



THE WILD CASCADES

"Wind in the Wilderness" PRODUCER HONORED



Harvey Manning, The Wild Cascades, Beatrice Roethke, Stimson Bullitt, and Dave Brower. Seattle Times photo.

On August 16, 1965 the Sierra Club brought forth the latest in its Exhibit Format series, The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland. At noon-time an autograph party, at the University Book Store, provided an unprecedented number of first-day purchasers of this book with the signatures of David R. Brower, editor, Harvey H. Manning, author, and John Warth, photographer.

Later that evening, at a reception honoring Mr. Stimson Bullitt, The Wild Cascades was formally introduced by Dave Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club. The Alan Blacks, Duke Watsons and Patrick Goldsworthys were

hosts to over 100 guests, including, among others, Marvin Durning, Chairman of the State Inter-Agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Frank Fickeisen, President of The Mountaineers, James Hussey, Chairman of the Governor's Conference on Natural Beauty, and Dr. Thomas Hornbein, one of the conquerors of Mt. Everest via the West Ridge.

Dave Brower presented a copy of the book to Mr. Bullitt, producer of the television documentary on the North Cascades Wind in the Wilderness, with the following words:

"Mr. Bullitt and friends of the Pacific Northwest:

On behalf of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, the whole club, and the North Cascades Conservation Council and the many organizations who recognize its leadership, we should like to commend you for your outstanding service to the community -- and those throughout the land who appreciate the nation's scenic resources -- in producing a documentary which has placed the entire issue of the North Cascades squarely before the public for evaluation.

"It takes courage, in regions so abundantly endowed with beauty that beauty is sometimes taken too much for granted, to enter into such a controversy as we now encounter in this, the last chance, to preserve enough of this magic country unspoiled. I am sure the public is grateful for Mr. Bullitt's vision and foresight, whichever side of the controversy they eventually elect to support.

"On behalf of the Sierra Club, publisher of The Wild Cascades, which I am happy to present to Mr. Bullitt, let me express further gratitude to those who made the book possible, particularly to the Northwest's own Harvey Manning for an inspired and delightful text, to the late Theodore Roethke, through his widow, Beatrice Roethke, for the lines of poetry that accompany the illustrations and that have a genius in them that will keep the book growing on its readers, and to all the photographers who walked and climbed so many miles with such perceptive eyes -- especially the Northwest photographers, Bob and Ira Spring, John Warth, the late David Simons,

and Ed Dolan in particular, who so capably augmented what Ansel Adams accomplished in his single trip, and Philip Hyde in his several trips. We are particularly grateful to the Courtneys, of Stehekin, for the chance to use the historic photographs assembled by the late Hugh Courtney, pioneer in the Chelan country.

"There are many more to thank, and I hope the book remembers most of them. More important, I hope it awakens an excitement in the Northwest and elsewhere in what is there, in what the North Cascades possess that is unique in all the world, and that guarantees, as long as it lasts, that the Pacific Northwest has the corner on America's most spectacular natural beauty.

"The Sierra Club, and most of the national conservation organizations concerned with this kind of country, hope that people in the Northwest will spread the word: that they will make it known that reducing the critically needed corridors and living space of virgin forest integral to the North Cascades, converting something special to something commonplace, is a disservice to the present and to the future. If our economy cannot survive on proper management of the American landscape already disrupted or modified by man's technology, surely it will not be saved by converting the last unspoiled places to mangy mountainsides.

"We think the public would like to keep looking at the best of these places as they are. The public looks to you for leadership in preserving this grandeur. We will help all we can, but it is you who will make the difference. See the country itself and know why! I did, many times, and my family and I all devoutly hope that this kind of superlative Cascades country will be allowed to endure. In time, I hope, may you agree!"

Shortly after this auspicious occasion, public interest in The Wild Cascades rose to the point where it placed the book on Seattle's best-seller list.

The Stroller

Since 1894

Argus, Seattle, August 20, 1965

We traveled to the summit of the *Norton Building* one day this week to attend a reception honoring *Stimson Bullitt*, and to receive an almost subliminal pitch on the need to preserve our magnificent North Cascades as a wilderness.

The top of the building houses the *Harbor Club*, aptly named for the view below, and most renowned for the \$5,000 per person reception last fall honoring Presidential candidate *Barry Goldwater*. Bullitt and the Cascades drew a bigger crowd.

David Brower, executive director of the Sierra Club, commended Bullitt for KING-TV's production of the documentary film "Wind in the Wilderness." Brower said the film helped make the public aware of the scenic resources at stake in the North Cascades.

He was introduced by *Alan Black*, one of the hosts at the reception, which also served as the debut of a handsome volume published by the Sierra Club, "The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland." The book has photographs by *Ansel Adams*, *Bob* and *Ira Spring*, *John*

Warth and *Ed Doland*, prose by *Harvey Manning* and poetry by the late *Theodore Roethke*.

Mrs. Roethke attended the reception, along with University of Washington regent *Harold Shefelman* and graduate school Dean *Joseph McCarthy*. As a matter of fact, the wild Cascades have quite a following if attendance at this reception is any reflection of their attitudes.

Candy manufacturer *Fred Haley* was up from Tacoma and Civil Aeronautics Board counsel *Mike Cafferty* was in from Washington. Cafferty says he plans to return to Seattle and practice law in a month or so.

Arts Commission Chairman *Garth Marston* was on hand, along with *Sen. Walter Williams*, *Mr. and Mrs. David Sprague*, the *Philip Padeljords*, city council candidate *Miss Pat Baillargeon* and *Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams*. *Mrs. Stimson Bullitt*, president of KING, and KING special events director *Bob Schulman* attended the reception along with *Mr. and Mrs. Robert Widditsch*, a couple of hiking enthusiasts.

THE WILD CASCADES: FORGOTTEN PARKLAND



By Harvey Manning with lines from Theodore Roethke
 Foreword by Justice William O. Douglas
 80 photographs (21 in color) by Ansel Adams, Phillip Hyde,
 David Simons, Bob and Ira Spring, Clyde Thomas,
 John Warth, Dick Brooks, and others
 Edited by David Brower
Eleventh in the Exhibit Format Series

Salvo #1 was Tom Miller's The North Cascades, published last year by The Mountaineers, devoted to photographs and anecdotes of glaciers and cliffs and meadows as experienced by climbers, and carrying an urgent call for the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

Now, from the Sierra Club, comes Salvo #2, complementing and supplementing #1, and extending the argument for a park, and completing a one-two punch that has put our opponents -- if not on the outright defensive -- certainly on their toes. (They know we're here. And they know we're not going to fade away.)

To speak intimately to our own N3C family, this reviewer must remind you all that it simply isn't standard procedure for a writer to review his own book. However, in this case the writer never expected to be involved in the book, and wasn't until near the end of its long evolution (which many of you will remember, having placed your orders and sent in your money years ago). There is a certain amount of residual objectivity. More important, this is not a "writer's book" but an "editor's book." Therefore the writer can review the total effort without undue defensive prejudice.

Surely the first notable fact about this book is that it is the eleventh production in the Sierra Club's Exhibit Format Series, which began a bare 5 years ago with This is the American Earth, and has since made history not only in conservation circles but in the publishing industry. Indeed, in the spring of 1965, the Carey-Thomas award for the year's most distinguished project in book publishing was given to Dave Brower, executive director of the Sierra Club. Sponsored by Publishers' Weekly, trade journal of the industry, the Carey-Thomas award, given annually since 1942, is the highest such honor going. Among previous winners have been the publishers of books by Samuel Eliot Morison, Van Wyck Brooks, H. L. Mencken, Toynbee, Winston Churchill, William Shirer, and Thomas Mann. Also honored have been a number of monumental projects -- among them, the Rivers of America series and The American Men of Letters series. In short, this is the biggest league there is, and the Exhibit Format is a winner in that league -- and The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland is part of that series, and thus will get an extra measure of national attention.

To the reader, though, the industry award is not so significant as the personal impact -- which is, according to reports received in this quarter, smashing. The big, big Exhibit Format page brings close-up the rain forests, flowers, streams braiding through gravel and boulders, clouds lowering onto glaciated summits, sunshine flooding into a rain-drenched valley. The center-section of 20 color photographs adds to the surrounding 60 black-and-white photos a climax of vivid involvement.

But this is no mere "picture book" -- though it could stand on its merits as such without a line of text, so superb is the artistry of the photographers. As with other Exhibit Format productions, there is a complexity of interwoven materials that yields steadily increasing rewards on repeated examination.

There are eleven little essays in the book (which the author very much enjoyed writing, thank you, and trusts will be enjoyed at least by those readers who were along on the trips described): Low Valley, Rain Sleep, Transition, Cosmology, Rock and Ice, Green World, Other Creatures, Summer Day, Primal World, Nibbling, and Toward a Park. To write most of these essays, the author simply went into a trance-like state and let memories flow into the typewriter of trees and trails, rain and rock, sleep and sun, meadows and marmots, and all that. For the final two essays, however, he came wide-awake, assumed his irate posture, and with one eye on the N3C's Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park, and the other on the lousy loggers, the dirty miners, the fraudulent flooders, and the stinking sheep, delivered our message.

The most subtle and arresting element of the book is the voice of the late Theodore Roethke, Poet-in-Residence at the University of Washington and the acknowledged great poet of American wildness, natural and human. His lines sharpen the photographs, and deepen them, and universalize them.

There is also the striking Foreword by Justice William O. Douglas, in which he extends -- and as some think, climaxes -- his familiar view that man without wilderness is not really man at all, but only a species of large ant.

And there is a section of historical photos, showing the Lake Chelan country as it was half a century ago. And there are (accompanying the center-section of color) memorable phrases from the sound-track of the movie, Wilderness Alps of Stehekin. And on the inside of the book jacket there are "dirty pictures" showing the non-lovely aspects of the North Cascades -- what logging is really like, as contrasted to those charming stump-and-chipmunk tableaus the loggers delight in publishing in mass-circulation national magazines.

And last but not least, in the back of the book is a map that may, if desired, be lifted out and used to cover much of one wall of an ordinary-sized living room. This shaded relief map of the North Cascades has been underway for some years, as a project of the North Cascades Conservation Council. It is the first map to show the entire region in sufficient detail to make crystal-clear the outlines of our various proposals for a park and for wilderness areas. It's a useful and informative map, and also a handsome map. Shortly you will be able to buy individual copies, but for now the book has it, and you'll want it.

Really and truly and objectively, this is a big, rich package. Something to make our opponents turn pale. (Already at least one influential Washington newspaper has mounted a major editorial campaign against the book.) Something for us to enjoy if we will, and certainly use.

--And if the praise here sounds immodestly loud, keep in mind that the reviewer (who also wrote those eleven little essays) does not claim this book as his own, but instead directs your attention to the editor, Dave Brower, and to the poet, Theodore Roethke, and to the photographers, and to the young man to whom the book is dedicated, the late David Simons.

N3C Christmas Shopping List

Santa's pack is busting at the seams this year with goodies for deserving children of the wilderness. There are books about the North Cascades -- two of them brand new. There are Exhibit Format books from the Sierra Club, and surely by this time no introduction to this publishing miracle is needed. Also there are pictorial relief maps, one of the North Central Cascades and one of Mount Rainier National Park. Finally there are North Cascades Wild Cards, which make superb Christmas greetings sent individually, and welcome little gifts sent in packets.

There are prices for every pocketbook, with a \$25 top for some of the Exhibit Formats, and a low of a mere \$1.25 for a packet of Wild Cards.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Do it here. Shop shop shop. Buy Buy Buy.

BOOKS ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland

By Harvey Manning, with foreword by Justice William O. Douglas, lines from the poems of Theodore Roethke, 80 photographs (21 in color) by Ansel Adams, Philip Hyde, David Simons, Bob and Ira Spring, Clyde Thomas, John Warth, and others, edited by David Brower. The Sierra Club. August 1965. Number 11 in the Exhibit Format Series. \$20. (See review elsewhere in these pages.)

The North Cascades

Photos by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar.

On 10-by-12-inch pages, printed by sheet-fed gravure, are 68 classic photos of cold ice and grand cliffs from Dome Peak to the Pickets to Shuksan, including peak-top panoramas only the climber can ever see, but also such splendid basecamp meadows as those of Mixup Pond, a short stroll from the Cascade River road. Within the 96 pages of the book there are also personal impressions of the region, and 10 maps showing precisely where the photos were taken and in which direction the camera was pointed -- a device that makes every photograph an important aid to routefinding and trip planning, for climber and hiker both. The Mountaineers. 1964. \$10.

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

By Dwight Crowder and Rowland Tabor.

The authors gathered the material during the several summers they spent preparing a geologic map of the Glacier Peak, Holden, and Lucerne quadrangles for the U.S. Geological Survey, and personally (with their assistants) walked over all the trails and off-trail high routes. Distances and elevations are carefully noted, campsites evaluated, and so forth. As a bonus, frequent notes explain the geologic features of the country. The text is supplemented by nearly 100 line drawings and by 9 photographs. In a back-cover pocket are three 13-by-22-inch maps (in five colors) of the three quadrangles -- the standard U.S.G.S. maps, except they are overprinted with all trail, route, campsite, and geologic information contained in the book, which has 240 pages, 5-1/4 by 7-5/8 inches, hardbound. The Mountaineers. October 1965 (originally promised for July, but delayed at the printer). \$5.

N3C Christmas Shopping List

NEW SIERRA CLUB EXHIBIT FORMAT BOOKS

(These in addition to The Wild Cascades, noted above. All edited by Dave Brower.)

Everest: The West Ridge

By Dr. Tom Hornbein, photographs by the American Mount Everest Expedition.

First-hand narration of the West Ridge Story, one of the supreme achievements in the history of American mountaineering -- and Himalayan mountaineering. 96 color plates. The world's highest mountain, and the world's biggest mountain book, and one of its handsomest and most creative. Hot off the press in October. \$22.50 if you order now, later \$25.

Not Man Apart

Photographs of the Big Sur Coast by many cameras, with lines from Robinson Jeffers.

One need not have ever visited the Big Sur to enjoy this grand poem in words and 96 photographs, 32 in color. All that is necessary is to love the ocean and the surf. And this book is all the evidence one needs to know that here should be a National Seashore. Summer 1965. \$25.

MAPS

The North Central Cascades

A pictorial relief map by George W. Martin and Richard A. Pargeter

This 24-by-30-inch map (green, blue, red, black, and white) covers the area from Cedar River and Lake Cle Elum on the south to Rockport and Dome Peak on the north, and Preston and Lake Cavanaugh on the west to Red Top Mountain and Leavenworth on the east. The shape of the peaks and valleys is delineated by perspective drawing and by shading. One will want to own one copy to mount on a wall, and another for use in traveling the hills. No novice, and no expert, can read this map without getting new ideas about fascinating trips to take -- by automobile or foot. Published by the authors. 1964. \$2.25.

Mount Rainier National Park

A pictorial map by Dee Molenaar

A 24-by-36-inch essential (green, black, red, white, and blue) for any aficionado of The Mountain and its surroundings. See review elsewhere in these pages. Published by the author. 1965. \$1.95.

Wild Cascades

N3C Christmas Shopping List

ORDER FORM

N3C Bookshop
Route 3, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

Please send me the following:

BOOKS ABOUT THE NORTH CASCADES

The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland. \$20. _____

The North Cascades. \$10. _____

Routes and Rocks. \$5. _____

SIERRA CLUB EXHIBIT' FORMAT SERIES

12. Everest: The West Ridge. \$22.50 (\$25 later). _____

11. The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland. \$20. _____

10. Not Man Apart. \$25. _____

9. Gentle Wilderness: The Sierra Nevada. \$25. _____

8. Time and the River Flowing: Grand Canyon. \$25. _____

7. Ansel Adams I: The Eloquent Light. \$20. _____

6. The Last Redwoods: A Vanishing Scenic Resource. \$17.50. _____

5. The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon. \$25. _____

4. In Wildness is the Preservation of the World. \$25. _____

3. These We Inherit: The Parklands of America. \$15. _____

2. Words of the Earth. \$15. _____

1. This is the American Earth. \$15. _____

MAPS

The North Central Cascades. \$2.25. _____

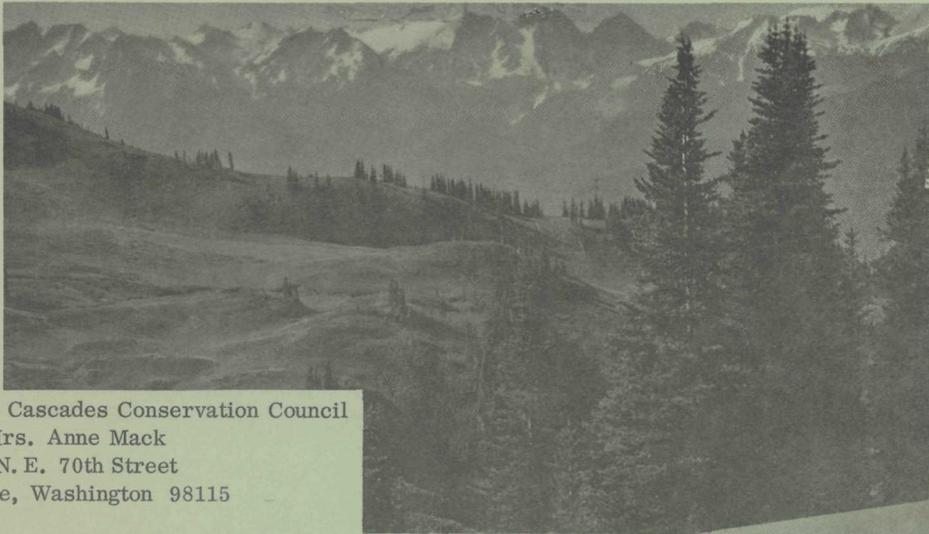
Mount Rainier National Park. \$1.95. _____

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____ .

Ship to: _____

Address: _____

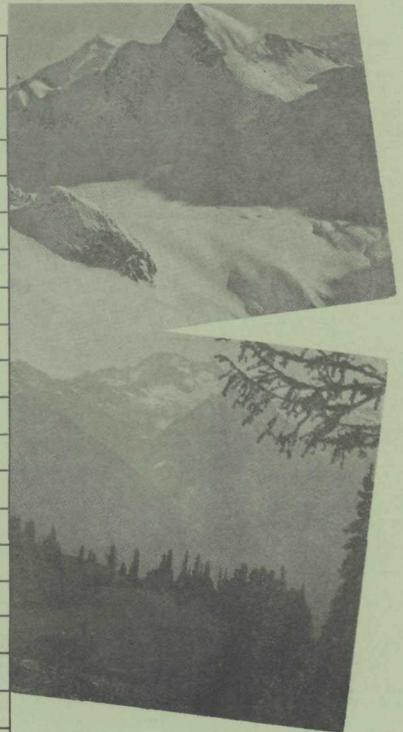
City: _____ State _____ Zip _____



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

Please send the following giant (G-largest), jumbo (J), and regular (R) glossy, color, postcard scenes of Washington's North Cascades:

No.	Scene	Size
1	Trapper Lake near Cascade Pass	J - 10¢
2	Johannesburg Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢
3	Magic Mt. at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢
4	Cascade flower garden and stream	R - 5¢
5	Bonanza Peak above Lake Chelan	R - 5¢
6	Glacier Peak through Cloudy Pass	R - 5¢
7	Autumn colors along Stehekin River	R - 5¢
8	Autumn colors along Stehekin road	R - 5¢
9	Magic Mt., flowers at Cascade Pass	R - 5¢
10	Stehekin road and mountain glaciers	J - 10¢
15	Glacier Peak across Image Lake	G - 15¢
17	Myrtle Lake in the Entiat Valley	R - 5¢
18	Sunrise on Glacier Pk. & Image Lake	J - 10¢
19	Mt. Challenger from Tapto Lake	J - 10¢
28	Clark Range from Image Lake alplands	J - 10¢
31	Suiattle River Basin and Tenpeak Mt.	J - 10¢
41	Aerial view of Chickamin Glacier	R - 5¢
	Set of 17 cards (1 of each)	\$1.25
Check, payable to North Cascades Conservation Council, enclosed for:		\$



TO: (Name) _____

(Street) _____

(City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip) _____

ANOTHER DAM PLOT:

Chelan County PUD Plans Destruction of Cascade Scenic and Recreational Resources

Rodger W. Pegues, Northwest Conservation Representative

THE WENATCHEE RIVER PROJECT

The dam builders have found another pleasant place to flood and another scenic stream to dry up. The Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD), anxious to keep its planning and engineering staff busy, has applied to the Federal Power Commission (FPC) for a license to install dams and hydroelectric facilities on the Wenatchee River system: one dam on the Chiwawa River, another at Beaver Creek, and another at Chiwaukum Creek. Among the results would be a large, fluctuating lake on the Chiwawa extending five miles into the proposed North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area at one of its southern portals and a virtual drying up of the Wenatchee River below Chiwaukum Creek. This part of the Wenatchee River, which now sweeps through a series of long floats, white water rapids, and roaring falls in Tumwater Canyon, would be reduced to a mere trickle. The reservoir created by the Chiwawa dam would have a 100-foot fluctuation and flood 10 miles or one-third of the Chiwawa River's length. It would wipe out 4 popular national forest campsites, flood one of the state's major deer hunting areas and a major access trail into the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Opposition to the project has been vociferous and ubiquitous. The Department of the Interior, The Wenatchee Sportsmen's Association, the Washington State Game Department, the Washington State Fisheries Department, and the Oregon Fish and Game Department have formally intervened in opposition to the project. Outdoor and sportsmen's clubs have registered their opposition to the FPC, the PUD, and the press. The Seattle Times and the Tri City Herald have expressed editorial opposition. The Wenatchee Daily World, considered by many to be the father of public hydro-power in the Northwest, has remained neutral, recording the pros and cons and the complexities of the proposed project without favor.

The Wenatchee National Forest submitted an overwhelmingly adverse impact report. For unstated reasons, the Chief's Office of the Forest Service decided not to intervene in the proceedings. However, it is expected that the impact report and the conditions which the Forest Service must insist upon if national forest values and objectives are to be preserved will have a significant effect upon the FPC's consideration of the license application.

The Chelan PUD has done an outstanding job of power development in the past. Indeed, it has done so well that its present installed capacity far exceeds the needs of Chelan County. The Wenatchee Project is not designed to provide power to Chelan County but rather to insure a surplus of power which will enable the Chelan PUD to sell power outside the county. In effect, our scenery, fisheries, and wildlife are threatened to supply power beyond our own needs. With new power developments in Canada, at Grand Coulee, and in the field of nuclear energy and exotic fuels, the Wenatchee Project smacks of nearsighted nonsense. Hopefully, the FPC will agree, but its past performance in these matters is not reassuring.

Chelan County PUD

The plan for development of 300,000 to 500,000 kilowatts of new power in the Lake Wenatchee River basin is explained in the Overall Economic Development program prepared by the Chelan County Industrial Development Council.

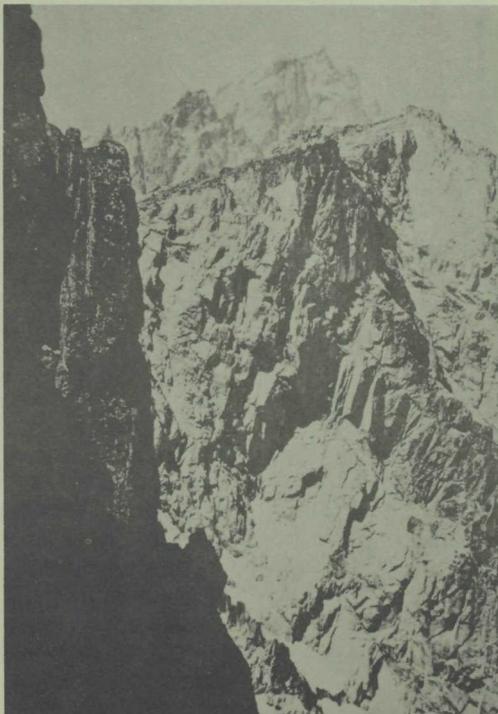
"The key project is to create a new lake having an area of approximately 3,700 acres, by a dam on the Chiwawa River whereby approximately 535,000 acre-feet of useable storage will be provided. This reservoir would be connected by a 6-mile tunnel to a pump-storage power plant located on Lake Wenatchee, developing a head of approximately 690'.

"This reservoir would not only catch the excess run-off from the Chiwawa River, but would be filled by pumping the excess run-off from the inflow of the Little Wenatchee and White River into the Chiwawa Reservoir during the spring flood period. This storage would then be released during the historically low flow periods of the Wenatchee River.

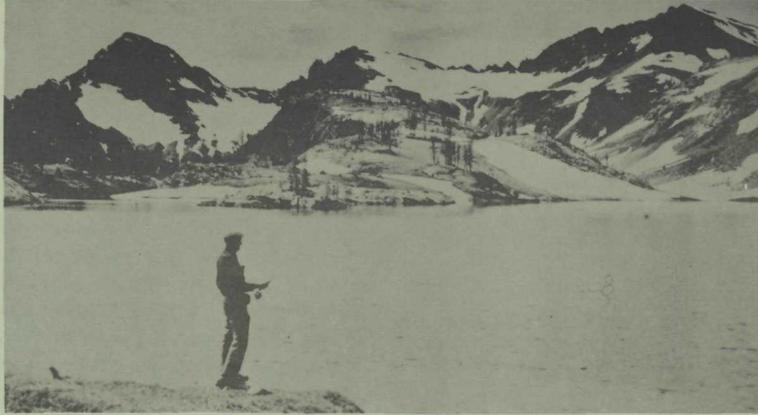
"The elevation of Lake Wenatchee would be controlled by a dam located at Beaver Creek.

"Another dam would be built on the Wenatchee River immediately upstream from the existing Tumwater recreational area. . . . Water from this reservoir would be diverted into a 7-1/2 mile long tunnel terminating at the powerhouse at the downstream end of the Tumwater Canyon near Leavenworth.

"During the spring high-water period when there is a surplus of power in the area, the power from the Leavenworth plant would be used at the pumped storage plant located on Lake Wenatchee to pump the surplus Lake Wenatchee water up to the Chiwawa reservoir. During the water control period, which extends from September 15th to April 15th, water would be released from the Chiwawa storage and be utilized in succession to generate power in the Lake Wenatchee pumped storage plant, the Beaver Creek plant, the Leavenworth plant and lastly, the Dryden plant, for a total head of 1440 feet."



Mt. Stuart from Snow Cr. Glacier
Charles Hessey



Ice Lakes, lower lake (Entiat area)

Charles Hessey

The Seattle Times, August 8, 1965

Ross Cunningham:

A Plan to Despoil Nature Needlessly

A SHOWDOWN fight is developing between builders of hydroelectric dams and conservationists over a proposal by the Chelan County Public Utility District which would in reality constitute a crime against nature.

One can foresee that the controversy involves an area of such beauty, sports fishing and hunting that it will attract attention nationally of conservationists who were unable to awaken the public conscience until too late to prevent the despoiling of Glen Canyon in the Colorado River system. This time the alarm has gone out—urgent and early.

The area is that of Lake Wenatchee-Tumwater Canyon and the drainage basin including the Chiwawa River in Northern Chelan County east of the Cascade Mountain crest trail. The part best known to the average motorist is the Tumwater Canyon on the Stevens Pass highway north of Leavenworth. No one can drive through the canyon without thrilling to its grandeur.



ROSS
CUNNINGHAM

UNDER THE DAM-BUILDERS' proposal, Tumwater Canyon itself would be largely undisturbed. But the Wenatchee River in that section would be reduced to a trickle because of a diversion tunnel from an upstream reservoir to a power house near Leavenworth.

The reservoir, however, would flood out an immense upstream area—with a water level that would vary as much as 100 feet. This, of course, would be so messy that it would not constitute a shore-side recreational area.

Sports fishermen object to the project because it would negate one of the too-few-remaining areas of migratory-fish spawning in the Columbia River drainage basin. Hunters object because the project would interfere with their sport.

SO AN INFORMAL ALLIANCE of groups with common conservation principles is taking shape to preserve nature's wonderland in the Lake Wenatchee-Tumwater Canyon area. This alliance will not accomplish its objective easily because of the influence of hydroelectric-power agencies.

These agencies tend to band together in common cause as long as their individual interests do not conflict. The Chelan County P. U. D. uses as one of its arguments in the Wenatchee River project, "If we don't develop this power resource, someone else will stake it out."

The reference, of course, is to other utilities which have common cause in over-all power development but conflict on individual "jurisdictions." So, in a sense, the Tumwater Canyon-Lake Wenatchee area is being snatched at by the Chelan County P. U. D. to keep another utility from staking a prior claim.

THIS IS A NONSENSICAL competition for a relatively minor power-generating source in the light of the emergence of the vast Canadian sources as well as the inevitability of nuclear power in the not-too-distant future. It is doubly nonsensical in view of the fact that the Wenatchee River power, indirectly, would increase the export of electricity to California.

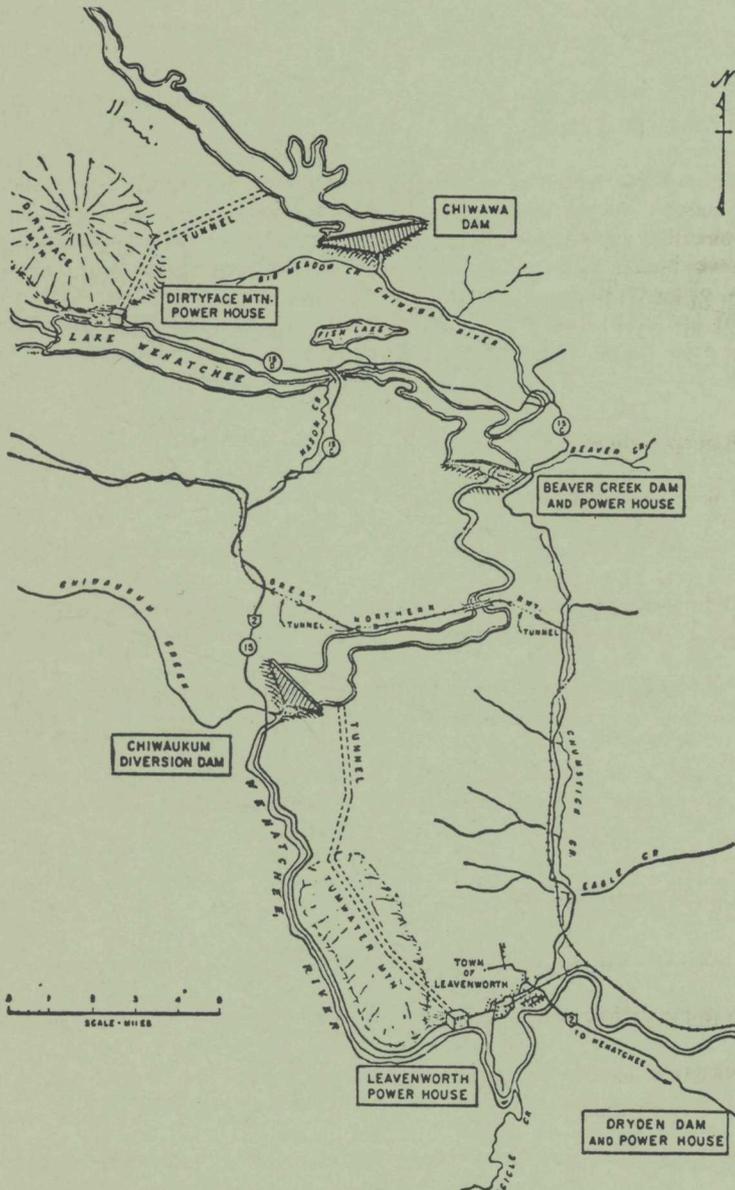
Really, then, the project is "empire building" by an ambitious P. U. D. at the expense of one of the most accessible recreational and scenic areas of the state. Prime hydroelectric-generating sites on the Columbia River in this state have been taken—and now an effort is being made to invade recreational areas to produce power that will be of little or no benefit to the state's economy.

Tumwater Canyon's grandeur, especially since it has a highway through it, by no means matches Glen Canyon's. But there is a symbolic likeness in that the outcome of the Tumwater controversy will test men's consciences as to whether they will continue to violate nature unnecessarily.

IN THE FOREWORD OF Elliot Porter's fine book on Glen Canyon, which preserves pictorially its many beauties before it was ravaged, David Brower wrote:

"Glen Canyon died in 1963 and I was partly responsible for its needless death. So were you. Neither you nor I knew it well enough to insist that at all costs it should endure. When we began to find out it was too late . . ."

It is well, then, that the alarm over the Tumwater Canyon is being sounded by conservationists urgently and early. It is a cause that can and must be won.



PROPOSED PUD PROJECT—This is a map of the proposed Chelan County Public Utility District's Wenatchee River Hydroelectric Project prepared by Stone and Webster Engineering Corp. It shows the various facilities along the river from the Chiwawa Dam at the top to the Dryden Dam and powerhouse just out of the picture at the bottom. Wenatchee Sportsmen's Assn. is opposing the project.

WEST SIDE TRAGEDY

IT IS A TRAGEDY for the whole nation!

IT IS A TRAGEDY which would never happen in a state less richly endowed with such magnificent scenery than Washington.

IT IS A TRAGEDY which is occurring here, today, on the western slopes of Washington's Northern Cascades! Here, some of our nation's grandest scenery is being devoured by one town's local sawmill, another town's local pulpmill, aided by the lethal chainsaw and the ruthless bulldozer. Great blocks of trees are being cut from the virgin forests of the Cascade and Suiattle River valleys, of the Whitechuck and of the Sauk. The scenery of these valleys is being destroyed in the name of MULTIPLE-USE; Forest Service jargon, designed to perpetuate the myth that the public can have its nation's scenic forest beauty and log it too.

But do enough people know ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

THAT this national tragedy is occurring here and now!

THAT this is happening inside the proposed North Cascades National Park!

THAT the Forest Service refused to halt this scenic destruction until the North Cascades National Park proposal had been studied by the North Cascades Study Team!

THAT conservationists predicted this tragic destruction of scenery would occur and hoped a park would be created in time to stop it!

THAT there is still time for most of the forest, needed as setting and foreground for the Cascade alpland, yet to be preserved in a North Cascades National Park.

Readers of The Wild Cascades already know about - - - - -

THE CASCADE RIVER logging (The Wild Cascades, August-September 1963, pg. 13)

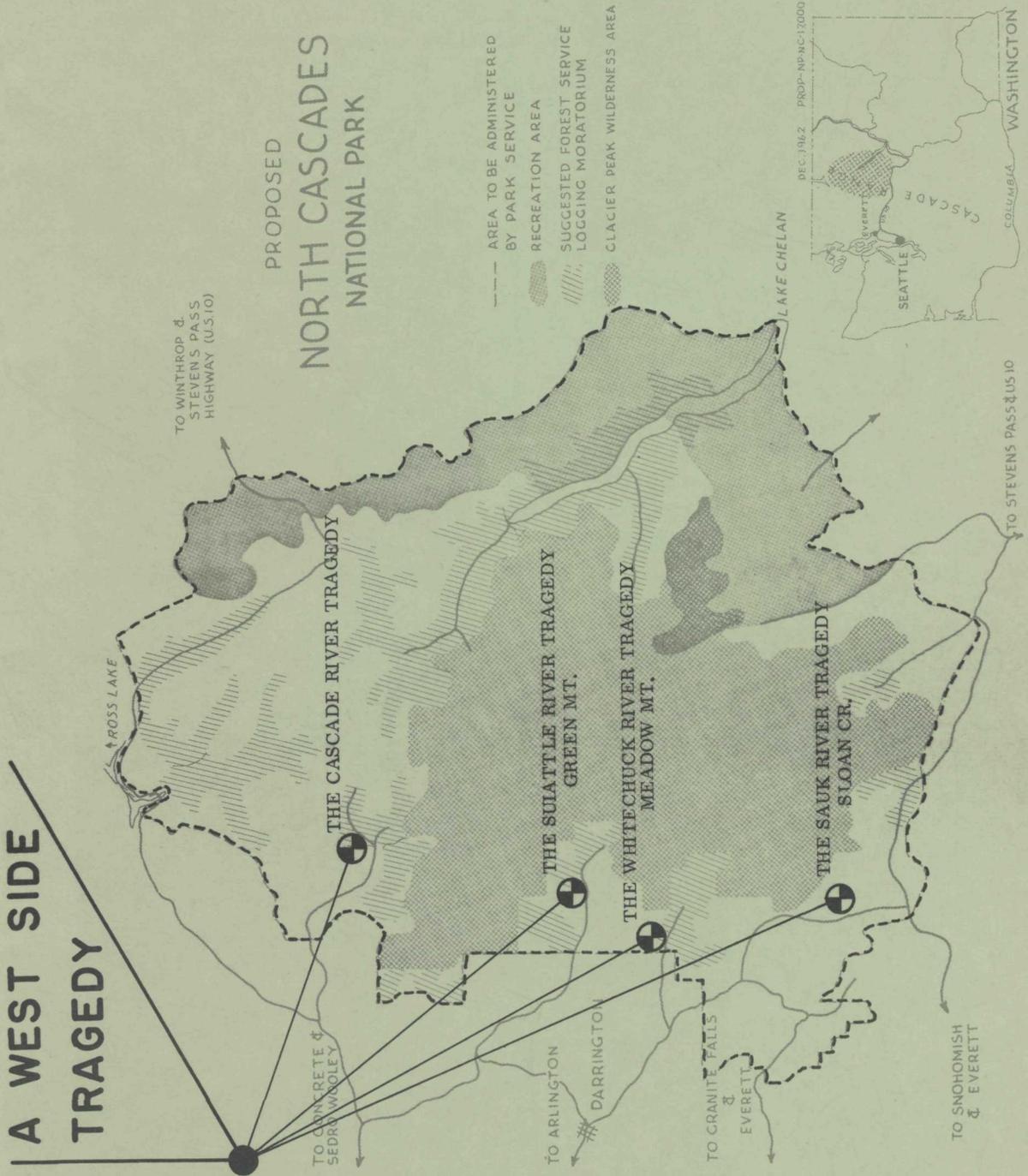
THE WHITECHUCK RIVER logging (The Wild Cascades, October-November 1964, pg. 23)

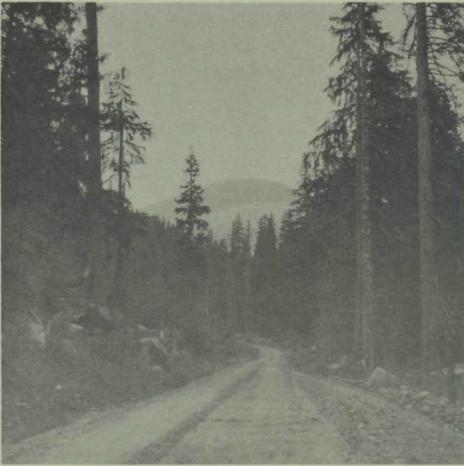
THE NEED to establish a National Park to prevent the spread of this destruction even further into the scenic heartland of the Northern Cascades.

THE NEED to enlist the active support of others who share our concern.

One of the Forest Service's public relations tools is the ranger-guided "show-me trip", designed to interpret and justify the multiple-use management of the national forest to the public. However, in this do-it-yourself era, we have been using a tool of our own; the self-guided show-me trip which allows us to place our own interpretation on the effects of, and to question the advisability of, multiple-use management in areas of outstanding scenic quality. This year we went on the two self-guided tours documented in the following pages.

A year ago (Wild Cascades, October-November 1964) we showed the Whitechuck logging roadend with "today's Meadow Mt. Trail dead ahead, soon to be no more". This summer the loggers wiped out the Meadow Mt. Trail inside the boundary of the proposed North Cascades National Park!





1. IN A PARK -- THIS ROAD? YES. THIS LOGGING? NEVER! View up Sloan Valley to logging near Curry Gap.

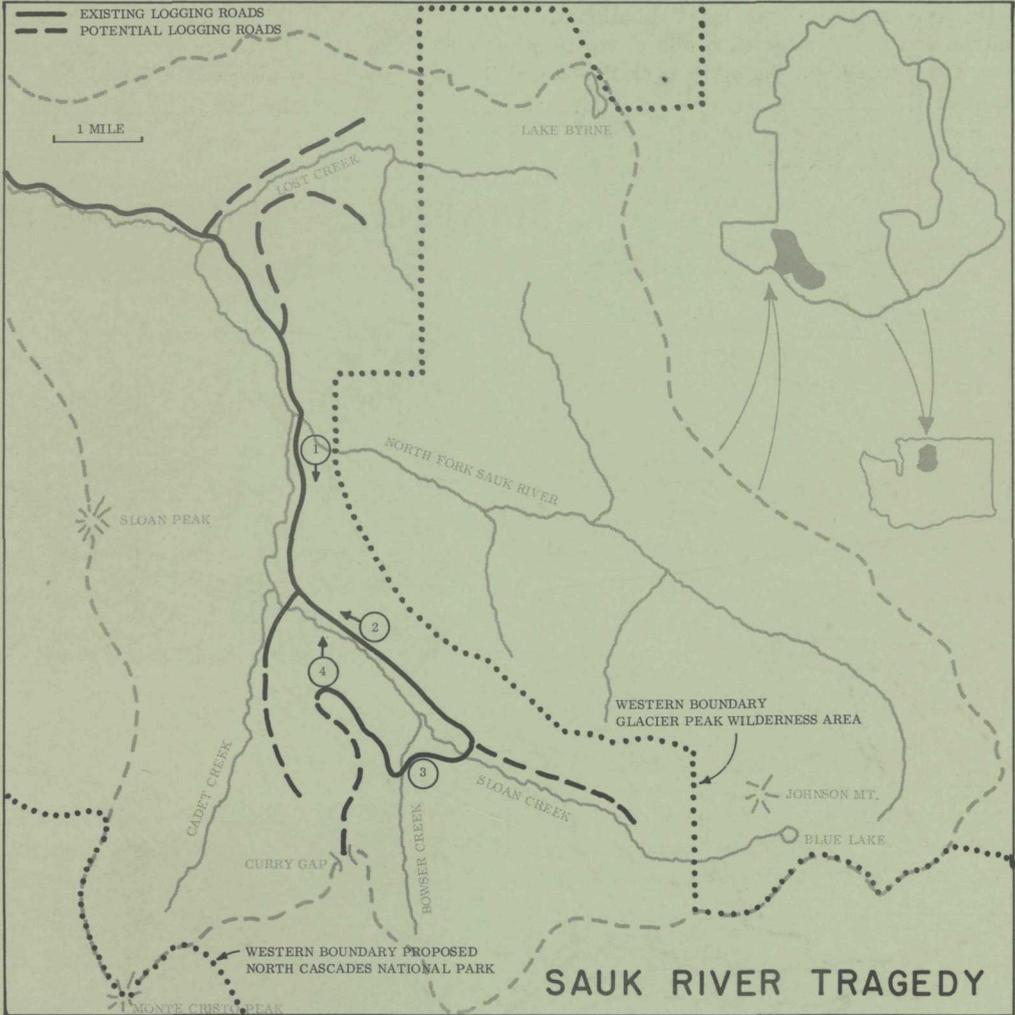
2. OUR NATION IS RICH ENOUGH TO SAVE ITS BEST SCENIC RESOURCES FROM THIS FATE . . . Sloan Pk. across Sloan Cr. Valley.



4. IN A NATIONAL PARK THESE WOUNDS WILL HEAL AND NO MORE WILL EVER BE TOLERATED. THE SCENERY WILL BE PRESERVED View from logging (note spar-tree) near Curry Gap down Sloan Cr. Valley.

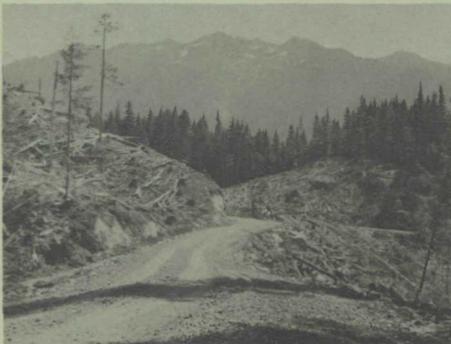
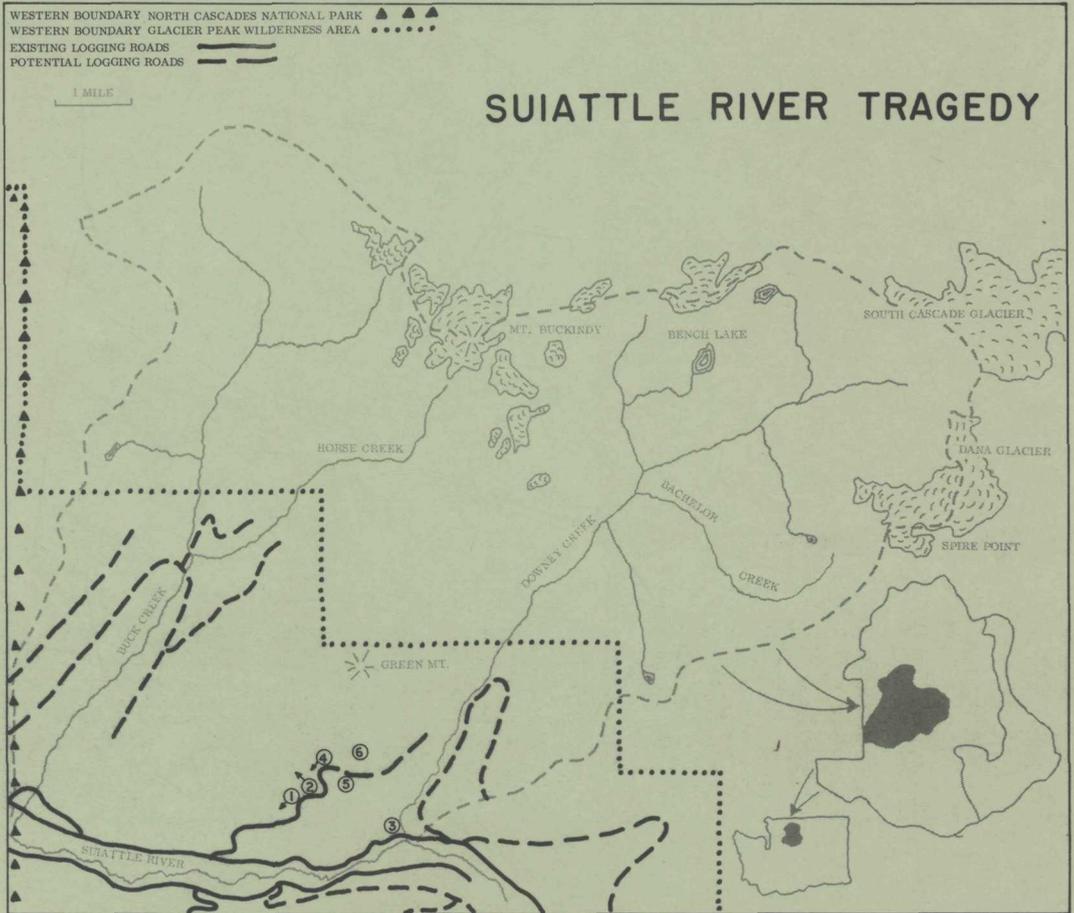


THE CURRY GAP ROAD is one more instance of a growing succession of Forest Service invasions of the scenic heartland of the Wilderness Alps of the Northern Cascades. This road, which was proposed as one of the scenic roads within the North Cascades National Park, would connect the Mountain Loop and Stevens Pass highways. It is a road which would have been built by the National Park Service for scenic enjoyment, but is being built by the Forest Service for logging trucks.



3. IN A NATIONAL FOREST THIS WOUND WILL HEAL BUT NEW ONES WILL BE MADE CLOSE BY. LOGGING WILL CONTINUE.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN TRAIL, yesterday, afforded a rewarding hike, through 3 miles of virgin forest and across 3 miles of meadow, to a majestic view of Glacier Peak. Today, a discouraging drive across many logging scars leads to the one remaining mile of forested trail (4 miles from the lookout) not yet cut off by the next logging scar. Will the Forest Service's insensitivity to scenery allow this logging road to continue to the meadows and, next, to breach the wilderness sanctity of Buck Creek or Downey Creek, just around the corner? Potential Forest Service road maps indicate the probability of this threat. The scenic destruction here should never have occurred and must be allowed to go no further! The proposed North Cascades National Park, which includes this area, 10 miles across the Suiattle Valley from Glacier Peak, would stop these plans and save Buck Creek and Downey Creek as wilderness valleys.



1. "BULLDOZED AMERICA", FOREST SERVICE STYLE. SUCH INSENSITIVE TREATMENT OF THE CASCADES' SCENIC HEARTLAND WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED UNDER NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT.



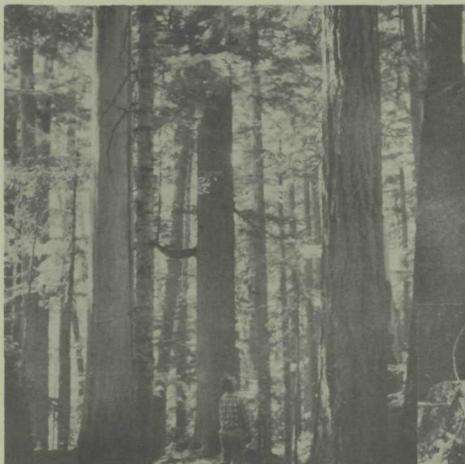
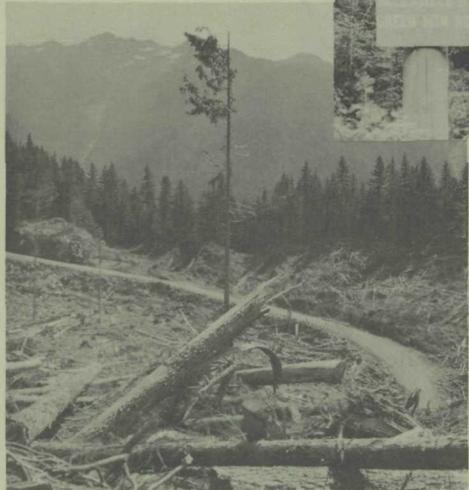
2. FOREST SERVICE "MULTIPLE-USE" MANAGEMENT OF A NATION'S OUTSTANDING SCENIC RESOURCE Only a mile to the meadows from which Green Mt. gets its name.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN TRAIL:

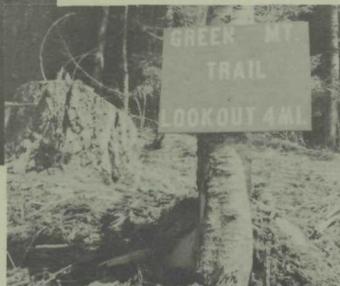
3. FIRST THIRD CUT OFF BY LOGGING



4. REACHED AFTER DRIVE ACROSS LOGGING SCARS.



6. PASSES THROUGH LAST MILE OF UNLOGGED VIRGIN FOREST.



5. LEAVES LATEST LOGGING SCAR

ELDORADO PEAK AREA: A DISCUSSION BETWEEN A FOREST SERVICE SPOKESMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE N3C BOARD

AUG 25 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST
P. O. BOX 811
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

August 9, 1965

Mr. Grant McConnell
Stehekin, Washington

Dear Grant,

I enjoyed receiving your letter and am sure it is a pleasure for you and the family to be back in the Stehekin Valley again.

Grant. I shall endeavor to answer your questions in the same order as you presented them.

1. The pattern of management regarding the Eldorado Peaks Area was set by the 1960 decision of the Secretary of Agriculture when the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was established. A copy of the decision is attached. I refer to the last paragraph in particular.
2. To implement the Secretary's decision, it was necessary that a coordinated plan be prepared. The Regional Forester has accomplished this with the three Forest Supervisors concerned - the Mt. Baker, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forests. To identify the area, it was decided to call it the Eldorado Peaks Area. The Region has not recommended the establishment of a "recreation area", nor is it necessary to do so to carry out the Secretary's Management Policy of 1960. Therefore, the term Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area is erroneous.

Summary of Resource and Resource Development Planning TRANSPORTATION

NORTH-CROSS-STATE HIGHWAY & CONNECTING ROADS

	Miles		Total
	Existing	Proposed* Now Non-Existing	
1. North Cross-State Highway Mazama to Marblemount	45	37	82
2. Harts Pass Highway Mazama to Granite Creek	22	9	31
3. Thunder Creek Road Thunder Arm to McAllister Dam	0	7	7
4. Cascade Pass Road Marblemount to Vicinity Cascade Pass	22	0	22
5. Stehekin Road (Access by boat only) Stehekin to Bridge Creek	14	0	14
6. Ross Lake Road Ruby Arm - Roland Point	0	6	6
Total	103	59	162

Eldorado Peak Area

TRAILS

Trails within the Cascade Pass - Ruby Creek Area:

Existing Trails	323 Miles
Proposed Trails	<u>85 Miles</u>

*Total Trail Mileage 408 Miles

Our plans call for the following developments as use of the area increases and as the North-Cross-State Highway progresses toward completion.

Ultimately, plans call for a total 120 campgrounds and picnic areas with more than 3,000 family units.

In addition to the campgrounds and picnic areas, there will be provision for boat launching areas, organization camps and lodges, resorts, ski areas, aerial trams, visitor information centers, overlooks and observation sites.

The new North-Cross-State Highway will make the area available for persons who seek access type recreation, with opportunity for side trips by foot or horseback.

Many of the trails can lead to challenge climbs to spectacular peaks. From the ultimate of some 400 miles of trail, visitors may range over a trail network through rugged, scenic Alpine Country.

3. The roads you inquired about are shown on the transportation summary. You will note that no road is planned down Bridge Creek.

4. I believe I have answered your questions on developments under item two above.

5. Timber harvest will be confined to disposal of dead, dying, blown down trees. Epidemic conditions of insects or diseases may require some harvesting. Cutting will be done mainly on a tree selection basis and will be confined to small salvage sales. It will be our plan to make these types of sales in the Stehekin Valley as we have in the past. Any such sales will be harmonized with scenic beauty and recreational use.

6. I am not certain, Grant, as to what you have in mind in the question of "What kind of administrative arrangement". It will be our plan, however, to give it the kind of administration needed to preserve the scenic values. To get the type of administration and policy the area warrants, will require that a number of Forest Service people be stationed throughout the area during certain periods of the year. The number and location will depend on the needs as development takes place.

7. We believe the Multiple Use Act, the High Mountain Policy, plus the Management Policy by the Secretary of Agriculture of 1960, provides the necessary protection against exploitation of the area's status.

8. Studies of the area began during the period the Forest Service was making the National Forest Recreation Survey. Our survey of this area was therefore directed toward an inventory of the outdoor recreation resources and activities as here again set forth in the Secretary's Management Policy of 1960. Upon completion of the National Forest Recreation Survey, we proceeded with the preparation of individual National Forest Recreation Plans. Since this area

between the North Cascades Primitive Area and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area involved parts of three National Forests, it was necessary that a coordinated plan of management be prepared to fully implement the intent of the Secretary's decision. This coordinated plan was developed and to identify it, we called it the Eldorado Peak Area.

I hope I have answered your questions in such a manner to give you an understanding of what we are doing and why. Enclosed is a sketch of the area which may be helpful to you.

I plan to come to Stehekin sometime in late August, but shall let you know a few days in advance. Am looking forward to visiting again with you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. Blair
Forest Supervisor

Stehekin, Washington
August 23, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Blair, Supervisor
Wenatchee National Forest

Dear Ken:

It was very good of you to reply at such length to my recent inquiry about the "Eldorado Peaks Area" plans of the Forest Service. I am just back from a tour in Mount Baker Forest during the course of which we went up Glacier Peak. I had seen but little of that area before and was deeply impressed -- really the diversity of this North Cascades region is very striking. I do feel very troubled, however, by a number of things I saw there -- the cutting in the Cascade River and Whitechuck Valleys, for example, is a scandal and a disgrace. I think we can be grateful that there is nothing comparable in the Wenatchee Forest (at least I haven't seen it). It certainly makes me feel I'd rather see such spots as Cascade Pass, where the two Forests meet in your hands than those of the people on the other side.

I would like to comment on some of the points you covered in the letter on "Eldorado Peaks".

1. To begin with the most trifling -- the name. I rather wish a better choice had been or will be made: "Eldorado" is pretty trite and is non-descriptive.

2. To go next to perhaps the most important issue: I am quite disturbed at the plans for logging -- however excused by insects, diseases or dying trees. In some sense all trees are dying and our experience with applications of this reasoning is that it seems to be applicable as justification for logging of any stand in the National Forests. Unfortunately, this, a policy for "salvage" or "sanitation", logging must be regarded as the most serious kind of threat to the scenic integrity of an area of such superlative quality as this segment of the North Cascades.

3. Roads. This, again is a critical matter. Personally, I am delighted to see your statement that no road is planned down Bridge Creek. For the rest, although I think a mistake has been made in the routing of the State Highway over Washington Pass, that is a decided matter. With this and other roads, nevertheless, it becomes vital that their development be carefully guided so that their impact occasions minimum damage. I would be very interested to learn how Forest Service participation in this is evolving. There is a very large challenge to Service abilities here.

Eldorado Peak Area

4. Policy. I'm sorry to say that there seems little ground for optimism that the Multiple Use Act and the High Mountain Policy and the 1960 Management Policy of the Secretary can meet the needs of this region. All suffer from an inevitable defect of vagueness and ambiguity. Moreover, the Multiple Use Act, given its reference to the Act of 1897, is no more than a disguised reaffirmation that logging takes precedence over other uses. This is the very worst of possible policy bases for any part of the scenic climaxes of the North Cascades. As regards the two policy statements you cite, neither is adequate. If there were to be a distinct "Eldorado Peaks Area," I would certainly hope that it could become the pioneering ground for a new Forest Service policy of some generality and one that would meet contemporary needs and not be mere reiteration of intentions to follow the practices of the past. I think it ought to be added that for the good of the Service, as an agency of responsible government, there is an exceedingly serious need for clarity and certainty of policy lest the growing dismay at the excessive discretion of the agency plunge it into the disrepute which has overtaken the C. A. B., the F. C. C. and other bodies.

5. Administration. I am troubled that my question was not clear. In many ways this question goes to the heart of the matter. When I read about reference to an "Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area," I thought it signified that some careful thought had been given the problem. I hope that some very careful attention is given it in the future.

The issue is very simply that an area such as that in "The Eldorado Peaks Area" has needs that cannot be met under traditional Forest Service practices or policies and that, accordingly, different organizations other than the traditional are needed, as are other than the traditional skills and personnel.

Perhaps this can best be explained with an illustration. I'll choose for this the Cascade Pass area, which I presume would be in the "Eldorado Peaks Area." This is only an illustration, albeit an important one. Cascade Pass this year is being inundated by visitors. Last week I met and talked to perhaps 50. They were of all ages from 2 to 65 (literally -- I asked). They were of highly varied walks of life, professionals, trades workers, businessmen, and so on. They were from many parts of the nation. Yet these 50 were only a part of the crowd which had found its way by foot in indifferent weather to that splendid spot. The people I talked with were troubled to see the condition of the Pass area. Indeed, this is appalling. I have seen it deteriorate rapidly in the last 5 year period. Yet, there were people tenting -- thoughtlessly, as some confessed -- right in the Pass. Yet, there was no Forest guard -- nor even so much as a sign asking that camps be made lower down where damage would be minimized. In the Bridger National Forest there are "roving rangers" who interpret the dangers to the area and make at least a minimal effort to care for it. (Even so, I encountered a band of 2571 sheep where local regulations forbade.) There is nothing of the sort for Cascade Pass -- indeed when I was there previously 2 years before a spot a hundred yards or so from the Pass was an incredible pig sty of debris, a mess left by a Forest Service trail crew (Wild Cascades, August-September 1963, pg. 16).

I do not wish to suggest that all there is at issue is the detailing of a "roving ranger" to Cascade Pass. The matter extends to recent trailbuilding in the area. The new trail on the east side is a genuine improvement where it crosses the rockslides. From the entrance to Pelton Basin on to the Pass, however, it is a minor disaster (again I except the rockslide bit). This is a now famous scenic area and one that ranks with the best. As I pointed out, however, there is a critical problem of erosion. The new trail vastly worsens this problem. Its builders have dug ditches which already are washing badly and have cut deeply into the meadow utterly without necessity. A minor -- but telling item -- is the use of unsightly aluminum culverts, at least one of which is completely plugged by water-carried soil and rock. Perhaps a new trail might have limited erosion -- certainly the old trails were contributing toward it. Had there been the least sensitivity or concern with the problem, (a) the trail would have been built very differently, and (b) work would have been done to curtail erosion in the old and abandoned trails. I saw not the slightest sign of any effort of this kind.

At the same time that the new trail is contributing seriously to erosion and, I take it, that trail was built at great expense, the nearby trail up to Sahale Arm is now sluffing away as a result of poor design. This is at a point pictured in many nationally published photographs. Yet, despite the very slight cost that would be involved, nothing has been done to stabilize it.

I might go on with such detail at much length. However, I hope my point is clear: existing approaches will not serve. A different attitude, a different organizational structure and a different selection of personnel with different training are imperative. Just how to achieve this obviously is difficult. However, I believe it does involve some innovation in Forest Service operations. I had hoped that the announcement of the "Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area" presaged some effort in this direction. I hope my disappointment results only from the early stage of thinking.

Policy and administration, as I know I do not need to tell you, go together. From the minute detail of aluminum culverts as on Cascade Pass to the major decisions of allocation of land for different purposes, a common spirit must be pervasive. The spirit which now seems pervasive is hostile to the fundamental values offered by this remarkable area. I think it could be otherwise. However, time is running out -- and with it great quantities of soil and meadow at Cascade Pass. It will not do to await "needs as development takes place." A radical reorientation and reorganization are needed now.

Forgive the length of this letter and the lack of a typewriter. I am sorry that I have expressed so much of disappointment in it. Yet the things on which I have commented do not seem to be necessary conditions. They could readily be otherwise and I would like to think that in your office there is some thought as to how a change might be brought about. I would hope the same for Mount Baker Forest, though at the moment I'm inclined to despair of those west sides (I appreciate that the Cascade Pass area is allocated to Baker for administration).

I shall be leaving here prematurely on Wednesday and so, I fear, I shall miss seeing you. I'm sorry for we had looked forward to your coming to Stehekin.

Sincerely,

Grant McConnell

THE BULLDOZED NORTH CASCADES



Washington and the nation have outstanding scenery in the North Cascades. Will a national park be created in time to prevent the bulldozer from mutilating this untouched corner of America with logging roads?

CBS News presented on September 14, as its opening program in this year's CBS Reports series, a half-hour program "Bulldozed America". This film focused on some of the major disputes between industry, builders and land developers, on one hand, and those who wish to preserve small pieces of the country before nature-eroding and blight-producing effects of civilization take over.

Washington was featured in this program when scenes of Forest Service logging threatening the proposed North Cascades National Park were shown. The bulldozer and the chainsaw were costarred in their roles of purveyors of progress and despoilers of forest scenery. Bernard Orell, vice-president of Weyerhaeuser (Timber) Co., saying, "trees must be cut down", was followed by Secretary Stewart Udall explaining that "we must expand our park system".

Washington shared the spotlight on this nation-wide program with other outstanding battlegrounds for the bulldozer. Seen were the strip mining areas of eastern Kentucky where the forests and the soil are being scraped away so that coal may be removed, leaving an acid-bleeding wound upon the landscape that may never heal; the majestic redwood forests doomed to extinction by thoughtless highway builders or heartless loggers unless placed within the safety of a national park.

In quick succession we saw the threats of loggers to the Allagash River in Maine, a power company to Storm King Mt. on the Hudson River in New York, steel mills to the Indiana Dunes, and the government dam builders to the Grand Canyon National Park.

In closing, Justice Douglas, champion of wilderness and the conservation of natural scenery, urged Americans to become alert. Many of the conservation battles, he said, were little brush fires which had to be put out quickly and locally before they erupted into major conflagrations.

We wish to commend CBS and Mr. Robert Richter for directing and producing a documentary that jarred us (and we hope you) out of our arm-chair complacency. This film was a call to action, which every American should think about and support if he doesn't choose to assume a position of militant conservation leadership. We are indebted to the Columbia Broadcasting System for alerting us to some of our nation's heritage which we shall lose by default unless we act now and with vigor!

FIRST BANQUET

A SUCCESS



John Osseward, center, receives Irving Clark Conservation Award from Pat Goldsworthy, right, and Dave Brower, left. - Seattle P. I.

On opening our mail, not long ago, we were greeted with the exclamation, "Gosh, you folks really are ardent conservationists, aren't you? I thought I was too, but I certainly wouldn't schedule a wonderful event like this on the day that hunting season opens." Thus wrote one of our members who believes the proposed North Cascades National Park can be supported by hunters.

He was referring to the North Cascades Conservation Council's first general membership banquet on November 16 in Seattle. Attendance of 160 members and guests made this event at the Edgewater Inn a tremendous success.

Following the afternoon's fall meeting of the N3C Board of Directors, the directors were on hand to answer questions, explain maps, autograph copies of The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland, receive suggestions, discuss the purposes and aims of the Council and to meet and talk to Council members.

The occasion was honored by having present, as guests, Superintendent and Mrs. Bennett Gale, from Olympic National Park, Superintendent and Mrs. John Rutter, from Mount Rainier National Park, and Mr. L. D. Bridge, member of the Tongariro National Park Board in New Zealand.

The evening was highlighted by the presentation of the third Irving Clark Conservation Award to John Osseward, Director of the Olympic Park Associates and of the Wilderness Society. He was recognized --

"For his efforts on behalf of Pacific Northwest Conservation and for his inspiring dedication to the establishment and protection of Olympic National Park,"

John, in accepting the award, reflected on past struggles and predicted future ones:

"Thinking back some thirty years, the conservationists, like you, had a real fight on their hands, which happily culminated in the establishment of Olympic National Park. For years, after its establishment, its very existence was repeatedly in jeopardy. There were periods of desperation, frustration and untold hours, days and months of hard work, but each victory was convincing proof that people will rally to worthwhile visions. Irving Clark was the acknowledged leader. Time has vindicated the establishment of this great park, in spite of the then gloomy forebodings of certain timber interests. These were the same groups who were exporting over a billion board feet of Douglas Fir annually from the Olympic Peninsula and leaving over 35,000 board feet of log waste on the ground every year. No, the people of the Olympic peninsula did not have to resort to digging clams in order to survive and today there is more second growth wood fibre over there than there are pulp mills to use it. It is cheaper to import Canadian wood chips than to harvest the thinnings of second growth on their own lands.

"To have exploited the forests of the lower Calawah, Bogachiel, Hoh, Queets and the Quinault, would have permitted for but a very few years longer, greater declared dividends and continued waste, but these unique treasures, the rain forests of the Olympic, would have disappeared forever. It is my firm belief that the establishment of Olympic National Park was the best thing that could have happened to the wood products industries of that region, for they were compelled to reappraise their squandering practices and learn to diversify the economic base of their activities. Intensive forestry practices will permit much more production on much less land.

"The task of the North Cascades Conservation Council, which has spearheaded preservation in the North Cascades, is similar to the Olympic fight in many respects. The work represents persistent endeavor and much personal sacrifice by many people. This group action has certainly become a public service of high order. The task of your organization, backed by its cooperators, will not be completed when its objectives are accomplished, for the new Park will require a watch dog for years after its establishment."

Speaker for the evening was David R. Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club, publisher of The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland, and a Director of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Dave described the reluctance of a professional man to refute the conclusions of others in the same profession, in spite of personal convictions or contrary factual evidence. An engineer is reluctant to publicly contest the published findings of other engineers. Foresters just don't criticize foresters in public. It takes the lay citizen to speak up and challenge the professional.

Here Dave paid tribute to John Osseward by recounting how inspiring it was to him to see John with his penchant for details, figures, and charts appear at a Congressional hearing and literally wrest Olympic National Park from the outstretched hands of the professional foresters.

The evening concluded with the showing of the Conservation Film Center's two latest film acquisitions; there was the provocative message of "The Myths and the Parallels" and the desperately urgent plea to save the Grand Canyon from the fate shown in "Glen Canyon - The Place No One Knew".

PEANUTS

By Schulz





THE MOUNTAIN THAT IS STILL GOD

A Map Review by I. B.

Mount Rainier National Park

A painted pictorial relief map by Dee Molenaar. 24 by 36 inches. Red, white, blue, green, black. Published by the author, 1965. \$1.95.

Some weeks ago this reviewer, who is a nut on the subject of the yet-to-be-created North Cascades National Park, took a vacation from scenes of battle and hiked to the safe ground of Spray Park in long-established Mount Rainier National Park. Vapor clouds obscured The Mountain all the way in along the trail, and for quite a while thereafter. The reviewer was plentifully content to enjoy flowers and ponds and moraines, since he had conquered Columbia Crest any number of times and knew all about the crevasses and cleavers and those amusing little steam vents in the summit rubble. Then, abruptly, the wind and sun blew and burned a tunnel through the vapor clouds, and the flowers and ponds and moraines -- and reviewer -- were overwhelmed by a Hugeness. Said the reviewer (gaspingly) to a companion, "Gee whiz, it's big! You always forget how big!"

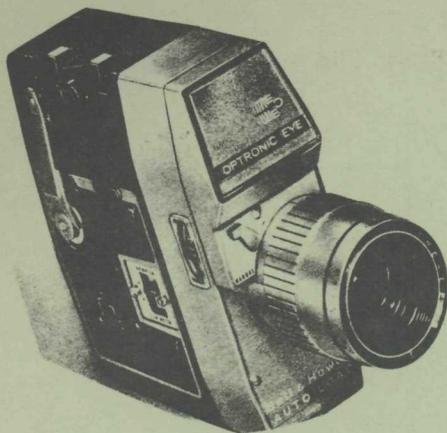
Here is a map that won't let you forget, a map that is more a sensitively drawn oil-color of ice and meadows and trees as seen from (at a guess) 40,000 feet -- from a point southeast of the mountain -- and in crystalline atmosphere, with superhuman vision.

It's a map that -- well, you're cheating yourself if you don't have a copy in hand on your next trip to the Park and its environs. In addition to The Mountain and its glaciated and watered and greeneried flanks there are roads and trails and hiking mileages. And the "Index to Map Features" thriftily avoids overcrowding of the map with place names by keying to a number-and-letter-grid system that quickly locates peaks, points, ridges, valleys, parks, passes, glaciers, streams, lakes, waterfalls, Park Service facilities, and concessionaire facilities.

For those who don't know the author, it may (or may not) be desirable to give his credentials. This map is no overnight job, but rather the climax of a love affair between man and mountain that's been going on for more years than most. As a geologist, Molenaar wanders about the State of Washington witching wells more or less successfully and harrassing rural inhabitants, notably those on Cougar Mountain. As a climber, he has strayed into faraway hills, including the Yukon and Karakoram, but he persists in returning to Rainier, where he has policed tourists, climbers, and bears as a ranger, where he has made pioneering ascents of crumbling icefalls, and where he has become the acknowledged expert on climbing history from the beginning through the on-going present.

In brief, he's probably the outstanding living nut on Rainier.

(To order your copy of the map, and gift copies, see the "N3C Christmas Shopping List" elsewhere in this issue.)



A NEW FILM!

The Conservation Film Center has obtained, through the courtesy of The Mountaineers (Seattle), a new film. The Myths and the Parallels, a dramatic, absorbing appeal for conservation, "reveals in a fascinating and frightening way the disastrous effects of man's abuse, waste and misuse of his natural heritage -- wonderful woodlands, productive soil, clean air, and pure water." Appealing to viewers of junior high school age and older, this is indeed a thought-provoking film. It is 16 mm, black and white, with sound, and is 27 minutes long.

Reservations for The Myths and the Parallels and for the other five fine films circulated by the Center may be obtained by writing the Conservation Film Center, c/o Mrs. Norman Tjaden, 8248 16th Ave. NE, Seattle, Wash. 98115, or calling Mrs. Tjaden at LA 3-2041, evenings.

About the North Cascades Study Team Report

Originally promised for January 1965, then definitely for mid-July, the Study Team Report is -- at this writing -- momentarily expected. Various rumors have come our way as to why the report has been delayed, but for now we prefer to accept the official explanation that the subject is unexpectedly complex and the Study Team is doing its best to gather up all loose ends possible. We have also heard wildly varying rumors about the recommendations the report will contain. Some hopeful, some alarming, but all unsubstantiated and thus best let alone.

It now appears that the report will definitely (is there an echo in here?) be released along about the time you receive this issue of Wild Cascades, in which case the next issue will be devoted to a full exposition of the report, a detailed analysis of its recommendations by officers of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and a re-statement of our position.

And if the report is still not out by next press-time, maybe we'll start talking about some of those rumors.

NEWS ABOUT THE CASCADE CREST TRAIL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225

IN REPLY REFER TO

October 8, 1965

2340

Mr. Harvey Manning
Route 3, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

Dear Mr. Manning:

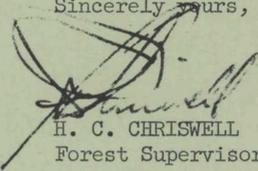
The Cascade Crest Trail has been made up with many sections of alternate routes, such as the long one from Harts Pass down Canyon Creek, up Granite Creek, through Rainy Pass and down Bridge Creek. It is planned to construct this trail from Canada to the Columbia River on the true "crest" location in the next ten years. Much of it is already on location.

The trail meets the high standard of the Crest Trail and has been completely rebuilt from Hopkins Pass south to a point about fifteen or sixteen miles south of Harts Pass. We have been contracting this construction for the past several years. The trail is complete to Methow Pass. It is under construction by contract from Methow Pass to Cutthroat Pass. The next contract will be from Cutthroat Pass to Rainy Pass. This is where it will cross the North Cross-State Highway. The Okanogan National Forest has been handling this work and has done a fine job.

The Wenatchee National Forest is completing their surveys for the section from Rainy Pass along the south side of Corteo Peak, Black Peak and Mt. Aira to Fisher Pass. They may be ready to contract next year but may wait for access over the new highway to cheapen their contracts.

The Mt. Baker National Forest picks up the trail at Fisher Pass and carries it around the north face of Mt. Logan to Park Creek Pass. This isn't easy but looks as though it will be one of the most spectacular sections. We are still working on location surveys on this section. The Wenatchee picks up the trail again at Park Creek Pass and will carry it south towards Ross Pass and Miners Ridge.

Sincerely yours,



H. C. CHRISWELL
Forest Supervisor



August - September, 1965

LATE NEWS ABOUT THE ROSS LAKE TRAIL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 MT BAKER NATIONAL FOREST
 FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
 BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225
 July 26, 1965

IN REPLY REFER TO

7700

Mr. Harvey Manning
 Route 3, Box 6652
 Issaquah, Washington 98027

Dear Mr. Manning:

When the Federal Power Commission cleared the permit for the City of Seattle to build Ross Dam on the Skagit River, an agreement was entered into between the City of Seattle and the Forest Service. One of the points of this agreement was that the City of Seattle would replace the old Skagit Trail.

It was decided that this trail should traverse the east side of Ross Lake. Since this would leave the Little Beaver Trail without any land access, a trail was also required from Canada back down to Little Beaver Creek. This trail, I am sorry to say, is the only one that we did not clearly get together with the City of Seattle on concerning the standards to which it was to be constructed. Today, we have a foot-trail only from Canada to Little Beaver Creek. This trail we have formally accepted as meeting our agreement with the City.

Several years ago we agreed with the City that a trail from Lightning Creek to Hozomeen would be practically useless. The reason for this thinking was that there is already a trail up Lightning Creek and over Willow Lake Pass to Hozomeen, through much more interesting country and not a great deal longer distance. For this reason the City of Seattle furnished the Forest Service funds to bring this trail up to a higher standard so that it would be passable for horses. This trail is completed to a good standard and has been accepted as fulfilling the requirement that the City build a trail from Lightning Creek to the Canadian border on the east side of Ross Lake.

The trail from Ruby Creek to May Creek has been built for several years. There has been no use or demand on this trail and the Forest Service has not maintained it. The City of Seattle is getting ready to contract the last segment of the Ross Lake Trail yet this summer. This will go from May Creek to Lightning Creek and complete the east bank trail. As soon as this is done, we will again maintain the trail from Ruby Creek to May Creek. When this trail is completed, there will be a continuous trail from Ruby Creek, to May Creek, to Lightning Creek, on up Lightning Creek over Willow Lake Pass, to Hozomeen at the Canadian border.

Sincerely yours,


 H. C. CHRISWELL
 Forest Supervisor



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

PRESIDENT: Patrick D. Goldsworthy

EDITORS: The Wild Cascades

Harvey and Betty Manning

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Miss Helen Waterman, Membership Chairman

North Cascades Conservation Council

1811 Queen Anne Ave. North, Apt. 201

Seattle, Washington - 98109

I (Signature) _____ wish to:

1. Enroll myself and support the Council's purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, including establishment of Wilderness Areas and a North Cascades National Park.

Enclosed find (\$2-regular, \$1-spouse, \$5-contributing, \$10 or more-patron, \$50-life) for annual dues, including subscription to THE WILD CASCADES - \$ Mail to:

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