copy of The Wild Cascades to:

(Name) _____
(Address) _____

Send this gift membership, or free sample copy, with the compliments of:

(Name) _____

Multiple Use on the Cascade River ?? " ...The greatest good ..." ??

"Multiple Use" is a noble principle. It sounds and looks splendid in brochures containing lyrical prose and carefully selected photographs. The reality is somewhat different.

The Forest Service knows it. At scenes of violence done to mountains, we now find signboards telling us that the new ugliness is better than the primeval beauty.

President Goldsworthy, on a recent trip to Cascade Pass, photographed some of the propaganda -- together with some of the reality.



ENTERING THE
"MANAGED"
MOUNTAINS

“ . . . the greatest good . . . ”

“In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to the most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies . . .

“ . . . You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used . . .

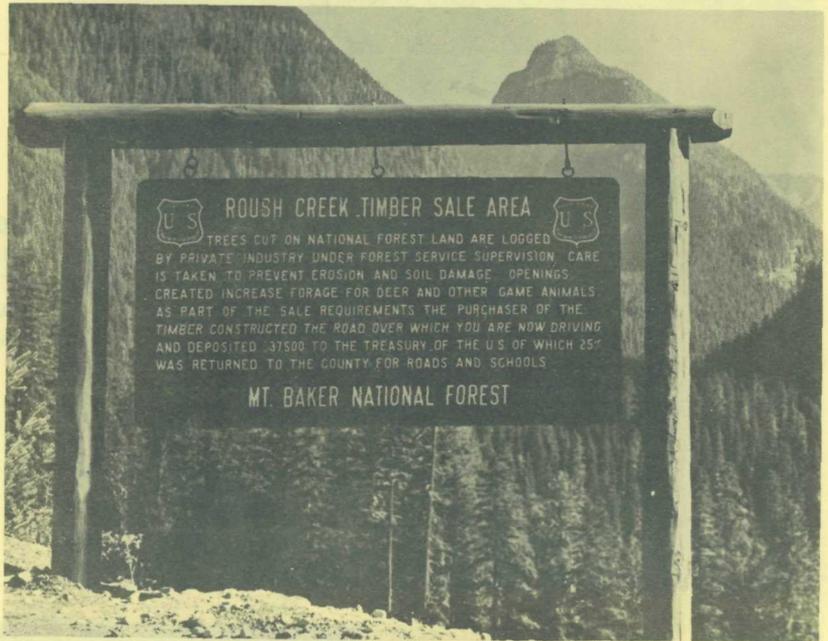
“ . . . Where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.”

From letter of Secretary James Wilson to Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, February 1, 1905, outlining policies for the administration of the forest reserves (now national forests) by the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.



A GASH IN THE GREENERY --
"ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF MULTIPLE USE"

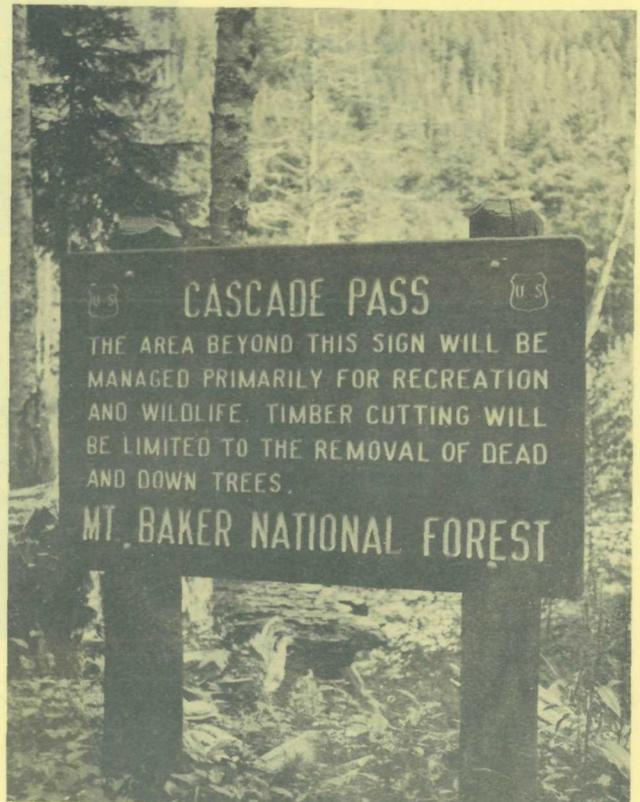
A BIRTHRIGHT SOLD --
FOR A MERE \$37, 500!



U.S. ROUSH CREEK TIMBER SALE AREA U.S.
TREES CUT ON NATIONAL FOREST LAND ARE LOGGED
BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY UNDER FOREST SERVICE SUPERVISION. CARE
IS TAKEN TO PREVENT EROSION AND SOIL DAMAGE. OPENINGS
CREATED INCREASE FORAGE FOR DEER AND OTHER GAME ANIMALS.
AS PART OF THE SALE REQUIREMENTS THE PURCHASER OF THE
TIMBER CONSTRUCTED THE ROAD OVER WHICH YOU ARE NOW DRIVING
AND DEPOSITED \$37500 TO THE TREASURY OF THE U.S. OF WHICH 25%
WAS RETURNED TO THE COUNTY FOR ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST

NEAR THE ROADHEAD,
BEYOND THE
CLEAR-CUTTING, COMES
A REASSURANCE



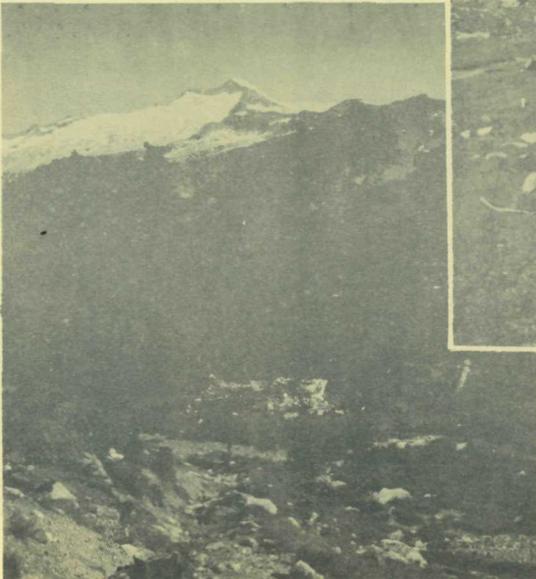
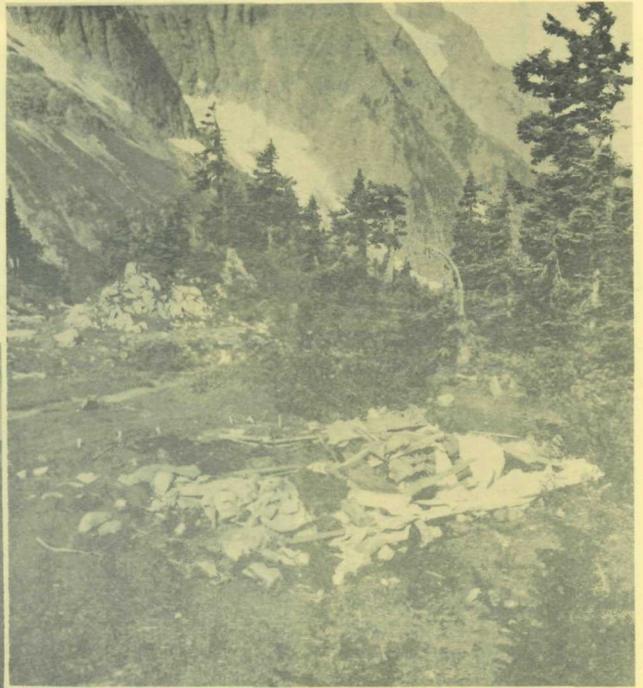
U.S. CASCADE PASS U.S.
THE AREA BEYOND THIS SIGN WILL BE
MANAGED PRIMARILY FOR RECREATION
AND WILDLIFE. TIMBER CUTTING WILL
BE LIMITED TO THE REMOVAL OF DEAD
AND DOWN TREES.
MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST

Is this "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run"? Who says so? The Forest Service says so.



THIS WAS DONE
ON "PRIVATE" LAND
BY MINERS AT THE
ROADHEAD -- LESS THAN
2 MILES FROM CASCADE PASS

THIS WAS DONE
ON PUBLIC LAND
BY A FOREST
SERVICE TRAIL
CREW -- AT
CASCADE PASS
ITSELF



THE IRATE BIRDWATCHER in the North Cascades

-- Extracts from the Summer 1963 Diary of I. B.

MAY

Betook myself, together with daughters aged 10, 8, and 3, and also their mother, to the Entiat, deeming this a good far way from the population centers of Puget Sound, and thus likely to be quiet on the trail, except for us... A pleasant stroll, for several minutes, until overtaken by two hotrodders. Daughters scattered into the woods. Gasoline and oil fumes obscured the smells of foliage as the motors obscured the sounds of river, chipmunks, and wind...

In 4 miles of nervous hiking, were overtaken and nearly run down by several other scotter groups -- including the hotrodders returning downtrail. At camp, beside the river, were startled by further scooter parties on their way to Myrtle Lake. After supper, walked to Myrtle Lake. Found the lakeshore stacked solid with parked scooters. One scooterman saw daughters, aged 10, 8, and 3, and cried out in amazement: "HOW DID THEY GET HERE?"

At camp were visited by a lonely band of fishermen on foot, who stopped by to shake heads in wonder and despair and exchange horror stories.

On the downtrail, some lovable rescal had fixed the trail so that it was still perfectly easy for any creature on foot, but now a splendid obstacle course for any creature on wheels...

Was accosted at a gas station in Entiat by a frightening phenomenon -- a Scooter Club in their black-leather jackets and motorcycle boots -- and accused of constructing the obstacle course. Escaped by making a gesture toward a tire iron...

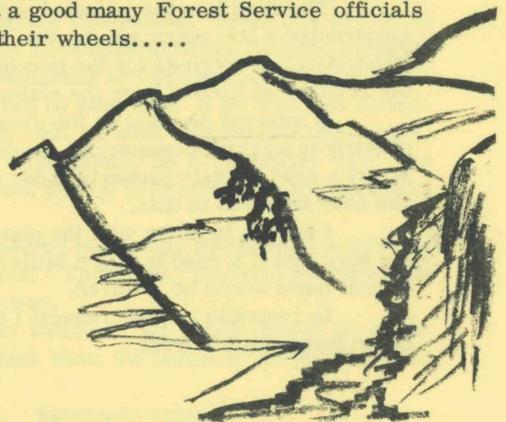
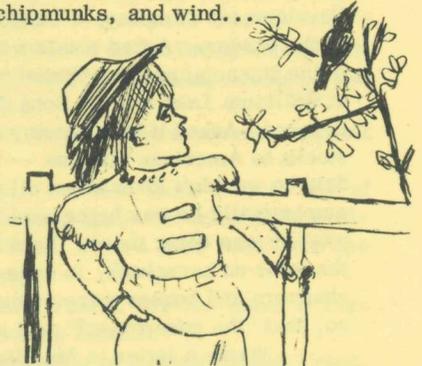
The United States Forest Service, through the voice of District Ranger, later informed us that "multiple use" is a GOOD THING, that Scooter Clubs are GOOD PEOPLE, and that we had better mend our ways or face prosecution... Put this public servant on notice that before he begins criminal proceedings he had best examine the laws of evidence, and not now, or anymore in future, take the unsupported word of scooterboys as sufficient presumption of guilt... Received distraught letter from Forest Service official...

What do we learn from this, Dear Diary? First, that the Entiat Trail has become a Scooter Track. Second, that scooters are, in Wenatchee National Forest -- an accepted instrument of "multiple use." Third, that scooterers have got a good many Forest Service officials absolutely under their thumb -- or should we say, under their wheels....

JULY

Journeyed, with my daughters and their mother, to the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie. From the end of the road hiked through logging slash -- on "private" land of a patented mineral claim -- to Camp 1, several miles above Hardscrabble Creek. Camped beside the river during days of rain. Put the time to profit by cleaning up an immense garbage dump constructed by F. S. trail crew. Except for the garbage, our wilderness pleasure was disturbed only by hourly flights (except during squalls) of a chopper. We knew choppers were supplying the Hardscrabble operation of Bear Creek Company (Kannicott Copper) -- of Miners Ridge ill fame -- but were dismayed to hear them this far, this regularly, up the valley....

In clearing weather, hiked to a camp in meadows below La Bohn Gap. On the way enjoyed a reunion with a party of Birdwatcher Friends, who reported bad news east of Dutch Miller Gap: logging from valley bottoms to ridge tops -- and not just on Northern Pacific land, but also -- and in fact mostly -- on Wenatchee National Forest land...



Choppers all the time, in every spell of good weather, landing at Williams Lake below La Bohn Gap... Explosions, too -- someone setting off dynamite nearby....

At the end of our La Bohn week, met and talked to a packer at the end of the road, there newly located together with many horses. Packer stated that he was employed by the Cougar Development Company, a Canadian concern with "big gold and uranium and oil interests" north of the border. Asked if this was a Toronto "boiler-room" company of the sort much denounced in the financial press. Stated no sir, not at all, that the company has owned the patented claims at Williams Lake and La Bohn Gap for some 9 years, and has just all-of-a-sudden decided to go in there. Asked if this had any connection with the recent federal ban against selling foreign gold stocks to American citizens -- the ban that has caused so much pain to Toronto "boiler rooms". Said he wouldn't know about all that. Asked if he was getting paid in stock, or in cash. Stated emphatically he was being paid in cash, that he wouldn't work a single day just for stock. Asked what he was doing there. Said he was there to take officers and prospective stockholders up to the mine on horseback, in case helicopters couldn't make it because of the weather. Asked if choppers and horses were going to be the only means of communication with the mine. Stated no, that "the government" was going to build them a road to Dutch Miller Gap and their mine.

Wrote a letter to Mr. Barrett, asked about all this....

Dear Mr. Manning:

Your letter of July 22, with regard to the mineral exploration currently in progress in the upper Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie, is received.

I am aware of the mineral exploration in that area but I have no knowledge of any proposed road into Dutch Miller Gap. So far as the Forest Service is concerned there is no change in management objectives for this area which do not include any plans for such a road.

The road into the patented mining claims on Hardscrabble Creek from Goldmeyer was constructed a few years ago by the Anaconda Mining Company as part of an option agreement which they had obtained for the purchase of these claims. Subsequently this road was used for the removal of timber from the claims after the expiration of the option.

If mineral deposits in the area currently under exploration are discovered in sufficient quantity to warrant commercial operations, then the mining company would have a right to construct a road to their property under a Forest Service special use permit. No such application has been received to date.

I am not familiar with the plans or programs of other Government agencies, however, I am sure that if a road to Dutch Miller Gap were eminent I would be informed of it since National Forest lands would be involved.

In response to your request I am enclosing a complete set of our new Ranger District maps of the Snoqualmie Forest.

Sincerely yours,
L. O. BARRETT
Forest Supervisor

The F. S. claims thousands of dollars have accrued to the public treasury from the sale of Sibley Creek timber. But somehow, while destroying the pristine loveliness of Sibley Creek, the F. S. has not found the few hundreds of dollars necessary to make "The Meadows" easily accessible to little children. A pity, inasmuch as Hidden Lakes Peak could be made just as easy to get to as Cascade Pass, and is in many ways just as fine an access point for birdwatchers.

AUGUST

Met old friends, and made new ones, at Stehekin Town...

Confused and amazed to find that motorized vehicles are allowed on the Bridge Creek trail -- even though it is plainly marked as belonging to the Pacific Crest Trail System, which we had been assured by F. S. is completely barred to motorized vehicles.

What can we conclude from this? Our May experience in the Entiat is apparently typical of Wenatchee National Forest attitudes.

Gained an insight into Wenatchee's tolerance of scooters. Learned from a local spy of ours that the official F. S. plan for the Stehekin Campground contains space for automobile trailers. How will the trailers get to Stehekin? Why, from Rainy Pass, down a spur road from the North Cascades Cross-State Highway! That's what Wenatchee says!

And so, why not, now, scooters on Bridge Creek, when the Forest Service plans a road along Bridge Creek -- and bulldozers and timber sales -- as soon as feasible?

To be sure, there has been no public hearing on the desirability of logging Bridge Creek, or building a road from Rainy Pass to the Stehekin, but the Forest Service "Multiple Use Plan" envisions these things, and is not the Forest Service the repository of all wisdom concerning use of the wilderness?

Dear Mr. Manning:

In reply to your letter of September 10, the Bridge Creek section of the Cascade Crest trail has not been closed to motorized vehicles since 1959. Whoever told you it is now closed was in error.

In deciding whether scooters will be permitted or their use prohibited, many factors affecting many people must be considered. We need to recognize that scooter travel is a new form of outdoor recreation which we must take into account in the administering of the National Forests. We need to also determine if damage to National Forest resources or improvements might result from motorized use, or if public safety would be jeopardized by such use. If we find that motorized travel is not compatible with other uses, we close the trail to such mechanized equipment. When we find that mechanized and horse use, combined with safety, on a particular trail are compatible we feel the trail should then be available for such use by both unless the trail is within a wilderness, primitive, or wild area.

During the time the Bridge Creek trail has been used by motorized equipment we know of no conflict in use between mechanized equipment and horses. Therefore, the trail has been left open to people who desire to use this method of transportation.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a public notice of all trails closed to motor vehicles. Likewise, we are sending you a set of maps which show the trails of the entire forest that are closed to motorized use.

Sincerely yours,
J. K. BLAIR
Forest Supervisor

AUGUST

Was dismayed to find what had been done to Sibley Creek since my last visit, but in all good faith drove to the end of the "multiple use" road, and the sign stating, "Meadows -- 1 mile." After hiking a short mile through forest, came to "Meadows." Youngest daughter vanished without a trace, except for extraordinary motion and loud noises in the foliage...

Gained a major insight into "multiple use" principle: Sibley Creek has been logged all the way to subalpine scrub timber, and an excellent road constructed to serve past and future timber sales; but there is no visible evidence of any expenditure on the Sibley Creek trail through "the meadows" since my last visit, in 1949....

Atop Hidden Lakes Peak Lookout, beside the old cabin, found a register. Several people had signed, after their names, the description, "bear hunter." Someone had written in the margin the comment "what does this mean? Big man?" Our youngest daughter celebrated her fourth birthday atop that peak....

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST
Federal Office Building
~~XXXXXX~~
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON
September 23, 1963

IN REPLY REFER TO

1600

Mr. Harvey Manning
Route 2, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington

Dear Mr. Manning:

Thank you for your letter about the trail to Hidden Peak Lookout.

I wish I could give you some definite statement on trail maintenance. It is a real problem that concerns us a great deal. We are spending \$70,000.00 in maintenance and restoration of trails and still cannot cover every mile to any person's or group's satisfaction. For instance, if we cut the annual growth of grass, weeds, and ferns on very many of the miles and miles of this type of trail in our system, we would not begin to perform the important tree removal and other work on more important trails. Much of this latter work the traveler cannot see after it is finished.

Incidentally, we use the word "meadow" in the loose form of the vernacular of this country. Meadow on this Forest is often near-vertical and may have brush, tall weeds, and ferns, or flowers and heather.

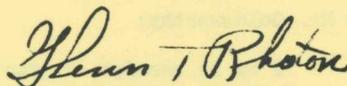
This is not an excuse for not cutting this growth on the Sibley Creek Trail, but probably a reason for it. I am sending a copy of this and your letter to Ranger Dunnell at Marblemount for his consideration in making up his annual trail plans for next year.

The old Hidden Peak Lookout is under permit to the Skagit Alpine Club as a mountain cabin. They also have a permit for Park Butte Lookout on Mt. Baker. Since acquiring use of the latter, they probably do not use Hidden Peak as much and the trail fell into disuse.

We appreciate the views of folks using the Forest, and hope you will continue to give us yours. Let me know what you think of our getting together for a trip now or next spring or summer.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. CHRISWELL, Forest Supervisor



By: Glenn T. Rhoton, Acting

Dear Mr. Manning:

I read with interest your letter to Mr. Chriswell and it does appear that we are always just a little late with our work.

Sibley Creek Trail was on our plans for extra heavy maintenance this fall and we are starting a crew in on the 30th for two to three weeks. We plan on regrading much of the trail through the meadows and replacing some of the puncheon in the first mile. We had delayed this work until fall when our regular maintenance in the back country was done. Two weeks ago I received a letter from an irate horseman who went through Whatcom Pass one week ahead of our trail crew and so it goes.

I must agree with you that the Sibley Creek area ranks up close to Cascade Pass and I can assure you that the ugly slash will be covered by a new stand of timber in 5 to 10 years. Our surveys of the clear cuts show that they are heavily stocked.

I just wanted to let you know that when enough people get concerned over our trails and start writing, conditions improve. Three years ago our trail maintenance money totaled \$7,000.00 for over 400 miles of trail. This year it hit \$20,000.00 and the next time you are in Sibley Creek you will be able to see your daughter through the meadows.

Sincerely yours

CALVIN W. DUNNELL
District Ranger

AUG 3 1963

State of Washington

Game Commissioners / Charles T. Graham, Chairman, Colville
Arthur S. Coffin, Yakima; James H. Ralls, Wilson Creek;
Richard S. Seward, Seattle; Harold A. Pebbles, Olympia;
Albert T. Prichard, Kalama

Director of Game / John A. Biggs

DEPARTMENT OF GAME

600 North Capitol Way / Olympia, Washington 98502

July 30, 1963

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President
North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 North East 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington 98125

Dear Mr. Goldsworthy:

I am in receipt of your letter in which you comment upon your most recent proposal for the North Cascade National Park and express your interpretation of the attitudes of various persons and organizations concerned with this subject.

The Washington State Department of Game has a long record of successfully managing and developing the wildlife and fishery resources of this state. During its some 30 years of existence, I know of no instance where its management practices have decimated any wildlife or fishery resources, rather, the State Game Commission can point with considerable pride and accomplishment to general expansion of these resources during the entire period of their responsibility.

Our organization, I believe, possesses a quality of experience and knowledge in this field which is unsurpassed anywhere.

I do not feel that any National Park proposal which envisions the transfer of these authorities or responsibilities in any form from the Department of Game to the National Park Service is either desirable, necessary or in the public interest, and certainly I do not feel these proposals to be either in the interest of the wildlife and fishery resources involved or of the many thousands of responsible citizens who participate in the orderly harvest of these resources.

May I, therefore, say that the Washington State Game Commission does not, under any circumstances, favor any North Cascade Park proposal which does not retain to the State of Washington complete authority for the management of the wildlife and fishery resources resident to the proposed park area and does not contemplate their orderly harvest under a system of regulations and seasons established by the State of Washington and participated in by persons licensed to do so by this state.

Very truly yours,

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME


John A. Biggs, Director

JAB/ne

JUL 31 1963

State of Washington

Game Commissioners / *Albert T. Pritchard, Chairman, Kalama*
Arthur S. Coffin, Yakima; Charles T. Graham, Colville;
James H. Ralls, Wilson Creek; Richard S. Seward, Seattle;
Harold A. Pebbles, Olympia

Director of Game / *John A. Biggs*

DEPARTMENT OF GAME

600 North Capitol Way / Olympia, Washington

Mr. Thomas L. Kimball
Executive Director
National Wildlife Federation
1412 - 16th Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kimball:

As a result of some lengthy discussions that occurred at the Wildlife meetings in Detroit this spring, I have become more aware that many people who are sincerely interested in wildlife still have no concept of the serious problems associated with managing game around National Parks. Thus, I am taking the liberty of writing to you as the executive director of one of the nation's most influential conservation organizations, with the hope that you can help to enlighten the public regarding these matters. I will describe some of the problems with which I have had personal experience, through many years of wildlife management duties in the State of Washington.

Closed area boundaries always cause some difficulties for hunters, and Washington sportsmen presently cope with just under five hundred miles of National Park Boundaries. Prospects are for still more in the future.

The Olympic National Park contains the upper portions of many river valleys. The park boundary on the Elwah and Quinault Rivers comes down to private farmlands. Under Washington state laws, the State Game Commission is responsible for protecting crops from depredations by game, including the payment of justifiable damage claims. The elk in these sections of the park usually do not move out until late January or February, and some tend to stay out and use the adjacent farms as calving areas. Some years, Washington has these areas open to elk hunting until mid-March, and at other times much money is spent trying to herd them into the park, with only limited success. The open seasons to March are criticised because the elk are poor and the calves are so developed in the females that a hunter who kills a cow feels that he killed two animals. There is no solution to this problem, and the park isn't in a position to give any help.

At present, there is a national campaign being pushed to create another National Park in the North Cascades of Washington. The proponents haven't settled on the boundaries, but presumably they would include much of the Glacier Peak and North Cascades Wilderness Areas and comprise something over a million acres. This would include most of the mountainous portions of Chelan and Okanogan Counties, which are also the number-one mule deer hunting counties of Washington. They provide about 15,000 hunter kills each year.

These foothill valleys of the north central Washington area are also the home of the "Delicious" Washington apples. Long fingers of irrigated orchards extend up each valley into the deer winter range. Orchard damage by deer is a critical problem, and here again the State Game Commission is required to protect or pay claims. Sportsmen's money has financed the purchase of posts and wire for over two hundred miles of deer-proof fence in these two counties alone. The cost of materials is about one thousand dollars a mile.

At the same time, the state has established damage control deer seasons running into January, which makes it legal for a sportsman to kill any deer found within 440 yards of an orchard. The deer herds involved are largely migratory, summering on the east slope of the Cascade Mountains and wintering in these valleys. The proposed Cascade Park would encompass a greater portion of the summer range of these animals. It would tremendously complicate the management problem, in that the deer would have to be taken after they leave the park and before they reach the orchards. This migration out of such a park could occur any time from October 20 to December 15, depending on weather conditions. It would mean another distasteful firing-line harvest program.

As game managers, we try to look upon hunting seasons as recreation, with the harvest of game as a prize to stimulate that recreation. We set early seasons to take the deer in the mountains, where the hunting can be most enjoyable. If the mountain area becomes a park, we must abandon ideas of recreation seasons and concentrate on seasons that will kill most efficiently. Securing an adequate kill becomes the prime objective. I am sure that we would in some way get the deer killed, but we would lose most of the recreation value. These firing-line, slaughter seasons attract chiefly a very low class of meat-hungry hunters. They only add to criticism of the Game Department that must administer such seasons. Some of the stories concerning the greed and thoughtlessness of the North Yellowstone firing-line hunters of the past, are typical of the conditions encountered in such seasons.

This leads us to the point where we are actually depreciating our game animals. Stately elk and valuable deer become problem animals and, as such, they are relegated to something near the position of predators. The populations must be controlled. It is a "bitter pill," a distasteful season, but it must be carried through, to protect the land. For the National Parks, this surplus game removal by employees will always be costly.

Generally we are in agreement with the Leopold Committee Report on Wildlife Management in the National Parks, but we are not completely convinced that recreational hunting should be ruled out as a management tool. I would like to know how we are to harvest "with care to preserve, not eliminate, migratory traditions," as recommended in the report. In other words, how are we to kill only elk that migrate out of the park and still not eliminate the urge to migrate out?

Nationally, the program to create more parks is very popular. Those who do speak out in opposition are branded as tools of commercial interests that are set to destroy our natural resources.

We must agree that already there are many public pressures and problems that make big game management difficult. National Parks add still more headaches to this discouraging load of handicaps to good game management.

I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to the Director of the National Park Service, Chief of the Forest Service and to some other Conservation leaders.

Sincerely yours,
J. Burton Lauckhart, Chief
Game Management Division
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF GAME



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Charles D. Hessey, Jr. vice-pres.
North Cascades Conservation Council
Star Route
Naches, Washington
September 1, 1963

Mr. J. Burton Lauckhart, Chief
Game Management Division
Washington State Dept. of Game

Dear Mr. Lauckhart,

Your letter to Mr. Thomas Kimball of the National Wildlife Federation (April 12, 1963) has been given such wide circulation that, in commenting on it, I do not feel that I intrude into a personal correspondence. As one of the many who worked long and hard to draw a realistic boundary for a North Cascades National Park, and to preserve for the hunting fraternity in our proposed Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area the finest of the hunting areas in the land involved, I feel the need to express myself on a few points raised in your letter.

To begin with--in lamenting the problems of game management you are assured of universal sympathy. It is the fate of all men some day to die, leaving their work unperfected. "Nothing is done, finally and right; nothing is known, absolutely and completely," wrote Lincoln Steffens a long time ago, and we can with brimming reverence thank god for it. As a game manager you will agree, I think, that the best manager of all is Nature--a dynamic balance achieved on a sort of teeter-totter principle of temporarily depressed and ascendant species. Man, trying to manage on the "steady-state" ideal, has more than decimated all predators but himself, thus creating new problems for human game managers to solve. You will never achieve a final solution -- only a person ignorant of Nature could expect that you would -- but you will find acceptable ways to improve conditions in your problem areas.

The difficulties of game managers are compounded by a brace of embarrassing facts, to wit: the game does not belong to the hunters or to the managers but to the public, and there are far more people who enjoy seeing a living animal than a dead one. This is one of the reasons why National Parks are so popular, and why the thought of hunter participation in Park game control is an abhorrent one to most people. Also, the Parks are refuges not only for game animals, but for people who want to admire and study the animals in natural surroundings. I am one of these people. When you see a hunter 150 yards distant watching you through the scope on his rifle, as I once did, it chills you. You know that if his gun discharges it will kill you. Can you be sure it won't? You know that there is a 10% chance that he is color-blind. You know that he could have only 10% vision of any kind and still have bought a license. You know that, traditionally, he will have had a "snort" of whiskey to keep him warm, and perhaps many another drink to combat boredom. There is a further possibility that he will be one of the percentage who thought that when they bought their tags they were buying a guarantee of game -- the ones responsible for the fusillade of shots heard about 10 A. M. on a weekend hunting day as they vent their frustration on bottles, stumps, and too often on "sound shots" into the brush. Yes, Mr. Lauckhart, people as well as animals need the protection of National Parks.

And yet, in drawing up our National Park proposal, we took lands of National park quality and put them into a separate category to preserve hunting and to prevent the development of those deer management problems you feared would ensue upon the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. You must surely have written your letter to Mr. Kimball before you had seen a copy of our proposal. The combined experience in, and knowledge of, the North Cascades among those who drew up our proposal is probably equal to that of any group it would be possible to assemble. We know that we have preserved for the hunters the finest hunting, and have increased by very little, if any the potential deer damage to orchards in the Entiat or other valleys. Now that you have seen our proposal, you must know it too. And we have not "raided" the North Cascades Primitive Area despite your fears, although its western mountains contain magnificent country equal to the finest in our proposal. Our proposal will improve the hunting potential of Okanogan County.

The enthusiasm which has hailed our efforts toward Park establishment has surely not been diminished any by some of the Game Department's own practices. The encroachment on time and superlative mountain areas used by non-hunters in recent years has earned you no kudos in many quarters. Packing the mountains with bear and goat hunters during the peak of the outdoor season near Labor Day, and the establishment of your so-called High Country deer season, original boundaries of which "just happened" to coincide with the late David Simons' initial suggestion for Park boundaries, have not tended to keep non-hunters neutral in their feelings toward the Game Dept. We hope to see develop in that department a better understanding of non-hunting mountain uses, a major aspect of which is the opportunity to see wildlife without the fear of being shot by one of the completely unscreened novices roaming the strange wilderness with a lethal weapon.

As conservationists, interested deeply in the preservation of the right of even non-hunters to see game animals, we also would like to see more selective game management. I have roamed the mountains of Washington for more than 35 years. Last spring and early summer I spent a lot of time covering a great deal of the Rattlesnake watershed in search of elk pictures. Not until I reached the upper Hindoo did I see a bear track. Last summer I travelled from the Navarre peaks east of Lake Chelan to Twisp Pass. We saw bear sign at Navarre and not another one until we reached Boulder Creek. A few years ago in either area mentioned, this would have been impossible. In fact, the only bear but one that I saw all last summer outside a National Park were all on the Crest Trail within 1/4 mile of Mt. Rainier N. P.

In some areas there are many bear, I know. In many watersheds in eastern Washington they have been all but wiped out. This is why we suggest more selective management.

I might add also that we have never, in our years of hiking mountain trails, met a man from the Game Department off the road. Oh, I'm sure that they go-- but do they go often enough, and do they cover enough territory to develop a real understanding of conditions? Managers are sometimes so deeply involved in paper work that they have little time for knowledgeable managing.

Various kinds of managers sometimes work at cross-purposes. As you must be aware, the North Cascades Primitive Area (eastern section) realizes only a small fraction of its game potential. It is, without a doubt, potentially the equal of any game range in the United States. But it will never reach that potential until multiple-use is realistically re-defined. Here Forest Service Range Management and Game Department Game Management are not equal partners. The Forest Service has won hands-down, and the wilderness traveler and hunter can see thousands of cattle and their sign, but very little wildlife. The area is primitive, but it's not wilderness. We submit that our proposed Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area will provide the best hunting under the most satisfying conditions of any area in the State of Washington, and we think it merits your approbation and support.

We hope for earnest consideration of the points we have made, and an attempt at understanding the problems of the non-hunting public. We also would hope that you might travel deep into the North Cascades and look around. The range contains the very best for mountain recreation that our nation owns. It should have been one of our first National Parks.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Hessey, Jr.

That Man Hoppe:

Glorious Nature! (But, Pierre, We Want Voters, Not Seagulls



By ARTHUR HOPPE

Roving San Francisco Chronicle Columnist

GOOD morning, friends in storybook land. It's time for another visit with Just Plain Jack, the warm story of a never-say-die young man who constantly plans for the future, to win through another day — November 3, 1964, for instance.

As we join Just Plain Jack, he and the Beautiful Society Girl he married are packing their suitcases.

JACK: Oh, it's good to do things together. And there's nothing like the adventure of traveling. It saves many a marriage. By the way, Dear, where are you going?

SOCIETY GIRL: Greece. Ah, the wine dark sea. Ah, the . . .

JACK: Good. And don't forget to say how much our nation owes our wonderful Graeco-American voters. As for me, I'm off to the wilderness. Ah, wilderness? Nothing cleanses the soul like communing with nature. The sky, the stars, the pines . . . Besides, Pierre says it'll be good for my image. You know, like Teddy Roosevelt.

(Portly Pierre, the faithful family retainer, rushes in waving a sheet of paper.)

PIERRE: We got your itinerary worked out, Chief. It's great. It's dramatic. First stop is the giant redwoods of California, even now threatened by the loggers. You stand erect. You throw out your arms. You cry, "Woodsman, spare this tree." You are surrounded by thousands.

JACK (happily rubbing his hands): Of voters?

PIERRE: Of trees.

JACK: Oh.

PIERRE: Then on to the Point Reyes coast, home of the clam and seagull. You stand on the desolate strand, defying the real-estate interests, protector of the poor thousands around you who cry out for help.

JACK (wryly): Poor clams?

PIERRE: And seagulls. Then you trek across the vast empty deserts of Nevada. On to the pinnacles of the Rockies where none has trod before. You lose yourself in the lonely depths of the Grand Canyon. You . . .

JACK: Don't I get to dedicate a dam? You usually get a good turnout when you give the people a dam.

PIERRE: Oh, no, Chief. This is a conservation trip. We worked it out so you won't see a soul for days. Ah, wilderness! Nothing but wilderness. You'll preserve all this grandeur. Think how your memory will be revered by generations yet unborn.

JACK: Right. And think how many of them will vote next November. Maybe we better change that itinerary a bit. Now, let's see. We'll make speeches in Salt Lake City, Laramie, Seattle-Tacoma and Great Falls, Montana. We've got trouble in Montana. Toss in Las Vegas. Nevada's touch and go. And throw in a dam in California. That's a real swing state. And . . .

PIERRE: But, Chief, what about the wilderness?

JACK (hand over heart): No one, Pierre, loves the wilderness more than I. Even though I've never seen it. And I will prove this to one and all. No matter how many big cities I must go to.

WILL JACK SAVE THE wilderness? Will Jack give a dam? Tune in to our next episode, folks. And meantime, as you go down the byways of life, remember: To preserve the age-old glories of nature all you need is just plain jack.



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Founded 1957

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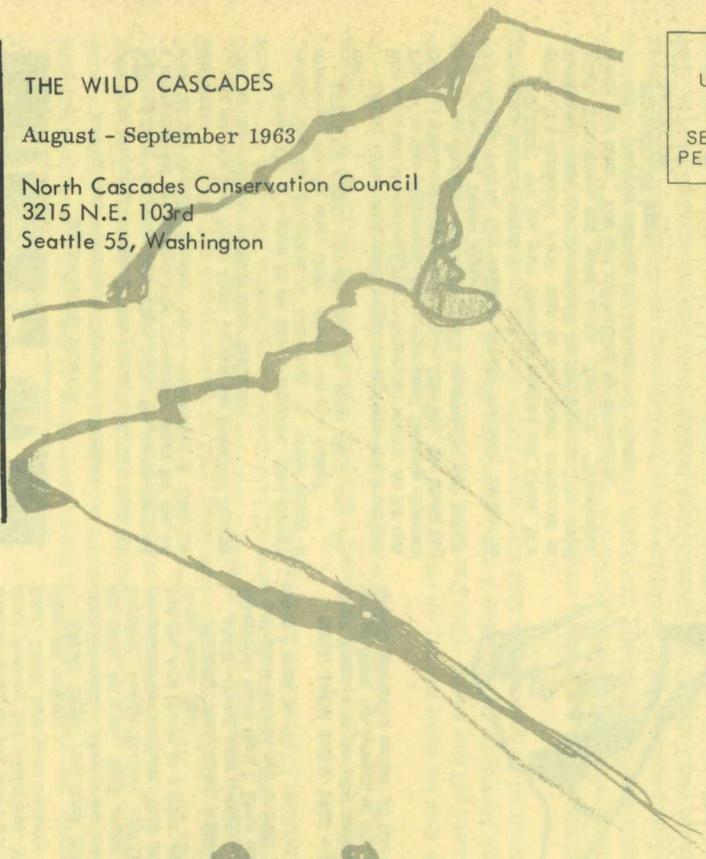
Stockpile your supply of Wilderness Cards now for the coming winter months. They'll help your correspondents remember summer. For a complete set of 17 cards send \$1.25 to North Cascades Conservation Council, Mrs. Richard Taylor, 5502 - 37th Ave. N. E., Seattle 5, Washington.

THE WILD CASCADES

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