

## NORTH CASCADÉS CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Volume V

DECEMBER 1961

Number 12

"To secure the support of the people and the government in the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, wildlife, wilderness, and outdoor recreational resources values in the North Cascades. . . ."

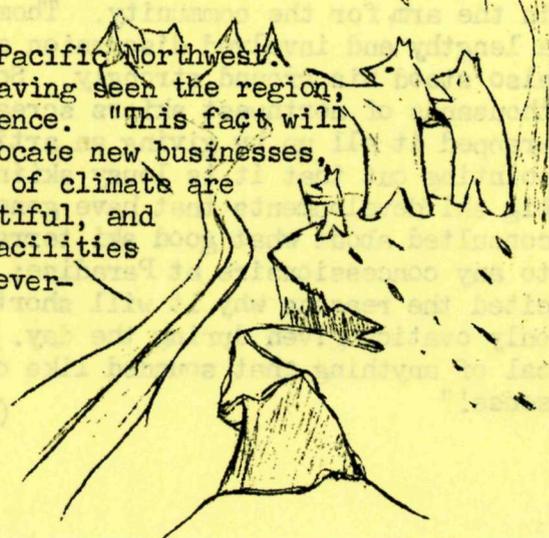
### The Quiet Crisis ~ and Our Opportunity

The principal speaker at the White House Regional Conference November 20, 1961, Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, emphasized the desire of President Kennedy to have his administration known as the conservation generation. Udall declared that wise employment of our resources is the "quiet crisis" of our time. "The conservation challenge is deeper than ever before."

The Secretary stated that he feels the Northwest has a unique endowment of resources. "We have an opportunity left here that has passed the East by. We have a surplus to do the things that are necessary." The Secretary observed that our timber, water and recreation potential give us the opportunity to set the pace for the nation. However, Udall suggested that building our economy for consumption, to the detriment of future generations, would be a betrayal. We must be like Theodore Roosevelt, "A man with distance in his eyes."

"We need a rebirth for the reverence of the land," the Secretary informed the conference. "With the mass exodus from the farms in recent decades people have become uprooted from the land. Yet our character has been shaped by our great land." The Secretary feels that our upsurge in outdoor activities in recent years is evidence of deep desire of the people to return to their land. "No area offers the opportunity that the Northwest does."

The Secretary predicted a new gold rush to the Pacific Northwest. The influx, Udall said, will be tourists who, once having seen the region, will want to return for vacations or permanent residence. "This fact will not be lost on those whose responsibility it is to locate new businesses, new industries," he said. "Wherever the conditions of climate are favorable, where the scenery of land and sea is beautiful, and where efforts have been made to develop and expand facilities for outdoor recreation, industry has followed on an ever-increasing scale."





WHITE HOUSE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC PROGRAMS AND FUTURE NEEDS

University of Washington

November 20, 1961

by an

NJC Roving Reporter

The conference opened with an address by John Horne, Administrator of the Small Business Administration. The luncheon featured an address by Charles F. Luce, Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, and the closing session an address by Stewart L. Udall. Only the last of these touched on conservation, but Udall hit it very strongly. His main theme that the decade of the sixties, and President Kennedy's administration in particular, will be judged by future generations primarily by what is accomplished in the field of conservation, and he indicated that Kennedy is strongly in favor of preserving natural resources in general and specifically in setting aside adequate wilderness for future recreational needs.

The morning and afternoon were taken up with four panels, one of which was "Economic Opportunities in Recreational Development and Tourism." The five panelists were John A. Carver, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Chairman of the panel; Charles H. Stoddard, Director, Resources Program Staff, Department of the Interior; Ben H. Thompson, Assistant Director, National Park Service; Edward C. Crafts, Assistant Chief of the U.S. Forest Service; and Clarence Pautzke, Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Herbert Stone, Preston Macy, and the Superintendent of Olympic National Park were also in the audience and were called on from time to time. Some items that involved our interests were as follows:

Brief discussion of the North Cascades, related primarily to the Pelly Bill. Crafts' stand on the Pelly Bill was that it would be unfair in that it would set up a rigged investigation that would obviously recommend Park status, since the Park Service would be running the investigation and only recreation would be considered, not multiple needs. His opinion is that the Wilderness Bill would give adequate protection for the North Cascades, and that transfer of control to the Park Service would be absolute folly since the Forest Service is in a position to do a more adequate job of serving all interests through multiple use concepts in the portion of the range in between the two designated Wilderness Areas. Mike McCloskey, representative of the Western Federation of Outdoor Clubs commented on the Forest Service "multiple use" clear cuts on the boundaries of Wilderness Areas. Crafts stated that while clear cuts temporarily look bad, within a few years they become very attractive areas of beautiful second growth.

A representative of the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce advocated the building of a lift at 7 Lakes Basin, and cited the necessity of providing an economic shot in the arm for the community. Thompson presented the Park Service view. This led into a lengthy and involved discussion of the skiing situation at Paradise Valley, and Macy also stood his ground strongly. Someone who stated that he expressed the opinions of thousands of northwest skiers screamed in agony for better facilities. Leo Gallagher wrapped it all up by giving an articulate pitch for: (1) preserving Paradise Valley, pointing out that it is lousy skiing anyway; (2) citing a number of examples of big ski developments that have gone broke in other countries because skiers were not consulted about what good ski terrain really is, and predicting the same would happen to any concessionaire at Paradise; (3) eulogized the Silver Basin development and cited the reasons why it will shortly solve the problem. Leo got a big ovation—the only ovation given during the day. Two mill operators from Oregon who had been critical of anything that sounded like conservation turned to me and said "That fellow makes sense!"

(Continued on page 4)

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

President: Patrick D. Goldsworthy  
3215 N.E. 103rd  
Seattle 55, Wash.

Membership Chairman: Donna Osseward  
12730 9th N.W.  
Seattle 77, Wash.

Dues:  
Regular, \$2 - Spouse \$.50  
Contributing, \$5 - Life, \$25

THE WILD CASCADES

Editors: Harvey and Betty Manning  
Route 2, Box 6652  
Issaquah, Wash.

Associate Editor: Phillip H. Zalésky  
2433 1st Campo Drive  
Everett, Wash.

Contributing Editors: \*\*Ice, Rock and Air: Edward LaChapelle  
12004 - 84th N.E.  
Kirkland, Wash.

\*\*Citizens' Committees:  
Yvonne Prater  
Route 1  
Ellensburg, Wash.

\*\*Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area:  
Carmelita Lowry Eileen Ryan  
4554 Clayton Ave. 401 E Mercer #2  
St. Louis 10, Mo. Seattle, Wash.

WAS IT THE GOLDEN YEAR?

We said, last spring, "This can be the Golden Year." We also said, "It's hard to recognize history when it happens." Well, not everything that makes noise is history. Only time will tell whether this has been a Golden Year or merely a loud sideshow.

So much has happened recently that may turn out to be history we can't fit it all into this one issue of The Wild Cascades. To make room we've dropped several features originally scheduled, but there's much more to tell in coming months about the doings at McCall and Portland and Wenatchee and elsewhere.

The White House Regional Conference takes priority this month, not only because so many good and heartening things were said but because of the loud silence with which the event was reported in the local press—a policy consistent with local coverage of the Wilderness Bill and the Pelly Park Study Bill.

The day of that conference, our president, Patrick D. Goldsworthy, by personal invitation accompanied Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on an inspection tour to the site of the proposed Crystal Mountain Lodge, favored as a tourist center by the National Park Service and the North Cascades Conservation Council over the economically indefensible Coney-Islanding of Paradise Valley.

We cannot help but feel a surge of renewed hope and strength from the events of this year. We are not, as we have sometimes felt in the past, a band of birdwatchers passing out leaflets on streetcorners, gathering in dank catacombs to denounce the Devil. What we say is being heard—heard by people in a position to do something about it.

Some among us, conditioned to the role of underdog, may fail in ardor without the masochistic gratification of lose, lose, lose. Most of us doubtless could use a victory or two and will increase our exertions now that we know we are not making noise in a sideshow, but performing right out in the center ring of what might very well turn out to be history.



In the above discussion the Park Service cited continued pressure in Arizona for a lift to the bottom of the Grand Canyon. After the ski discussion Representative Charles Potter of Oregon rose to state that he isn't interested in a lift or cablecar to the bottom of the Grand Canyon ("Let the Arizona people fight their own battles") but that he is a strong advocate of a cablecar from the rim of Crater Lake to Wizard Island. He said there is strong advocacy of this on the part of his constituency, and that it would be one step toward accomplishing the purpose of the panel, namely economic opportunities in recreation and tourism. He disagreed violently that such developments are unsightly, pointing out that the French Air Force obviously couldn't see them. Carver cut him off with the statement that the Park Service serves a nationwide constituency, not a specific congressional district, and that it is obvious the American people take pride in their parks and are not about to allow such disposilment.

\* \* \*

## Conference Quotables

CHARLES STODDARD maintained that recreation on federal lands has been increasing far more rapidly than the growth of population. "We need to provide quality and quantity in recreation. We need land in its natural state." Stoddard predicted recreation problems for the future if we don't plan today. "Land values are rising so rapidly that the future may make land purchases prohibitive."

JOHN CARVER: "Congress has yet to deal with the problems of recreation. Up to now all recreation proposals have been auxillary to other developments."

EDWARD CRAFTS: "The Forest Service has found its projections consistently low in determining the needs of recreation."

BEN THOMPSON: "Grand Teton Nation Park has had an economic impact on the surrounding county. Without any proportionate increase in population, retail sales have increased 79 percent, sales have doubled, and the assessed valuation of the land in the county has doubled."

CLARENCE PAUTZKE: "Fifty million people hunt and fish and an additional seventy million view wildlife areas without hunting."

BEN THOMPSON: "There is no doubt that the North Cascades is one of the most scenic areas in the nation. We must classify lands for their highest use. If timber is the most important use, then it should not be a national park."

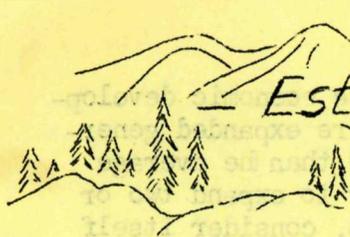
\* \* \*

\*\* USFS CONCEDES NORTH CASCADES DESIRABLE FOR A NATIONAL PARK \*\*

Powerful Edward C. Crafts, Assistant Chief, U.S. Forest Service, made a frank admission at the White House Regional Conference. In answer to a question as to why the Forest Service denied a request by the Department of the Interior to study the North Cascades as a possible national park, bureaucrat Crafts replied: "Because they would recommend it as a national park."

Observers of the U.S. Forest Service say Crafts apparently has the authority over land policies while his chief, Richard McArdle, confines himself to research and management policies. One indication of strength came when the Secretary of Agriculture made a stop-logging request of the Forest Service. The Service replied, "Request denied." An old saying in Washington, D.C. is "Secretaries come and go but bureaucrats go on forever." One can conclude that in the management of public lands the Forest Service and Mr. Crafts are more powerful than the elected President of the United States.





# Economic Effects of Establishing National Parks -

-5-

(Remarks of Ben Thompson, Assistant Director  
of National Park Service, at White House  
Conference)

The purpose of establishing a national park or recreation area is to preserve in public ownership an area outstanding for scenic, historic, natural or other recreational values. Studies of existing parks have made it evident that the preservation of outstanding recreation resources has the subsidiary effect of contributing to the regional economy.

It is not surprising that communities in the vicinity of proposed national parks and recreation areas are concerned about the possible loss of tax revenue, if lands are taken off the tax rolls or if other sources of revenues may be lost. Investigations made in several parks have shown that commercial enterprises have expanded and new enterprises have been developed adjacent to the parks to meet the needs of park visitors, and that local tax receipts have increased as adjacent property values increased. Also, employment in the region usually rises greatly.

One example of these effects is found at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. A reporter from the Eugene, Oregon, Register-Guard visited this area and reported on his findings. He examined the tax records of Dare County, North Carolina, where the national seashore is located. He found that total assessed valuation within the county more than doubled from 1950 to 1958, going from \$11 million to \$25 million. At the same time, tax rates were reduced from \$1 to 80 cents per hundred. The volume of business from the tourist trade almost doubled within a six-year period in the vicinity adjacent to the national seashore. Bank deposits doubled from 1950 to 1959. While some property was removed from the tax rolls for park purposes, land remaining on the rolls often increased in value 50 to 100 times as the park increased the general economic activity of the region.

A travel study at Glacier National Park showed that in the 12-month period ending in September 1951 people from all the states, the District of Columbia, Canada and other countries spent some \$4 million in and around the park and spent an additional \$8 million in the State of Montana. A similar survey of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, made in 1956 by state highway departments and the Bureau of Public Roads, showed that the 2.5 million people who visited the park during one year spent more than \$28 million within a 30-mile radius of the park. The report on the study stated that these travel dollars "provide the economic backbone of those counties of North Carolina and Tennessee which surround the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The University of Wyoming made an economic study of Teton County, where Grand Teton National Park is located, and found that between 1950 and 1958 trends in a variety of economic indicators were upward. In 1950, the year in which Grand Teton National Park was enlarged, total assessment values of real and personal property amounted to \$4.7 million. By 1958 total assessment values increased to \$8.2 million. The sales and use tax in Teton County amounted to \$76,457 in 1950. Eight years later revenue from this tax had doubled to amount to \$153,706. During the eight years, the population of Teton County increased 27 percent, retail sales went up by 79 percent, and bank deposits nearly doubled.

Dr. W. Paul Strassman of Michigan State University, in a report on Economic Growth in Northern Michigan, pointed out that the leading industry of that region is the tourist industry and that it is more profitable than either mining, manufacturing or agriculture. He stated that the main attraction of Northern Michigan is "relief from the noise and tensions of city life at a cool expanse of forest and water." His conclusion

(continued on page 6)

Economic Effects of National Parks- continued

as to the major step that could be taken to stimulate and promote economic development in the region was: "If parks and recreational facilities are expanded generously, tourists will spend 100 to 150 percent more money in 1970 than the average of 1954-1956. . . . An area with a major industry that is likely to expand two or three times as fast as the national economy may, in this respect, consider itself fortunate."

Studies made at state parks have also shown the importance of parks in the economy of the surrounding area. A banker living near Porcupine Mountains State Park in northern Michigan wrote that the park had established itself as an economic benefactor for Ontonagon County throughout the four seasons. According to his article in the magazine Michigan Conservation, "use of park facilities generates employment and new income for the service industries of the entire area. Serving as a major local attraction, the Porcupine Mountains State Park has acted as a catalyst in motel and cabin construction. . . . Expenditures by tourists represent a sizable chunk of new and primary money that has been pumped into the economic bloodstream of the area, which to a very substantial degree helps stabilize and expand the county's economy."

## Who Needs Three PARKS? — WE DO!

FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON - September 21, 1961

Washington's two national parks, Mount Rainier and Olympic, may well attract a combined total of 4 million visitors before 1970, possibly as early as 1969, National Parks Director Conrad Wirth informed Senator Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., today.

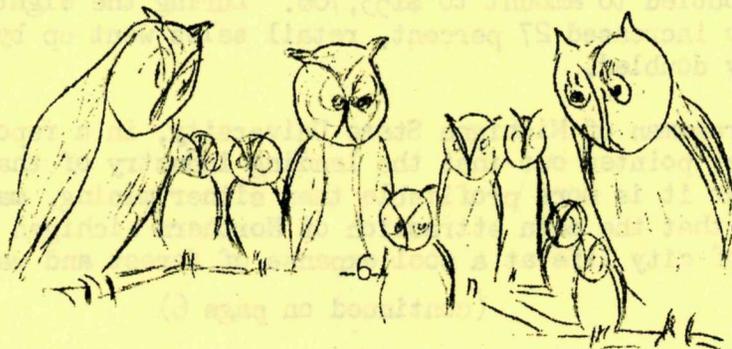
The two parks probably will host a total of 2,800,000 this year, Wirth declared.

"Increasing use of Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks over the past several years indicates a continuing need for improving and expanding appropriate public use and park preservation facilities and services," Wirth said. "Travel trends throughout the country indicate similar requirements in nearly all parks in the National Park system."

During the current fiscal year, the Park Service is "constructing additional campgrounds, picnic areas, utility lines, roads, trails, interpretive facilities, and other projects for a total of \$850,000 in Olympic National Park and \$550,000 in Mount Rainier National Park," Wirth said. "Depending upon the availability of funds, comparable or larger amounts for construction are programmed for future years."

Between 1957 and fiscal 1962, more than \$2,900,000 has been programmed at Olympic National Park and \$4,250,000 at Mount Rainier National Park, Wirth recalled.

Wirth advised Magnuson that the Service's statistician estimates that Mount Rainier National Park will attract 1,975,000 visitors, and Olympic National Park a total of 2,079,000 in 1969. Each park should be over the 2 million mark in 1970.





# Skeleton at the Feast

-7-

A Journey with Forests Subcommittee,  
House Agriculture Committee, October 2 & 3, 1961

Charles D. Hessey Jr.

Having been alerted by Representative Thomas M. Pelly that the House Subcommittee on Forests of the Committee on Agriculture was to visit Lake Chelan, the Chelan Lumber and Box Company and its subsidiary the Chelan Chamber of Commerce, it occurred to our N3C chief executive that the film Wilderness Alps of Stehekin, should be shown to the committee members. We were concerned, as we still are concerned, that this issue might be resolved on the basis of just another piece of land on which trees grow—of which America has plenty—and not in the full knowledge that the public property concerned contains in its blending of forest, water, ice, and peaks, America's finest examples of classical alpine scenery. To this end I committed myself, on invitation of the committee counsel, John Heimbürger, to the trip up Lake Chelan.

The committee was 45 minutes late for lunch in Chelan, but eventually the food was consumed and introductions were launched. My memory for names is poor, but Mr. Crafts (Assistant Chief U.S. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.) was there, as were Herbert Stone (Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service), Ken Blair (Supervisor, Wenatchee National Forest), Ranger Don Narvik of Chelan, George James (U.S. Forest Service, San Francisco). There were at least two more F.S. officials but I did not meet them.

This was a Chelan Chamber of Commerce luncheon, so it was there along with its rudder, George Wall. (He of the famous speech: "There is enough timber in the Chelan watershed to keep my sons and their sons logging in perpetuity" to which our septuagenarian friend Burr Singleton retorted, "What arrogance! As if the land were his barony, and the people his serfs.") Representatives Catherine May, Don Magnuson, and Walt Horan were there. Texas, Maine, Florida, Alabama, Idaho, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Dakota contributed members to the committee. I believe there were ten of them, and some marital partners.

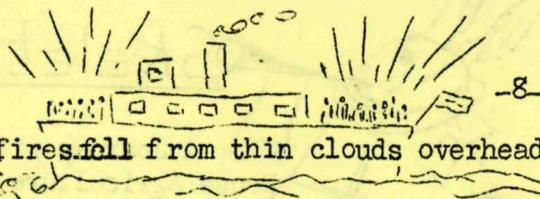
The Chelan Chamber president then read a speech crammed with statistics. The one item of interest I gleaned was that the timber in the Stehekin watershed would allow a tremendous expansion of George Wall's operations. There was nothing said about his mill having to shut down if the Stehekin's trees were not forthcoming. It was left to Mr. Ken Blair, the forest supervisor, to imply that as he announced plans to tour the mill "which is completely dependent on Forest Service timber." This seemed awkwardly obvious, and I shouldn't doubt if a sensitive soul or two, even among the Forest Service personnel, winced along with me.

I decided against subjecting my eardrums to the various whines and thumpings of the sawmill, so I drove to 25-Mile Creek where the Lady of the Lake was waiting for us. There I had a brief talk with the boat's skipper. He told me that passenger traffic has increased so in the past five years that he no longer tries to remember names or faces.

The committee members were in holiday mood as we toured uplake. There were nine Chamber of Commerce members present in addition to the Forest Service group, and there was many a sidelong glance in my direction. The word had gone out that an alien was aboard. Stone and Blair knew I was to be there, as I had discovered at the Chelan Ranger Station. Wall had been told. I felt like the skeleton at the feast, and a Man of Distinction. I was the only one of its kind, an Oddity, the Enemy who through some slip-up on the part of Intelligence had been allowed to infiltrate. Two members of the Chelan Chamber approached me to talk on noncontroversial topics. I found an opportunity to inform one or two congressmen that we were suspended in the deepest canyon in America. Everyone was impressed by the lake and its setting. Fall

(continued)

Skeleton Charles Hessey, continued



colors were blazing along the shore, and sunset fires fell from thin clouds overhead. A dusting of new snow whitened the peaks.

We reached Stehekin as night came down. Mr. Wall, bursting with conviviality, had the right kind of bottles lined up for cocktails and was urging everyone--well, me, come to think of it he didn't invite me--to partake.

Dinner was served at Curt Courtney's restaurant. Then we enjoyed some droll entertainment by congressional raconteurs, following which the stage was given to me for the purpose of projecting the film. It wasn't my party and I wasn't there to speak, but when someone in the audience drew a laugh by asking a Chamber member if the film had been sponsored by the Chelan Box Company, I took the opportunity to address the group somewhat as follows: "You are, I'm sure, intelligent men and women. You realize that you are here because there are two points of view on this issue. You have been belabored with one, ably, I'm sure--all day. Now I'm going to show you a film which helps to portray the other. That's why I'm here--not to make a speech; so let's get on with it."

George Wall and his coterie didn't stay to see it. Sentimental twaddle is not for them.

There were many favorable comments. The lady with Counsel Heimburger who was seated near the projector exclaimed, "Oh, thank you so much for showing it to us. I'll remember it all my life!" She mentioned her appreciation several more times as others stopped to thank me. Had I been on the ball, I could have sold her a membership in the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Ranger Don Narvik and I spent the night in the guard station. As we strolled through the dark toward our bunks I remarked, "I'm always impressed by the massing of dollar statistics. God help our country when this is the only standard of value we know."

He countered slowly, "Sometimes we do things for economic reasons and find out in a few years that what we did was neither wise nor economic."

I agreed, and mentioned the South Fork of the Cascade just over the hill, where in heedless haste to "manage" slopes under the main crest logging was done first and soil studies made later--too late.

Over breakfast I had a talk with Curt Courtney, brother of our fellow board member Ray. The gist of his talk was as follows: "Basically, I feel the same way as Ray does about the valley. I want to leave it as it is, with a lot of people enjoying it without it being over-used. We're all making a living now. A National Park will bring hordes of people, roads, and overuse. That would be good for my business, but it will ruin the mood of the place."

I told him that we agreed with him that the status quo was wonderful, and that we would prefer it to any change. The North Cascades Conservation Council had initially been strong for Wilderness Area status for the area covered in the 1935 Forest Service proposal. The only reason we had considered a Park was that the Forest Service, custodian of the area for more than forty years had, with the exception of occasional enthusiastic local agents, remained blind to the quality of the Chelan watershed. Then, when the Forest Service's final proposal for a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was published, the entire North Cascades Conservation Council Board swung into step in a determined campaign for National Park status. The proposal, by eliminating the Whitechuck corridor and virtually all of the Stehekin drainage, indicated that the Forest Service was still blind to the quality of the region. We felt that the commodity type of multiple use was entirely out of place in a region that offered such rich rewards at the other end of the use spectrum. I emphasized that if the Forest Service had agreed to manage it as a recreation area without building more



roads, we would have been very happy to leave it with them to do just that. But they had made a contrary decision, and we had been forced to make ours.

The trip down-lake was confined largely to a Forest Service exposition of Forest Service plans for the Chelan watershed. Mr. Crafts, who is a tidy-looking gentleman with a very tidy mind, outlined in general terms the basic problem, which is how to use our land to serve the best (I would prefer "highest") interests of our people. The problem in this specific area was which department of government was best suited to administer the lands.

Mr. Stone then took over with maps of the area, first ticking off acreages of dedicated lands. The amounts sound impressive unless you realize, as we do, that the overwhelming majority of those acres represent no deprivation or denial for our free-wheeling economy, being largely rock, ice, and snow and the tundra-like alplands. He referred to the beautiful movie they saw last night, and he assured the committee that the key use in the area would be recreation, that logging would merely clean up the mature trees to keep the forest thrifty and healthy, with no large clearcuts but just group cutting. This is gobbledegook at its rawest, as anyone knows who has seen as much logging action as I have, and it illustrates so clearly again that Mr. Stone and Mr. Blair have no feeling for, no sense of the thing they plan on destroying: Recreation on the Stehekin with the dust and rumble of logging trucks thundering along the road where the deer and your children now safely walk! Recreation (which means re-born) to the far-off wail of chainsaws on Bridge Creek, the rattle and clank and the hoarse coughing of "cats" and the squeal of their winches. This sort of "recreation" is available everywhere else. Nobody but Mr. Wall and his associates, and a handful of misguided Forest Service men, want this above Lake Chelan.

In his further remarks, Mr. Stone might have educated himself had he listened to himself with both ears. What he said was—and this is very interesting—that they might save some areas for helicopter logging when that machine is sufficiently developed, because it was the road building which messed up the natural ground cover! And we might amplify, not just the arterial, but all the spurs, the subspurs, and every "cat" track—and in a logging operation the crawlers go everywhere. So much for the advantages of the key designation for recreation wherever any logging is planned.

When he was talking about removing those horrid old overage trees, I found myself smiling at a thought. A few years ago conservationists were referred to sneeringly as people who shed tears every time a tree falls down. Now it seems to be the loggers and foresters who weep when a tree dies without benefit of chain saw.

Representative Walter Horan was ready with questions about insect infestations in Wilderness Areas. I guess the implication here was that death by insect is a horrible fate for any tree. (Remember his statement on floods? How he had witnessed many floods in local rivers as a boy, and that had the watersheds been logged in those days the floods would not have occurred? I've been mulling that one over for years, and the only explanation I can come up with is that he must have been contemplating the very worst logging practices. Tons of logging debris would be left on the ground. Flood water would have washed these into the stream channels, where with the increased siltation they would have compacted into beaverlike dams, thus effectively reducing the flow downstream. . . . Well, then you explain it, I can't.)

Before the boat docked, Mr. Crafts approached me with what amounted to an apology for the one-sidedness of the excursion. I replied that it had been sadly overloaded in one direction. He assured me that the committee members were hardheaded, and that a meeting in Seattle would give conservation groups a chance. He then confided that in a late meeting the previous evening with Chelan Chamber of Commerce members who wanted to log everything below 4,000 feet, he had defended the concept of some valley wilderness, too. He asked if I objected to the Forest Service proposal for a multiple-use strip between the North Cascades Primitive Area and the Glacier Peak

(continued)

Wilderness. I suggested that the quality of a landscape should determine its fate, and I pointed out to him, and I keep on doing everywhere because it seems pertinent, that the "locked-away" character of the Chelan topography, with the lake and high mountains making ingress troublesome, provide it the perfect design for preservation. I'm sorry that I had no opportunity to point out to him the fundamental difference that Blair and Stone have missed between recreation here and where other logging is done. This is not weekend recreation country. The Lake Chelan watershed is where people go to spend their week or two-week summer vacations. No one that I have ever met cares to share that with a logging operation. I'm sorry that Mr. Crafts has not seen the Bridge Creek, North Fork, or Park Creek areas.

To conclude this report: our misfortune in these years of final critical decisions is that chance has put into key positions the wrong men. Mr. Blair, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Stone could, many years ago, have filled their offices capably enough, but they lack in this decisive time that extra dimension of thought possessed by many of their predecessors. And it would help our cause immeasurably if, in this current brawl over who shall administer what, our public servants were able to extend themselves enough to be Americans first, and Forest Service (or whatever) personnel, second.

### N3C STARS OF TEEVEE AND RADIO

As the editorial on page 3 says, Nowadays when we talk, somebody is listening. December is a busy month on Seattle TV for N3C. Two of these shows are already over, as you read this, but two are still to come.

December 2, KOMO-TV, 6:30 p.m.: Our Peerless Leader, Pat Goldsworthy on "Viewpoint," a roundtable program, presenting the case for a Rainier tourist development at Crystal Creek rather than Paradise Valley.

December 7, KOMO radio, 10:30 p.m. The same discussion repeated on tape.

December 13 KIRO-TV, 6:30 p.m.: The Sage of Naches, Chuck Hessey, showing a movie of the Crystal Mountain area on "Northwest Traveler".

Now, these blows for freedom have already been struck. But more's to come, so gather round the Cyclops Box for Good Things.

Monday, December 18, KCTS-TV (Educational Channel 9): Phil Zalesky of the silver tongue debates "The Value of Wilderness" with Jay Gruenfeld of Weyerhaeuser. This is one in a regular series designed for a required school course in Washington State history, and will be telecast three times the same day, at 10:15 and 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Check your local channels throughout the state to see if they are carrying the debate. (Enough calls to Channel 9 and they might show it in the evening.)

Sunday, December 31, KING-TV, 8:30 a.m.: For those with insomnia, Joe Miller introduces and shows Wilderness Alps of Stehekin on "Community Workshop," getting in such licks as he can.

### ARE THESE THE TRUSTEES OF OUR HERITAGE?

The Washington State Pollution Control Commission has asked Weyerhaeuser, Simson-Lee, and Scott Paper to stop polluting Fort Gardner Bay in Everett.

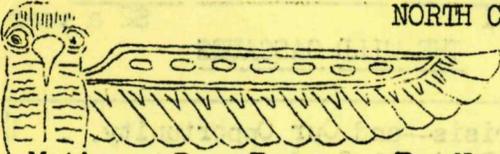
John McEwen, manager of the Weyerhaeuser pulp mills at Everett, says the company would sooner go make pulp in more compliant states, such as North Carolina.

—After so saying, would Weyerhaeuser like to tell us its underlying corporate philosophy? As it coolly contemplates laying off 350 employees, would it like to tell us whether its timberland management is calculated to ensure the long-range welfare of our state? —In this context, would Weyerhaeuser like to repeat its off-stated reasons for opposition to the Wilderness Bill?

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

BOARD ACTIONS

October 7, 1961



Motion - Dave Brower: The North Cascades Conservation Council favors in principle, as part of the program for creating the proposed North Cascades National Park, the following:



- (1) that part of the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountain Range be designated as a National Recreation area;
- (2) that timber receipts within the state should be distributed to counties according to forest inventory and not according to actual cut (as accomplished in connection with Olympic National Park);
- (3) that the legislation should also provide for maintenance of the total local tax base along the lines of legislation drafted for the proposed Paradise Dam in Montana, whereby federal assistance is provided until development of the new resource brings local tax revenues at least up to the former level);
- (4) that legislation creating the park should provide for local boards to advise the Park Service;
- (5) study of the area by a special committee appointed by the President;
- (6) interim establishment of a National Monument with part of the eastern slope of the Cascades zoned for hunting under direction of the Secretary of the Interior;
- (7) Life Tenure on private land holdings (per Oregon Dunes formula S. 992) and for existing grazing as well as for existing uses of suppliers of recreational needs. --Seconded by Phil Zalesky. MOTION CARRIED.

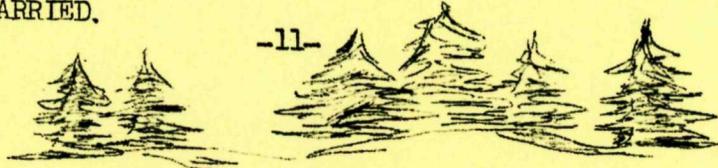
Motion - Phil Zalesky: Resolved that the Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman be urged to reconsider the Whitechuck Valley below Kennedy Hot Springs and the valleys of Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek for inclusion in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. And further be it resolved that he declare a moratorium on logging beyond the present roads in these valleys as well as other areas which were originally included in the "Simons" proposal until studies have been completed for the North Cascades National Park. Seconded by Dave Brower. MOTION CARRIED.

Motion - Phil Zalesky: Resolved that the N3C opposes large exports of timber except from areas where growth equals or exceeds the cut or where there is no controversy concerning classification for preservation or conservation reserve. Seconded by Dave Brower. MOTION CARRIED.

Motion - Dave Brower: Resolved that the Board approve the actions of the Executive Committee since the previous annual board meeting, which actions include cosponsoring the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area. Seconded by John Anderson. MOTION CARRIED.

Motion: The Chair moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to explore and take such action as it deems necessary with regard to the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. MOTION CARRIED. In connection with the above motion, it was suggested by Dave Brower that the name "Wilderness and Recreation" be utilized in view of the nature of the area.

Motion - Emily Haig: That the Council assume the responsibility of contributing support for the new Northwest Conservation representative, Mike McCloskey--the Executive Committee to determine an appropriate amount but not to exceed \$100. Seconded by Chet Powell. MOTION CARRIED.



MERRY CHRISTMAS  
 --and--

not that we want to sound commercial--  
 but have you thought of

Wilderness Cards  
 for thoughtful gifts?

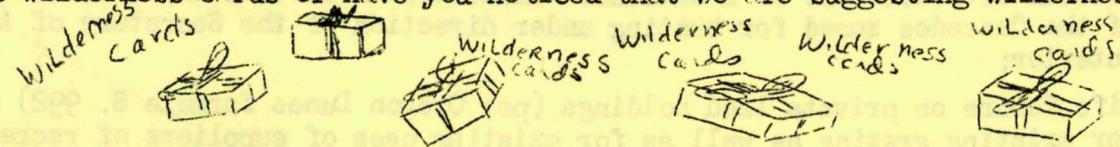
They aren't too expensive, and they'd  
 make hillwalkers happy.

Send \$1.25 for a selection of 17  
 cards on the North Cascades in color,

to: Mrs. Margaret Tjaden  
 8248 16th N.E.  
 Seattle 55, Washington

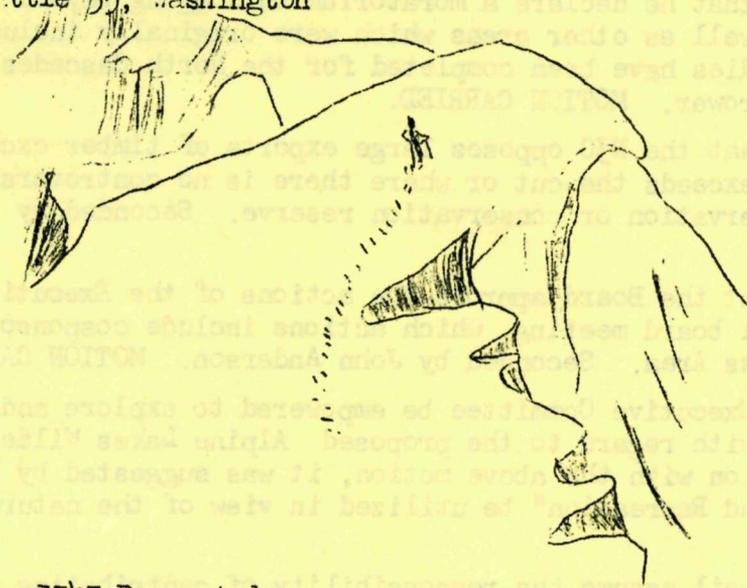
The Quiet Crisis--and Our Opportunity. . .	1
White House Regional Conference at University of Washington.....	2
Was It the Golden Year?.....	3
Conference Quotables.....	4
USFS Concedes North Cascades Desirable for a National Park.....	4
Economic Effects for Establishing National Parks.....	5
Who Needs Three Parks? We Do.....	6
Skeleton at the Feast.....	7
N3C Stars of TeeVee and Radio.....	10
Are These the Trustees of Our Heritage?..	10
N3C Board Actions.....	11

Wilderness cards wilderness cards wilderness cards wilderness cards wilderness  
 cards wilderness cards or have you noticed that we are suggesting wilderness cards



North Cascades Conservation Council  
 3215 N.E. 103rd  
 Seattle 55, Washington

Bulk Rate



Form 3547 Requested