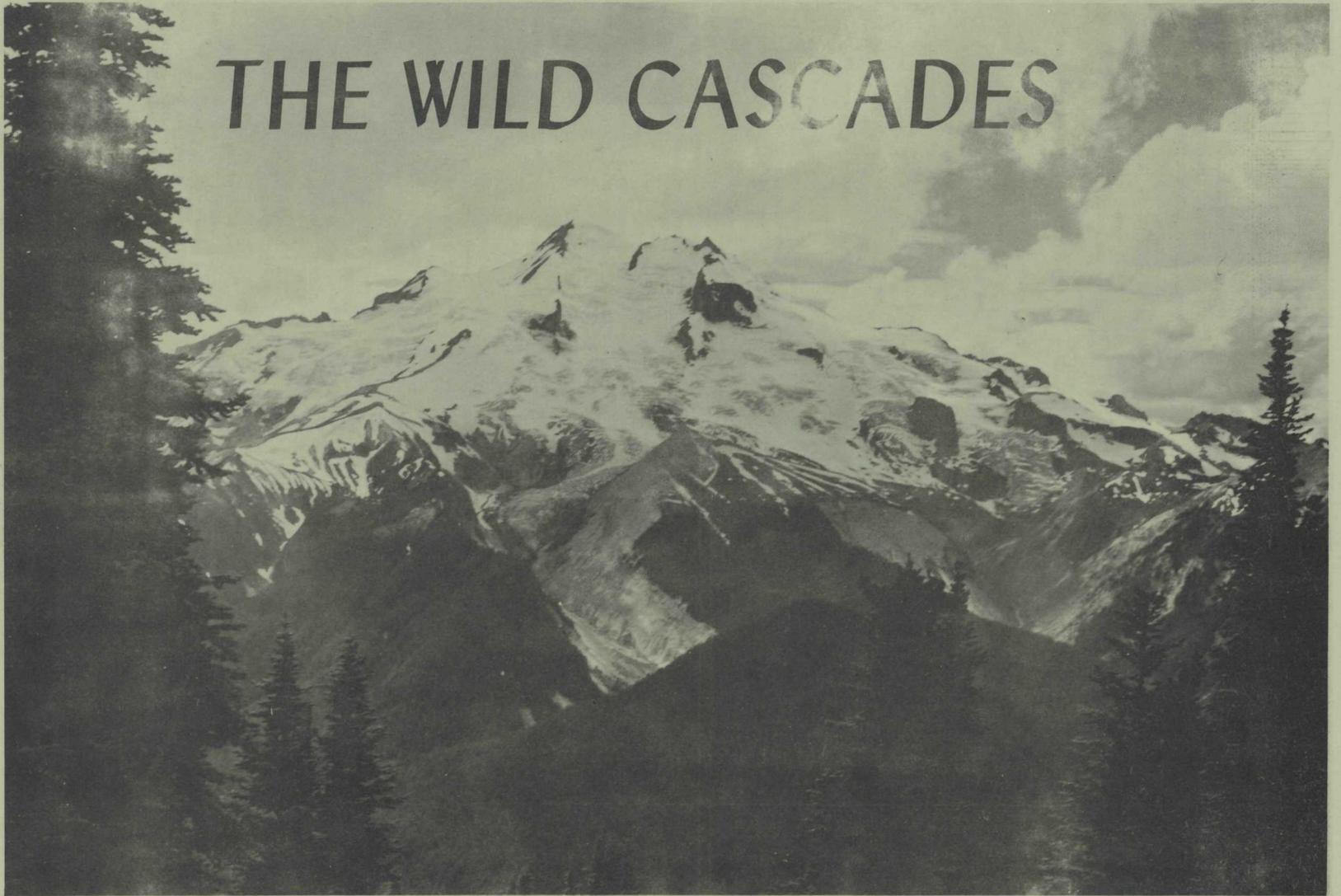


THE WILD CASCADES



Bureaucratic Wrangling Over Cascades

ORVILLE FREEMAN, secretary of agriculture, followed up a four-day tour of the North Cascades this week by reiterating his department's opposition to the proposed national park in that wonderfully scenic mountain area.

We regret that Freeman did not see fit to modify, in this case, his department's typically bureaucratic stand against giving up an inch of territory it already controls.

The federal study-team report on the North Cascades, issued last January, recommended by a 3-to-2 vote the creation of a national park in the area. The two minority votes were cast, not unexpectedly, by the two Agriculture Department members of the team.

Since the whole of the area under consideration is at present under the management of the Agriculture Department's Forest Service, Freeman is adamantly against what he calls "duplicate administration."

We are among the first to agree that the Forest Service has done—and no doubt will continue to do—a competent job of administering those mountainous areas of Washington State under its jurisdiction.

The Forest Service has successfully applied its multiple-use concept to many areas where that concept is appropriate.

But the whole point of setting aside a portion of the North Cascades as a national park is, of course, to apply a different concept to the most isolated, scenic and unspoiled parts of "America's Switzerland."

Both federal and state study teams have now approved differing versions of the park proposal, which first was made in 1907.

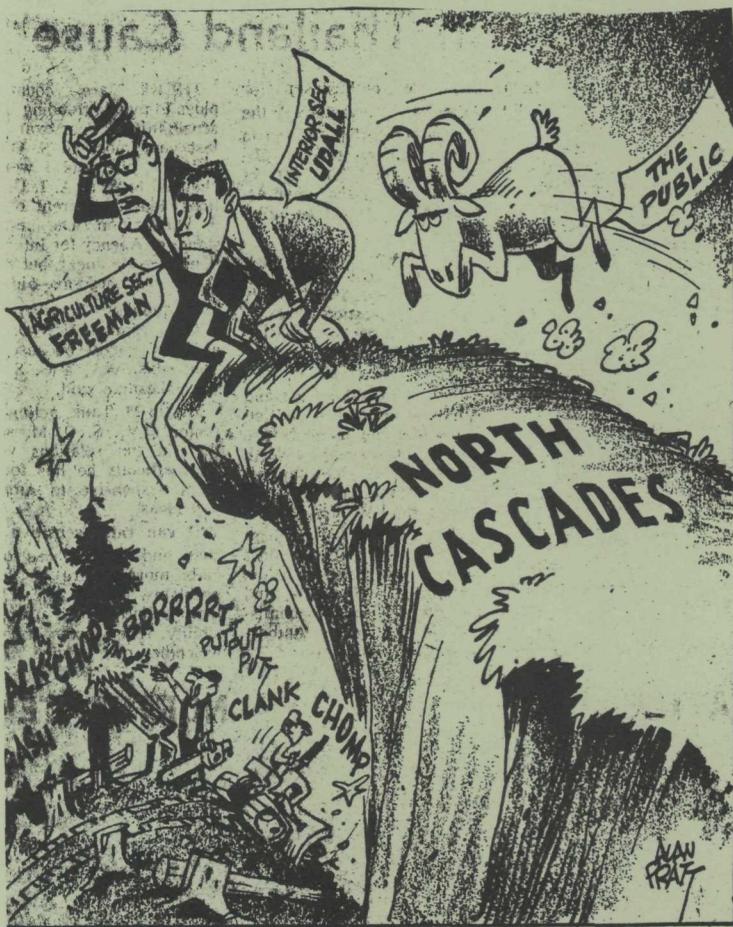
Senator Jackson and Governor Evans have worked effectively together to keep the North Cascades question from becoming a partisan political issue.

Thus, it would appear that the principal potential roadblock to an expeditious resolution of the question in Congress is a bureaucratic wrangle within the administration, with the Interior Department and its National Park Service on one side and the Agriculture Department and its Forest Service on the other side.

But the longer the delay, the less unspoiled acreage will be left to quarrel over.

President Johnson has clear guidelines for settling the dispute within his official family. He can support the general conclusion reached by both his own study team and the study team appointed by the governor of the state directly involved.

Despite many differences within and between both study groups, the general conclusion is that a portion of the North Cascades should be set aside as a national park before economic and population pressures reach too far into this scenic paradise.



'I see no reason for being in a hurry to decide whether your department or mine handles this.'

From the Seattle Times

Udall Takes First Look At North Cascades

(See Page B for photograph)

By DON HANNULA
Times Staff Reporter

BELLINGHAM, Sept. 17.—“If you could chop it up in ten pieces and put it in other states you could have national parks,” Secretary of Interior Udall said today after a flyover of the North Cascades.

It was Udall's first look at the area, proposed for a national park.

He was with a party which flew over the area in three fixed-wing planes from Boeing Field, then landed at Bellingham Airport to shift to two Air Force Husky helicopters from Paine Field and one from McChord Air Force Base.

Also in the group was Agriculture Secretary Freeman and Senator Henry M. Jackson.

OTHERS WERE Philip Samuel Hughes, deputy director of the budget and a former Seattle resident; Edward P. Cliff, chief forester, National Forest Service; George Hartzog, director National Park Service; Dr. Edward Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Winton Perkins of the San Francisco office of the bureau.

Two of the helicopters left Bellingham Airport at 11:05 o'clock for another flyover of the area.

Freeman and Jackson rode in one and Udall in another.

A third helicopter carrying Perkins, Crafts and Sterling Munroe, Jackson's administrative assistant, had minor engine trouble and was delayed about 20 minutes.

The inspecting party will spend the night at Newhalem instead of Stehekin on upper Lake Chelan, as originally planned.

Udall, after a flight over Snoqualmie Pass, the Alpine Lakes, Glacier Peak, the Picket Range, Ross Lake up to the Canadian border and back to Bellingham, said:

“These are some of the scenic masterpieces in the country.”

FREEMAN, who toured part of the area on the ground recently, said that he was impressed by the way the area had been cared for. It is under Forest Service management, a branch of Freeman's Department of Agriculture.

Freeman said there are no real philosophical differences between the departments on use, but it is a “question of management.”

Hughes, a graduate of the University of Washington, who lived in this state until 1949, made an unpublicized climb of Glacier Peak a week ago with Ken Carpenter, Everett mountaineer.

The deputy director of the budget was hopeful all differences could be ironed out “to the satisfaction of most.”

By telephone last night from Newhalem, Udall told The Times:

“This is an area of Washington I had only seen at high altitude before. Today was a real eye-opener.

“This is a very distinctive area. There is nothing like it in the park system. It is as if you had the Teton Range in Wyoming multiplied by ten—there are so many strikingly beautiful peaks and valleys.

“It would make a very unusual, wonderful addition to the national park system, if that ultimately is the decision.”

Freeman had these comments from Newhalem last night:

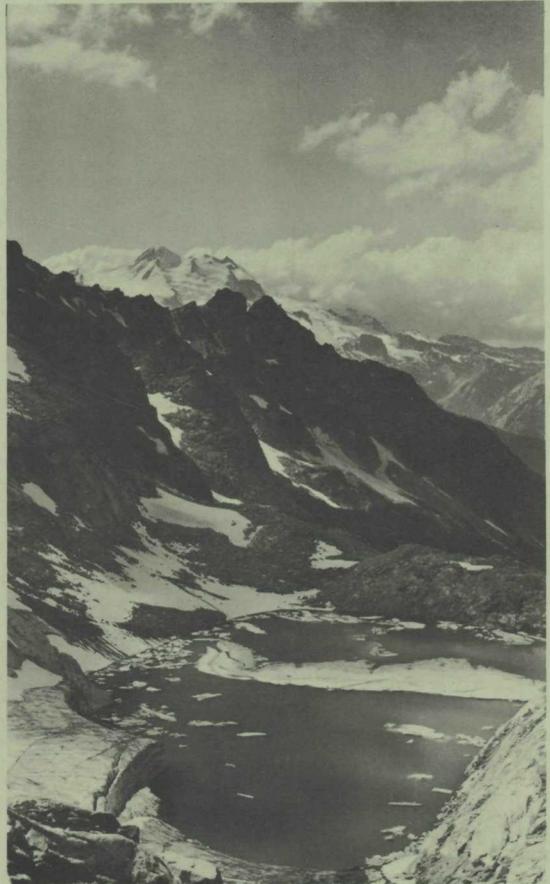
“The country I saw today has been carefully and lovingly managed for more than 60 years by the National Forest Service. I have been secretary only six years of that, but I am tremendously proud of the job the Forest Service has done.

“**AND I AM** also tremendously impressed with the plans for the protection and the meaningful further development of the area by the Forest Service.

“I think those plans are sound, sensitive and consistent both with the preservation of the beauty of the area and also its development so more people can enjoy it.”

The party planned to fly to Mount Vernon early this morning by helicopter and transfer to fixed-wing aircraft for a flight to Seattle-Tacoma Airport. Freeman and Udall were scheduled to return to Washington, D. C., this afternoon.

From the Seattle Times



Glacier Peak and Triad Lake near High Pass

Charles Hessey Photo

18 The Seattle Times

Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1966



Walt Woodward

Fate of New Road Up to Solons

The consensus of three key persons who recently trudged over part of the route of the incompleting North Cross-State Highway, now a question mark as to whether it will be built for beauty or utility:

1. Chiseling a modern thoroughfare through rugged terrain has resulted, and will result, in a certain amount of scarring of the forested, alp-like grandeur of the North Cascade mountains.

2. Realignment of original route plans is making the road more scenic than it would have been.

3. The tourist - attraction value of the road will outweigh its importance for commercial hauling.

IN GENERAL agreement on these points are Mrs. John A. (Polly) Dyer, director of the North Cascades Conservation Council and a past president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; Harold C. Chriswell, for nine years the supervisor of Mount Baker National Forest, and Gov. Dan Evans.

Last month they, in the company of other citizens and public officials, hiked for four days over much of the route. They inspected both western and eastern approaches which now reach, respectively, to Diablo Lake and to Cutthroat Creek. They studied the site of the final Granite Creek link which probably will not be completed, even in unsurfaced condition, until 1970.

THEY HAVE their differences as well as agreements. On scarring, for example, Governor Evans an engineer himself, says:

"I saw some scarring in both approach areas. But I think nature will take over much of the hillside cutting and rock dumping now in evidence in the Diablo region. There is not so much of this on the eastern side and you already can see alder and small evergreens beginning to take over there.

"There will be some more scarring in the Washington Pass area. But this is a difficult thing to avoid in rocky country when you are forced to cut a ledge for a road. Your alternative is a tunnel. But there is no scenery in a tunnel."

CHRISWELL, whose Forest Service funds are used by the Bureau of Public Roads to build the road on a matching-money basis with the State Highway Department, gives another reason for avoiding tunnels. He says tests show large rock fissures which make that method impractical.

But Mrs. Dyer, not an engineer and confessing to a personal bias in opposition to the highway in the first place, says:

"Maybe I am being naive, but I think they could do a better job if they would spend more money and take more time. Those highway engineers have the technical capabilities to make less intrusion on the scenery."

ALL THREE agree that

realignments will make for a more scenic road.

"In an earlier field trip in July, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Highway Department reached agreement on a policy in clearing timber so that we will not get a tunnel effect through the trees," Chriswell says. "We picked out the key vista points so that tourists will have parking space to take pictures and otherwise enjoy the view."

And Evans cites how a change in route now has the highway skirting, not bisecting, a lovely mountain meadow near Washington Pass. He and Chriswell still have a discussion going on the final outcome of that situation.

"The Forest Service wants to do some selective tree cutting there so the motorist can see the meadow," Evans says. "I am holding out for the trees and a foot trail leading off the highway into the meadow."

"Once a motorist takes a walk of a quarter of a mile or so, he will not want to look back and see the highway. He will want to enjoy the isolation the meadow now offers."

THE GOVERNOR feels his hike leaves him better prepared to demand protection of the highway's scenic aspects.

"I went to see for myself," he says. "Now I am saying to the Highway Department, 'Build me a report and tell

me how we are going to save these things'."

On tourism versus commercial hauling, Chriswell says recreation will "far outweigh" the use by truckers. Evans says recreation will be "10 to 1" over all other uses.

Yet the road is being built, in grade and-in curve treatment, to accommodate trucks. After all, this oldest of all state highways was begun in 1893 with commerce as the prime object. That was before the time of either Evans or Chriswell. And many of the road's present-day backers continue

to be motivated by the commercial hauling aspect.

SO WILL IT be another Snoqualmie Pass Highway? Perhaps Mrs. Dyer has part of the answer when she says:

"The real character of the highway depends on the development which is permitted alongside it."

Congress will write the complete answer. And it is not scheduled to consider what to do about preserving the North Cascades — which the highway traverses — until next year.

100 HIKES IN WESTERN WASHINGTON

This newest book from The Mountaineers was stimulating cheers from those who'd heard rumors about it even before they'd seen any part of the text - they knew it was a natural, that it had been needed for years, that crazed crowds of valley-pounders and hillwalkers would snatch copies from the bindery, the ink not yet set. And so they did: the first printing of 5000 copies sold out in 4 weeks, sending the book to the top of the local best-seller list.

With suggested variations, the 100 hikes actually total about twice that number, enough in themselves to keep a fairly active pedestrian on his toes for several years, even if he never repeated a trip for the sake of different seasons, or simply because he liked it. The choice was made by a group of hikers with thousands upon thousands of man-days of walking experience.

The coverage extends from St. Helens and Adams north to the Canadian border, from the Pacific Ocean east to the Columbia Plateau, from tidewater to glaciers, from low-altitude winter walks to high-country summer climbs, from beaches to forests to meadows and snows. There are walks for a short afternoon, and backpacks for a week or more. There are strolls suitable for little children, and soul-testing hauls up from the low valleys to the high clouds (or sunshine).

For each of the 100 hikes there is a photograph by Bob and Ira Spring that vividly shows why this is a good place to go, a sketch map by Marge Mueller that indicates all the twists and turns of the trail, and text that describes the point of interest, the campsites if any, and the twists and turns in the route.

In addition, there is a Foreword by the Irate Birdwatcher that gives trail scooters what for in no uncertain terms, and relates the 100 hikes to the proposals for scenic protection supported by The Mountaineers (and N3C).

N3C Bookshop
Route 3, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington, 98027

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____
Please send me _____ copies of 100 Hikes in Western Washington at \$4.95 each.

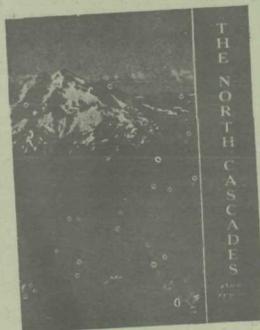
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1966 No. 15
July 29, 1966

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THE NORTH CASCADES STUDY REPORT

IR. This report, to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture by the North Cascade Study Team, reviews all the resource potential of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains of Washington and includes recommendations as to management and administration of those lands that will best serve the public interest. Containing numerous maps, in color, tables, charts, and photographs, it is a comprehensive analysis of the 6.3 million-acre area which embraces all the National Forest land north of the White Pass Road in Washington. Conservationists, residents of the area and its surroundings, public officials, libraries, students, outdoorsmen, organizations with commercial, recreation, and conservation interests, and others should find this report to be of value as a reference source. 1966. 190 p. il.

Catalog No. I 1.2:N 81c

\$3.25

The Nooksack Blowdown:

A Case History of Citizen Action

What can a lone citizen do when a public agency makes a decision he considers inimical to the public interest? He can turn away in despair, muttering "You can't fight City Hall." Or he can scream his outrage from the rooftops, denouncing the perfidy of entrenched bureaucrats.

On occasion, though, the citizen has a better alternative. He can politely but firmly notify the agency of his objection to the decision, and submit reasons why. He can brush off the first rejection of his protest (which is usually automatic, a reflex) and follow it up with more facts. He can continue to argue the case, and continue some more —and perhaps ultimately surprise himself by actually talking the agency into changing its mind.

The following case history has intrinsic importance because the citizen action described resulted in the saving of scenic values that otherwise would have been destroyed by now. However, the reason it is presented at such length is to serve as an example for other citizens in other situations. Often a public agency is so solidly committed to an action that it can only be effectively opposed by a strong, determined group (such as the N3C). But sometimes the public agency hasn't thought out a particular decision too carefully (perhaps for lack of time) and can be dissuaded by one or two determined and well-informed individuals. This is most notably possible when the individuals are closely connected to strong, determined groups standing ready to bring heavy artillery into action, on call.

Various morals can be drawn from these excerpts from an exchange of letters, and much can be learned about the attitudes and procedures of the Forest Service; in order not to muddy the story, the editors leave comment and interpretation to the reader —the potential citizen-activist.

To identify the people involved: Rodger Pegues, who alertly spotted the proposed timber sale and recruited a local expert to investigate the situation, and participated in the on-the-site joint study and discussion, is Northwest Conservation Representative for the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Sierra Club, and the North Cascades Conservation Council; Fred Darvill, of Mount Vernon, is Washington Vice President of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and a Director of the North Cascades Conservation Council; H. C. Chriswell, based in Bellingham, is Supervisor of Mt. Baker National Forest; Herbert Stone, based in Portland, is Regional Forester of Region Six of the U. S. Forest Service.

It must be recorded that the North Cascades Conservation Council does not necessarily endorse the outcome (to date). Even with the amelioration obtained by the efforts of Pegues and Darvill, through the cooperation of Chriswell and Stone, another virgin valley —the Middle Fork Nooksack — now is subject to logging and logging roads which may or may not be a good thing from the long-range best use of the valley. However, at the very least a violent invasion of the Mt. Baker Recreation Area —an unquestionably bad thing indeed — has been largely prevented. For the moment, anyway.

NOVEMBER 1965: Forest Service timber sale announcement received by Pegues

Mt. Baker National Forest routinely advertises for sale 1,152 acres of timber near the headwaters of the Middle Fork Nooksack River, between the Twin Sisters and Mt. Baker.

NOVEMBER 26: Pegues alerts Darvill

Pegues notes that part of the proposed timber sale lies within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area, and requests Darvill to investigate.

NOVEMBER 26: Darvill asks Chriswell

"As you know, I have been concerned with timber sales within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area near Schrieber's Meadow. Information has now come to my attention of a proposed timber sale in the Middle Fork of the Nooksack; it appears that some of the area involved in this sale is within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. I would like specifically to know if this is true, and in addition would like to know your plans to minimize the impact of this sale on the scenic qualities of the area."

DECEMBER 1: Chriswell answers

"During the winter of 1963, hurricane force winds blew down a great expanse of timber in the Middle Fork of the Nooksack. We picked this up in the spring on our regular flight over the Forest to identify wind damage. I flew over the area in the summer and 90% of the timber was lying on the ground with only a few trees left standing on over 1,000 acres. . .

"We did not plan to log in the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. The extent of this blowdown is such that it is imperative to salvage as much as possible to prevent the spread of insects and disease to surrounding areas. I would guess there is nearly 400 acres of solid blowdown in the Recreation Area as you can see on the map. Our plan is to clean up these areas as much as possible by logging the terrific mess now on the ground. A temporary bridge will be built across the Middle Fork near the Ridley Creek shelter. This bridge will be removed upon completion of the sale, a trail bridge built, and the temporary road above Ridley Creek converted to a permanent trail."

DECEMBER 2: Darvill protests to Chriswell

"A reasonable interpretation of the map indicates that timber will be harvested within a half mile of the meadows of Mazama Park. I must specifically protest that portion of the sale within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. Unless this sale is restricted completely to trees on the ground and the harvesting of these trees done in a manner which will not result in a permanent scar on the area (which from previous experience with so-called blowdown sales appears unlikely), the sale is in violation of the High Mountain Policy promulgated by the Forest Service for Landscape Management Areas in the Upper Forest Resource Association. Indeed, the upper border of this sale comes close to touching the Alpine Resource Association of Mazama Park. In addition, such a sale within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area violates the purpose of the establishment of such an area, namely the management of a highly scenic area for recreational use.

"I think it mandatory, therefore, that areas 3 and 4 on your map be deleted from the sale and that it be made a condition of the sale for areas 1 and 2 lying just outside Mt. Baker Recreation Area that harvesting be restricted to dead timber lying on the ground. . .

"As you know, the Mazama Park-Park Butte area is one of the most scenic areas in the North Cascades. It has a great deal of recreational use. To allow the creation of a vast unsightly logging blemish does not seem good management. . ."

DECEMBER 5: Darvill expands his protest to Chriswell

"Discussion with others familiar with the area indicates that no one has seen an area of blowdown such as you describe. Although not specifically looking for the areas involved, I personally surveyed the area from the summit of Meadow Point in mid-October of this year and saw no 400-acre area with 90% of the trees on the ground. Perusal of such photographs of the area as are immediately available to me also fails to indicate a blowdown of the magnitude that you describe."

DECEMBER 30: Stone answers, cancelling the Unit 4 sale

December 30, 1965

Dr. F. T. Darvill
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
809 S. 15th Street
Mount Vernon, Washington

Dear Dr. Darvill:

"I have investigated the proposed Middle Fork Nooksack sale of approximately 48 million board feet in which about 18 million board feet is within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area.

"It is unfortunate that a sale requiring clearcut logging is necessary within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. However, the planned sale is the result of a severe windstorm that blew down from 60 to 90 percent of the timber in the planned sale area. The need for the sale is not of our own choosing. We only have two alternatives: utilize the timber and hasten the restoration of the area; or let the timber go to waste and do nothing. It is my decision that the first alternative is highly preferable. Utilization of the timber will prevent an economic loss of timber that is needed by mills in the Puget Sound area, will reduce the severe fire hazard, and will help to control the spread of insect or disease infection. From a recreation standpoint, it is better to tolerate temporary disturbance in cleaning up the blowdown, reducing potential threat to adjacent stands, and restoring the area with a thrifty stand of young growth.

"You state that the proposed sale violates the High Mountain Policy and the purpose for establishing the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. You further state that parts of the sale are located in the landscape management area of the Upper Forest Association and come close to touching the Alpine Forest Association.

"Examination shows that the timber consists of western hemlock, Douglas-fir, and western redcedar. The area is therefore in the Principal Forest Association. Therefore, the High Mountain Policy does not apply. Even if this sale were in the upper Forest Association, its land and vegetative character do not qualify for Landscape Management classification. The objectives and policies applicable to the Principal Forest Association also apply to the non-landscape portions of the Upper Forest Association, when timber can be harvested with a reasonable assurance of good utilization and prompt regeneration. Also, the High Mountain Policy permits salvaging of extra ordinary losses of timber when compatible with overall management objectives. Where recreation is the key value outside of Wilderness Areas, it is our objective to manage timber to produce a thrifty, healthy forest cover that is esthetically pleasing. With 60 to 90 percent of the timber on the ground, the only feasible way to accomplish the objective is to remove the timber and start over with a new stand.

"The Land Classification Order signed by the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the Mt. Baker Recreation Area provides in part '. . . that all National Forest lands therein are held for the use and enjoyment of the general public for recreation purposes, coordinately with the purposes for which the Mt. Baker National Forest was established. A proper and orderly utilization of timber, forage, water power and other economic resources shall be allowed within the area, but such utilization shall not be permitted to impair the value of the area. . . for recreational purposes.'

"In this catastrophic situation, failure to utilize the timber would impair recreation values more severely and for a longer period of time than will utilization of the timber.

"You requested Supervisor Chriswell to eliminate units #3 and #4 from the sale and to restrict logging in units #1 and #2 (which are mostly outside the Mt. Baker Recreation Area) to the removal of only down timber. Supervisor Chriswell has decided, and I concur, to eliminate unit #4 from the sale. Although this 48-acre unit of some 900,000 board feet should be logged for the reasons already stated, it is considered impractical to do so since by the time the timber can be reached by road construction it will have deteriorated beyond economic usefulness. Also, this unit is nearest to the scenic Mazama Park where the conflict between logging and aesthetic values are the greatest.

"With regard to the other three units that will remain in the sale, while desirable, it is not practical to limit logging to only blowdown timber. The steep terrain on most of the area makes cable logging the only feasible way of removing the timber. Even if the area could be logged in a manner to leave the standing trees, it would not be silviculturally desirable to do so since the slash could not be disposed of without damaging the residual trees and the scattered remaining trees would soon be lost to the ravages of wind, insects, and disease.

"Considering all factors, I find Supervisor Chriswell's plans to make a sale of the timber of units #1, 2, and 3 to be sound management and in the public interest. All possible care will be taken in logging the area to protect the soil and other values and to get a new stand promptly regenerated."

Sincerely yours,

J. HERBERT STONE
Regional Forester

JANUARY 3, 1966: Chriswell also answers Darvill, essentially repeating what Stone has said

"You have questioned the amount of timber on the ground. The area was completely laid out by on-the-ground examination. We have a complete set of vertical aerial photos in stereo pairs which clearly show the areas. We have other general photos taken from a helicopter which show some of the worst portions where only a small tree here and there is left standing.

"We contend that logging these areas will not leave a 'permanent scar.' The areas will be completely and immediately reforested. In a short time the area will look no different than the many old lightning fire scars scattered about. . .

"We certainly agree that the Mazama-Park Butte area is one of the most scenic areas in the North Cascades. In view of this, plus the deterioration of the hemlock in Unit 4 that can be expected by the time an access road is constructed to it, we have decided to eliminate this 48-acre area from the sale."

JANUARY 10: Darvill protests further to Stone

"The Forest Service has already conducted one clear cut sale of standing (not blown down) timber, and a portion of another clear cut standing sale, within the boundaries of the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. I refer, of course, to the clear cut near Schrieber's Meadow on the south-east side of Mt. Baker.

"I call your attention in the North Cascades Study Team Report to the recommendation of the Park Service for a scenic road and lodge. The former appears to be essentially through the area of your proposed logging, and the latter to be located at Mazama Park.

"From personal experience, I can testify that the area of blowdown is completely inapparent to the eye at the present time from Park Butte, Cathedral Crags, Morovitz Meadow, and Meadow Point, as well as from Mazama Park. I am quite sure it will be anything but inapparent once 800 acres have been clear cut logged.

"At the very minimum, I consider it essential that no logging take place within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area. I feel it more desirable to defer the sale for at least 5 years as recommended by the Study Team Report in order to allow appropriate Congressional investigation and action."

JANUARY 17: Stone suggests joint examination

"I gather from your letters that you have viewed the blowdown area from distant viewpoints, but that you have not been on the ground in the blowdown area. For this reason, I suggest that a joint visit be made to the area to review and discuss the blowdown situation. I am asking Chriswell to contact you and make arrangements for such a trip."

APRIL 9: Darvill comments to Chriswell on the inspection trip

April 9, 1966

Mr. Harold C. Chriswell
Mount Baker National Forest
Federal Bldg.
Bellingham, Wash.

Dear Mr. Chriswell:

"Both Mr. Pegues and I would like to express our appreciation for the inspection trip today of the proposed timber sale on the Middle Fork of the Nooksack River. . .

"Unfortunately, snow depth prevented surface inspection within the Mount Baker Recreation Area. Indeed, there was about three feet of snow on the ground at the western edge of the proposed sale at Green Creek. This may have accounted for the lack of evidence of appreciable insect infestation at this time.

"Aerial inspection was most interesting. By air, blowdown in Area 3 was limited to several small areas about 3500 feet in elevation lying below Meadow Point. The majority of timber in this area between Ridley Creek and the Middle Fork appeared from the air to be standing and undamaged. This same impression was conveyed from inspection from Park Butte Lookout and Meadow Point last fall.

"We agree that timberfall in areas 1 and 2 is significant, but also point out that considerable standing timber is also present in these areas.

"As a result of this inspection tour, we suggest the following modifications in the proposed sale: (1) the minute portion of the sale lying east of the ridge crest between Rankin Creek and the Middle Fork be eliminated; (2) every effort be made to minimize the adverse impact to scenic values in units 1 and 2 during and after logging by not

burning slash and by conducting the logging operation in such manner as to promote the already existing natural regeneration in the area; (3) eliminate unit 3 entirely from the sale.

"Our reasons for these recommendations are as follows: (1) the restriction of clear cutting to the Rankin Creek drainage will prevent unsightly scenic damage to the magnificent panorama of the Deming Glacier and Mt. Baker and the Black Buttes as seen from Meadow Point and surrounding areas; (2) under the best conditions, these large areas of clear cutting will be esthetically offensive; the faster they can be restored, the better (we might add that we would hope that these areas would not be laid out as squares, but would conform to some degree to local topography as we feel this would minimize the adverse anticipated appearance); (3) areas 1 and 2 impinge on the Mount Baker Recreational Area; Area 3 lies wholly within the area and clearly cutting in this area should be to facilitate recreational values. We fail to see how clear cuts about one air mile from the meadows and in full view from Park Butte would improve the recreational aspects of the area. In addition, we submit that aerial inspection indicates that 90% of the timber within area 3 is standing and undamaged. The blow down areas are high, and accordingly access would be difficult. They are small and accordingly should not be a significant fire, insect, or disease hazard. They are not esthetically offensive at this time since the blow down is only partial. Furthermore, the down timber in this area is a small fraction of the timber within areas 1 and 2 and its loss should not be an economic hardship.

"We would recommend that the access road end at the Middle Fork and that a foot bridge be constructed at this location to permit access to the east. The trail to Mazama Park should be upgraded, thus permitting access to the area from the east, south and west.

"In summary, we feel that logging in area 3 can not be designated as sanitation logging under the circumstances noted above. Clearly than, logging in this area would be a violation of the intent and purpose of the Mount Baker Recreation Area."

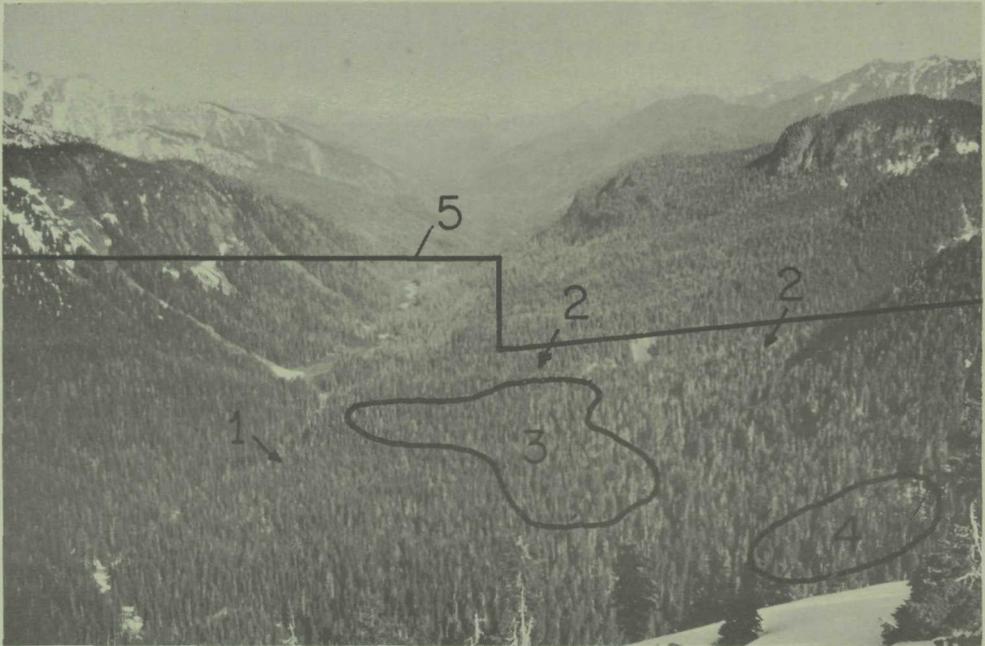
Sincerely yours,
Fred Darvill, M.D.

APRIL 13: Chriswell announces cancellation of the Unit 3 sale

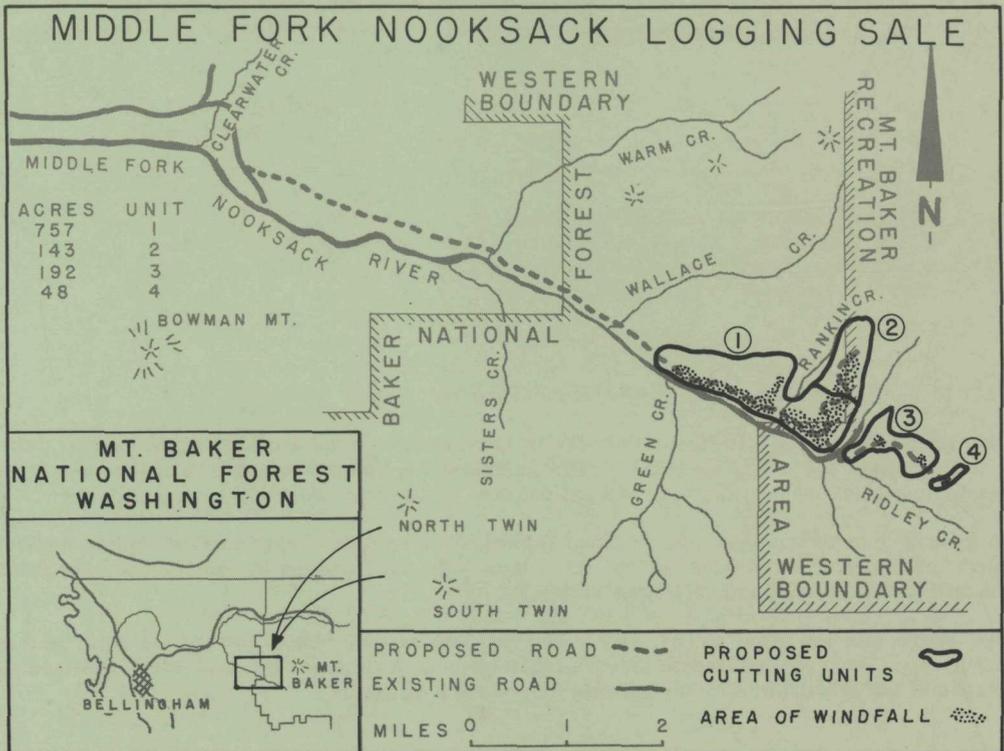
"We have decided to eliminate Unit No. 3 from the proposed Middle Fork Nooksack Sale. Our main reason for doing so is to enable us to make a closer examination of the area from an aesthetic standpoint this summer and yet not hold up the main sale.

"It is our plan to save as much natural regeneration as possible by careful logging and not burning Unit No. 2. The decision on Unit No. 1 must wait until logging is complete to determine the hazard and amount of natural regeneration left.

"We appreciate the time and effort you and Rod Pegues contributed toward the study of this problem. I am sure you will agree that land management policies in this and other spectacular drainages of the Mt. Baker National Forest can be very difficult."



The Middle Fork Nooksack Valley from Park Butte Lookout, May, 1966, showing the four "blowdown" timber sale areas (1-4) proposed by the Forest Service, and also the boundary of the Mt. Baker Recreation Area (5). Note that absolutely no break in the timber is visible unit beyond the junction of Ridley Creek with the Middle Fork. Aerial photos (unfortunately of such quality as to preclude reproduction) confirm that at most not more than 5 percent of the timber within Areas #3 and #4 is blown down. —Photo by Fred Darvill



APRIL 25: Darvill replies to Chriswell, summarizing the situation to date.

Mr. Harold C. Chriswell
Supervisor, Mount Baker National Forest
Federal Building
Bellingham, Washington 98225

"In reply to your letter of April 13th and our personal conversation at the Wilderness Conference April 23rd, I am pleased that you are permanently eliminating Unit #3 from the Timber Sale on the Middle Fork of the Nooksack. Your letter did not completely clarify the permanency of withdrawal of Unit #3, but your conversation two days ago indicated that the deletion of this Unit will be permanent.

"Your letter did not mention the small portion of Unit #2 that we requested be deleted. Your conversation indicated that you felt it would be impractical to log this area. In that case, a formal withdrawal would seem in order, rather than leave the matter to the discretion of the logger. Your consideration of this point is urged.

"This matter was discussed at the board meeting of the North Cascades Conservation Council yesterday. In the near future a copy of a resolution adopted by the board should be forwarded to you, along with amplifying comments by the Northwest Conservation Representative, Rod Pegues. The board felt that should further sanitation sales be contemplated within the recreation area, that interested conservation groups should have the opportunity to inspect the area and confirm the need for such sanitation cutting prior to advertising, and certainly prior to final culmination of the sale. Speaking personally, I would be pleased to assist in the evaluation of further areas where conflict between recreation and resource utilization may occur in the future.

"As I mentioned to you two days ago, I shall plan an on the site inspection of Unit #3 this summer when the weather conditions permit."

Sincerely yours,
F. T. Darvill, M.D.

NATIONAL TRAIL SYSTEM BILL

ADMINISTRATION NATIONWIDE SYSTEM OF TRAILS BILL -- Senator Gaylord Nelson (Wisconsin), with the support of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (Washington), on April 1, 1966 introduced President Johnson's legislation to establish a national system of hiking trails. In fulfillment of the President's earlier promise to recognize the "forgotten outdoorsmen... those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or bicycle", the bill can become a benchmark in the history of conservation in this country.

Superceding and combining the objectives of the Appalachian Trail bill (S622) and another national trail bill (S2590), both introduced last year by Senator Nelson, the administration-backed measure is designed to extend and maintain existing trail networks and establish additional trails in unspoiled scenic areas and in metropolitan regions.

"NATIONAL SCENIC TRAILS" The famous 2,000-mile Appalachian Trail (AT) from Maine to Georgia is to be the first "national scenic trail," a new category for extended routes with natural, scenic, or historic qualities of national significance. Secretary Udall estimates that approximately \$4,665,000 will be required for acquisition of lands or interests therein along the 866 miles of the AT 'not' in public ownership. This cost is based on a purchase in fee of an average 25 acres per mile, as well as scenic easements on adjoining land, and a right-of-way averaging 200 feet in width. AT development costs will be \$2 million, the first five years, and \$250,000 for operation and maintenance costs after the fifth year. Non-federal interests (including citizen outdoor groups and private non-profit organizations) will participate actively in the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of the AT.

The Secretary of Interior with concurrence of the other agencies administering lands traversed by the trail shall develop and administer the AT in consultation with the Appalachian Trail Advisory Council to be established by the Secretary and composed of representatives of federal, state, and private organizations with an interest in the trail.

CONDEMNATION POWERS PROVIDED. In addition to obtaining private lands along the AT right-of-way by donation, purchase with donated funds, or exchange, the Secretary of

Interior may exercise the powers of condemnation. This section of the bill reads: "That the Secretary shall utilize condemnation proceedings without the consent of the owner. . . only in cases where, in his judgment, all reasonable efforts to acquire such land by negotiation have failed, and in such cases the Secretary shall acquire the fee title only where, in his judgment, lesser interests in land (including scenic easements) are not adequate for the purposes of this section."

This provision is of vital importance to the success of the federal program. The California State Riding and Hiking Trail project for example, has been brought to a standstill because the administering agency does not have condemnation authority.

POTENTIAL NATIONAL SCENIC TRAILS STUDIED. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to lands he administers shall make studies of the feasibility of designating other trails as national scenic trails. These studies will be in consultation with other federal agencies administering lands traversed by the prospective trails and in cooperation with interested interstate, state, local governmental and private agencies and organizations. To become effective the study recommendations would be subject to Presidential and Congressional action. These studies may include, among others, all or portions of: CHISHOLM TRAIL (700 mi.) from San Antonio, Texas to Abilene, Kansas; CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL (3,100 mi.) from the Mexican border to the Canadian border in Glacier National Park; LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL (4,600 mi.) from St. Louis, Missouri to the Pacific Ocean in Oregon, following the two separate outbound and inbound routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; NATCHEZ TRACE (600 mi.) from Nashville, Tennessee, to Natchez, Mississippi; NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL (3,200 mi.) from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont through the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, to the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota; OREGON TRAIL (2,000 mi.) from Independence, Missouri, to the vicinity of Fort Vancouver, Washington; PACIFIC CREST TRAIL (2,350 mi.) from the Mexican-California border along the mountain ranges of the West Coast States to the Canadian-Washington border near Lake



Ross: POTOMAC HERITAGE TRAIL (825 mi.) from the mouth of the Potomac River to its sources in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including the one hundred and seventy-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath; SANTA FE TRAIL (800 mi.) from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Moneys appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund would be available to federal agencies to acquire lands for the national scenic trails and to states and political subdivisions for both land acquisition and development for trail purposes. The development of national scenic trails by federal agencies would be financed by appropriations from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury.

ALASKA GOLD RUSH TRAILS. When introducing the administration bill (H.R. 14222) in the House of Representatives, Congressman Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska), former member of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, recommended national scenic trail designation of the Dyea, White Pass, and Dalton trails, the Alaska Gold Rush routes leading from the towns of Skagway and Haines to the Yukon. Other Senators and Congressmen should be encouraged to promote qualified trails in the regions they represent. The California State Riding and Hiking Trail deserves recognition as a unit of the national scenic trail network along with other trails not mentioned in the bill.

MOTOR VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS. As the second major objective of the bill, "the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. . . (are authorized). . . to improve, expand, and develop park, forest and other re-

creation trails for hiking, horseback riding, cycling and other related uses on lands within areas administered by them: Provided, that the public use of motorized vehicles shall be prohibited on such trails within (a) the natural and historical areas of the national park system, (b) the national wildlife refuge system, (c) the national wilderness preservation system, and (d) other Federal lands where trails are designated as being closed to such use by the appropriate Secretary. Such trails may be designated and suitably marked as part of the nationwide system of trails by the appropriate Secretary." The bill also prohibits public use of motor vehicles on the AT, where such travel is already prohibited.

STATEWIDE AND METROPOLITAN AREA TRAILS. The third and fourth objectives of the bill are outlined in the provisions for establishing both state-wide and metropolitan area trails.

(1) The Secretary of the Interior is directed to encourage states to consider trail system needs in their comprehensive plans and proposals for financial assistance to state-wide and local projects from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. (2) States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including non-profit organizations, are to be encouraged by the Secretary to establish such trails pursuant to the authority contained in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Organic Act (77 Stat. 49). (3) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is directed to encourage the development of recreation trails in metropolitan areas in his administering of the program of comprehensive urban planning and assistance under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 (4) and in administering the urban open-space program under Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. (5) The Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with his

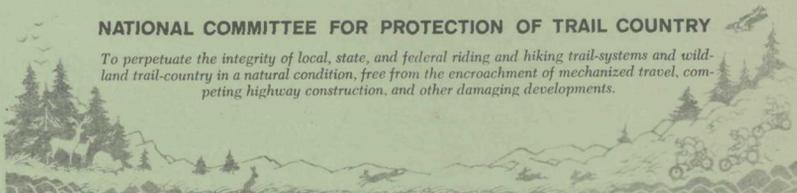
authority, is directed to encourage states and local agencies and private interests to establish such trails. (6) With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior these trails established by the provisions listed above may be incorporated in the nationwide system of trails. (The exact significance of these state and local trail development opportunities needs to be investigated carefully.)

UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY Wherever practical utility rights-of-way and similar properties may be made available for trail purposes. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission and other federal agencies shall investigate these trail possibilities.

IMPORTANCE OF METROPOLITAN TRAILS. Senator Nelson writes: "Special emphasis will be given trails in metropolitan areas, where opportunities for hiking, cycling (bicycling), and horseback riding are often severely limited. In every city our people should be able to walk directly from their homes short distances to an access point on a metropolitan trail network which will enable them to travel at a leisurely pace through natural areas, by water courses, along ridge lines, and through spots of scenic beauty." Secretary Udall believes these day-use trails for large numbers of people would also be located, where appropriate, along river and canal banks, abandoned railroad or streetcar beds, and even city streets and sidewalks.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF TRAIL COUNTRY

To perpetuate the integrity of local, state, and federal riding and hiking trail-systems and wild-land trail-country in a natural condition, free from the encroachment of mechanized travel, competing highway construction, and other damaging developments.



April, 1966

Dear Conservationist:

Congressional recognition of the neglected trails of the nation and of the "forgotten outdoorsmen" who use them is provided in President Johnson's legislation to establish a national system of trails. The administration bill (S 3171), just introduced April 1 by Senator Gaylord Nelson, is a landmark in the history of wilderness preservation. Its passage will be a fulfillment of the dream of an integrated trail network kept alive over the years by those citizen organizations working for the Appalachian Trail and other footways in the United States.

To help achieve trail conservation objectives, the National Committee for the Protection of Trail Country was inaugurated in 1964 as an informal advisory group to educate the public about the outdoor values being eroded by the pressure of residential-commercial development along the hiker's right-of-way and motor scooter traffic penetrating the heart of wilderness. NCPTC has now gained widespread endorsement and is prepared to participate to its greatest capacity in the trail dedication campaign.

All of us who know the pleasure and freedom of sauntering in the back country should write immediately to our Senators and Congressman requesting their support for the bill. Another effective way to strengthen the trail effort is to join us in making a donation to NCPTC.

National Committee Chairmen

Make out your check (non-deductible) to the National Committee for Protection of Trail Country and send it to Fred Eissler's address below.

Regional Chairmen:
FREDERICK EISSLER
2812 Panorama Place
Santa Barbara, Cal. 93105

HARRY F. NEES
20 Elena Place
Belleville, N.J. 07109

RODGER W. PEGUES
1314 N.E. 43rd Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. 98105

MRS. SUSAN A. REED
North Mountain Drive
Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10503

Advisory Committee: Horace Albright, Dr. Walter S. Boardman, David Brower, Devereux Butcher, Charles Callison, Carl Lamson Carmer, Ruth Gillette Hardy, Weldon Heald, Randall Henderson, Harry C. James, William A. King, Norman B. Livermore Jr., Laurence Lustig, Harvey Manning, George Marshall, Henry R. Martin, J. Michael McCloskey, David L. Newhouse, Dr. Arthur E. Newkirk, Dr. Richard Noyes, Sigurd F. Olson, Dr. Karl Onthank, Sen. R. Watson Pomeroy, Paul Schaeffer, Murray Stevens, Fay Welch, Dr. Paul Dudley White, Harold H. Wilcox, Sam Wilkinson

Paths of the Pioneers

History on Proposed Hiking Trails

OREGON TRAIL: In the 1830s, great trains of oxen-pulled covered wagons carried hungry pioneer settlers from Independence, Mo., to a fabled land where—it was said—there was no frost and a man could raise two or three crops a year.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL: Capt. Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and 27 others left St. Louis in 1804 with a mandate from President Jefferson to find out what was beyond. They returned from the Oregon coast two years and 4,600 miles later to report of a vast empire of towering mountains, big skies, and hostile Indians.

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL: Mt. Whitney, highest peak in the contiguous 48 states, is along the route of this near-complete, 2,350-mile trail.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL: All rivers to the west flow toward the Pacific, those to the east toward the Atlantic. Between, a 3,100-mile trail atop the Rocky Mountains winds from the Canadian border in Montana to the Mexican border in southwestern New Mexico.

SANTA FE TRAIL: From 1821 to 1880 the famed Santa Fe was an important commercial route between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, N.M., 800 miles to the southwest.

CHISHOLM TRAIL: Cowhands herded cattle up this 700-mile trail from San Antonio, Texas, through now oil-rich Oklahoma, to the Abilene, Kan., railhead in the 1870s and '80s.

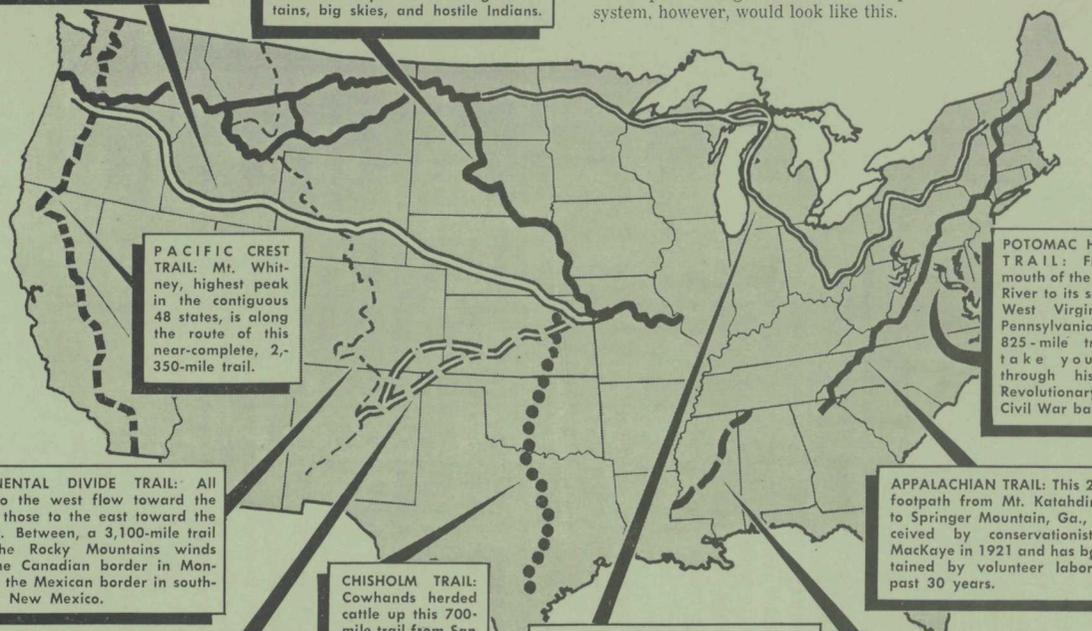
NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL: From the Appalachian Trail in Vermont to the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota, this scenic 3,200-mile trail is designed to link East and West, passing through six states on the way.

APPALACHIAN TRAIL: This 2,000-mile footpath from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mountain, Ga., was conceived by conservationist Benton MacKaye in 1921 and has been maintained by volunteer labor for the past 30 years.

NATCHEZ TRACE: Spanish buccaneers, pioneer bandits, and early travelers once followed this old Indian trail 600 miles from Nashville, Tenn., to the Mississippi River at Natchez.

POTOMAC HERITAGE TRAIL: From the mouth of the Potomac River to its sources in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, this 825-mile trail will take you back through history to Revolutionary and Civil War battle sites.

WANT to follow Lewis and Clark into the great unknown beyond the Mississippi? Hike over the route of the big cattle drives from Texas to the Abilene, Kan., railhead? Follow America's pioneer families on the dangerous trek to Oregon territory? It may soon be possible. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has sent to Congress a bill to create a nationwide system of historic and scenic trails, whereby hikers and bicyclists can traverse the entire width of the United States or simply pack a lunch for an afternoon's jaunt near home. Besides proposing the establishment of small regional and metropolitan trails "within an hour's reach of every American," the bill calls for the immediate designation of the already completed Appalachian Trail as the first of 10 possible national trails. Nine more routes would be studied to determine if they can be made suitable for hiking and/or bicycling. Some trails already exist along these routes, particularly where the routes pass through national or state parks and forests. The completed system, however, would look like this.



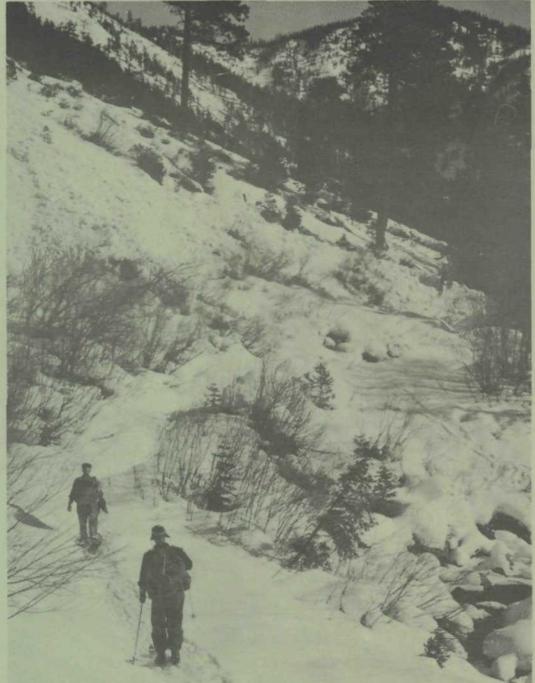
HOW TO FRUSTRATE WHEELS

by
Devereaux Butcher

Everyone who appreciates wilderness for its own sake is against the use of wilderness trails by vehicles of every kind, except that bicycles are mentioned as a possible means of travel on some of these trails. There may be justification for using bicycles on some of the trails, but, if a bicycle can use a trail, a totegoat can use the same trail; therefore, from this point of view, the trouble began when the trail was built to a standard high enough to accommodate wheeled vehicles of whatever kind. And this leads us straight to the subject of trail construction standards. I see that there is mention of discussing this at future meetings, and perhaps that is the time for it; but may I say here that if wheeled vehicles are to be kept off the foot trails, the best way I know of to do this is to select rough, stony, rocky terrain, and when laying out the trail, leave the pick and shovel at home.

In other words, let the trail run over the rocks and stones nature has put there - do nothing except trim back vegetation only far enough to permit single file walking and attach trail markers to trees so they can be seen from both directions. Where the route is over treeless areas, build small cairns to mark the route. As for the trail's surface, use will take care of that. There are trails of this kind in Acadia National Park, for instance, fully adequate for walkers, but I would defy a totegoat enthusiast to drive over them. Wherever the route is quite level and there may be few or no rocks at all, let fallen trees remain in place across the trail. Trim only a vertical branch or two to enable the walker to step or climb over and through without needless effort. Any totegoter attempting to travel such a trail would soon tire of trying to go around the fallen trees and battle with brush. If anyone thinks rough trails and fallen trees will make wilderness walking too difficult, then the alternative is to be content with sharing the trails with mechanized travel.

Trails like the present Appalachian Trail, built to a high standard, wide enough for two and sometimes three people to walk abreast, with rocks removed and a fine gravel surface - these are an invitation to mechanical travel. To keep our wilderness trails for walkers, therefore, let's adopt the policy now never again to build expensive, elaborate, high standard trails.



With regard to trails for horseback riders, there already are plenty of these, as everyone knows. It well may be advisable in the future construction of trails, not to try to provide for horses. Horse trails, in some parts of the country, erode seriously. I have in mind particularly Great Smoky Mountains National Park as an example. Every year the park's horse trails sink deeper, until, in some places, the riders pass through deep cuts. The same thing has occurred in Rock Creek Park, in Washington, D.C. I do not mean to imply that trails for riders should be abolished. Care should be used in locating them, however, and it might be well to keep in mind something that is of even greater concern: that a horse trail every often is ideally suited for wheeled vehicles.

I have no idea how far these suggestions for keeping trails rough and to single file will get with the U.S. Forest Service and the Park Service. Of course, where the Appalachian Trail and Pacific Crest Trail pass through national parks and national forests, which is a great deal of the distance in both instances, the trails were built long ago and are broad and graded. Probably there is nothing that can be done to them now to make them unsuitable for wheeled traffic. The foregoing suggestions, therefore, can apply only to future trail building.

IRATE AND HIS FRIENDS



Lester Braynes
Garbage Heights, Wash.

Dear Irate,

Your unofficial Field Editor (me) wishes I could report improvement in the general overall outdoors picture from what it was last year, but I'm afraid such is not the case. The only bright spot since I wrote before is that these kooks that want a National Park in the North Cascades is split forty ways from Sunday on what they want to go into a park. Honest, Irate, I want a park like I want eight legs, but I could tell these kooks to forget the politics and let the landscape decide - if I was interested.

Well, a lot of mud has gone down some of these logged off streams since I wrote. You know I traded in my trail bike on a horse and it got massacred by a careless elk hunter. That put me so low I about give up the rugged outdoors life for barnyard golf, but Ollie came to my rescue. You remember about Ollus Dripps, my buddie, my side-kick of lo these many years with the wife that belongs to the Mutineers and actually sides with the kooks sometimes - well, Ollie got onto a hot new trail bike. It's made in Outer Mandalay, and it comes complete with Vrroom Power, underslung cam panels, trailside exhaustion, and a spoke ratio of 8.23 to 1. The nobs on the tires got garnet insets for tiger-claw traction. "A gem to ride on" is their slogan and it sure is, Irate. You ought to get you one.

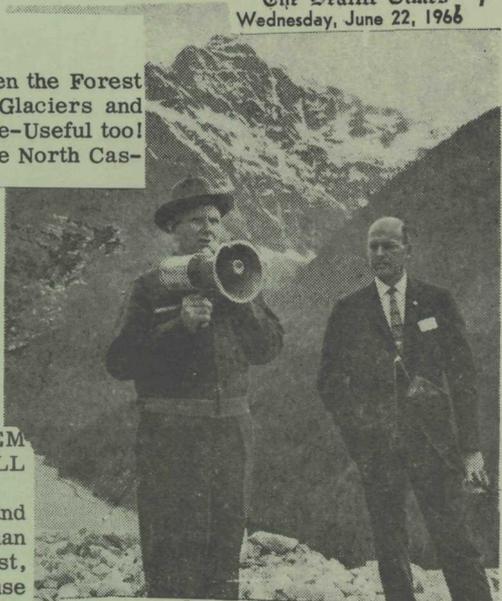
The trouble is there's so much narrow-mindedness in the outdoors picture today. It's true that most trails are open to bikes, but it seems everyone Ollie and I want to run up is a closed one. I think there's more closed ones this year and when you get caught on one they throw the book at you. And things are looking blacker. When I bought my first bike they give me a little book telling how to let them know if I found trails closed to bikes and we would all get together and bring pressure and wise these kooks up. But when I bought this new Trail Tempest Termite what I got was a folder - Suggested Rules of Conduct for Bikeriders. I think we been infiltrated. Ollie and I was discussing the sad situation one night at his house and his wife put in, "If you think there's no justice in trail closures, you'd better start fighting. Have you thought about using slogans? Like, for instance, "Noxious Fumes of the World - unite!" Ollie looked kind of pained. I was embarrassed, but when your best friend's wife is kooky there ain't much you can say.

Well, Irate, Ollie and I been seeing some of the mountain country this summer and expect to be in top shape for hunting season. We had some experiences and when I get more time I'd like to drop you a line and let you know about some of them. If you don't know what some of these kooks are saying you can't fight 'em - right?

As Ever,
Les

LOGGER LARRY SOUNDS OFF

In the Beginning all was Darkness and Void. Then the Forest Service created the Mountains and Rivers and Glaciers and Trees. And lo! it was Beautiful, and Multiple-Useful too! Aren't you glad the Forest Service thought of the North Cascades?)



KING ARTHUR RIDES AGAIN — IN TANDEM WITH WAYNE N. (FOR "NEVER") ASPINALL

(Langlie, fortunately, is a voice from the past, and his present croakings are more to be pitied than censured. Aspinall is also a voice from the past, but unfortunately is nothing to laugh about, because the joke's on us. There is a certain fitness to the fact Aspinall gave his spiel at Ocean Shores, a resort built by Don Eastvold and partners on accreted tidelands transferred from the State of Washington by approval of Attorney General Don Eastvold, Governor Langlie's fair-haired boy. Both Langlie and Eastvold long since have left the State of Washington.)

Chamber Sponsors Tour

L. O. Barrett, left Snoqualmie National Forest supervisor, and Don Greenfield, chairman of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce's state-eduolpment division, were among leaders of a tour yesterday of the North Cascades region. The tour, sponsored by the chamber group, was taken by 70 persons and included Seattle City Light projects on the Skagit River. The purpose was to stimulate discussion among business and professional persons on proposals for use of the area.

Preservationists Pose Threat To Tree Farming, Says Langlie

By a Staff Reporter.

MONTESANO, May 21. — Former Gov. Arthur B. Langlie today rapped advocates of the proposed North Cascades National Park, terming them a "threat" to the future of tree farming.

Addressing a crowd of about 3,000 persons observing the 25th anniversary of tree farms, Langlie declared:

"Public and private foresters must further close ranks now to meet a growing threat from the preservationists.

"Spurred by increasing demands for outdoor recreation, coupled with decreasing availability of land for this purpose, some preservationists would lock up vast forest areas for single use as outdoor playgrounds.

"THE preservationists," the Republican former governor continued, "hope soon to digest a large and eco-

nomically important segment of Northern California's redwood country and are hungrily eveing almost the whole of the North Cascades in this state."

A similar note was sounded Friday evening by Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado in an address to forest industry leaders at Ocean Shores.

Aspinall criticized those who limit the definition of "conservation" to "recreation" or "natural beauty" and urged a campaign to promote a broader view of "conservation."

HOWEVER, the congressman later declined to relate his comments to the proposed North Cascades Park, saying that the park plan was not yet up for discussion before his committee.

Aspinall is chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

H. MAURICE AHLQUIST, OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION EXPERT, DISCOVERS IRON OXIDE IN THE NORTH CASCADES

(He is now as smart as the 19th century prospectors who scratched, gouged, blasted, assayed, and claimed every bit of reddish - brown encouragement they could find in the North Cascades — which was just about all of it. Soon he may notice that the upper 18 inches or so of glacial till throughout the Puget Sound area are also reddish - brown. Next one of his geologists will inform him that clay contains large amounts of aluminum. —And what will he do when he finds out that granite contains uranium?)

Cascades Map Suggests Ore

OLYMPIA, April 26. — (AP) — The director of the State Conservation Department said yesterday a new aerial map of the North Cascades suggests much of the mineral potential of the area hasn't been tested adequately.

H. Maurice Ahlquist said the map, prepared by the mines and geology division for the North Cascades study-team report, shows a number of places where the rock is reddish brown, indicating iron oxide (rust) a clue used by prospectors searching for ore deposits.

AGNES MUD

5 December 1965

Forest Supervisor.
Mt. Baker National Forest

Dear Sir:

I want you to know of my concern about the condition of the Agnes Creek Trail in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I wish to add my voice to those mentioned by District Ranger Calvin Dunnell, who in 1963 wrote, "when enough people get concerned over our trails and start writing, conditions improve." I am well aware of the problems faced by your service, but I do know that "the squeaking wheel gets the grease". It is certain that your service could spend much larger sums of money on maintenance and restoration of trails and still not cover every mile of trail to the satisfaction of all persons or groups. It is not with any such finality that I approach the Agnes Creek Trail problem.

The Agnes Creek Trail, a most important link of the Cascade Crest System, in places is almost impassable. Until this year I could only write about trail conditions from the viewpoint of a backpacker, however, after spending eleven days in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in August and early September of this year (five days as a backpacker and six days on horse-back) I am more than ever concerned about the condition of this trail.

There are those who complain that horses tear up the trail and produce quagmires, and while this is true, the very trails on which this occurs are the ones that required horses and pack animals to build originally and require animals to maintain. Horses and men are both here to stay and will continue to use the trails. I feel it is regrettable that more has not been done to make the Agnes Creek Trail more passable to both backpackers and horses.

My plea is for the construction of more puncheon or corduroy in the wet areas. I am not an engineer, but I am a backpacker with some years of experience in the North Cascades and I look forward to returning in 1966. While much of the Agnes Creek Trail near Cloudy and Suiattle Passes was relocated some years back, this area even in September of this year had many very wet areas, almost impassable to man or horse. Several areas of this trail would appear to me to offer no other alternative than puncheon construction. Why has this not been accomplished? This is not a new nor seldom used trail but is an important link in the Cascade Crest System. I hope that plans include early adequate improvement of the Agnes Creek Trail.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey L. Young, M.D.
Spokane, Washington

CC: Regional Forester
Portland, Oregon
Wenatchee National Forest
Wenatchee, Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Wenatchee National Forest
P. O. Box 811
Wenatchee, Washington

December 22, 1965

Dr. Harvey L. Young
E. 13607 Sprague Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99216

Dear Dr. Young:

We received a copy of your December 5 letter to the Forest Supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest. We are most interested in your comments concerning the Agnes Creek Trail since a majority of this trail is in the Chelan District of the Wenatchee National Forest.

Your letter again reminds us of the difficult maintenance problems we have in the Agnes Creek area. There are two problems there that are going to stay with us. The first problem is the condition of the soil -- the Agnes Creek soils are fine-grained, clay type, coupled with a high percentage of moisture which is retained in the soil throughout most of the using season. The traffic is the other problem. We are sure that horse usage at Agnes Creek is here to stay and because, as you say, the Agnes Creek Trail is a basic access trail to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We have tried a number of things in the past to solve the problems you discussed. We considered relocation of the trail with the hope we could find more stable ground. This relocation was attempted some years ago and no alternate route was found; therefore we turned to the other solution of trying to stabilize the soils the best we can to handle the heavy traffic. A considerable amount of money has been spent in trying to resolve this problem and much more is needed. We are not sure, however, that money is the entire answer.

Most of the usual solutions to problems of this type have been tried. Two years ago we spent a considerable amount of funds in puncheon construction across bog holes -- more money will be spent this coming summer on the same type of work. Desirable material for puncheon has not been found in the Agnes Creek area. The local hemlock is particularly susceptible to rot and the puncheon we do install does not last.

At the upper end of the Agnes Creek just below the Railroad Creek Trail, the trail switchbacks cross moderately steep heavily timbered hillside. The entire trail in this area is muddy -- again due to the high moisture and clay content of the soil. In this area we have tried to install corduroy as you have suggested, but we do not feel this is the ultimate solution. We have tried drainage ditches to lower the water table, but apparently this has not solved the problem. More work of this type will be completed also. We would like to find some type of material to stabilize the trail tread. We have used native pit-run rock in some areas where it is available and have found it to be quite satisfactory. However, in this particular area, adequate rock is a difficult item to find.

We are not explaining these problems to offer you excuses why the trail has not been improved, but rather to show you that money alone will not solve all the problems. It may be that we will have to do research in new methods in solving problems in this type of soil in areas where horse traffic is so heavy. We are certain that our conventional methods are not going to be the answer as the use in these areas gets heavier.

We are not explaining these problems to offer you excuses why the trail has not been improved, but rather to show you that money alone will not solve all the problems. It may be that we will have to do research in new methods in solving problems in this type of soil in areas where horse traffic is so heavy. We are certain that our conventional methods are not going to be the answer as the use in these areas gets heavier.

The Wenatchee National Forest has concentrated in the past three years on an extensive trail reconstruction program. Our priorities for funds have gone to dangerous trails on which we have had serious accidents in the past or some very close calls with the animals and people traveling these trails. The Chelan Ranger District has received annual allotments of \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year to correct unsafe trail sections. We have concurred with this District that reconstruction of their Rainbow Creek trail system is first priority. This trail has many steep sections, some of it located through dangerous bog holes, and some located across precipitous cliff sections with narrow trail tread. The Agnes Creek Trail should receive normal maintenance and minor reconstruction until this other major problem has been resolved. We now see our way clear towards increasing our maintenance and restoration work emphasis in this area.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. BLAIR
Forest Supervisor

By Paul Enbery

The Seattle Times

State to Buy Gorge Area On Green River

The acquisition of a 12-mile-long strip in the Green River gorge between Palmer and the Enumclaw - Renton Highway bridge was approved yesterday by the State Parks and Recreation Commission.

The commission, meeting in Anacortes, instructed its staff to proceed in acquiring the land.

The state plans to cooperate with local agencies in determining the specific area to be acquired.

The park project has been advocated by the Nature Conservancy, the Puget Sound Governmental Conference and other groups.

The project is important, the commission said, because of the economic boom in the Seattle area.

The Seattle Times

U. S., Railroad Trade Land In Mount St. Helens Area

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. today exchanged 1,636 acres of land on the north shore of Spirit Lake in Skamania County for 1,324 acres of Forest Service land in the Swift Creek area in Skamania County.

This was the first of a series of proposed land trades to eliminate checkerboard ownership patterns making more-efficient land-management practices possible, a Forest Service spokesman said.

The Forest Service acquired 11,000 feet of shoreline on Spirit Lake, the south half of St. Helens Lake and acreage in the Mount Margaret area. Land acquired by the railroad is south of the Swift Reservoir.

The Forest Service has completed plans for a campground, accessible only by boat, in the Bear Cove area. Construction will begin when funds are available.

Plans are being completed for another land exchange in which the Forest Service will trade additional land south of the Swift Reservoir for Northern Pacific lands in the Lava Cave area, the north slopes of Mount St. Helens, and the Goat Creek and Silver Creek drainages in the Randle area. Field examinations are expected to be completed by summer.

Wenatchee Forest LIKES Sheep



Mr. Blair
Supervisor, Wenatchee National Forest
Wenatchee, Washington

8 August 1965

Dear Mr. Blair:

I have just returned from a most disgusting hike up the Little Wenatchee trail to Meander Meadows, and would like to enter my strong personal protest against the presence of sheep in this beautiful mountain area.

Hiking upward to the high country would have been a delightful transition trip through patches of forest, patches of slide brush -- had it not been for the fact that sheep had been here. The stench was overpowering, and the devastated greenery gave no compensating flowers -- which had been eaten -- which makes for very expensive mutton (flower-fed).

After some days northward to Glacier Peak, we returned to Meander Meadows, and found the sheep on the slopes above the basin, and the shepherd's horses all over the basin, and only kept out of our water supply by constant vigilance on our part. Here in the Glacier Peak "Wilderness" we had small "wilderness" feeling, what with the night-long racket of sheep and shepherd horses.

I fail to see that the economic return from feeding sheep on flowers compensates for the destruction of recreational values.

Could you tell me exactly how much money is paid by the shepherd for his grazing rights in the Little Wenatchee?

Also, we were fortunate enough to hike to White Pass in the off-year for sheep, but could you tell me how much economic return the American people receive for allowing sheep to wreck the recreational values of White Pass in alternate years?

With all due respect to sheep, which are inoffensive animals, they simply are not good mountain neighbors.

Any information you could give me on your plans for sheep in the Wenatchee National Forest would be much appreciated. I surely do not want, again, to hike a trail during a "sheep" year."

Sincerely,

Harvey H. Manning

August - September, 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

P. O. BOX 811
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO

1660

August 20, 1965

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

Dear Mr. Manning:

We are indeed sorry that your visit to Meander Meadows was such a disappointment to you. To keep the record straight, however, it should be noted that Meander Meadows is not with the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The boundary lies on the ridges to the north and west. This is not to say that grazing would not be permitted in the wilderness for in fact, it is. This particular band of sheep grazes the Little Wenatchee River drainage one year and the White River drainage in alternate years. This kind of use has been in effect for many years without destroying the recreation value of the area. On the contrary, recreation use figures continue to rise every year.

In answer to your specific question about the economic return from sheep grazing, Mr. Emile Robert, the owner of the sheep paid \$418.20 for the right to graze one band on the Forest for the season. This, of course, cannot be considered the only return. The livestock industry of which this operation is a part, contributes substantially to the economy of the State. The grazing fee for this same band of sheep in the White Pass Allotment next year will be approximately the same, but the exact amount will not be determined until next spring. We do not agree that the payment allows the sheep owner to wreck the recreational values.

To avoid encounters with sheep on future hikes you should contact the District Ranger for the area involved. He could give you the routing plan of the sheep and advise which trails one could take to avoid them.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. BIAIR
Forest Supervisor

By

E. R. Burk



Editor's Introduction: The Okanogan County Historical Society, which has a continuing program of gathering information from pioneers, recently interviewed (by letter) Mrs. Anna G. Stevens. Following are the questions and answers of that interview.

Note: Mrs. Stevens refers to a privately published book, the exact title of which is My Life in the West. In a future installment we will print excerpts.

in the North Cascades: Part III

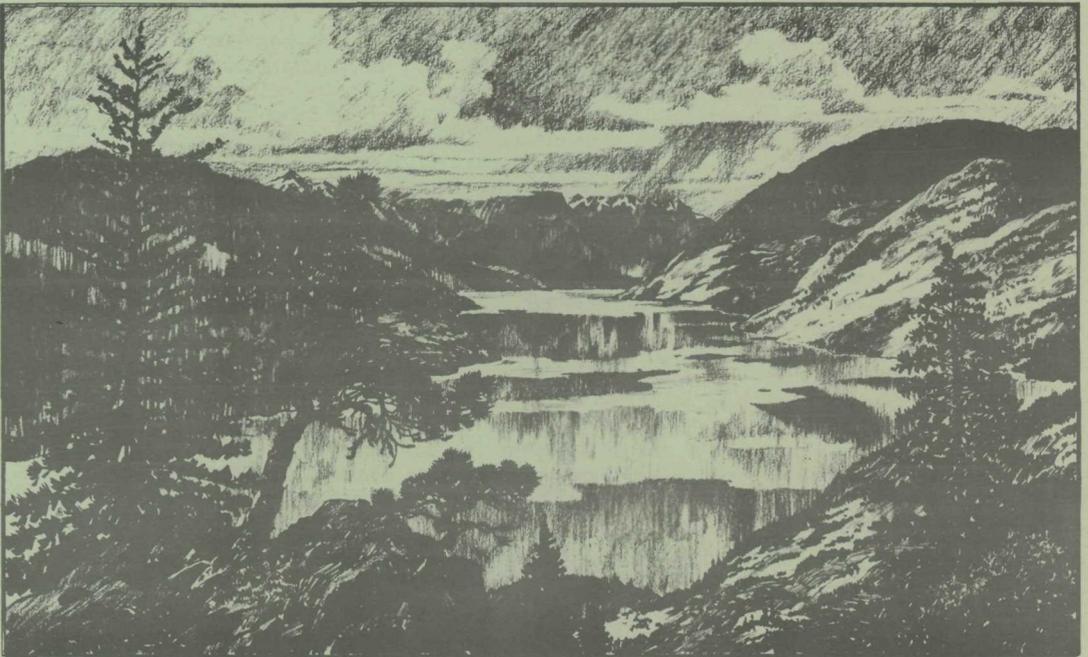


- Q. Name.
A. Anna Greene Stevens.
- Q. Date and place of birth.
A. July 19, 1878, at Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.
- Q. Father's name, date and place of birth.
A. William Ward Bowen Greene - April 14, 1840, in Providence, Rhode Island.
- Q. Mother's maiden name, date and place of birth.
A. Helen Clark - born in Salem, Massachusetts, around the year 1857.
- Q. If born outside of Okanogan County, give resume of life before coming here.
A. Please refer to page 11 - Anna Greene Stevens' book, a copy of which I am enclosing.
- Q. Place of first residence, second, third, etc. in Okanogan County.
A. Our family's first home was in Waring, Washington - presently called Loomis, Washington - see map on inside cover of My Pioneer Past by Guy Waring. Our second home was in Winthrop, Washington.
- Q. Who were your nearest neighbors? How far away did they live? When did they arrive?
A. Probably the nearest neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, lived a quarter of a mile down the valley. Across the Methow River, in sight of our house, were two brothers from Maine. I cannot recall their names. Both families were living there when my family arrived in the spring of 1891.
- Q. What was your father's occupation?
A. My stepfather - Guy Waring - was a storekeeper.
- Q. Where was your water supply located? How did you get water?
A. Our source of water was the Methow River. In the early days, my father carried the water to the house with the use of a yoke type pole over his shoulders, with the pails of water on either end. Later he devised his own water system with pipes from the river to the house.
- Q. How far to the nearest town? Describe it. Where did you get your household supplies?
A. The closest town "Twisp" was nine miles from our home. It was a frontier town with very few houses. One of the "Governor's five trading posts for Indians and miners was located in

this little community. It was necessary to travel to Seattle or Spokane for most of our household supplies, however, my mother ordered some supplies by mail from a Montgomery Ward catalogue and also a catalogue from the S.S. Pierce & Co., in Boston, Massachusetts.

- Q. What about wild animals, snakes, early contacts with Indians?
- A. The Indians were peaceful. Only when they drank excessively would they become mean. Dismal winters brought packs of wolves. The coyotes attacked the cattle which had been poisoned - to kill off the coyotes. Great herds of deer solved the family food problem. Rattlesnakes infested the brush. The mountains were filled with the dangers of bear, Rocky Mountain sheep and goats.
- Q. If you lived on a farm, describe the farming operations - methods, equipment, crops, yields, catastrophes, etc.
- A. Our family lived on a townsite. Refer to "Anna Greene Stevens" book for more information in answer to this question.
- Q. Where did you market your crops or stock and for what price?
- A. We raised no crops nor stock for market. Only for family use.
- Q. If your family lived in town, describe fully your father's business or occupation. Any "firsts" in type of business or supplies offered?
- A. My father was the owner and storekeeper of the Methow Trading Company. This was a trading post for Indians, prospectors and settlers.
- Q. Describe every detail about the town you can remember. Businesses, streets, celebrations, disasters, etc.
- A. The town had one main street, probably a quarter of a mile long. Duck Brand Saloon (my father's), the Town Hall (a large log cabin used for dancing and socials), and the voting place were the only buildings on the street.
- Q. How did you heat your home? Describe the methods of cooking.
- A. In the cabin the family burned beef-tallow candles. Kerosene hauled long distances via mountains and wilderness, cost \$16 for a 10-gallon can. The "matches" were wood splints coated with melted sulphur, tipped with a fulminating compound which ignited by friction. Refer to "Anna Greene Stevens" book for information on the Blizzard of 1892 and the fire that destroyed my father's store. Very large wood stoves were the source of heat and also used for cooking. The family raised and preserved vegetables and dried meats. A rare delicacy then was beaver-tail cooked with beans - learned from trappers and miners. We also ate bear, venison, wild game and salt bread.
- Q. What other towns did you visit? How did you get there? How long did it take? Describe these other towns.
- A. By horseback or horse-drawn wagon. We would visit the nearest town of Twisp, 9 miles away, for dances. We would also go to Rockview for dancing. The dance hall was owned by the Hank Johnson family, and was the only building in Rockview. I recall we also traveled to the community of Mazama for dancing. This town was 14 miles away. The county seat was 90 miles away and it took my father 3 days to walk, which he almost always did, as he didn't like to ride a horse. I recall one time that my mother and I with a cook who was Gus Thompson, a guide and Mr. and Mrs. Wister went from Winthrop across the Cascade Mountains to Lake Chelan. We used pack horses for this trip.

- Q. Name of your early-day schools. Where located? Names of teachers. How did you get to school? Names of classmates. Other details.
- A. I did not go to school, and as far as I know, there were no schools.
- Q. Same information for churches.
- A. Occasionally missionaries would come from Seattle, Spokane, and Alaska. I can remember Bishop Page (Episcopal) came from Alaska. Church services were held in the Town Hall. After my father left, however, the Duck Brand Saloon was converted into the church.
- Q. Cemeteries, lone graves, Indian burial grounds.
- A. I can't recall any early settler or white man's cemeteries, but when the foundation for the "Castle" was being dug the men discovered an old Indian burial ground. And at one time, so the early settlers said, on this same land was an old Army fort. No one seemed to know any exact dates, however. Several unusual relics found in the burial ground were sent to the Smithsonian Institute by my mother.
- Q. Who was the nearest doctor, nurse, or midwife? How far away? How long did you wait before a doctor could get to your place?
- A. The nearest doctor was Dr. Wentworth. He had a little hospital in Lake Chelan - 67 miles the Cascade Mountains.
- Q. Early day economic conditions. What good times and poor times do you recall? How much did your first job pay? Describe the work.
- A. Hard winters, spring floods, and summer mosquitos added to the hard times. The terrible fire which destroyed our store made it necessary that the valley people, who depended on the store for food, to hunt for deer, bear and wild game for food. The good times, though, were the dances and socials. Christmas days were exciting events. We swapped gifts with distant neighbors - bearskin caps, mittens, and moccasins. I remember one neighbor gave us a dozen planed bookshelf boards - to hold the family's treasured volumes of Dickens, Scott, Thackery, and Shakespeare.
- Q. Describe any encounters with Indians in Okanogan County.
- A. As I mentioned before, the only problems with the Indians would be when they were drinking. They became very mean and dangerous even though they were basically a very peaceful people. Since we children did a lot of riding, and often rode quite a distance from home, my father purchased fast Indian ponies for us. We were instructed to ride for home as fast as we could if we ever heard the Indians shooting and yelling.
- Q. Who owned the first car you remember seeing? First airplane?
- A. The stage was the first motor-driven vehicle, and for that matter, the only one that I recall.



LAKE CHELAN... WASHINGTON.

LLOYD HARTUNG

- Q. What were the names of post offices in your area? Where located? How did the mail get in? How often?
- A. My father's store had the only post office. After the fire which destroyed the whole store (100 feet under one roof), the post office (Winthrop) was kept in the root cellar. The next closest post office was 100 miles away. My father was paid 25 cents for every letter delivered. This was carried by pack horses in the summer and in the winter the people used snow shoes. It was sometimes many months between deliveries.
- Q. Describe any social occasions and entertainments in the early days: dances, baseball games, rodeos, housewarmings, horse races, etc.
- A. Community picnics, dances and socials would be any entertainment. When the people voted it would be an all-day affair.
- Q. Do you recall any unusual event occurring as a result of a breakdown or getting lost during a trip?
- A. Owen Wister of The Virginian fame and his bride spent three months with my family while on their honeymoon. My brother Robert loaned his cabin (thereafter called 'honeymooners' cottage') to the Wisters. They and our family took all our meals at the hotel which my brother Harry and his wife operated.
- Q. Did you see Okanogan Smith, Wild Goose Bill Condon, Chief Joseph, Chief Moses, or other notable figures of the early days? How about famous people traveling through the country?
- A. I remember seeing Wild Goose Bill Condon - refer to episode in "The Jimmy John Boss" by Owen Wister.
 Chief Moses - refer to episode in "My Pioneer Past" by Guy Waring, - p. 40.
 Teddy Roosevelt - refer to "My Pioneer Past" by Guy Waring -p. 170.
 Rev. Father Etienne D. Rouge, S.J. - refer to "My Pioneer Past" by Guy Waring - p. 144.
 Chief Joseph - refer to "My Pioneer Past" by Guy Waring - p. 54.
 Owen Wister, Fred M. Stone, Lawrence L. Brooks, George Agassiz, and many prominent Eastern men who were Harvard classmates of my father. They came to visit my father and also to hunt the wild animals that infested the mountains.
- Q. Did you take part in any irrigation meetings? Describe development of irrigation projects you are familiar with.
- A. My father changed the channel of the Methow River to keep it from washing away the beautiful plateau where my brother had his cabin. There were no irrigation projects to my knowledge. Guy Waring purchased pieces of land that had been sub-irrigated. He purchased 80 acres from Milton S. Storey, who was said to have been the principal character of The Virginian.
- Q. Outline your later life: when and where married and to whom, children and present names and addresses, and your own career.
- A. In 1904 my mother and I left the valley, due to her ill health and the rough winters, and moved to Lake Chelan, where we lived until I was married in 1905 to James Harry Stevens. We three moved to Seattle. My mother lived with us for eleven months when she died. I have two daughters - Betty, Mrs. Alan C. Bemis, living in Concord, Massachusetts, and Peggy, Mrs. H. Bradley Sullivan, living in Ventura, California.
- Q. What relics do you have of the early days? Clothing? Old pictures? May the society copy your old pictures?
- A. What relics, etc. that I have left, I am sending to the Smithsonian Institute.



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