

THE WILD CASCADES



FREIDA O FREIDA

Is You Is or Isn't You Wasn't a Good Typhoon?

Let one thing be made clear: Typhoon Freida was a major disaster, and the North Cascades Conservation Council hopes and trusts that government agencies will provide the coordinated measures of economic relief required by Northwest industries and people.

However, the Council knows, as does the entire Northwest, that Typhoon Freida is a relatively small additional complication to the long-existing, long-range problems of Northwest forest industries.

The Council knows, as does the entire Northwest, that one problem the forest industries do not have is a shortage of raw material. — To be sure, many small loggers and mill owners, the "gypos and peckerwoods," do have such a shortage, and government agencies should be commended for their continuing attempts to keep these small enterprises alive during the present historical trend toward larger and larger — and fewer and fewer — free enterprises.

Typhoon Freida has abruptly brought the long-term crisis to a head. Therefore, this is a most appropriate time for all agencies of all levels of government, and all segments of industry and the public, to seek calmly and seriously a long-term solution — a solution that strengthens and stabilizes the forest industries in the Northwest while preserving the scenic base required by the fastest growing industry in the Northwest — tourism.

If you'll excuse the expression: IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL Founded 1957

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FREIDA O FREIDA

Good or Bad, You Are a Big

Congressman Thomas Pelly has requested that a moratorium on logging be declared in certain forests of the North Cascades — forests he feels deserving further study to determine whether their highest value to the nation lies in their potential log production, or in their potential as portions of a National Park and/or of Wilderness Areas.

This moratorium was requested for an abundance of reasons, long before Typhoon Freida. (For details, check the July, 1962 issue of The Wild Cascades, and the October and November issues. --Ed.)

The North Cascades Conservation Council feels that Typhoon Freida destroyed, among other things, every semi-reasonable argument against the Pelly Moratorium.

There is nothing final about a moratorium — a moratorium merely asks more time for study and evaluation.

More trees were knocked down by Freida than can be salvaged or marketed.

Why not use the Freida clean-up time for the study time requested by Congressman Pelly?

WHY NOT?

New Argument
for the

The Seattle Times

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1962

What Timber Shortage?

WORD of a timber shortage will be startling news to unemployed Northwest lumbermen and to hard-hit timber communities in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The truth of the matter is, of course, that the blowdown has created an emergency situation for the West Coast timber industry because the fallen timber—which must be harvested if it is not to deteriorate from the effects of disease and insects—would have to be dumped on an already glutted market.

Pelly Moratorium.

Prices, Trees Both Down:

Twin Blow Dealt To Lumbermen

BY JAMES J. DOYLE

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 17. —(UPI) — The Western lumber industry faces a serious price decline and a mammoth clean-up job as a result of a Columbus Day windstorm that turned Western Oregon and parts of Washington into a disaster area.

Damage to the timber alone ranges in the millions of dollars, and when salvaged it will glut what is already a buyer's market, pushing prices even further down.

AND IT must be salvaged quickly. The windfall timber, nearly 5 billion board feet from Northern California to Washington, must be saved from a beetle infestation.

The windstorm has wrought an unwanted, potential harvest of some 10 billion board feet, including green timber that must be removed in salvage logging. Altogether it's worth some \$250 million dollars.

President Kennedy called a two-day federal, state and private industry conference here recently to plan means of offsetting possible disastrous effects to the nation's third largest industry.

As a result of the windfall timber which must be cleaned up and sold, more small Douglas fir mills will close, lumbermen say. In the past few years, concurrent with the rise of Canadian imports, more than 200 such mills have closed.



The Seattle Times

Thursday, November 29, 1962

Region Will Feel of Effects of Oct. 12 Storm for Years

By JOHN KOMEN
Associated Press Staff Writer

Columbus Day, 1962, will be remembered for many years to come as the day of Western Washington's "big storm."

The winds of October 12, which reached hurricane force across a wide area of the Pacific Coast, left millions of dollars in damage in their wake.

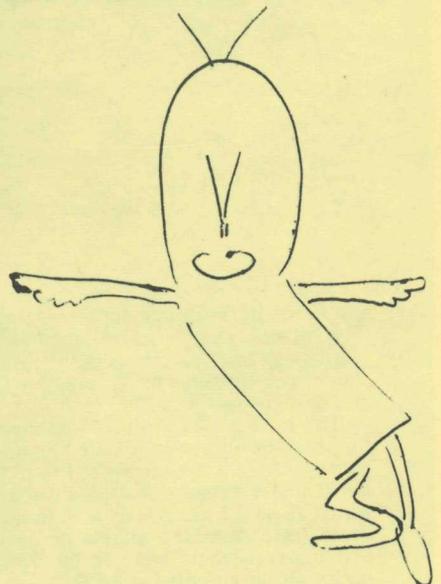
Officials say the effect on the region's economy will be felt for several years.

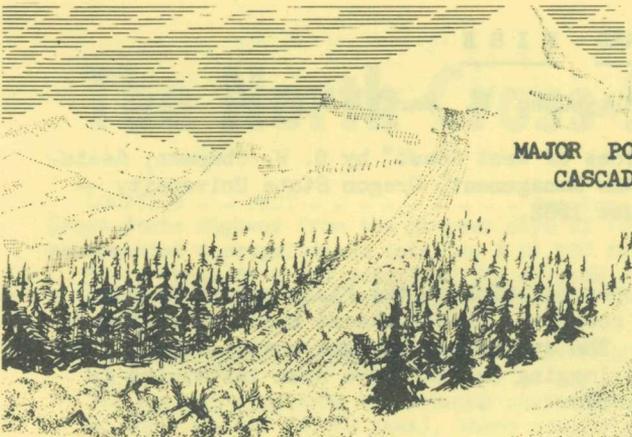
It is estimated that 1,810,000 board feet of timber in Washington was torn, twisted and tossed to the ground by the force of the winds. It is reported the

downed timber was worth \$45,250,000 at the going market price of about \$25 a thousand board feet.

Timber - industry spokesmen say the already troubled timber market is going to be depressed even more as the downed timber is salvaged and sold.

IT WILL take at least three years to salvage timber downed by the wind.





MAJOR POLICY CHANGES MAY PRESAGE NORTHERN
CASCADES NATIONAL PARK LEGISLATION

November 30, 1962

J. Michael McCloskey
Northwest Conservation Rep.
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs

Hints of two major policy changes on the part of the Forest Service may bear on the future of the Northern Cascades of Washington state.

The first hint came from Washington newspaper correspondent A. Robert Smith, who reported in mid-November that the Forest Service's recommendations for revised allowable cuts in the northwest include a slight decrease in the future cut for Washington state. This decrease comes as part of a general plan to increase the allowable cut to meet pressures from the timber industry, and it stands in marked contrast to plans for Oregon and Northern California where major increases in the cut are projected.

The second hint came from Western Timber Industry News which reported in a lead story in November that a massive land exchange program appears to be underway between the departments of Agriculture and Interior. The News stated that 1,646,957 acres of forest land under the Department of the Interior had been selected by the Forest Service for transfer to it and the Department of Agriculture. In return, the News speculated, an equal amount of Forest Service land might be scheduled for transfer "to Interior for a vast expansion of the national park system."

The News reported that the Interior acreage scheduled for transfer includes 1,590,557 acres of Bureau of Land Management land and 56,400 acres of National Park Service Land. Legislation is being prepared for transfer of 35,000 acres of forest land from Grand Canyon National Park, for 16,000 acres of land from Yellowstone National Park and for 5400 acres of land from Sequoia National Park.

Just which new national parks are contemplated for creation out of Forest Service domain is not clear, but 1.6 million acres ought to go quite far. The two most currently advanced proposals for parks to be carved out of national forest domain, the Great Basin and Oregon Dunes proposals, would account for only about 180,000 acres out of the 1.6 million total. Thus, there is ample room, under the terms of the land trade under negotiation, for the 1.2 million acre Northern Cascade National Park which will be proposed to Congress in January.

A slight decrease in the allowable cut for Washington state might also reflect the possibility of losing production on the approximately 200,000 acres of commercial timberland included within the Northern Cascades park proposal. Of course, it might also just reflect the reduced cut in effect on the newly expanded Landscape Management Areas in the Northern Cascades. . . . But the direction of the cut in Washington . . . and talk of a massive land exchange to facilitate new national parks certainly seem to fit the pattern of a new Northern Cascades National Park. And anyway, even if it turns out that they were not meant to fit the pattern, perhaps they can yet be made to fit the pattern.

T R E E S A N D F I S H

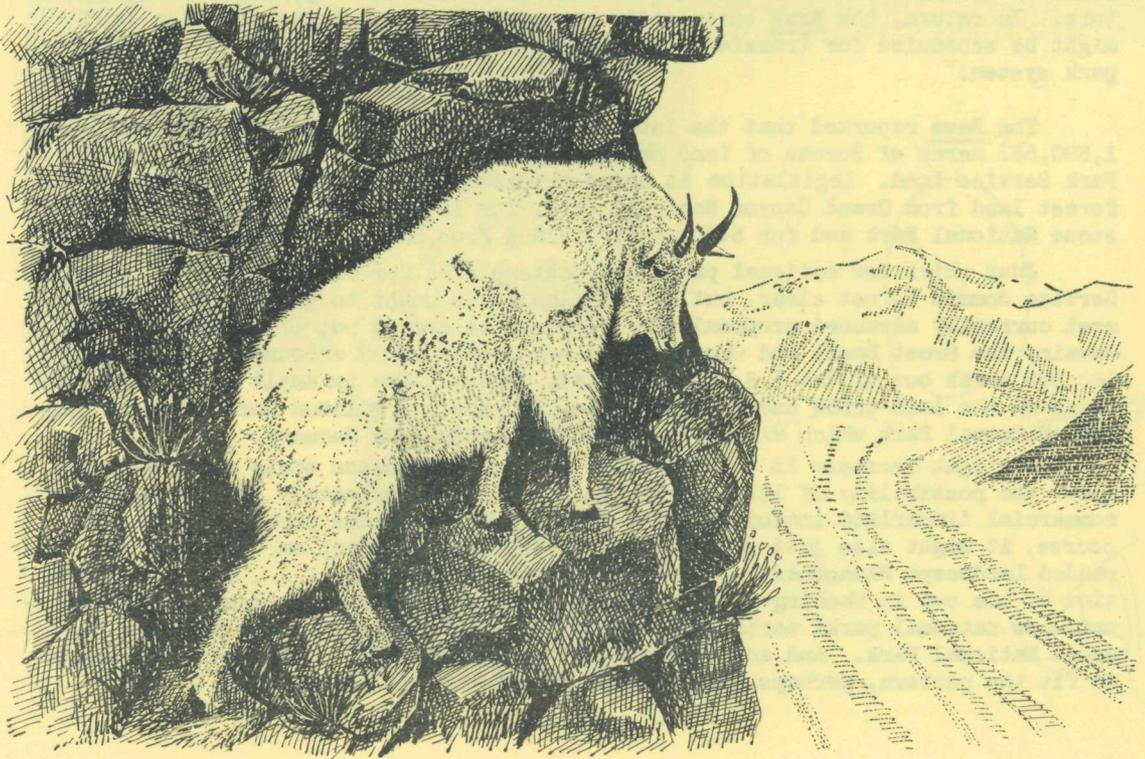
(excerpts and comments by John F. Warth)

"Effects of Logging upon Fish Resources of West Coast" by D. W. Chapman, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Fish and Game Management, Oregon State University — article in Journal of Forestry, August 1962.

". . .The effort to effect proper solution to the fish-logging problem has been remarkable in at least one respect: rarely has so much discussion been generated around so few facts. The available data are scanty indeed. A few studies concerning the effect of logging on fish have been instituted in the past ten years but not yet completed. . . .

"In theory, timber harvest could have certain beneficial effects upon fish resources. . . The unfortunate reality is that the effects noted to date in many streams and of the Pacific Coast have been detrimental and often disastrous. Too frequently there is no need for research, academic analysis, and consideration of benefits of logging, for the ruin of the stream is obvious where gravel beds are buried under silt, where debris chokes the stream, where no food-producing rubble or gravel substrate remains, and where water temperatures reach 75 and 80 degrees."

The article describes many possible harmful effects of logging, most of which have to do with increased flood peaks, removal of shade, and siltation. The web of life in a stream is an intricate one, easily upset by relatively minor changes in the environment. Two possible beneficial effects of logging are mentioned: increased light could produce more algae, logging debris could furnish nutrients to the stream. These could be nullified, however, by any one of the harmful effects.



The North Cross-State Parkway

LOCATION - - PAST - - - - - Developers and promoters have dreamt of a North Cross-State Highway from the pioneer days of 1893 when Washington's legislature first recommended appropriations totaling \$ 21,000 for a Cascade crossing consisting of:

"...a trail from the summit of the Cascade Mountains, connecting with the Methow road, and reaching to the Skagit River."

"...improvement of present trail up the Skagit River from Goodall to Ruby Creek..."

"...a wagon road from the present wagon road on the Methow (Mazama), to the summit of the Cascades (Harts Pass), there connecting with a road leading to the Skagit"

This crossing has been variously named over the 70 years of its consideration as:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Skagit River Road | 1912 Marblemount to Barron (at Harts Pass) |
| 2. Methow-Barron Road | 1912 Barron to Mazama, Twisp & Pateros on US Highway 10 |
| 3. Roosevelt Highway | 1922 Marblemount to Barron, Twisp & Pateros |
| 4. Methow Valley Highway | 1924 Pateros to Twisp & Barron |
| 5. Cascade Wagon Road | 1924 Marblemount to Cascade & Twisp Passes & Twisp |
| 6. Cascade Pass Route | 1947 Marblemount to Cascade & Washington Passes & Mazama |
| 7. Rainy Pass Route | 1947 Marblemount to Granite Cr., Washington Pass & Mazama |
| 8. Harts Pass Route | 1947 Marblemount to Harts Pass & Mazama |

LOCATION - - PRESENT - - - - - The route was officially designated North Cross-State Highway or Primary State Highway No. 16 in 1961 and the route narrowed down:

"...Cascade Pass is not feasible by reason of the many loops required to reach the summit, the steepness of the slopes ..The extreme ruggedness of the country on the west and east side of the pass and the snow slide areas to be traversed and the adverse grade to reach Washington Pass."

"...Harts Pass should not be considered by reason of the difficult terrain between Granite Cr. and Robinson Cr. on the east, the long distance of sustained maximum grade, the heavy curvature and this being the highest pass on any of the routes."

" Rainy Pass is the most desirable of any route considered. A connecting road from this route can be projected from a point between Rainy and Washington Passes to give access to the Stehekin Basin and the head of Lake Chelan. Past and budgeted (through 1962) expenditures will have provided for the construction of all but 41 miles (from Ross Dam to Pine Creek) on this route."

LOCATION - - FUTURE - - - - - On the basis of the Forest Highway Study that was completed in 1959, it was anticipated that the Rainy Pass route could not be finished before 1971. Therefore, though work on the east side has started up Early Winters Creek, there is still time to reassess the feasibility of the Harts Pass route and to give "further consideration to the Copper and Twisp Pass routes" as recommended by the State Highway Department in 1958.

USE - - A SUPERB SCENIC CASCADE PARKWAY ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Congressman Thomas M. Pelly proposed a Harts Pass Parkway in his famous nineteen point letter to the Director of the National Park Service in 1959. Then and now the North Cascades Conservation Council and other conservation organizations see the great need for protecting the scenery of a North Cross-State Highway which may well be one day a major entrance into the future North Cascades National Park. To do so it is very essential that if the Rainy Pass route is constructed that much of it be included in the national park boundary to protect the scenery so aptly described below as being:

"...an area of great scenic beauty, with the ride from Rainy Pass to Washington Pass being the most scenic of the entire trip, would be opened to both American and the Canadian tourists" (Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce)

FOREST SERVICE USE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

J. Michael McCloskey

In the past decade, advisory committees have become a common appendage of government agencies at national and local levels. Large agencies with sizeable grants of discretionary power are establishing such committees with increasing frequency.

However, the role of advisory committees is not altogether clear. Agencies tend to view the committees merely as devices to aid them in the performance of their tasks. As a federal manual on the "Organization and Effective Use of Advisory Committees" puts it, such committees are useful because:

"1. They provide advice not easily obtainable elsewhere 2. They have important public relations potential 3. They offer external support of policies."

Many citizens, on the other hand, view the committees more as devices which they can use to influence the formation of public policy. They regard the committees as an important part of the democratic process — as a direct link between the affected citizenry and the governing agency, otherwise subject only to the most diffuse influence in a long chain of political control. They point out that agencies with large grants of discretionary power — land management agencies such as the Forest Service for instance — actually make many decisions which are fundamentally political in character. These decisions are regarded as political because subjective value judgements are controlling and because these decisions affect the interests of significant groups of people. At local levels of government, comparable decisions are either made by elected officials or are reviewed by boards representing the public. When such decisions are being made by federal land management agencies, however, the citizen has no direct recourse except through the medium of an advisory committee.

The current administration seems to be encouraging expanded use of advisory committees. In September of 1961 Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall expanded the membership of the state and national advisory boards, for the 178 million acres of Bureau of Land Management holdings, to include representatives of all user groups. By stating his aim of "providing balanced representation to include all resources," he implicitly recognized the claims which these groups make for sharing in the process of policy formation, if on no more than an advisory basis. Some of these groups participate even further in the process of policy formation through membership on the 59 statutory grazing district advisory boards in the ten western states affected.

On February 26, 1962 President Kennedy took note of the increasing numbers of advisory committees by issuing an Executive Order (27 F.R. 1875) prescribing uniform rules for the formation and use of such committees. In doing so, the President found the use of the committees "beneficial to the operations of the Government." The rules the President issued require that committees be solely advisory in nature, that meetings and agendas be approved by agency officials, that meetings be held in their presence with minutes taken, and that the committees be reappointed every two years. These requirements can be modified, however, if not practical in a given case.

(continued next page)

Forest Service Use of Advisory Committees

With this increased impetus for the use of advisory committees, the practice respecting the use of these committees, of the principal federal land management agency in the Pacific Northwest —the Forest Service — is a matter of increasing public interest. It is of interest not only to the people of the region but to the people of the nation, for, as Washington newsman A. Robert Smith puts it, "the Pacific Northwest has become the problem region for the U.S. Forest Service." The new Chief Forester, Edward P. Cliff, admits that "there is no place where land management decisions come harder than in the Pacific Northwest." Conflicts between logging and scenery make the decisions so difficult.

However, sportsmen and recreationists do have three representatives on both the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee advisory committees and thus are at least accorded a role as a significant minority. On three of the other committees, they have two representatives; on two committees, they have one representative; and in one national forest, the Wallowa-Whitman in Oregon containing the Eagle Gap Wilderness Area and the Minam valley, they are not represented at all.

How active are these advisory committees? Most of these committees meet twice annually and additionally make a trip into the field in the summer. The Mt. Baker committee meets only once a year, and its charter states that "regular meetings will be kept to a minimum." Special meetings can be called as the supervisor chooses. In discussing frequency of meetings, the manual on the "Organization and Effective Use of Advisory Committees," which the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has published, cautions agencies to "realize that a committee called together once every 6 months is not going to be vitally interested in the program" of the agency. The manual states that "if advisory committees meet only once a year, there is a danger that such meetings will degenerate into a meeting for reporting progress and the committee serves no real function. If committees are to be effective, they must be given work to do."

How much work do these committees do in advising the Forest Service? Returns of a questionnaire,* mailed to all advisory committee members, indicate that only about half of the forest supervisors having committees consult them before acting on general policy matters. And, then, in only two of the forests are the recommendations usually followed. The questionnaire did indicate, however, that most of the supervisors having committees consult with them somewhat on an informal basis in between meetings, but quite often the consultation is just with certain members of the committees. The two forests which discontinued the committees are operating on this basis of selective consultation instead.

In most of the forests, the committees discuss the presentations made by the staff, but only one forest, the Rogue River in southern Oregon, seems to have a committee which engages in lively debate. In most cases minutes are taken by the Forest Service, and press coverage is allowed, but usually the coverage is just by a member of the committee who is an editor of a local paper. The recommendations of the committees do not usually seem to be especially newsworthy.

A noteworthy number of the members of the committees seem to regard their role as that of messengers carrying information back to the public about the agency's program. A few, however, resent what they think is use of the committees for more indoctrination, especially that of an over simplified type for the layman. Some called, in answering the questionnaires, for more con-
*Over 50 percent of the questionnaires were returned.

Continued on next page

structive criticism of the Forest Service and felt the committees should serve more in a two-way capacity, carrying public opinion to the Forest Service as well as carrying information about Forest Service programs to the public. Such a two-way approach is contemplated in the provisions of the Forest Service Manual authorizing advisory committees.

Most of the members of the committees felt they were worthwhile, but the answers given to the questionnaire clearly show that a great deal of progress need to be made before these committees become the vital, representative bodies envisaged by the current administration. A new vision is needed to reshape these committees to play an exacting role in keeping public agencies responsive to the public they serve.

Appendix 1

REPRESENTATION ON NATIONAL FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN REGION 6

<u>Interests</u>	Mt. Hood	Rogue	Malh.	Wall.-Wh.	Mt. Baker	Snoq.	Wen.	Okan.
1. Timber	3		1	2				2
Large		1			1	1	1	
Small		2			1	1		
Research		1				1		
2. Grazing		1	5	3		1	1	3
3. Agriculture					1	1	2	1
4. Water Power		2		1	1	1		
5. Gen. Business	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	3
6. Professions								
Lawyers			1				1	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL	4	10	9	7	6	8	7	9
7. Labor	1	1		1			1	
8. Education	1	1			1		1	1
9. News Media								
Newspapers	1	1		2	1	1	1	
10. Sportsmen	1	2	1			1	1	1
11. Recreation								
Outdoor Gps.	1				2	1		
Other						1	2	
12. Government								
Local	3		1					1
13. Misc.	1				1			
TOTAL NON-COMM.	9	5	2	3	5	4	6	3
GRAND TOTALS	13	15	11	10	11	12	13	12

NORTHWEST CONSERVATION BRIEFS
(excerpts)

November 10, 1962

J. Michael McCloskey
NW Conservation Rep.
FWOC, SC, N3C, O3C

= = -Total volume of Columbus Day blowdown is estimated at 5 billion BF for Oregon and Washington, with another 5 billion BF of green timber to be taken out in conjunction with salvage operations. New sales of green timber previously scheduled by FS and BLM are being POSTPONED PENDING CRASH SALVAGE PROGRAM stated to be necessary to avoid beetle infestation by 1964. Conservationists should be alert to see that this crash program does not result in unjustified incursions of logging into recreation areas! Ironic by-product of damage may be eventual lessening of pressure for timber sales due to demise of many sawmills under impact of depressed prices stemming from a flood of salvage timber. Prediction was made at Emergency Salvage Conference meeting in Portland on October 30-31 that expected dumping of 1 billion additional BF on market each year in next few years as result of storm salvage will "probably spell disaster to many of the remaining sawmills in the Douglas fir region."

= = -Reclassification plans for dedication of a number of areas are moving more slowly than anticipated. Due to the late adjournment of Congress, which had asked for a moratorium on reclassification while it was considering the Wilderness Bill, the new plan for the North Cascades Primitive Area was not announced in late summer as planned and will not be announced now until next spring.

= = -Tangible progress in water pollution abatement seems to be underway at last in the Pacific Northwest. The war on Puget Sound pulp plant pollution by the U S Public Health Service in conjunction with the Washington State Pollution Control Commission has resulted in compliance with clean-up orders on the part of four of the seven holdout plants, with compliance on the part of the other three imminent. Now the Pollution Control Commission is moving to require two pulp plants in the Grays Harbor area to clean up their operations, and the Public Health Service is adding nine new scientists to their staff in Olympia to study pollution effects in Puget Sound.

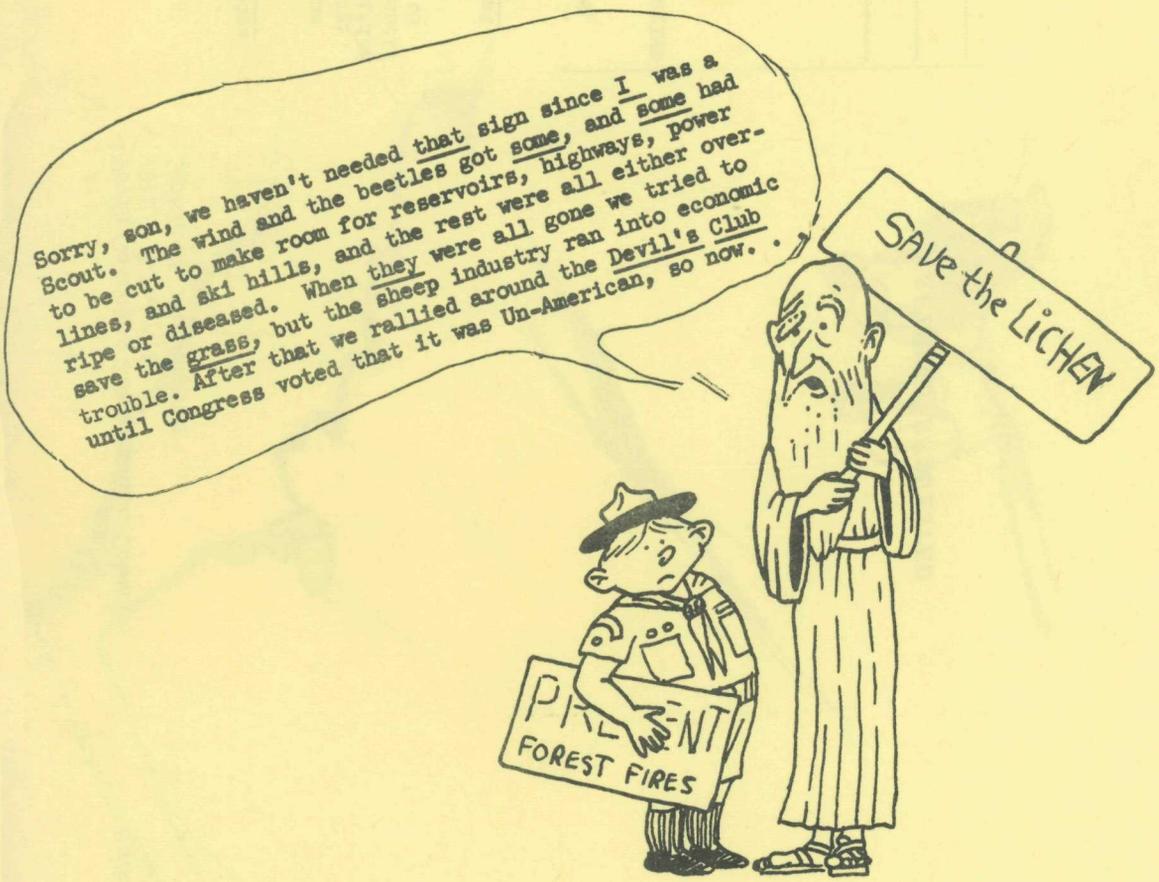
= = -After many years of inaction, the Forest Service now seems to be energetically pursuing the goal of consolidating national forest holdings. Following last spring's 9000 acre land exchange with Weyerhaeuser blocking up holdings west of Mt. St. Helens, the Gifford Pinchot NF is now negotiating a land exchange with St. Regis Paper Co. involving 11,000 acres which will block up NF holdings east of Mt. St. Helens. These land exchanges are badly needed to consolidate public holdings in areas of high scenic value, as in Spirit Lake area and Alpine Lakes Limited Area in Snoqualmie NF. In addition to exchange method, FS needs direct purchase authority with appropriated funds, such as it has had in Minnesota. Such authority would have been conferred by President Kennedy's proposal for a \$500 million Land Conservation Fund to acquire inholdings in national forests and parks, but this bill got stalled in Congressman Aspinall's House Interior Committee. The bill was opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. which maintained that the federal government already owns too much land. These interest apparently want the land around such lakes as Snow Lake, Lake Caroline, and Lake Kaleetan north of Snoqualmie Pass to be in private ownership.

(continued on page 15)

(continued from page 14)

= = -Other important conservation measures got stalled in the House as well in the stalemate over the Wilderness Bill. Bottled up in Committee on adjournment were bills to approve the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, for shoreline recreation studies, to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio National Park Park, to give statutory protection to the Tule Lake-Klamath wildlife refuges, and providing regional recreational park planning authority. . . . While historic steps were taken to establish national seashores at Padre Island and at Point Reyes, the supplemental appropriation of \$5 million for emergency land acquisition at Point Reyes was NOT PROVIDED= Nor was money provided to build a barrier dam to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument from flooding by Glen Canyon Dam. While Interior Secretary Udall has lauded the 87th Congress for a "fine record" on conservation in view of the creation of three new national seashores, Congressman Aspinall's intransigence on the Wilderness Bill and indifference to the fate of many other conservation measures casts a pall of doubt over the future. In rejecting Aspinall's demands for a moratorium on wilderness legislation, Dr Ira Gabrielson, chairman of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, has asked President Kennedy to determine whether Aspinall is demanding a cession of Executive authority over land management to Congress as the price of any further action on the administration's conservation program.

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North Cascades Conservation Council

THE WILD CASCADES
December, 1962 \$2 year

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

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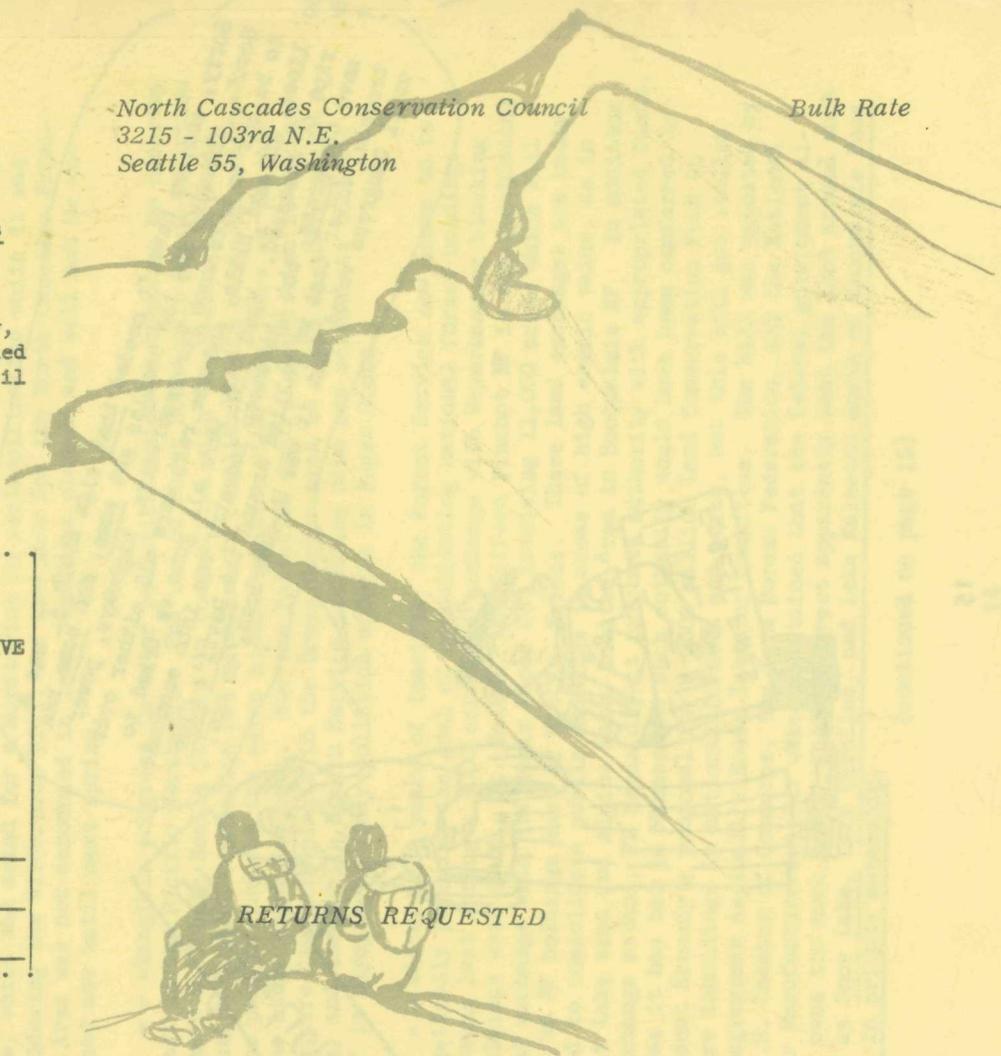
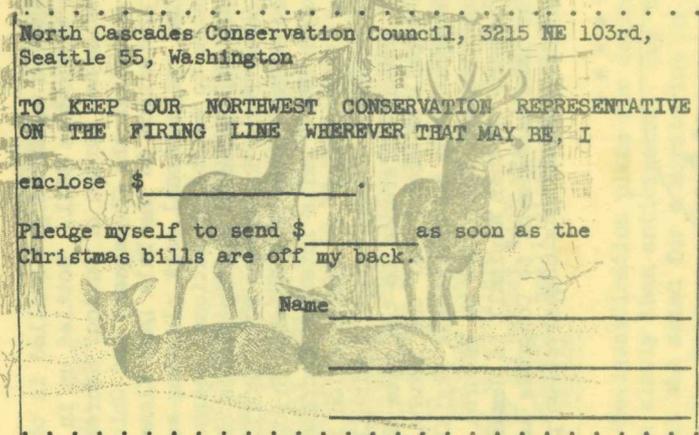
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Happy Holidays
and Wilderness Days